CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

2014

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2014

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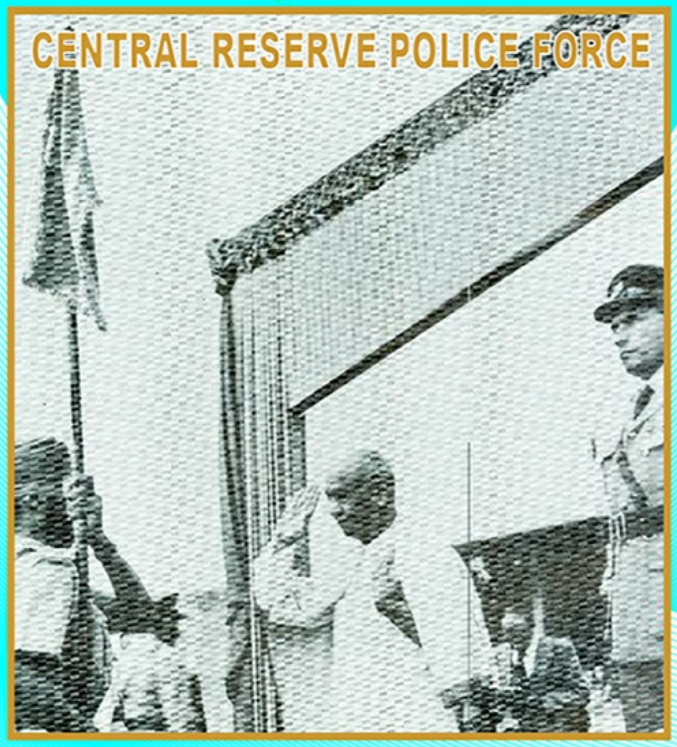
CRPF Souvenir-2014

CRPF Samachar May-June-2014(English-Hindi)

CRPF Samachar Sep-Oct 2014

CRPF Samachar (Rajbhasha) July-Aug-2014(Hindi)

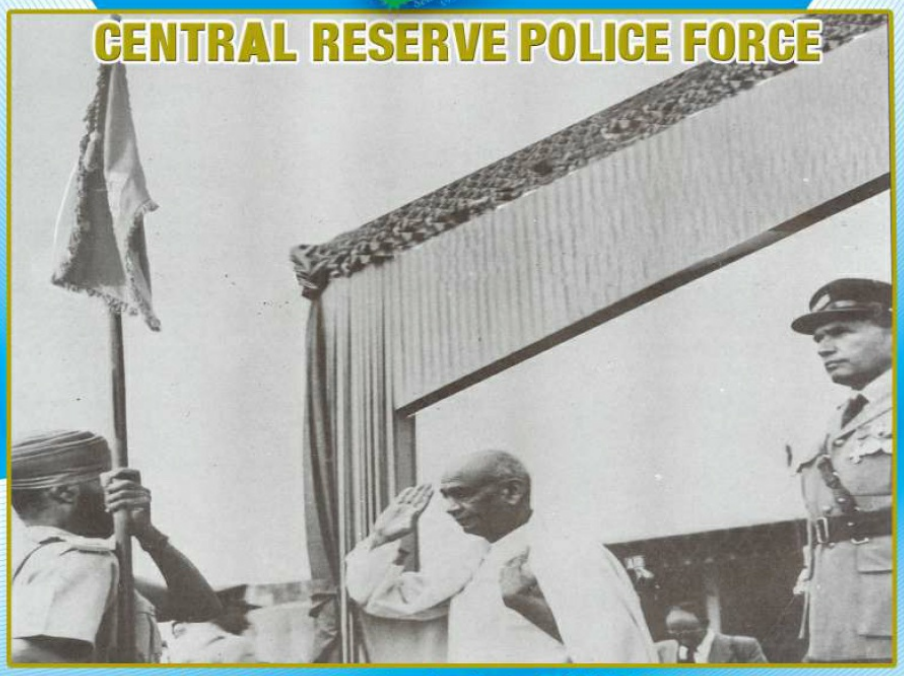
CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE



SOUVENIR

DIAMOND JUBILEE (1939-2014)
75 Years of Selfless Service to the Nation

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE



SOUVENIR

DIAMOND JUBILEE (1939-2014)

75 Years of Selfless Service to the Nation


CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE
75
Service & Loyalty
1939-2014
75
Service & Loyalty



Best Marching Contingent - Republic Day Parade, 2014

बल का ध्येय

के.रि.पु. बल का लक्ष्य है राष्ट्र की **एकता, अखण्डता एवं संविधान**की मर्यादा को अक्षुण्ण रखना। देश की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित रखने तथा कानून व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिए शासन को कौशलपूर्ण एवं प्रभावी सहायता प्रदान करना इसका उद्देश्य है ताकि **सामाजिक सद्भाव** तथा **राष्ट्र के विकास** को गति मिले ।

राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए और आंतरिक सुरक्षा के कुशल प्रबंधन की श्रेष्ठता के लिए बल के सदस्य सदा प्रत्यनशील रहेंगे ।

हमारा संकल्प है कि हम यह लक्ष्य नागरिकों की स्वतंत्राता और मानवीय गरिमा का सम्मान करते हुए पूर्ण करेंगे। राष्ट्र की **सेवा एवं निष्ठा** हमारे जीवन के सर्वोच्च मूल्य होंगे ।



Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF greets Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, on the occasion of the historic "Run for Unity" organized on 31st October, 2014 – Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

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Disclaimer

The views expressed by authors in the articles published in this souvenir are their own and the department doesn't subscribe to them

Chief Editor

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Message

राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA



I am happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year.

It is indeed a matter of pride that over the years the CRPF has acquired the reputation of being the "Go To" force in any crisis. Having been assigned a multi-dimensional role, it has displayed tremendous versatility in dealing with multifarious problems across the length and breadth of the country. I am pleased to note that apart from having distinguished itself operationally, the Force has realised the need to engage with the public wherever deployed and has made a difference in their lives through its Civic Action Programmes. The efficient and near flawless conduct of the Assembly Elections, 2013 and General Parliamentary Elections–2014 have added another feather to the cap of this glorious Force.

On this memorable occasion, I extend my warm greetings and good wishes to all the ranks and families of the Force who have consistently rendered yeoman service in preserving the unity and integrity of the nation.

I wish CRPF great success in all its endeavours.

New Delhi

July 17, 2014

(PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

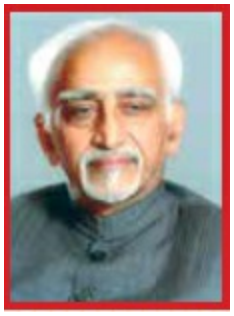
Message

उप-राष्ट्रपति

भारत

VICE-PRESIDENT

INDIA



I am happy to know that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year.

The CRPF is an important component of our national security apparatus. The brave men and women of the Force have served the nation in an exemplary manner, demonstrating highest levels of professionalism, courage and discipline, whether performing internal security duties or

undertaking civic action programmes, under most trying circumstances, in various parts of the country.

On this momentous occasion, I extend my good wishes to all ranks of the CRPF and their families and wish the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations every success.

New Delhi

August 6, 2014

(M. HAMID ANSARI)

Message

प्रधानमंत्री
भारत
PRIME MINISTER
INDIA

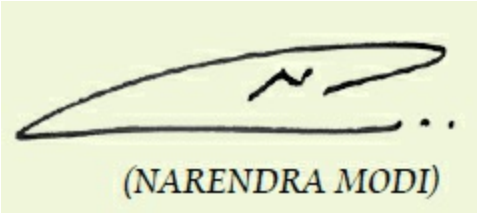


It gives me pleasure to learn that Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year. My greetings and good wishes to all rank and file. CRPF deserves my special compliments.

I am confident that the Force will rededicate itself to the Service of Nation and develop its vision for impending challenges of internal security.

New Delhi

12th July, 2014



(NARENDRA MODI)

Message



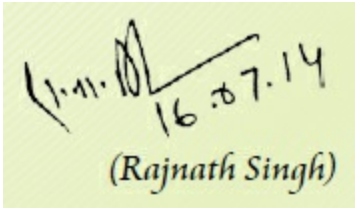


I am pleased to note that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year and on this wonderful occasion a 'Souvenir' is proposed to be published.

I have always held the CRPF in high esteem for its dedication, commitment and for its ability in performing duties in difficult conditions. The professional prowess it has exhibited in tackling the menace on the Left Wing Extremism front and militancy in J&K, is praiseworthy. I am sure that the Force would continue to prove its worth in the coming years and grow from strength to strength.

On this occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, I extend my best wishes to all the Police Personnel, their family members and would like to wish tham success in their endeavour.

17th July, 2014



Message





I am extremely happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee.

Since inception, CRPF has emerged as a formidable and dependable force in the Country, particularl7y in its role against Left Wing Extremism, terrorist in J&K and insurgency in NE. This force has given an impeccable account of itself in fighting subversive elements to maintain internal security of our Country under most difficult situations.

The force has shown its mettle on a number of occasions. The CRPF personnel gave a bold account of themselves at Hot Spring on 21 st October, 1959 while checking the Chinese advance and on 9th April, 1965 two companies of CRPF repulsed a full fledged brigade attack of Pakistan Army at the Sardar Post in the Rann of Kutch. The Force was instrumental in foiling fidayeen attack on the Parliament in 2001 and on the disputed Ayodhya Shrine in 2005. At present it is a lead Force in combating Maoism and terrorism.

On this joyous occasion, I send my warm greetings and felicitations to all ranks of CRPF and their families.

With regards,

12th July, 2014

Yours sincerely,

(KIREN RIJIJU)

Message

मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
भारत सरकार
CABINET SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



On the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee, it gives me immense pleasure to extend my good wishes to all ranks of Central Reserve Police Force and to their families.

As the largest Central Armed Police Force, the CRPF is fully committed to its multi-dimensional role, by being deployed along the length and breadth of the country. Today it is at the forefront of tackling insurgency, terrorism and Left Wing Extremism and even helping the State in maintaining law and order. Its contribution to the successful conduct of the recently concluded General Parliamentary Election-2014 is noteworthy.

In the years ahead. I am sure that the force would continue to be an important instrument in protecting the citizens and maintaining peace and tranquility in the country.

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

16th July, 2014

(AJIT SETH)

Message

मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
भारत सरकार
HOME SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



I extend my warm greetings to all the members of the Central Reserve Police Force, on the Diamond Jubilee year of the Force.

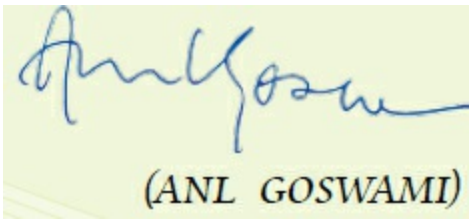
The officers and men of the CRPF have set high traditions of valour, courage and dedication to duty. Their stellar role in maintaining internal security in various parts of the country has been praiseworthy, Recently, the Force has played a vital Role in conducting the General elections to Parliament-2014 successfully.

I am sanguine that in the coming years also the Force will come out with flying colours in countering the challenges to National Security and retain

its position as a vital and dependable arm of our National security system.

On this occasion, I wish to extend my good wishes to all the personnel, officers and their families and hope that the Force will continue to strive hard to keep up the highest standards of Service to the National

21st July, 2014



From the Director General's Desk



The history of CRPF dates back to pre-independence times. Raised as 'Crown Representative's Police' on 28th July, 1939 to contain turbulence and uprising in princely states, the Force embraced a national character after independence and was rechristened as the present day Central Reserve Police Force.

There has been no looking back for the Force since then. From a single battalion Force, its ranks has swelled to 231 Bns and is now the largest Paramilitary Force of the world.

Some of its glorious achievements which serve as beacon light for the present generation include its valiant feat and martyrdom at Hot Springs and Sardar Post on 21 October, 1959 and 9 April, 1965 respectively. In these uneven battles, the Force, pitted against giant adversaries, held ground

despite being outnumbered and suffering losses and forced the enemy to retreat. The days are observed as “Police Commemoration Day (21 October)” throughout the country and “Valour Day” (9 April) respectively.

In the Bangladesh war of 1971, CRPF played a pivotal role and our men were awarded 22 Gallantry medals. When terrorists stormed the most important icon of India’s democracy, the Parliament, on 13 December, 2001, it was the CRPF which stood against the onslaught and thwarted the efforts of terrorists to enter the Parliament. During this, Mahila Constable Kamlesh Kumari made the supreme sacrifice. In another gallant act, the force foiled the nefarious designs of the terrorists to storm Ram Janam Bhoomi- Babri Masjid complex on 5 July,2005 eliminating all of them, by the dint of their alert action. The Force has an enviable record of achievements on foreign land too. Deployed in Sri Lanka in 1987, as part of the IPKF, Mahila Constable Bimla Devi won a Sena Medal for unearthing a huge quantity of detonators.

Shouldering the responsibility of Internal Security, CRPF has, over the years, proved that it is second to none in dedication, professionalism and military acumen. The complexity of Internal Security can be gauged from the fact that problems in India range from simple law and order to dealing with regular guerilla units armed with sophisticated weapons and formed in the lines of regular army units. CRPF has, over the years, fought many Anti-insurgent/terrorist battles in Punjab, North-East and J &K and proved its mettle. Today it is fighting its toughest battle against the Maoists in dense jungles of Central India.

If medals are any index of the valour and sacrifice of a uniformed Force, then CRPF has set very high standards and an unparalleled record of sorts with 1390 medals, for various acts of gallantry, including 1 Ashok Chakra, 1 Kirti Chakra, 12 Shaurya Chakras and 1 Vir Chakra.

With its outstanding performance and supreme sacrifice, the CRPF has emerged as the most dependable and People Friendly Force entrusted with maintaining internal security of the country. Living truly to its motto of “Service and Loyalty”, the Force marches on valiantly.

On the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Central Reserve Police Force, I convey my heartiest greetings to all the CRPF personnel and their family members and wish them all success.

(DILIP TRIVEDI)
Director General

Visit of Dignitaries : Hon'ble Presidents of India











THOSE WHO SHAPED OUR DESTINY
DIRECTORS GENERAL OF THE FORCE



SH.V.G.KANETKAR
03/08/1968 to 15/09/1969



SH.IMDAD ALI
16/09/1969 to 28/02/1973



SH. B.B. MISHRA
01/03/1973 to 30/09/1974



SH.N.S.SAKSENA
30/09/1974 to 31/05/1977



SH.S.M. GHOSH
01/06/1977 to 31/07/1978



SH.R.C.GOPAL
31/07/1978 to 10/08/1979



SH.P.R.RAJAGOPAL
10/08/1979 to 30/03/1980



SH.S.TANDON
30/03/1980 to 12/05/1980



SH. BIRBAL NATH
13/05/1980 to 03/09/1980



SH.R.N.SHEOPORY
03/09/1980 to 31/12/1981

THOSE WHO SHAPED OUR DESTINY
DIRECTORS GENERAL OF THE FORCE



SH. S. DUTTA CHOWDHURY
27.01/1982 to 30/04/1983



SH. S. BAHADUR
01/05/1983 to 30/07/1983



SH.SHIVASWARUP
30/07/1983 to 07/05/1985



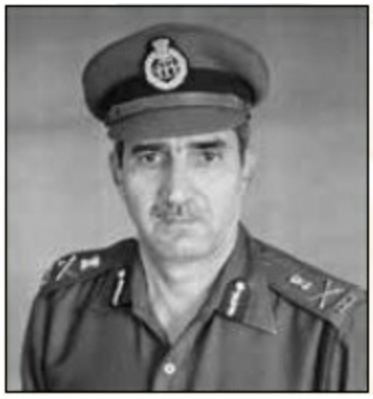
SH. O.P. BHUTANI
08/05/1985 to 04/06/1985



SH. J.F. RIBEIRD
04/6/1985 to 08/07/1985



SH T.G.L. IYER
08/09/1985 to 31/10/1985



SH. SATISH PANDAY
01/11/1985 to 31/03/1988



SH. P.G. HARLANKAR
01/04/1988 to 30/09/1990



SH. P.S. BHINDAR
01/10/1990 to 18/12/1990



SH. K.P.S. GILL
19/12/1990 to 08/11/1991

THOSE WHO SHAPED OUR DESTINY
DIRECTORS GENERAL OF THE FORCE



Dr. S.S UBRAMANIAN
09/11/1991 to 31/01/1992



SH. D.P.N. SINGH
01/02/1992 to 30/11/1993



SH. S.V.M. TRIPATHI
01/12/1993 to 30/06/1996



SH. ARUN BHAGAT
05/07/1996 to 10/09/1996



SH. A.V.LIDDLE
11/09/1996 to 30/09/1996



SH. M.B. KAUSHAL
01/10/1996 to 12/11/1997



SH. A.K. TANDAN
12/11/1997 to 01/12/1997



SH. M.N. SABHARWAL
02/12/1997 to 31/07/2000



Dr. T.N. MISHRA
31/07/2000 to 31/12/2002



SH. S.C. CHAUBE
31/12/2002 to 31/01/2004

THOSE WHO SHAPED OUR DESTINY
DIRECTORS GENERAL OF THE FORCE



SH. J.K. SINHA
31/01/2004 to 31/11/2006



SH. J.K. DUTT
01/12/2006 to 01/03/2007



SH. S.I.S. AHMED
01/03/2007 to 31/03/2008



SH. V.K. JOSHI
01/04/2008 to 28/02/2009



SH. A.S. GILL
28/02/2009 to 31/11/2010



SH. VIKRAM SRIVASTAVA
01/02/2010 to 06/10/2010



SH. K. VIJAY KUMAR
06/10/2010 to 30/09/2012



SH. PRANAY SAHAY
18/10/2012 to 31/07/2013



SH. DILIP TRIVEDI
17/08/2013 Till date

They Made Us Proud !

Distinguished Medal Winners

George Cross-1942



NK GD Barkat Singh

Ashok Chakra



Shaheed Constable/Mahila
Kamlesh Kumari

Kirti Chakra



Shaheed Constable Bhrigu Nandan Choudhary

PADMASHREE



Sh. S.S.Virk



J S Randhawa



Kunja Rani Devi

They Made Us Proud !
Distinguished Medal winners

SHAURYA CHAKRA



Shaurya Chakra-2002
SI/GD. Y.B. Thapa



Shaurya Chakra-2002
HC/GD Santhosh Kumar



Shaurya Chakra-2002
HC/GD Shyambir Singh



Shaurya Chakra-2002
HC/GD Sukhwinder Singh



Shaurya Chakra-2005
SI/GD Dharmbir Singh



Shaurya Chakra-2005
SI/GD Chhote Lal



Shaurya Chakra-2006
Sh. Vijeto Tinyl D/C



Shaurya Chakra-2011
Late CT/GD Ashish Kumar Tiwari



Shaurya Chakra-2012
Sh. Vinoj P. Joseph, A/C



Shaurya Chakra-2012
Sh. Nagendra Singh ,A/C

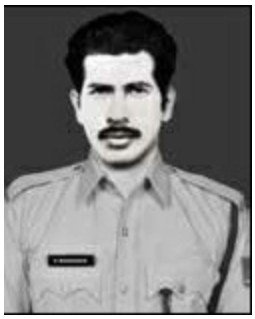


Shaurya Chakra-2012
Sh. R.K. Singh, DC



Shaurya Chakra-2012
Sh. P.R. Mishra, D/C

Vir Chakra



Vir Chakra-1988
Late CT/GD
T.Mohanan

National Sports Awardees of CRPF

Arjuna Award (Athletic)-1961
Padmashree (Sports)-2005



Padmashree
Dr. Gurbachan Singh Randhawa,
Commandant (Retd.)

Arjuna Award (Athletics)-1975



Sh. Hari Chand
Second-in-Command (Retd.)

Arjuna Award (Swimming)-1984



Sh. Khajan Singh
DIG

Arjuna Award (Athletics)-1985



Sh. R.S. Bal,
Commandant (Retd.)

Arjuna Award (Weightlifting)-1990
Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (Weightlifting)-1996
Padmashree (Sports)-2011



Padmashree
Ms. N. Kunjarani Devi
Second-in-Command (Retd.)

National Sports Awardees of CRPF

Arjuna Award (Weightlifting)-1992



Ms. N. Laxmi *Inspector/GD (Retd.)*

Arjuna Award (Athletics-1998)



Sh. Paramjit Singh
Second-in-Command

Arjuna Award (Judo)-2003



Sh. Akram Shah,
Asstt. Commandant

Arjuna Award (Shooting)-1997



Ms. Shilpi Singh
Inspector/GD (Retd.)

Arjuna Award
(Weightlifting)-2000



Mrs. Sanamacha Chanu,
Asstt. Commandant

Arjuna Award
(Kabaddi)-2004



Sh. Sunder Singh
Inspector/GD

National Sports Awardees of CRPF

Arjuna Award (Judo)-2004



Ms. A. Anita Chanu,
Asstt. Commandant

Arjuna Award (Judo)-2007



Ms. Kh. Tombi Devi
Asstt. Commandant

Arjuna Award (Wushu)-2012



Sh. M. Bimoljit Singh,
Constable/GD

Arjuna Award (Weightlifting)-2006



Ms. Geeta Rani,
Asstt. Commandant

Arjuna Award (Wushu)-2011



Ms. W. Sandhya Rani
Constable/GD

Union Home Minister Releases ‘CRPF Theme Song’ In Presence of President of India

The ‘CRPF Theme Song’ was released on 28th February, 2014, in a Diamond Jubilee Year function, held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Sh Pranab Mukherjee, Hon’ble President of India was the Chief Guest. Sh Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister released the song and presented the 1st CD of the song to the President. Sh R.P.N. Singh, Min of State for Home, Sh Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary, Noted lyricist & MP Sh Javed Akhtar and Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF, heads of other CAPFs, senior officers of the Force and jawans were present on this august occasion.



Sh Sushilkumar Shinde, the then Home Minister presenting the first CD of CRPF Song to Sh Pranab Mukherjee, Hon’ble President of India



The August gathering on stage during the CRPF Theme Song Release Function - (L to R) Sh Vivek Dube, ADG (Training), Sh Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary, Sh Sushilkumar Shinde, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Sh Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India Sh R.P.N. Singh, MoS Home, Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF and Sh Javed Akhtar, MP & Noted lyricist



Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF greets Sh Javed Akhtar, MP & Noted lyricist on the occasion of CRPF Theme Song Release Function



Sh Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India greets Sh Raju Singh, composer of CRPF Song. Also seen are Sh Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister, Sh R.P.N. Singh, MoS Home, Sh Javed Akhtar, MP & Noted lyricist and Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF

The song is penned by renowned lyricist, Sh Javed Akhtar, composed by Sh Raju Singh and sung by Sh Javed Ali. The CRPF Song aims to bring out the valour and bravery in soldiers to make them resolute and determined on the battle ground. Earlier Sh Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister presented a memento, to Sh Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India. The image of the legendary 'Ochterlony House' of Nimach, where the Force was born in 1939, is inscribed in the memento. A short film, depicting the valour of CRPF, was also screened on the occasion.

Speech of Sh Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India, on the occasion of Release of CRPF Theme Song at Vigyan Bhawan on 28th February, 2014



Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am indeed happy to be a part of this ceremony of the Central Reserve Police Force to release its Theme Song on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee Year.

I congratulate the Central Reserve Police Force, which is an important central security agency, on its 75th year of service to this great nation. Raised as Crown Representative's Police on 27th July, 1939 and rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force on 28th December, 1949, the Force has since grown by leaps and bounds. This largest para-military force in the world has confronted and resolved numerous key challenges to internal security. With its resolute commitment and battle worthiness, it has assuaged the aggrieved regions of the country from disturbances.

I compliment Shri Javed Akhtar, the most distinguished lyricist of our times, for his creative effort at capturing through his lyrics and with such splendour the sentiments of this security force; and, for gifting this song to inspire and arouse each Jawan and officer of CRPF. This initiative will also instill a sense of identity and camaraderie amongst the CRPF personnel.

The CRPF is the sentinel of our internal security. At the edifice of our country's unity and integrity, lie the toil, sweat and blood of the brave personnel of this Force. I congratulate all its members for rendering their services to the nation.

Some of the members of the Forces have been awarded gallantry medals and many other distinctions including the Kirti Chakra and Gallantry Medals on the Republic Day. The history of CRPF is thick with acts of bravery and valour. CRPF has produced many a chivalrous sons who have done their utmost in securing our country. I take this opportunity to also salute the brave hearts from this security force, who have sacrificed their lives at the call of duty.

The existence of peace and security is a true facilitator of development. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India once observed and I quote: “Without peace, all others dreams vanish and are reduced to ashes” (unquote). Our institutions entrusted with the maintenance of peace and security have an arduous task. They have to be proactive as law enforcers and effective as partners in growth and development.

The ‘Rule of Law’, which is a cardinal principle on which a modern state rests, has to be enforced with due firmness. The frequent challenges to the rule of law have to be confronted by implementing the law in letter and spirit. In this context, I want to mention that whatever the situation or provocation, there is no room in a liberal democracy for use of violence aimed at intimidation and delivering extra judicial justice. This belief must be firmly inculcated in the minds of all the personnel who are taking on security challenges at the ground level.

Para-military forces like the CRPF are called upon to perform multiple functions. They are drafted for law and order situations and to control riots. In handling various challenging tasks, the personnel of these law enforcing agencies have to be responsive to the humane side of policing. They have to be always sensitive to the vulnerable sections like women, children and the aged.

This year, we will witness the 16th General Election to the Lok Sabha. The Indian electorate is one-seventh of the global population. The election of a government at the Centre by the people every five years is an exercise of gigantic proportions and poses enormous challenge to all those involved in its conduct. The security forces, particularly the CRPF, have to give their best in ensuring that free and fair elections are held under a peaceful atmosphere.

The menace of terrorism afflicts many countries in the world today. India, in particular, is a target of various terrorist groups operating in the region. The security forces and the intelligence mechanism have to be alert every second to avert any event that can strike terror or disrupt peace. The pernicious designs of the terrorists have to be defeated at all levels. The fangs of their vicious and divisive blueprint have to be countered with a multi-pronged approach. To my mind, using information technology, harnessing better intelligence, and drawing greater cooperation from the people would be the key.

Left wing extremism is a major thrust area for CRPF operation. The operational engagement has to be all-encompassing. A greater understanding and a sensitive handling has to be the core of the strategy in dealing with the affected areas. I would like to make a special mention of the role played by the security forces in such difficult areas where they have created space; wherein developmental activity has begun; economy has picked-up and democratic process stands strengthened. I appreciate the wonderful contribution of officers and Jawans of CRPF in the peaceful conduct of Assembly elections in Chhattisgarh recently. The next few years will be critical. Having reached a threshold, CRPF has to win over the hearts and minds of the people and restore complete normalcy in the disturbed areas.

There is a worrying increase in communal violence in some parts of our country. To control its spread, the communication system - both external and internal – has to be strengthened. The social media, which enables reaching out quickly to large number of people, has to be incessantly monitored for any incendiary messages. Early warning systems have to be put to effective use in potentially troublesome situations.

CRPF has secured and woven the internal security fabric by demonstrating its operational prowess along with a humane approach. This pan-India Force has taken pioneering steps towards modernization and enhanced combativeness. But more needs to be done. Ground level tactics have to be made more innovative by the adoption of state-of-the-art planning strategies. To give confidence to the troops, they have to be equipped with modern gadgetry and weaponry. To develop their morale further, the welfare issues have to be addressed promptly.



The distinguished gathering stands in ovation when National Anthem was played during the CRPF Theme Song Release Function

CRPF is an important pillar of our country's internal security apparatus. The diversity of its role and its unique adaptability to situational requirements, and its capacity to deliver operational dividends in difficult circumstances has distinguished itself as a very valuable organization. I commend the Union Home Ministry for giving every possible support to this crucial security unit. I also appreciate the Director General of CRPF for providing a firm leadership to this Force. I congratulate all the CRPF personnel who, by their dedication and commitment, have brought name and pride to the Force. As it marches through its Diamond Jubilee year, I wish CRPF great success in all its endeavours.

Jai Hind !

Speech of Sh Javed Akhtar, Noted lyricist & MP on the occasion of Release of CRPF Theme Song at Vigyan Bhawan

on 28th February, 2014



इज्ज़तमाह मोहतर्रम सदरे जम्हूरिया, श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी,

यूँ तो जो गीतकार है, शायर है उनका यही काम है, वो लिखते, लेकिन कभी कभी कुछ ऐसा मौजूं कुछ ऐसा topic, कुछ ऐसा विशेष सामने आ जाता है कि अच्छे अच्छे लिखने वाले का हाथ और कलम कांप जाता है। ये अजीब सी बात है जो मैं एक writer की हैसीयत से बहुत बार experience कर चुका हूँ कि कैसे होता है क्यों होता है लेकिन ऐसा होता है ये मैं जानता हूँ कि मैं अगर अपनी study में अपनी library में बंद अकेला बैठ कर कुछ लिखता हूँ लेकिन वो सच्चे दिल से नहीं लिखता। मैं ये सोच कर लिखता हूँ कि ऐसे ही लिखा जाता है या मैं ये सोच कर लिखता हूँ कि शायद लोग मुझसे यही expect करेंगे और उसे अपनी ग्रापफ्ट से, अपनी होशियारी से, अपने experience से, जो भी मुझे ज़ुबान पर control है उससे लिख देता हूँ। तो वो कहीं भी सुनाया जाए कहीं भी पढ़ा जाए, कभी सुना जाए उस में असर नहीं होता। लेकिन अगर मैं अपनी तनहाई में अकेलेपन में बैठ कर वो लिखता हूँ जो मैं दिल से लिख रहा हूँ, अगर उसमें दुख है तो मैं वो दुख महसूस कर रहा हूँ, और उसमें गर्व है तो वो गर्व मैं महसूस कर रहा हूँ अगर उसमें गुस्सा है तो वो गुस्सा मैं महसूस कर रहा हूँ। तो वो ही शब्द होते है जो dictionary में होते है लेकिन फिर मुझसे हजारों मील दूर वो लोग जिनसे मैं शायद कभी नहीं मिलूंगा, जब वो इन शब्दो को सुनते है, पढ़ते हैं या सुनाते हैं तो उनके दिलों में वो ही भावना जागती है। ऐसा क्यों होता है, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन बेईमानी से लिखा हुआ शब्द असर नहीं रखता और ईमानदारी से पूरी भावना और सच्चाई और emotion से लिखा हुआ शब्द वही शब्द लोगों के दिलो पर असर डालता है। जब मुझे ये मौका ये इज्जत दी गई कि मैं anthem लिखू इस great organisation के लिए, ये इतनी बड़ी संस्था है, इतनी बड़ी फ़ोर्स, जिसका कितना एहसान है हिन्दुस्तान के आम नागरिक पर। मैं समझता हूँ, हम ये पूरी तरह जानते ही नहीं, दुःख की बात है तो मैनें दख़्वास्त की कि मुझे कुछ CRPF की detail कुछ उसकी history, कुछ उसकी achievements के बारे में, और मैं ये समझता हूँ कि मैं एक well informed आदमी हूँ, ये मेरी राय ये है अपने बारे में। लेकिन जब मैंने पढ़ा तो मुझे शर्म आई कि जो मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ और जो मैं जान रहा हूँ मुझे क्यों नहीं मालूम था और मेरे लिए ये भी शर्म की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों लोग नहीं जानते है कि एक फोर्स कितनी खामोशी से लेकिन कितनी जिम्मेदारी से, कितनी मुस्तैदी से,

कितनी चैकसी से और कितनी जानबाज़ी से और कितने हौसले से क्या कुछ हमारे लिए कर रही है। मैं आप से बड़ा दावा तो नहीं कर सकता लेकिन ये आप से सच कहता हूँ कि इसका एक-एक शब्द मैंने तभी लिखा कि जब मैंने इसके बारे में, फोर्स के बारे में सब कुछ जाना और मुझे अपफसोस हुआ कि मेरी तरह और भी ना जाने कि कितने लोग होंगे जिन्हें नहीं मालूम होगा कि 1959 में Hot spring में क्या हुआ था, जिन्हें नहीं मालूम होगा कि 65 में 'रण आफॅ कच्छ' में क्या किया गया था कि वो एक जूनूनी लोग थे, दीवाने थे जिन्होने इतनी बड़ी ताकत को मुठ्ठी भर जवानों ने 15-16 घंटे कैसे रोका था। "It is supposed to be an age of communication. It is very sad and disappointing that how an average citizen of this country, an average person on the street knows so little and so less of our Security Forces, of our Army, of our Navy, of our Air Force, what it goes through and in want handicaps, in what limitations, they serve us–we are unaware of it, I think the Nation, all of us need to show some more gratitude than we do. This is a very very humble small tribute that I could offer to this great force, the great sons of India. I hope it would be accepted.

Thank you very much"



Speech of Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF on the occasion of Release of CRPF Theme Song at Vigyan Bhawan on 28th February, 2014



Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Respected Union Home Minister Shri SushilKumar Shinde, Minister of State for Home Shri R.P.N.Singh, Member of Parliament noted lyricist Mr. Javed Akhtar and Union Home Secretary Shri Anil Goswami.

On behalf of the Officers and all ranks of the CRPF it is my privilege as the commander of this distinguished Force of the Indian Union to honourably welcome the esteemed President of India and all other guests on the occasion of the Diamond Jubliee celebrations of the CRPF.

Since its inception as the Crown Representative's Police Force in 1939, the Central Reserve Police Force has traversed a glorious period of 75 years adding laurels to its achievements. During this period, the Force has taken on the Pakistani and Chinese invasions, been in the forefront of the fight for national integration, played a significant role in anti-militancy operations of the North-East and J&K, contained communal violence in various parts of the country and has been actively involved in maintaining Law and Order throughout the Nation.

The trust reposed in the Force by the Nation has seen it growing over the years to become the largest central armed police force in the world. Not flinching from additional responsibilities the force has willingly taken on the lead role in the fight against Left Wing Extremism and has once again proven its mettle. The present disarray amongst the maoists is largely due to the sustained and highly professional operations led by the CRPF against

these anti-national elements.

It would not be inappropriate to say that today while Law and Order is a state subject, none of the state Governments can achieve equilibrium on this front without the intervention and active support of the CRPF.

It is on record that on Republic Day 2014 CRPF was the only central force to win gallantry medals which included 01 Kirti Chakra, 02 President's Police Medal for Gallantry and 13 Police Medals for Gallantry.

The Force while expanding has also kept in mind the utility of women in providing the right blend of force and humane touch. Consequently we have the largest presence of women personnel among the CAPFs who have stood shoulder to shoulder with their male counterparts in delivering service with empathy to the citizens of India.

Sir, it fills me with immense pride to mention that the CRPF today serves the Nation with indomitable will, courage and patriotism, resolving internal conflicts and law and order situations with innovative strategies and impacting results in favour of peace and normalcy.

The role of CRPF in recently conducted peaceful assembly elections of Naxal infested Chhattisgarh is a vivid example of CRPF's Role in upholding the democratic processes of the Country.

The Force has never stepped back in the task mandated for it and today has a pan India presence and is also operating abroad as part of United Nations peace keeping missions. Diversity in its role has been its hallmark, Resoluteness in its action is its trademark.

Since Independence 1967 CRPF men & women have sacrificed their lives for the Country. It was strongly felt that a fighting Force should have a Song that extols and brings out the valour and bravery in each soldier to make him resolute and determined on the battle ground. Mr. Javed Akhtar India's famous lyricist and a great patriot was approached with this task to provide lyrics and music that augur such heroic sentiments and he has provided to the CRPF such a Song.

As a matter of fact so varied and effective is the role played by CRPF that it is difficult to articulate it in words and therefore we will shortly take this audience on a audio visual journey with a short clip showing the heroics of CRPF. As is well known a single picture reveals more than a thousand words.

But before that, as the leader of the Force, I thank the Hon'ble President of India who has graciously consented to be the Chief guest in the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Force wherein the CRPF Song would be released.

I also thank Union Home Minister, Minister of State for Home, Mr. Javed Akhtar and Union Home Secretary for their notable presence.

Jai Hind

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CRPF AN OVERVIEW

—Ramesh Chandra
Former IG , CRPF

Inception and Deployment Pattern

The Force was raised on 27 Jul 1939 at Neemuch MP, as Crown Representative's Police- renamed as Central Reserve Police after independence, with no greater fanfare than would a small band of eight officers, thirty subordinate officers and nine hundred and seventy other ranks, of trained & dedicated personnel, in urgent situations to quell an already-raging Prajamandal agitation spread in a number of princely state across pre-independence India. Born with the Force like a twin and sticking to it heather-to, probably was also an invisible sibling-'urgent situation', responsible for its continuous growth to largest Para-Military Force of the world with 4,948 officers, 17,636 subordinate officers & 2,79,460 other ranks, total 3,02,044 including ministerial medical and NDRF elements, spread of deployment within & without the borders and burgeoning image exuding confidence among central & state govts and public alike for it's quality, endurance and bulldozing resilience un-affected by varieties of adversities.



CRPF Jawans on way to Hot Spring in 1959

In keeping with it's mandated requirements, the Force was constituted in highly mobile units, record & supply centres -Group Centres, one for every four (later five) units, Ranges and Sectors across the length & breadth of the country. Later, Zones were carved out in north-east, south, J & K and centre, with a few sectors in each, with the creation of Addl Dir Gen & Spl Dir Gen ranks in the Indian Police Service. A proposal is under examination to subsume Zones into Divisions, confining the mobility of the Force within them to ease the ever-increasing stress & strain on the men. It is expected that the new system would strike the desired fine balance between operational efficiency and rest & refitment requirements of the Force.

Geographical deployment of the Force after quelling the said agitation in princely states of central India, spread-out, slowly but steadily to containing the banditry in central & western India followed by integration & consolidation of Indian states during independence and subsequent frequent border skirmishes on western border and J & K. Later, the Force was deployed in J&K and post reorganization of Indian States, in North -East where initially Naga desperadoes unleashed havoc in adjoining Assamese villages and post re-Organization of states, the insurgency raised it's head during mid-fifties, owing to local reasons gone vulnerable due to proximity to international borders.

Post-independence, the complexion of traditional law & order commenced a steady transition into insurgency in Naga & Mizo hills, which consumed considerable length of time and efforts of the Force to bring under control and eventually by devolution of power through democratic methods. During early eighties, terrorism evolved in its strongest form in

Punjab, necessitating widespread deployment of the Force in strength with improved tactics & weaponry to contain almost in a decade through strong will and precipitate action, both by political & executive organs of the govt, albeit at great cost of men & material to the Force. Frequent and fierce spate of communal riots of mid-eighties, in certain pockets of multi-ethnic, multi religious India, necessitated inception of Rapid Action Force, a sub-force, during 1990, which has stabilized at the strength of ten units strategically located and always trained & rehearsed, ready to take-on the pre-identified challenges across the length & breadth of the country.



Presentation of Presidential Colours by Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel On 19 March 1953

The rudimentary Naxalism of Charu Majumdar of late sixties, resurrected with intense indoctrination, mass participation and ample supply of weapons & explosives in the states of north & eastern Andhra, Chhattisgarh Jharkhand & Odisha, where poverty, slow-paced administration and unemployment were raging high. This time around, it's incidence was alarmingly high and spread, fast. About one-third of the Force is engaged in containing its onset by deliberate & chance operations, manual & aerial surveillance, weaning out the masses through civic programs, with development to go along. Opposition to civic programs & development from Naxal ideologues has compelled the govt to carry out them under the direct supervision of the Force. This adds an important dimension to the scope of charter of duties of the Force, pregnant with new & numerous solutions to the problem.



Pt Jawahar Lal, the PM, accompanied by PL Mehta IGP inspecting the guard of honour

The specialized responsibilities of guarding the Parliament and Prime Ministers, also gave rise to units of Special Duty Group and Parliament Duty Group whose efficacy was amply proved during sudden terrorists' attack on Indian Parliament on 13 Dec 2001. CRPF has the distinction of coming alive to the requirement of an entirely female unit of Force during 1987, added another two during later years, for day-to-day law & order maintenance where a large fraction of population consists of female citizen.

To assist IPKP, two units along with one coy of Mahila Bn of the Force, were deployed in Sri Lanka during 1987 for 20 months. The Force acquitted itself with great credit earning one Veer Chakra and two Sena Medals, while 15 personnel laid down their lives and 26 sustained serious injuries. The Force also contributed 105 personnel to UN mission in Haiti under UN resolution 940 of 1994, for various police and security duties from March 1995 to Nov '96, and another large contingent of 240 personnel to UN mission in Kosovo under UN SC resolution 1244 of 1999, for various security duties.

Thus the deployment, as also the size of the Force, closely followed the dictates of the life and times in the internal security history of the Nation.



PM Indira Gandhi addressing senior officers at ISA Mt Abu

The Training Component

Every organized body of men requires well thought-out training & exercises to answer its mission and charter of duties. The effectiveness of the Force depends on the correct basic training, with proper planning, organization & conduct with due validation and field performance; periodic retraining and specialization training for specialized skills.

The Force, as of now, has institutional training capacity of about five to six thousand recruits per year, the shortfall supplemented by Ad-hoc Training Centres. Apart from basic training, six to eight weeks' re-training is required for the troops every year to refresh their knowledge & skills which can be carried out at Unit Hq locations in peace areas and Group Centre for Units in field areas. Besides, up-gradational (pre-promotional) training and specialization training courses, like in special weapons, staff duties, law officers' duties etc, need to be carried out at Central Training Colleges. At present the Force is conducting 08 types of basic training courses, 35 pre-promotional courses and more than 33 specialization courses with requirement of conducting as many more. Rotational re-training for units in field areas is being carried out at 37 chosen locations. Thus the training establishment of the Force is marginally under capacity, which needs to be made-up and reviewed periodically.

Starting with single Recruit Training Centre at Neemuch MP during 1960, the Force now has five RTCs of average training capacity of about

one thousand recruits each, for training the Constabulary, at Neemuch MP, Avadi TN, Peringome Kerala, Srinagar J&K and Rajgir Bihar(three more sanctioned at Latur, Jodhpur and Amethi) ; four Central Training Colleges (for subordinate ranks) at Neemuch MP, Coimbatore TN, Nanded (Maharashtra), Gwalior MP; two Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist training colleges at Silchar (Assam) and Shivpuri MP (one more sanctioned at Chitoor, AP); one College of IT at Bangalore, besides one Academy for officers' training at Gurgaon Haryana and another Academy for Internal Security at Mt Abu, Raj. One CoBRA School of Jungle Warfare & Tactics has also been sanctioned at Belgaum.

Provisioning & Equipment

The provisioning in the Force is centrally controlled for design & quality and decentralized, except for controlled stores, for actual procurement to Group Centres, each to cater for it's five attached units. Pan-India deployment of Units entails into multiple crisscross movements of troops for stores collection. This has been streamlined to a great extent by enabling units to draw area specific stores from nearest Group Centres, as well as, the repetitive work of all group centres procuring all stores, has been streamlined by earmarking only a few different stores to all Group Centres within a Sector, with consignments marked directly to recipient GCs. The concept of Regional Depots for North-East and J&K, of mid-eighties, did not succeed due to staffing & supervisory constraints. the concept of empowered Group Centres with enhanced procurement, warehousing and distribution liability was adopted, instead. Occasional time lag in bringing firms on govt Rate-Contract by Directorate General of Supply & Disposal, min of commerce (GOI), in some cases delays the placement of order on the firms and materialization of supplies before the scheduled date of replacement.



President Dr Rajendra Prasad meeting the officers

The authorization of equipment & accouterment initially guided by the role akin to infantry, has undergone up-gradation, owing to feed-back from field, enhancement in technology, raising of specialized components within the Force like RAF, CoBRA & NDRF, improving the working-comforts of troops on long duty-hours away from camps; and accounts for induction of Light Weight Running Shoes, Boot Tactical, Organic Socks, Synthetic Web Equipment, Ruck-Sack, Nyco (nylone-cotton) Disruptive Pattern Uniforms, Carabiner & Slithering Gloves, Quick-Clot coated bandages, Nylon Lifejacket, Foldable Solar Chargers & Light Weight Blast Protective Eyewear, to name a few.

On the Arms, Ammunition & Explosives side, good old .303" bolt action rifle & 2" mortars which served the Force for a long time, were replaced with advancement of technology by 7.62 mm Self-loading version, later supplemented by INSAS & AK series rifles, whereas on area-weapon side basic 2" Mortar was replaced by 51mm & 81mm Mortars, supplemented by AGL, UBL & MBL for jungle warfare role, on operational compulsions. Addition of UAVs to the inventory, for anti-LWE operations in selective area specific role. has revolutionized the operational capability of the Force. This piece of equipment would prove game-changer for the Force and open the areas of possibilities of strategic & real-time tactical intelligence collection for the Force under operational role - an essential area paid lesser attention so far.

The importance of an efficient, rugged, well-equipped communication network, manned by well-trained manpower, cannot be over emphasized for a highly mobile Force like CRPF. Starting with filament emitter radio sets

of Second World War vintage, acquired on disposal, the Force can now boast of committed high speed data transmission network linking all static stations across the length & breadth of the country for data, voice and facsimile transmission. The Force already has a blue print ready for paperless office across the Force which is only- a few hundred PCs and a dozen committed officers- away from implementation.

Present Shape & Size

Starting with just one Battalion of 08 officers, 30 Subordinate Officers and 970 other ranks, begotten by the ‘urgency’ component in the Internal Security aspect in the history of the Nation, the Force stands today to be the largest Paramilitary Force in the world, of 231 Units (including 10 RAF, 10 CoBRA, 05 Signals & 03 NDRF), organized in Force HQ and four Zones, further distributed in 22 Sectors (including training and communication), 44 ranges (including training & Communication), two academies, four CTCs, eight RTCs (including three under raising), three CIATs (including one under raising), eight other training institutes- one each for Intelligence, IED, IT, Public Order Management, CoBRA Training, Training of Trainers and Canine Training.

The Force draws manpower from all States & Union Territories of the country, as also it provides assistance to all State & UT administrations in managing law & order in limited local mild situation like strikes & riots, tense situation like local agitations, State Assembly elections & major Festivals pilgrimages like Kumbh & Amarnath Yatra, keeping internal security during national challenges like general elections, nation-wide strikes, Insurgency, terrorism & left wing extremism. The mission and charter of duties of the Force and continuity of challenges from local-mild to national- tense, warrants the deployment of the Force under above mentioned situation by turns, leaving hardly any elbow-room for the much needed respite of rest & refitment.



CRPF in UN Mission in Haiti

Under these circumstances, the Force needs to come out with a deployment pattern to afford the men one mild or peace tenure after every two field tenures, either by rotation across all theaters in the country or by localizing the Force within a Zone of choice and rotate the Force for peace & field tenures within the Zone. While the first option has put the Force under tremendous amount of stress & strain continuously, the second option is fraught with the dangers of losing all India character. The third option left, therefore, would be to afford adequate time for rest & refitment, by distributing the units Zone-wise only for rest & refitment and field tenures to be completed out of the home-Zone. This arrangement would afford the troops equitable time in field & peace areas and maintain it's all India character, necessary for efficiency, effectiveness & mutual intermixing of troops.

The Force has, probably by default, remained devoid of any intelligence network of it's own for a long time. While majority of senior Commanders didn't think it to be necessary, a few even opposed any intelligence network for the Force. The fall-outs, predictably, were two: one- near-complete absence of int. culture in the Force from top- with due apology- to bottom,

which might not have affect the top professionally, as much as the bottom-the field operators; two-morphing an obscurantism in the Force for importance, demand & use of strategic and tactical realtime intelligence before undertaking manpower intensive operations, even in worst affected theatres of operations. This minor over- sight of early organizational stages, over a period of time, reached the fruition stage evident by regular operational casualties. Though quiet late, the apparatus is now in place, pending inculcation of subtle int. culture among the field commanders below Battalion level and most importantly regular supply of elixir of real-time intelligence to them before every operation for better results and least casualties.



Ms N Kunju Rani Devi receiving award from President of India

Amidst all odds, the Force with tremendous amount of resilience and indomitable moral, has constantly given a fine account of itself whether in bringing under control prajamandsal agitations, consolidation of India states- of pre-independence era, or insurgency of north-east, terrorism of Punjab, militancy of J&K, the latest left wing extremism of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha & Andhra-Internal Security challenges of modern era, evident by winning decorations of 01 George Cross, 03 King's PMG, 01 Ashok Chakra, 01Kirti Chakra, 01 Vir Chakra, 12 Saurya Chakras, 1147 President's & Police Medals for gallantry, 04 Vishist Deva Medal, 01 Yudh Seva Medal, 05 Sena Medals, 2651 Distinguished & Meritorious Service Medals besides President's Colours during 1953 and also later for RAF, for yeoman service rendered to the nation. Performance in operations is

adequately matched by excellent feats in various disciplines of national & international sports, evident by winning 02 Padmashri (GS Randhawa-athletics, Kunjurani Devi -weight lifting), 01Khel Ratna (GS Randhawa) and 16 Arjuna Awards.

Strength & Weakness

The CRPF, drawing and deliberately maintaining representation of, manpower from all States & Union Territories, is a major Internal Security Force of the country with all India character. Representation of multiple states, regions & ethnicities in smallest body of men instills the much required confidence among the sections of public and State govts alike. It is an added advantage with the Force neither available to Army with troops of ethnic or regional purity nor to State Police with personnel from a particular region. This advantage would be compromised, if the Force units are localized within Zones for peace and field postings, followed by transfers to home zones.

The area of best utility and worst neglected in the Force, has been the indigenous wherewithal of intelligence collection including interrogation, coalition and dissemination at tactical level to units and at strategic level to Sectors, Zones and Force Hq. Lateral inputs from State police and other central govt agencies have been few and far in between, mostly stale and for the purpose of records. Now, though, the apparatus is in place but the dire need still remains to activate the faculty of intelligence requirement before every operation among field Commanders whether from own Hq or from State police offices, asking for the operational assistance. Availability of real-time intelligence and detailed briefing of troops before every operation would improve the results and work as life-saving elixir for the troops, the near- starvation from which has been taking the toll of precious lives by dozens and scores.



The Force possesses a rich treasure of experience of working in different states, theaters of operation and variety of situations from maintenance of law & order to fighting insurgency , terrorism and left wing extremism. The experience lives & dies with the officers and men, un-codified into AARs (mentioning the aims, objects achieved, strength & weaknesses noticed, lessons learnt and recommendations made, for additional training, and/or equipment) and Administrative Reports duly reflected in permanent records in due course. This presupposes allocation of this work at Range, Sector & Force Hq levels even at the cost of additional staff for this important piece of additional task.

The training capacity required by the Force is spelt out by the fact that reckoning thirty-three years normal service tenure for personnel, three percent of Force would be replaced every year, wastage on account of operational casualties, medical and voluntary retirements being additional. Thus for a Force of three lac strong, the annual (recruitment and) training capacity of nine thousand personnel would be required. As for the constabulary, six months recruitment period and forty-four weeks of training totals to gestation period of sixty-eight weeks. Therefore, either the vacancies be forecast and advertised seventeen months in advance or 3% training reserve should be maintained in entry level rank, to achieve zero vacancy in the Force.

From home guards to fighting-fit infantry, three things vary drastically from minimum to maximum: first the moral, second the success-rate in

tasks undertaken, and the third the effectiveness of leadership. Moral has bearing on physical fitness, good training, timely provisioning of items from rations to clothing & equipment, arms-ammunition and sensitive welfare. Success in all tasks undertaken depends on good physical fitness, good training and periodic re- training with individual attention to every person. Effective leadership inter alia requires higher level of physical fitness, high grading in all indoor & outdoor training events, ready availability to lead from the front in all circumstances, regular contact with men under command and gentlemanly personal traits. All these aspects need to be carefully taken into account, both while dealing with men and selecting & preparing leaders for the Force by promotion, recruitment or deputation. Without these basic tenets, neither good results would be forthcoming nor should be expected.

Career planning of both officers and men, having direct bearing on their sustained performance, has also been taken care of. Promotions are, as should be, by timescale, subject to qualifying earmarked cadre-courses, up to assured level of Head Constable for men and Second-in Command of a unit for officers, beyond which these are by selection. This may require restoring the ranks of Lance Naik and Naik for men, which segregates senior constables from raw recruits and prepares them for impending command as section commanders. Time scale promotions ensure minimizing the vacancies below unit level. Also pre-promotional courses within the force up to the rank of DIG are satisfactorily designed and run but before the promoted to the rank of IG in the CPMFs, two pronged training courses- one on departmental matters within the Force, and second at pan- CPMF level covering general topics of national security across all the CPFMs, besides widening the horizons of their outlook, would foster inter-force understanding among senior officers including from Indian Police Service, to synergize the performance of individual Forces in various areas of maintaining Internal Security.

PR and welfare of widows & medically retired personnel through Welfare And Rehabilitation Board, are a few other areas requiring special mention for their effectiveness. PR within the force is taken care of through force magazines and DO letters but without, new areas need be broken. Not only officers at higher level should volunteer and be encouraged to catch the future generations young by speaking to them at schools & colleges and other forums about the salient aspects of internal security vis-a-vis CRPF,

but also senior officers must contribute articles on current scenario of internal security vis-a-vis CRPF, in newspapers, magazines & journals. The good work of WARB is also required to be more visible as expected at the time of formation, in the area of training needy widows, incapacitated and retired personal for rehabilitation in civil life, by working like an employment exchange with added responsibility to train the aspiring candidates for the available rehabilitation.

From The Archives

"FROM RAJ TO REPUBLIC"

(Remembering British Officers who shaped the destiny of CRP during formative years)

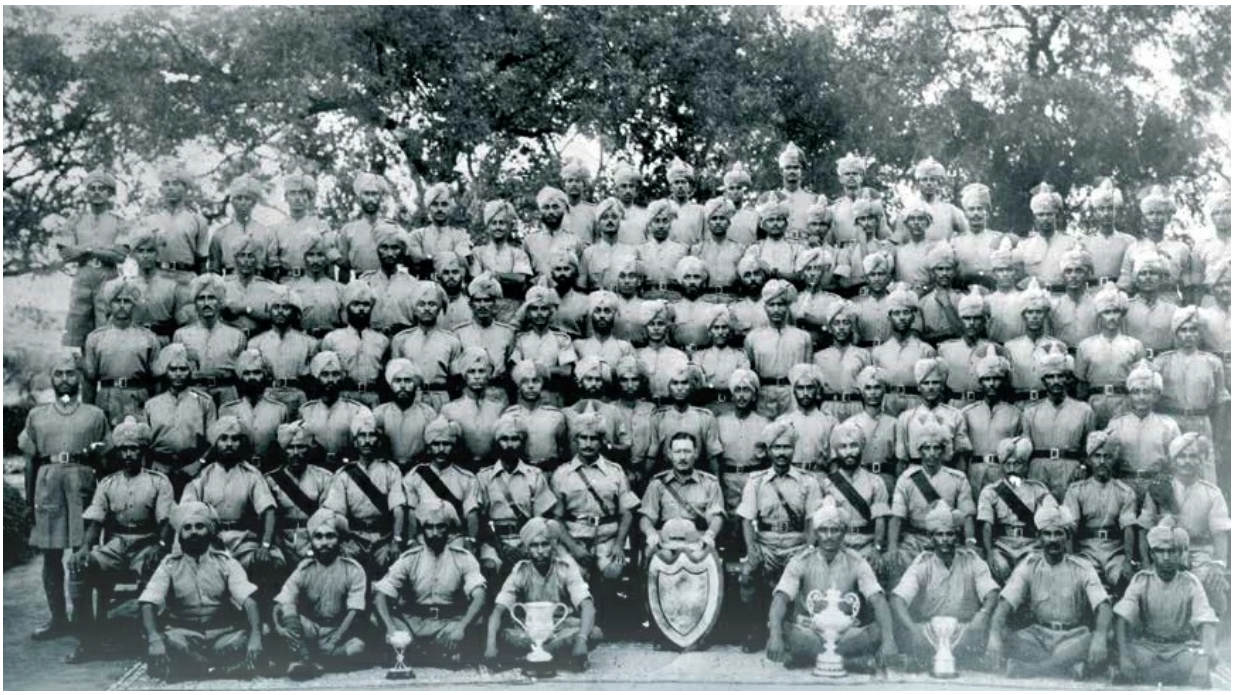
– J. S. Gill
Former IG, CRPF

British Raj was the British rule in the Indian Sub continent between 1858 to 1947. The region, commonly called India in contemporary usage including areas directly administrated by the United Kingdom as well as the princely states ruled by individual ruler under paramountcy of the British crown. At the turn of the 20th Century, British India consisted of 8 provinces, that were administered by Governor or a Lt. Governor. In addition, there were a few minor provinces that were administered by a Chief Commissioner like North West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Coorg, Ajmer- Merwara and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Within the princely states, the military, foreign affairs and communication were under British control. The British also exercised the general influence over the states' internal politics, in part through the granting or withholding of recognition of individual rulers.

As we are nearing the platinum Jubilee of raising of CRPF, I was reflecting on the contribution of those British Officers who left a indelible imprint on the force through their enormous contribution against all odds

and teething problems of a new force. I am sure in early 1939, when Mr. John M. Evart IP Director IB and Major J.F. Peart, commandant must be busy in raising the crown Representative's Police, they would have never even dreamt that within 74 years the force would become one of the largest para military force of the world. Crown representative's Police was initially raised at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) on 27th July 1939 to assist the princely states to maintain law and order in the wake of Parjamandal agitation. When freedom came, Sardar Patel the then Dy. Prime Minister and Home Minister with forethought and vision renamed it as the Central Reserve Police Force to maintain the culture and structure of the Force.

The great convulsions and upheavals after partition attempting to rupture the Indian social fabric were effectively contained. In this, the force played a heroic role upholding the system and the people together.



Major J.F. Peart, Commandant With SOs And ORs At Nimach 1940. Crown Representative's Police Badge and SOs' and ORs' Distinctive Dress is of Special Significance

There is very sketchy reference to some of the Stalwarts in the recorded history of CRPF i.e. Coffee Table Books and other publications. Since, my posting in Neemuch in early 2003, I had tried to collect information from varied sources National Archives, Golden Jubilee Journal of Sagar Police Training College, Rajputana Agency record and from first hand accounts from some of the survivors who joined CRPF in 1939. Many British ICS, IP

and Indian Army Officers Played significant role in the raising of the Crown Representative Police. Notable amongst them were Mr. F.H.Puckle, ICS, Political Advisor, Mr. John M. Evart, IP, Director IB, Mr. A.C. Lothian, ICS, Resident Rajputana, Mr. AG Philips, IP, IGP, Ajmer and Merwara and Police Assistant to Resident Rajputana, and Mr. J. F. Peart, Commandant. I have selected only following officers who played major part in raising and nurturing of the force. Their thumbnail sketches are given below;



1) MR. JOHN M EVART, IP was Director IB during 1938-39 and played a major role in raising Crown Representative's Police. He was an IP Officer who joined Police on 17/11/1905, served in North West Frontier, during 1924. He was on deputation to Sudan in 1925. He also served as DIG, Lahore from 1927-30. He was Inspector General of Police, Punjab from 1932 to 1936. He was recipient of Kings Police Medal in 1919, was awarded, CIE in 1924 and conferred Knighthood in 1936. In fact the very idea of raising a Federal Force was germinated during the tour of Mr. John Evart of United States of America and Canada. He had submitted a report that most federations have a federal police in some form or other, separate from the police of constituent states.

2) MR. A.G. PHILIPS, BARRISTER AT LAW, IP, IGP (AJMER AND MERWARA)

He was also police assistant to Resident Rajputana. He was from united provinces. All comprehensive proposals were submitted through him by

Major John Peart commandant. He had contributed hugely in giving his inputs after thorough deliberations and taking into consideration the future of the force.

3) MAJOR JF PEART :- An officer of 2/2nd Punjab Regiment was officer on special duty at Shimla, in the political Department from 1/4/1939. He was designated as Commandant much before the actual raising of Crown Representative's Police. His late unit 1/3rd Pioneers was stationed at Neemuch from 1924-1929. Therefore he had the full knowledge of the Military station then an important cantonment in Central India. Secondly Major J.F. Peart, had the experience of actually raising and training Assam Rifle for three years.

The Herculean task of raising the Crown Representative's Police fell on broad shoulders of Major Peart. He had the vision to purpose the pay structure as under;

"The service will be arduous necessitating constant transfers. The terms of pay must be generous. Those of the Indian Army are based on rating given by Assam Rifles. Those of the Police on 25% Deputation Allowance. In the case of married officers a separate allowance suggested when serving away from headquarters."

All the spade work for the raising of Crown Representative's Police was done by Major Peart personally. All proposals had his personal imprint. Major Peart was held in such high esteem in the Government that he had also nominated his successor, if he is called for war duties. It was only due to untiring efforts of Major. J. F. Peart, despite all difficulties that the Crown Representative's Police became a reality within four months from the date of initiation of process.

4) MR. E. L. TREGENZA, IP:- He was from 1922 batch of IP. He belonged to Central Provinces and Berar Cadre. He was principal of Police Training College, Sagar from 1936 – 1940. Though he remained Commandant for only 6 months from March' 1943 to Sept' 1943, but his tenure was of great significance and caused turbulence due to his raising issue of Command and Control of Crown Representative's Police. There was one incident of note where Mr. Tregenza did not allow Mr. R. Powell, IGP and Police Assistant to the Resident of Rajputana to inspect Crown Representatives Police. He had to return back to his HQr from the railway station itself. His view was that he was only responsible to the Crown

Representative and IGP could not carry out formal inspection of his unit. The matter became so serious that the Secretary to the Excellency Crown Representative directed Resident for Rajputana to issue order in August 1943 as an experimental measure and for a period of one year in the first instance. The powers of Dy. Inspector General of Police in the united provinces will be exercised by Commandant Crown Representative's Police. Under this arrangement the commandant of the force will correspond on all questions concerning the force with Resident (or his secretary), direct and no direct correspondence need take place between the Police Assistant and commandant. However, on repatriation of Mr. E.L. Tregenza in Sept 1943, the order was cancelled with following justification.



"Mr. R. De la C Ozanne, the Commandant Crown Representative's Police, Mr. Blunden, my Police Advisor and I have discussed this matter and we are entirely agreed that the procedure, introduced as an experimental measure for one year and necessitated principally the peculiar mentality of Tregenza, the late Commandant should now be abrogated. It is wasteful to have an experienced Police Officer as Police Advisor to the Resident of

Rajputana and to forbid him to exercise any power in respect of Crown Representative's Police (who were presumably placed under the administrative control of the Resident for Rajputana because he had a senior and experienced Police Officer on his staff); it is inconvenient and unfitting for the head of an Administration to be also a Departmental Head; and unnecessary complications arise in the matter of clerical staffs. It is requested, therefore, that the orders contained in Political Department memorandum under reference be now cancelled and the previous procedure be restored"

Resident Rajputana Memorandum No. P/17-13 dated 24 August 1943.

5) MR. C. F. PARRY, IP, OBE, was from CP and Berar Cadre. He was principal of the Central Provinces Police College, Sagar from 1933 to 1936. He joined Crown Representative's Police as Commandant on 28th June 1941. The most important deployment during his tenure was consisting of three companies in March' 1942 in Khairpur State to assist in dealing with Hur Menace. Hurs a fanatical Mohammaden Sect, after the arrest of their leader, Pir of Pagaro commenced in Sind, a murder, dacoity and sabotage, leading to the murder of the Nazim of Police of Khairpur State. The arrival of Crown Representative's Police detachment improved the situation and the vacated station house was re-occupied by the crown representative's police and outposts were established in the desert area, and along the railway lines, canals and inhabited area. The names of Mr. H.A.St. C. Stracey and Mr. H. Osbourne were brought to the notice of commander-in-chief for valuable services in connection with the operations of the Upper Sind Force, 1942-43, by the General Officer Commanding. Mr. C. F. Parry, Commandant was awarded OBE for his excellent services during anti-hur operations. Crown Representative's Police was also presented a silver salver for their outstanding work during Anti-Hur operations. Mr. C.F. Parry relinquished charge on 20th March 1943. He was Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces from 21/9/1946 to 12/8/1947 i.e. till his repatriation to England.

6) MR. H .E. OSBOURNE He had joined Central Provinces as a Sergeant. He joined Crown Representative's Police on 19th June 1940 as a Company Commander. He became Assistant Commandant on 15th April 1945 and Second-in-Command on 23th May 1947. He remained Commandant of Crown Representative's Police from 10/2/48 to 6/5/48. He

also assumed command of 2nd Battalion, CRPF on 7/5/48 and retired on 18/12/1948. After his retirement, he settled down at Neemuch only. He was an institution in himself. He was the Central figure in all CRPF get togethers in Ochterlony house and use to be the master of ceremonies. The DAGO's of 7th to 14th Batch i.e. from 1966 to 1975, still fondly remember him as a father figure. He used to come to Officers mess in his famous Ford car MPE-3941. He loved India and CRPF so much that he never went back to England. He breathed his last in July'1982. His grave is in British cemetery at Neemuch. Mr. J. M. Querashi, who was also DIG in CRPF, paid a handsome tribute to him. Infact, he was the last link as an officer with the Crown Representative's Police. In Neemuch station, a road has been named after him and a tennis court has also been dedicated to his memory.

Because of constraints of space, I have mentioned about six officers only. However, a large number of IP officers, Army officers and officers from the provinces played a leading role in shaping the destiny of this great force. Some of the officers who served at various times are as under;

Mr. J. E. G. Churcher, IP, Second-in-Command.

Mr. L. H. Lewisohn, IP.

Mr. H. A. St. C. Stracey, IP.

Mr. R. D. la Ozanne, IP (Commandant)

Mr. N. P. G. Hoole, IP

Mr. B. L. D. Lincoln, Punjab Police.

Major R. M. Lindsley, O.B.E.

Mr. N. S. Holmes, IA.

Khan Sahib Bashir Ahmed Khan, NWF Police.

Major J.E.A. Bazalgette.

Major G. J. K. Stapleton, IA Capt. J.A.G. Buss Capt. R.P.W. Greengrass.

Major. R.J.O.Fox, IA (Commandant) Mr. G. T. Beer, M.B.E.

Capt. T. A. Webster.

It is only due to the efforts of such dedicated officers that CRPF has become the largest CPMF in the World and second oldest in India after Assam Rifles. For young and aspiring officers, it is a incumbent to read biographies of such inspiring leaders. Luckily, we are still in a possession of their DO's, notings and comprehensive proposals, which are prone to

vagaries of weather unless digitized on urgent basis.

For the first time in the history of Crown Representative's Police, the force was deployed in Delhi from August 1947 to December'1947, in the wake of partition riots. The force also played outstanding role at Rampur, Kathiawar and Junagarh. Sardar Patel, the then Home Minister, was highly impressed with the performance of this Force. Due to his forethought and vision and recommendation of Lord Mountbatten (incidentally Crown Representative's Police guarded viceroy's house), the force was retained with the new name of Central Reserve Police Force. The constituent assembly passed the CRPF Act on 22nd January 1949, which got Governor General's assent on 28th December 1949. The Hon'ble members Dr. John Mathai, Sh. Vinak Rao B. Vaidya, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Pandit Bal Krishan Sharma, Sh. Sita Ram S. Jajoo, sh. C. Subramaniam participated in the debate on the bill which was piloted by the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then Home Minister. The Force operated under the name of Central Armed Police till CRPF Act was passed.

Dissertation by Sh. P. V. Belgamkar, DIG (Retd).

At the time of Golden Jubilee celebrations, Sh. S. D. Pandey, Ex- DG, CRPF, had highlighted the breakers ahead for this Force. As the force will be celebrating its Platinum Jubilee, it is imperative that vide ranging deliberations should be held on important aspects like training, morale, leadership, man management, Cadre Management, effectiveness and above all esprit de corps, which are the lifelines of any Armed Force.

A Silver Trophy

Dr Trinath Mishra
Former DG, CRPF

In the dining hall of the Officers' Mess at Neemuch, a magnificent silver trophy stands. It bears an inscription: "Presented to H.E. the Crown Representative's Police by the Khairpur Darbar as a mark of their appreciation of the excellent services rendered by them to the Darbar during the Hur Trouble 1942-44." This trophy stands mute but contains the story of

CRP’s glorious achievement when it was in its stage of infancy, a story which has been largely forgotten but is worthy of being remembered and cherished.

Khairpur was a native state located in the northern part of Sindh now in Pakistan. In 1783 Mir Sohrab Khan of the Talpur clan of Billochis defeated the native Kalhora Sindhi ruler Mian Abdul Nabi and established his authority over the area. He selected the village of Barhan as his capital. As the place was full of Khajoor (date palm) trees called Khark in Sindhi tongue, the capital came to be called Khairpur.

The local people, though defeatedin the contest of arms, did not accept the new rulers. Sindhis were proud of their language and culture. Sindh had been a seat of Sufism for centuries. They considered Ballochis culturally inferior. They raised the banner of revolt now and then. The Khairpur state elicited the support of the East India Company to firm up its authority and entered into a treaty with the British in 1832 and agreed to help the British in their campaign in Afghanistan. This treaty bore fruits for the Talpurs in 1843 when the British annexed Sindh but spared Khairpur.



Mir Sohrab Khan of Talpur State

The friendship between the British and the Talpur rulers of Khairpur angered the local population. Now they regarded the British also as their

enemies. A large section of the population followed the Sunni Sufi tradition. They designated themselves as “Hur” which in Arabic means “free” or “Not enslaved” (free from slavery). Their hereditary preceptor and leader is called “Pir Pagaro”. Led by their Pir, the Hurs waged an incessant struggle against the British as well as the Khairpur Darbar. They resorted to all kinds of tricks including brigandage, dacoity, pilferage and stabotage. In retaliation the British declared them to be a criminal tribe and brought them within the ambit of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871. They also tried to congregate them in penal camps set-up in 1900 to restrict their movements and subject them to close surveillance.

These measures failed to de-moralize or deter the Hurs. They waged their struggle relentlessly . The freedom movement in other parts of India gave a boost to their morale and made them bold. The British tried a devious trick to divide the Hurs. They created Pirs of their own and provided them with resources. However, these Sarkari Pirs miserably failed to win over the people. People could see through the ruse and rejected them. They became a laughing stock. People called them as Pir-Thagrial (Fraudulent) and Pir Thekrathu (Bogus) derisively.

When the Second World War broke out and it seemed in the beginning that the British imperial sun was going to set, the Hurs thought that their day of reckoning had come. A vigorous push could make the doddering British Empire fall.



Faiz Mahal

In 1922 Syed Sibghatullah Shah Rashidi II became Pir Pagaro at the young age of twelve. He approached the British and the Darbar to obtain relief for his people. His approaches were rebuffed by both which made this young sensitive leader, who held great influence over his people, feel very offended. He exhorted his people to defy all restrictions, flout the British law and throw off the yoke.

The British retaliated with the Hur Suppression Act (passed by Sindh Assembly in 1941). This Act empowered security forces to fire upon any suspect or arrest him. The Pir's response was to raise a band of volunteers who would lay down their lives at his command unhesitatingly.

Sindh has a long tradition of blind commitment to a cause. In Maha-Bharat it is mentioned that a band of "Samshaptaka" troops had fought on the side of the Kauravas. They used to take an oath (Shap) to fight to the finish, hence they had got this name. They had challenged Arjuna, the mightiest Pandava warrior and led him away on the day the Kauravas had formed the Chakra-Vyuha and killed Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna. Pir Pagaro exploited this trait of his followers. To put a holy halo around his struggle against the British he used the methods developed by Hasan Bin Sabhah of Alamut. Hasan Bin Sabhah was the founder of the Naziri Ismaili sect of Assasins. He had convinced his followers that any act–falsehood, violence, robbery, thievery or even cold-blooded murder with poison, rope or dagger, done at the behest of his command would not only absolve the doer of any sin but also grant him eternal bliss in paradise. In the second half of the eleventh century the Fidayeens–followers of Hasan Bin Sabhah were so called, had carried out a series of assassinations at his behest.



Syed Sibghatullah Shah Rashidi, the sixth Pir Pagaro, evolved an ingenious system to motivate his Fidayeens. He would call for volunteers who were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the cause. He would take all those who came forward inside his mosque at Pir Jo Goth, his base, and make them lie down. A counterpane was put over them. Pir Pagaro and the family members of the volunteers would recite the Surat Al Fateha (the funeral prayer). This made the volunteers dead for the material world. Then he would make them stand up. This signified their resurrection for the cause. The community feted them and no desire of theirs were left unfulfilled. These Fidayeens were employed to wage war against the Darbar and the British. To them he gave the slogan “Watan ya Maut” (Homeland or Death).

The Hurs proclaimed their leader as “Saveh Badshah” (Victorious King) and under his direction launched a most virulent guerilla campaign. They established a strong base within the Mhakhi forest from where they sallied forth in small groups to attack government establishments. Police stations, Canal head works, government offices, railways and post and telegraph offices became their foremost targets.



It was beyond the capability of Khairpur Darbar to meet the menace. It appealed to the paramount power. The British armed forces could be ill-spared. The war against the Axis powers required undivided attention of the British armed strength. Freedom struggle in various parts of British India had also acquired a new militant hue and had to be contained. Hence the Political Deptt. of the Govt. of India decided to entrust the newly raised Crown Representative Police (CRP)–which had been raised only 2½ years back, this task. A detachment consisting of 3 service companies, under the command of Asstt. Comdt. Major N.S.Holmes was sent in March 1942 to Khairpur to operate against the Hurs. In principle, they had gone to assist the civil authority of the princely state. However, there was hardly any civil authority on the ground. The Police stations had been looted and burnt. The state's officers were afraid to move about. No one was prepared to assist the peacekeepers. Reign of terror existed.

CRP, however, started its operations briskly. A number of suspects were arrested. They were properly interviewed to obtain operational intelligence. The arrested persons were the only source of intelligence. The arrival of CRP further infuriated the Hurs. To show their might as well defiance they sabotaged and derailed the prestigious Lahore Mail on 16th May, 1942, causing twenty-two deaths including that of a Britisher. They raised a new slogan "Bhej Pagara" (Bless us Pir). Folk singers composed ballads in praise of Pir Pagaro and his dedicated followers and exhorted others to join the band-wagon.

The British arrested Pir Pagaro and sent him to Seoni Jail in British India. It was hoped that this strong action would throw a wet blanke over the

Hur fire. It provoked the Hurs further. Now they unleashed a campaign of murder and arson which climaxed with the daylight murder of the Nazim (Chief) of Khairpur police. He was pulled out of his buggy in a busy market place and stabbed to death.

His murder sapped the morale of the local police. They abandoned their duty. Police stations and outposts were deserted. Emboldened by their success the Hurs widened their circle of activities and started raiding other parts of Sindh as well. Alarmed by this development the British imposed Martial Law Rule over Sindh in June, 1942. Now the CRP detachments came under the direct command of the GOC Upper Sindh Force. Khairpur state was made its main responsibility.

Within a short period CRP could restore the confidence of people in government. It reestablished the police stations and outposts in the desert area. A large number of wanted offenders were arrested and their cache of arms, ammunition and other implements of sabotage recovered. Significantly among the recovered articles there were a number of train-wrecking implements. Vigorous patrolling was organized. Restoration of normalcy made the British confident enough to conclude the trial of Syed Sibghatullah Shah Rashidi II alias Pir Pagaro VI. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 20th March, 1943 in Central Jail, Hyderabad (Sindh). His two sons were deported to England, where they lived upto 1951. The Pir's corpse was interred in an unmarked grave. Even today no one knows where he is buried.

The Hurs were left leaderless. However, they did not surrender. Their armed cadres withdrew to Grange Bunglow and Pir Jo Goth, which they had fortified. Pitched battles had to be fought to dislodge them from these well-defended strongholds. In May, 1943 CRP could succeed in over-running these places after heavy fighting. Mhakhi forest was also combed and cleared of miscreants.

It took 16 months of relentless hard work by CRP to usher in peace. As the situation improved CRP was pulled back for other duties. In July, 1943 two companies returned to Hqrs and the remaining company came back in May, 1944. Some instructors were left back to train and shape-up the state police force.

The achievements of CRP were much lauded by all. The Commandant of the Force was awarded the title of "OBE: (Order of British Empire). Jem.

Said Zaman Khan was decorated with King's Police Medal for Gallantry. General Wavell, the then C-in-C of Indian Army, mentioned the names of two CRP Officers, Stracey and Osborne for their valuable services in operations in Upper Sindh in his dispatches.

The Hur operations proved the worth and mettle of CRP. Experiences gained in these operations came handy while dealing with crime and law and order situations in other princely states like Balasinor, Kishengarh, Rewa, Pataudi, Datia, Rampur etc in the consequent years.

The silver Trophy standing in the OM at Neemuch stands witness to this glorious chapter of CRP's history.

CRPF : An Ever Growing Organization

– Dr A.P. Maheshwari
IG, Northern Sector CRPF.

Making further strides with a renewed commitment 'DESH KE HUM HAIN RAKSHAK', CRPF marks its Diamond Jubilee with a new theme song. The song may be recent, but as an organization, CRPF has consistently lived upto those values in its past 75 years. The proud Force has in the true sense of the word earned it. The oldest and now largest armed Police Force on the internal security grid has traversed alongwith the Nation through all its frictions & fractures right from the Rann of Kutch to the boundaries of the North east; from Kashmir to Kanyakumari; from simple law & order protests to extreme situations of insurgencies & militancy and from open conflicts to proxy wars; from direct confrontations to technologically exported terror wars and from traditional modules to dynamic improvisations, its entire saga is an ideal model of bravery and sacrifice. As the most dynamic force to rely upon, it has a rich history of restoring peace, however volatile the situation. Its popularity and acceptability led to its being designated as the 'Main Counter Insurgency Force' with a rapid growth to over 228 BNs. The best thing about CRPF is

that it has imbibed multifarious dexterities. It has defied all life cycles paradoxes. For any management expert, it shall form an interesting study.





The most remarkable feature is that it has accepted all the challenges and

quickly adapted itself to ensure a quality-response. It has thus become versatile. It has also not given up its organic character amidst bureaucratic tangles, thus remaining ‘lively’. And most importantly, it has its own risk analysis. Knowing well that it has to honour the fences drawn between centre and the state in our federal set-up, it has collaborated well with the states and its local populace. Despite varied administrative dichotomies, it has drawn its own smart operational responses to cope with the resultant trade offs. Security threats per-se are not the risks for CRPF. It has learnt to deal with it. The best responses have been witnessed not very long back in Punjab as well as Kashmir and now in areas affected by Maoist violence. The extrinsic capacity deficits have been largely mitigated by the inner values and heightened emotions. The core organic character of the Force has made its cohesive mark again and again.

However, this is also the time to reflect upon the issues emanating from the past and to draw a road map ahead. The large growing organisations often have the risks of disintegration and disenchantment. People tend to lose the personal touch and become victims of bureaucratisation.This gives birth to paper tigers.



Inonimity further accentuates anonymity. Personal ‘castlebuilding’ or creation of comfort zones tend to take precedence over the larger interests of the organisation. Whereas, at the macro level collaborative efforts become indispensable in order to survive, micro dynamics converge to form closed-systems. Communication channels being endless often tend to promote wild

grapevines. Perceptions rule the roost. One seldom does any reality check owing to domain-inaccessibility, physical as well as hierarchical. CRPF too has not been able to escape these impediments encountered by any growing organisation. Growing in numbers alone is not sufficient. It also leads to compromising on quality as people are pushed upward to fill up the supervisory gaps without having much work experience. One finds it hard to differentiate between information and knowledge, between the plausible and the appropriate.

There is no doubt in it that the CRPF, as an armed police force of the centre, should keep refining its professional responses under varied situations of low intensity conflicts. However, there has to be a fine blend of the refined warfare tactics. Geographical terrain mapping needs to be blended with Human terrain mapping, overt policing needs to be partly substituted by covert policing, war of guns needs to be supported by war of perceptions and so on. Can we create deceptions for the adversary or build autonomous counter response capacities in case the adversary succeeds in deceiving us? Are our area dominance moves based on critical assessment of the situation or we are conducting operations on sheer administrative parameters? Have we mastered the art of planned deviations? These are some of the questions we can ask ourselves.

Operational grids have been oscillating between various counter responses, depending upon the modus-operandi of the adversaries. The recent incidents of Naxal ambush remind us of the age old combat tactics with respect to guerrilla warfare. The idea of recalling these tactical moves is only to reemphasize the need for a dynamic operational culture, the point which has already been highlighted above. Critical aspects that would indicate what dynamism could mean in the operational terms may include various multi-dimensional options such as situational extrapolations, SWOT analysis, cross country navigation, planning for bluffs and deceptions, vulnerability cum opportunity mapping and so on.



This carries us further to the leadership and command domains so that we do not lose sight of the lead issues. In fact, strategic leadership and the art of combat should be viewed as the core business of the commanders. Constant shift of plans and places, as per the dynamic character of the conflict grid, could be the desired option in extreme situations. Owing to statistical pressure and a lack of operational vision, the security forces often defy the principle of strategic ambush and tend to provide a tactical advantage to the adversary through their premature dispositions. Whereas, one needs to be alert to the traps being laid by the opponent, including the allurements offered by him, efforts should be continuously on to locate a strategic entry into his domain. Commanders ought to retain organic character of their Forces high by mystifying their subordinates through their authority, good faith and a rewarding attitude. They can, thus, maintain their control, cohesiveness and a high quality of delivery of their services by adopting good practices. To mention a few - good commanders don't wear out their troops unnecessarily. They don't send their troops on operations unless they can foresee an advantage. They don't use the troops mechanically, nor do they leave the responsibility of deployment on

unconcerned subordinates. ‘Use not the troops unless you see a gain’ and ‘fight not unless you occupy a critical position’; such are the strategic dispositions good commanders follow. They know the job, they know their people, they know the circumstances, they know the moves of the opponent, they can predict contingencies and, thus, give an effective combat plan at the appropriate time to their subordinates, who will then behighly motivated to perform in a compact, cohesive manner. Strategic operational vision hovers around all these crucial dimensions. However, it is a game of wit where baits, bluffs and manipulations are used to find ways to success. It is a game where the lesser evils are adopted to avoid the greater evils, but only when it is unavoidable and only to the extent that it is indispensable.

Strategically, one need not rejoice a victory, nor grant any explanation for a defeat. Asymmetric warfare hinges between the tangibles and the intangibles. Tangibly, the counter terrorism responses have to be humane and within the legal norms, taking care of the local sentiments. Intangibly, such responses cannot afford to neglect the undercurrents and, therefore, devise covert counter moves to regulate the flow of such undercurrents, in terms of direction as well as magnitude.



To conclude, like other growing organisation, CRPF too needs to constantly focus on promoting dynamic Commanders at all levels and congruently inculcate a workculture with built-in ‘autonomous response capacity’ to successfully face any eventuality.

A Saga of Glorious Past

A Journey - Abu Lawrence School to Internal Security Academy

– B. S. Chauhan
Director, ISA, Mt Abu

A pleasant retreat, set amidst lush forest hills, Mount Abu is an oasis in the barren desertscape of Rajasthan. This holy mountain lies at the southern extremity of the Aravali range of hills. Rich in forests, flora and fauna, the town is like an oasis. The altitude of this plateau is 1220 mt. It is a celebrated place of Jain and Rajput pilgrimage and is also known as "The Hill of Wisdom". Dilwara Jain Temples constructed between 11th and 13th century is a marvel in white marble at par with Seven Wonders of the World. Great warrior Maharana Pratap of Mewar, who never succumbed to the Mughal's might and kept kindled the flame of supreme bravery, in the aftermath of the battle of Haldi Ghati (18-06- 1576 AD) also spent some time in the inaccessible reaches of Mount Abu at Shergaon, a place about 15 kms away from the Academy in the hilly ridges of Aravallis.



Mt. Abu Bazar



Nakki Lake
During their hey days

Mount Abu has been home to many saints and sages. Due to thepresence of these sages and seers, this place became a holy retreat and is also called as ‘Saints Pinnacle’. For most visitors however, Mount Abu today, is a hill station with all the delightful spots necessary to make their trip interesting.

Abu Lawrence School– “Never Give In”

Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence was born at Matara, Sri Lanka on 28th June 1806. Sir Henry was the fifth of twelve children born to Lt. Col. Alexander Lawrence. Like his father, five of the sons came out to India, four became Generals.

Sir Henry arrived in India during Feb. 1823 and joined the headquarters of Bengal Artillery at Dum Dum, Calcutta. He was knighted in 1848, promoted as Brigadier General in 1856 and appointed Chief Commissioner at Lucknow. Sir Henry founded four Schools at different locations in India viz. Mount Abu, Sanawar (Kasauli), Lovedale (Ooty) and Ghora Gali (Muree, now in Pakistan). “Never give in” was the shared motto of all his schools and this was taken from the Lawrence “Coat of Arms”. Sir Henry Lawrence also established asylums in the hills of India, at first near Sanawar (Kasauli) and later at Mt. Abu as per his wife’s Honoria Lawrence long – standing desire of an Asylum for the children of British soldiers in India.

Constructed in 1849 Abu Lawrence School was founded by Major General Sir H. M. Lawrence, KCB, while serving as an agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. He died on 4th July 1857. According to his last Will, the Abu Lawrence Asylum and Abu Lawrence School were dedicated to East India Company, where he served for over 35 years. The school building including out offices were then built at a cost of Rs. 10,000/- only.



Abu Lawrence School - presently ISA

MEMOIRE

Firstly I wish to express my gratitude to the Commandant and staff of the Academy, for their kindness, courtesy and consideration, shown to me and my wife, during our visit to the Academy, which I first knew as the ABU LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

I came to A.L.S (ABU LAWRENCE SCHOOL) in 1940 aged 8 Yrs, and left in 1948, you could say all my early formative years were here in MOUNT ABU.

The A.L.S. was in my time organised in a very strict military like regime. There was strict segregation at all times between boys and girls and we boys only saw the girls – as and when, sporting – Inter House activities took place -

“WE COULD SEE BUT NOT TOUCH” regardless of our school Motto “ NEVER GIVE IN”.

OUR DAILY REGIME:- (MONDAY TO SATURDAY)

0600 - MORNING BELL–WAKE UP–WASH (IN COLD WATER)

0630 – MORNING INSPECTION BY HOUSE MASTER

0700 – BREAKFAST.

0800 – MORNING FORMATION/PARADE

0815 - MARCH TO YOUR CLASS

1230 – MID DAY MEAL

1330 - REST PERIOD

1530 - TEA MEAL

1600 - EVENING CLASSES

On Sunday's all went to the one Church St Saviours we would march there and back. Boys first, girls second, on Sunday also was compulsory school sporting activity. Twice weekly was compulsory sports Hockey, Cricket, Athletics, there was no exceptions!!!! Every week boys had also to learn how to engage socially – TABLE MANNERS. Conversation and how to dance—Yes'- DANCE , we were taught to dance WALTZ, FOXTROT, TANGO, our partner in this were STRAW FILLED DUMMIES - Girls were also taught to Dance, sew and needle craft.

ORGANIZATION- Boys slept in a long dormitory one side of the Main building the girl's dormitory called "The HALL OF VIRTUE" by us was on the other side of the main HALL BUILDING and is now the ACADEMY LIBRARY. Each dormitory was closely supervised by HOUSE MASTER OR MISTRESS.

The boys and girls were formed into House groups, under various historical names – BOYS HOUSES were MILITARY HEADS - CLIVE, ROBERT, WELLINGTON and MARLBOROUGH – whilst Girls were in houses named after Historical women – VICTORIA, ELIZABETH, NIGHTINGALE, CAVILL.

Education: - Our educational level was too, junior & senior Cambridge, whilst boys, were also encouraged to study for various MILITARY entrance exams. At 14 years old I was taught how to march, salute, parade drills, how to clean fire, and assemble the British army standard rifle- Lee-Enfield .303.

Feeding arrangements:- The cookhouse is now your academy Canteen, and our DIET was based on STANDARD BRITISH ARMY RATION LEVEL FOR YOUNG ARMY RECRUITS except we were not allowed BEEF in

any form, to the best of my memory.

The school had it's own currency as we were not allowed to enter the local markets, but ways and means were found by the boys to enter the bazaar and trade school currency with the fast food BABU's of the day !

Discipline- was severe; it took form of beating with a cane by House Masters on your posterior and compulsory lessons during evening till 2000 hrs at night.

Local information: - At my time there appeared to be only a dozen cars in all of Mount Abu, these were used by Rajahs ! and the British Resident. All social events took place only in the then RAJPUTANA CLUB, nowhere else. Street lighting was almost unknown and an old bus service took about 1 and half to 2 hours from ABU ROAD TO MOUNT ABU.

To finalize, my education and training regime at ALS was to give me a personal structure and personality which enabled me to handle most of life's problems and to live it to the full.

This visit at my age to the "academy" (ALS) was long in thought and planning and I shall be eternally grateful to the Commandant and his staff, for I have fulfilled a dream.

I sign off this long statement, with my own life school MOTTO "NEVER GIVE IN" – LONG LIVE THE ACADEMY- LONG LIVE HINDUSTAN"

JAI HIND !



Mr. PATRICK ROBERT MICHAEL MCMAHON
No.1, HACKING LANE,
SOUTH ELMSALL, PONTEFRACT,
ENGLANK, UK, WF 92SU,

Ex. Abu Lawrence School, (1940-48)
School No. Boy 51 (B51)
Dated 15/02/2007

The Abu Lawrence School was co-educational, which provided accommodation to 32 girls and 48 boys and was partly maintained by imperial funds and partly from private subscriptions, fees and interests on

endowments. Primarily, the school provided refuge and practical education to orphans and soldier's children in a good climate. The managing committee comprised of the Government General's Agent (the Resident) of West Rajputana State, the Superintending Engineer, the Chaplain of Abu, the Commandant of sanatorium, Officer Commanding of the station Hospital and Magistrate of Abu. Inspector of European School of Bombay and Central India used to visit the school periodically.

The staff comprised of a Head Master, a school Mistress and three Assistant Masters. Children between the age of five and twelve were admitted and withdrawn at age of sixteen.

Children of pure European parentage were given precedence over those of mixed parentage for admission in to the school. Donors could nominate children for admission. Proportions of their donation's fee structure were in accordance with the ranks in Army. No fee was charged from the wards of pensioned soldiers. The child's baptism certificate was essential for admission to the school. For withdrawal, 14 days advance notice was a must.

MEMOIRE

I joined the Abu Lawrence School in September, 1947when my parents immigrated from Sindh to MountAbu. The School, I was admitted to was a co-edschool, chosen for its central location and idyllic surroundings. I was suddenly catapulted into the British culture. A deluge of white boys and girls engulfed me. It was an intriguing surprise after attending vernacular school in Sindh.

The principal then was Major Leblond, a no-non sense English man aided by his jovial wife. So staunch discipline was the key. The staff was all British, suitably garbed in suits, the students uniformed in cotton grey shirts, shorts and tunics, with red and black striped ties, belts and stockings. The school started with morning prayer with live piano played by the Music Teacher and sung with gusto by the principal, the staff and the students. Weekly church service held in the church across the road was a ritual. Monthly ball room dances were conducted. It was a swell set up.

March 1949, the ALS experienced a change. Major Leblond left for UK and was replaced by Mr. M.A. Young, a post graduated from Oxford University. The standard of education was maintained but the downward trend

continued with the acute recession and aftermath of the partition. The school tottered doggedly and was forced to close down in December 1950, due to lack of funds. Now the building is in very safe hand and houses the creditable institute, The I.S.A. of the C.R.P. Now every now and then, at the age of 79, I gaze at the lofty structure shaded by silver oaks and wonder as while the Lawrence schools in other locales are functioning, why did the Abu Lawrence School close down?



Ex- student, Abu Lawrence School

After first world War, East India Company took care of education of the wards of old boys of Abu Lawrence school who died during the war. After independence, on 15th September 1948, Central Police Training College for Indian Police Service Officers was established at Mount Abu. The Abu Lawrence School was closed down on 30th December 1950.

Initially, the Central PoliceTraining College was housed in Army barracks. The premises of the Abu Lawrence school building were acquired for housing of its offices, class rooms, library and Rajputana Hotel Estate for its officers Mess. After shifting of the Central Police Training College in its rechristened version as Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy to Hyderabad, the Central Reserve Police Force took over the complex to establish its Internal Security Academy on 1st February 1975.



The then Officer's Mess – Rajputana Hotel Estate (RHE)

Internal Security Academy – "ज्ञानेन् साध्यते शक्तिः"

The Internal Security Academy was established at Mount Abu, Rajasthan, on 1st February 1975 and took over all properties from Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy, which were either hired or owned by CPWD. The building which houses the main Academy Campus i.e. the erstwhile Abu Lawrence School with an area of 4.5 acres of land was purchased by CRPF in 1979 at a cost of Rs.6,85,000/- only. The Academy ground and Cama Rajputana club ground were used for carrying out outdoor

training activities, while Polo ground of Mt. Abu was used for horse riding and conducting Passing out Parade of IPS officer trainees till 1975 and direct officers of CRPF/CAPFs undergoing their basic foundation course at ISA, CRPF, Mt. Abu. In the year 2000, twelve CPWD properties with an area of approx. 24.05 acres were transferred to CRPF at a cost of Rs.31,65,540/- only, while the historical Rajputana Hotel Estate (RHE) having an area of 5.18 acres has been recently acquired through State Govt on 10/07/2013 at a cost of Rs.18,49,56,761/- only. At present ISA is functioning from 14 properties with a total area of 33.732 acres of land.





Passing out parade of 17th batch of DAGO's at Polo ground, Mt. Abu

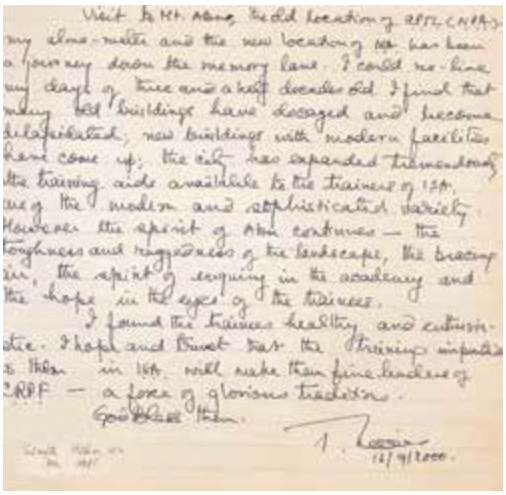
The Academy was raised with an objective to organize Internal Security Courses and Seminars for various levels of officers of Central Police Organizations, State Police and the Executive Magistrates and also to run basic foundation and in-service courses for Gazetted Officers of the CRPF and other CAPF officers. Besides above, ISA has also been entrusted with an additional responsibility to conduct Internal Security Courses for foreign police personnel like Nepal and Bhutan and is continuously sharing responsibilities in building the overall training environment by running various BPR & D sponsored courses as a part of upgradation oftraining

activities at national level. Today the Academy can say with pride that it has risen to its objectives in a befitting manner since its raising.

With a motto "शक्तिः" ISA is shouldering responsibility from the front as an apex training centre of Central Reserve Police Force. Because of its outstanding role played in the field of various training activities, it has been designated as 'Centre of Excellence' on Internal Security by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and is a store house of case studies on Internal Security and other allied policing subjects.

First batch of directly appointed Deputy Superintendents of Police (DAGOs of CRPF) were trained in the year 1961 along with IPS probationers. CRPF DAGOs up to 6th batch were trained at C.P.T.C., Mt. Abu along with IPS officer trainees till the year 1966. Subsequently, the basic training of CRPF DAGO's shifted to Central Training College - Nimach in the year 1966 and it continued there till 1975. CRPF DAGOs from 7th batch to14th batch had undergone their basic training at Central Training College – Nimach.

MEMOIRE



Consequent upon shifting of NPA to Hyderabad, the officer's wing of the CRPF trainees with 14th batch of DAGOs was shifted from Neemuch to Mt Abu, to complete their remaining part of training at newly established ISA, CRPF, Mt Abu.

MHA vide their Order No. 14520/2000-Pers-II dated 1st April 2002

proposed ISA, CRPF,Mount Abu for its up-gradation as 'Centre of Excellence' to achieve modernization, to meet objective of operational requirements, for integration of training needs and creation of facilities for effective coordination amongst all CPMFs sothat such facilities could be shared by all forces.

ISA: My Alma mater

1975 batch of DAGOs, was the first batch fully trained and passed out from ISA. The training syllabus was fine mix of exhaustive outdoor and extensive indoor training. It had clear philosophy of treating trainees like officers of class and soldiery of ruthless physical training.

Our training started in August, with heavy rains in Mount Abu. We were out in downpour to go for training. That really helped in our conditioning and acclimatization.

A wide range of subjects for our intellectual stimulation were part of our indoor curriculum. Besides, renowned celebrities & National achievers were invited to share their experiences of life. It always followed by a dinner night where we could freely interact with them. It was a matter of great motivation learning. The stay at ISA was tough but enjoyable for us.

ISA, as a premium training institution, have contributed in many ways in development of Leadership & Human Resource, to provide strong backup to the force. Many of us are recipients of Gallantry Medals and other prestigious decorations to prove that the Academy produced the best. All this we owe to our pride alma mater ISA and pay tribute to all members of training faculty and junior instructors.



Prof. Dr. V.V. Singh
Ex-Commandant CRPF
Now Management Consultant & Corporate
Trainer

So far, 1,215 CRPF officers have undergone their basic training at this academy since its inception till 2005, after which basic training of DAGOs

was shifted to newly raised CRPF Academy, Kadarpur, Gurgaon (Haryana). Officers of ITBP, CISF and SSB had also undergone their basic training along with the regular batches of CRPF DAGOs. ISA is proud to be an Alma Matter of many Central Armed Police Forces direct officers especially that of 1st batch of SSB, who were trained along with my batch i.e. 17th batch in 1984.

On introduction of Limited departmental competitive examinations (LDCE) in the year 2001, officers were called as Departmental Entry Gazetted Officers (DEGO) and their training was entrusted to ISA. Till 2006, five batches of DEGOs had undergone their basic training at ISA, Mt. Abu. Later it was shifted to CRPF Academy, where from 6th to 10th batch of DEGOs completed their basic training. Again in the year 2013, basic training of 11th Batch of DEGOs was entrusted to ISA Mt Abu. So far, 132 DEGOs have completed their basic training at ISA, Mt Abu.

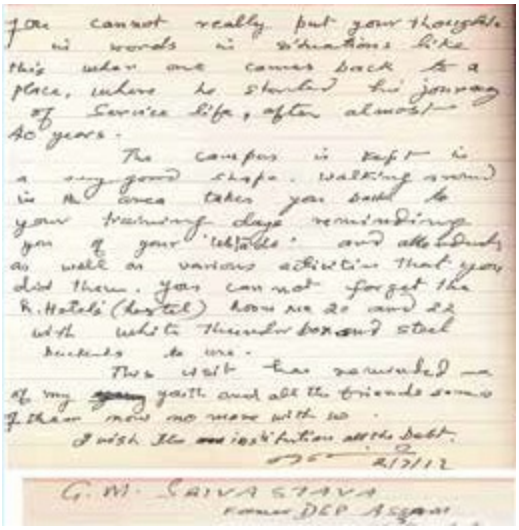
As on date, ISA is conducting wide range of Internal Security Courses for CRPF, other CAPFs, Armed Forces, State Police, Administrative and Foreign Police Officers. Since its raising, besides training officers in basic foundation and in-service courses, it has also trained 10,920 officers on various subjects like Internal Security, Human Rights, Public order & Rule of Law, Staff duties, dealing court cases, etc.

The academy started functioning with running five courses during its formative days but at present it is entrusted with the responsibility to conduct eighteen different types of courses in a year, besides conducting BPR&D sponsored Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Police Officers up to DG level. For training, scientific and realistic methods are being adopted. The Academy encourages the principle of “learning with participation and pleasure” with definite aim to meet the desired objectives of each course. The Academy is committed to live up to the expectations of one and all in the larger interest of CRPF and country and society as a whole.

In addition to the faculty officers, this Academy keep on soliciting the services of specialists and senior officers by inviting them for delivering lectures in various senior level courses to enrich the knowledge of participants. Nothing could be better than calling officers who were trained here and CPTC/ISA happens to be their Alma Matter. They feel pride in accepting our invitation and sharing their rich and valuable experiences with

the trainees. The teachings by erstwhile Alma Matters are of an immense help to the new generation officers of Police and CAPFs.

MEMOIRE



Academy in its 40 years of rich saga and glorified history has witnessed a series of happenings. It will not be out of place to say that it is the birth place of Indian Police system post independence. Many Police stalwarts had made beginning of their long cherished carrier from here. It has also the privilege to welcome serving Prime ministers, Governors, Home Ministers besides various other dignitaries, who have lauded the role of ISA in highlighting the various facets of Internal Security and its maintenance, which has helped many police officers in maintaining the Internal Security of the nation. Power through pursuit of knowledge is the sole objective and guiding cum stimulating factor, while imparting training at this Academy.

Today, the Internal Security Academy is relentlessly endeavouring to provide a platform for free and frank discussions, sharing of experiences and reviewing the strategic and operational aspects to deal with the emerging threats in the field of Internal Security in our Country in an effective manner befitting its mandate of “Centre of Excellence”.

I feel proud and extremely privileged to be an Alma Matter of this Academy and now in heading the same as Director. I take this privilege to assure one and all that the Academy has been and shall remain committed to stand by its motto “शक्तिः”



1984 – The then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi visiting ISA, Mt. Abu

What's in a Name ?

– S. D. Pandey
Former DG, CRPF

From 'Crown Representative's Police' to 'Central Reserve Police Force'

Without questioning the general soundness of the well known cliche we can still say that in the case of our 'Force' there is a lot in the new name that is significant as indicative of a major, and subtle, change in its role. To appreciate this we need to take a quick look at the recent history of our land.

After the Crown's Representative, the Viceroy, left the shores of the sub-continent, India became a sovereign State, a Polity, like it was never before. May be the historians can draw our attention to some weak and short-lived

approximations of a modern nation state in the past but these are at best exceptions and don't alter the overall picture .

As a civilization and a culture India is indeed the ageless and vibrant 'ancient' that has withstood the ravages of time while many others of the same ilk—'Unano Misr Roma'—have gone into oblivion. As a modern polity, however, it is still young and also very vulnerable. Even though many prophets of doom, who predicted its collapse, have been proved wrong, we cannot ignore the reality of the threat that it faces. Our concern in this note is with the threat arising from within even though the external threats try their best to make full use of the internal situation.

In brief, the major threat arises from what has been our major strength as a civilization viz. the incredible diversity. One aspect of this was the so-called 'Indian India' consisting of a plethora of native states ----some larger than many countries of Europe. Their integration —a Herculean task accomplished with thundering success despite very meager resources available---sorted out what could have caused a major balkanization. However, as the heady brew of freedom and democracy started showing its intoxicating and debilitating effects the far-sighted founding fathers of the new India realized the imperative of a strong Centre ---strong both in 'mind and muscle' --- that must hold. They also devised a Constitution that accepts and honours the diversity without letting it impinge on the essential and strong 'political' centrality of the country. The reorganization and renaming of its prime Central Police Force and its phenomenal expansion over the years can be seen as part of the effort to combine, in political parlance, the 'federalist' and 'unionist' elements in shaping the future.



A force raised and designed ‘to help the princely states to contain the unrest’ of the praja would have been not only an anachronism in the new situation but also utterly inadequate in the post colonial scenario. During the struggle for freedom both ‘We the people of India’ and our leaders had had a good and fruitful exposure to the craft of turning real or imaginary unrests into ‘agitations’. These did not come to a full stop after Independence---‘Inquilaqb Zidabad’ continued to be a favourite political slogan. Unfortunately, with the wise leadership of the old veterans gradually disappearing from the scene, we have increasing instances of such agitations not only turning into sporadic violence but growing as regular armed insurrections that weaken the essential ‘strong centre’ by attrition and if not dealt with firmly and in good time, have the potential to turn India into an ‘almost failed state’ like some in our neighborhood.



Can this ‘largest para-military force of the country (perhaps of the world!)’ in its new incarnation with a new name be considered capable of playing an effective role in safeguarding against such a likely contingency? It is not easy to give a confident affirmative answer to this crucial question.









Deployed at the disputed shrine at Ayodhya



90 CRP jawans on on trail of dacoits on border defence duty in Jaiselmer - 1948

The staggeringly large size of the Force may give the impression of its adequacy –at least numerically. But a deeper analysis would show that constant and massive deployments on routine duties in aid of State governments tend to seriously compromise both the ‘Reserve’ and ‘Central’ nature of CRPF. They give substance to the in-house joke that over the years it has tended to become the largest ‘man power contractor’ for the States. And then there is another such tell tale joke --- the signature letters “C R P F” standing for a ‘Chalte Raho Pyre Force’ – which indicates how serious damage can be caused to the morale and quality of training that must be provided, and constantly updated. The old so-called ‘Indian India’—the rajvaras--- have all gone and we now have our new constituent States of ‘India that is Bharat’.And they will have all kinds of agitations for which they will need help from the Centre. Providing that help will thus remain an important part of the charter of duties of this newly christened old force. But is that the end of the story? We can say an emphatic ‘no’ to this in view of the experience of some serious threats, with an ominous combo of internal and external elements, aimed at eroding the strength of the Centre itself. The capacity and expertise to tackle such threats effectively cannot be allowed to be neglected because of the preponderanceof the routine ‘aid to civil power’ commitments. Given the nature of the basic law of the land a determined effort is called for both from the leaders of the Force and the political

masters as custodians of the ‘mind and muscle’ parts of the prescription for making CRPF equal to the new delicate and difficult role indicated by its new name.

Thy ‘will’ be done!

- Rakesh Jaruhar
Former Special DG, CRPF

When the killings of political leaders in Darbha Ghat, Bastar, took place a year ago, among the issues raised was, why was CRPF not provided to escort the Congress leaders. For CRPF, this was a back handed compliment, especially, since unknown to most citizens, they are shouldering an awesomely heavy burden in defending ‘the idea of India’.

The common Indian is often in awe of the Maoist–extremists. His perception in general is that the state is unable to curb/contain their lawlessness. Images of killed policemen together with images of armed extremists undergoing training, leaves him with the question – what is the Indian state upto ?



The Indian state is fighting it out. It has taken them sometime to realize that the response to armed, non-state parties that believes in violence, has to be semi-military in nature. Once this assessment got embedded in policy making, the government has responded quite swiftly and more importantly, holistically. It is not my case that everything possible has been done but the movement is in the direction that will, as time passes, yield suitable results.

The police, especially the CRPF – the Trident of the Central Government, is getting transformed into a unit that can respond appropriately not only to what the extremists can inflict, but to also respond appropriately. After the incident in Dantewada in 2010,wherein 76 CRPF personnel were killed by Naxalites, the first lesson was spelt out succinctly: train them; when that is over, retrain them; when retraining is finished train them again and when that is over,retrain them. This intensive training program is not only making the men more capable of defending themselves, but is also enhancing their self confidence. Towards this end the Home Ministry has set up over thirty new training centres/nodes. As these become fully operational, the qualitative difference in the CRPF's capability will undergo a palpable change. The operational capability of CRPF has been enhanced. The shelters/camps in deep jungles have been brought within the 'strike' capability of CRPF



Crossing a River

The second lesson learnt when dealing with the Maoists was - not the Naxalites, but the CRPF must‘own’ the jungle. Notwithstanding the Bastar incident, systematically,their ‘safe’ camps, training schools, and capability to organize have been degraded. Jhumra, Saranda,Jangalmahal, Chakarbanda,Kandamahal, Rohtas are some of the places where the states writ have been re-established. The fight is on in South Chhattisgarh, Chatra, Palamu/Saryu and Gadchiroli. Continuous Operations by CRPF has prevented them from re-grouping, training, and indoctrinating their cadres. It has drastically reduced their recruitment. With the operationalization of the jungle battalions, who have deep interdiction capability, it will be possible to dislodge them from their safe havens.



The third lesson learnt was the need to induct new technology. Widespread computerization and it's extensive use in operations has been very helpful in planning and executing operations. GPS, night vision devices, binoculars, satellite images, telescopic sights for snipers, and a wide variety of new weapons ranging from Under Barrel Grenade Launchers to X-56 rifles has enhanced the fighting capability of the men. The communication network is now so robust and multi-tiered that every unit can always access it's command and control centres. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) is likely to be a game changer. Their extensive operationalizationis still in progress. Significant success has been achieved on certain occasions. The availability of helicopters has gone up from three to 15 in a years time. This has allowed casualty evacuation, rapid movement of strike units and swift response to information received about the movement of extremists. The 'enveloping response' to major incidents – such as the one that occurred in Darbha Ghat is needed and the groundwork has been laid for this.

The political leadership of all the Maoist affected states are very concerned about this problem. Carrying out public mobilization in Junglemahal area in West Bengal, Jan Sampark visits in Maoist affected districts and depleting their support base in Bihar, creating Special Operations Groups in Orissa, personally supervising the availability of food for the tribals of Bastar and setting up counter insurgency schools in Chhattisgarh etc., are in fact acknowledging the problem and trying to find an appropriate solution. The clear mind that they have displayed vis-à-vis

the Maoists, has been of immense help to CRPF in their operations.In the process political space is being created for necessary action. The CRPF, (or, for that matter, any police, or military unit) cannot ‘solve’ a social-economic-political problem. The creation of political space allows for re-conciliation and re-habilitation of the extremists. A family centred surrender policy and a more nuanced civic action program would add to this process.



Shri Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF Watching A Demo of Automatic Grenade-Launcher

At the end of the day, everything depends on the resources being made available to those who are taking on the naxalites. The political leadership is slowly veering around to this view point as the unanimous resolution of the Chief Minsters of Naxalite affected states is an indication. This augurs well for the country.



Shooting Prowess

The CRPF is capable and willing to take on the extremists. They merely ask for understanding from our countrymen about the difficult task they are performing.

(The writer retired as Special DG, Central Zone in the CRPF)

A Critical Overview of the Counter-Insurgency Doctrines of Britain, USA and Israel

– Dr N. C. Asthana

Insurgents use all the tools available to them—political, informational (including appeals to religious, ethnic, or ideological beliefs or social/societal exploitation), military, and economic—in their attempt to discredit or eventually overthrow the existing dispensation. Modern governments do have an initial advantage in resources; however, that edge is counterbalanced to a considerable extent by the requirement of the commitment of a vast amount of resources to maintain order and protect the target population as well as critical infrastructure. Insurgents succeed by sowing chaos and disorder anywhere; the governments are liable to be perceived as failing unless they maintain a degree of order everywhere. Quite often the psychological effect of insurgent strikes on the collective psyche of the nation is much greater and more decisive than their actual physical component.

In response, counterinsurgency (COIN) must be a massive, complex and multi-dimensional effort involving military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, social, developmental, and even cultural actions taken by the governments to defeat insurgencies. The sheer complexity of the exercise is evident from the fact that in the numerous counterinsurgency campaigns that have been conducted by other nations since the end of the Second World War, very few qualify as a complete success. Still, it always pays to learn from the wisdom (or lack of it) of others for as Prince Otto Von Bismarck had famously said: ”Fools learn from their own experience; I prefer to learn from other people’s experiences.”

Britain’s approach to counterinsurgency prior to 1998 focused primarily on the operational and tactical level to defeat Maoiststyle ‘nationalist’ insurgencies. Hailed as the epitome of the British model, General Robert Thompson’s ideas were really focused at the strategic and operational level,whereas General Frank Kitson’s ideas are generally seen as a practitioner’s viewpoint at the operational and more specifically, tactical level. Gen. Robert Thompson had outlined five broad principles: a clear political aim; work within the law; the development of an overall plan; defeat political subversion; and secure base areas. Gen. Frank Kitson emphasized four basic points: good coordinating machinery; the propaganda war (psywar); effective intelligence; and operating within the law.



The British counterinsurgency doctrine has been criticized as being too Malaya and Northern Ireland centric in the distillation of the lessons learnt in which certain historical realities have been ignored. The Chinese Communists under Chairman Mao Tse Tung were still consolidating internally after their victory over the Nationalist Chinese and had not really been able to provide any substantial support to the Malayan Communists. As such, the firepower of the insurgents was absolutely primitive in comparison to that of the British. Further, Britain effectively undermined the Malaysian Communist Party by setting a clear political objective to grant Malaya independence by 1957 Malaya was successful in large part because of its geo-strategic location with only one border with Thailand and a secure base in Singapore from which to operate. It could be isolated and rebel sanctuaries addressed easily. The WHAM was a novel idea in that era but the British had a great advantage in that the insurgents were really very primitive people on whom the WHAM gimmicks could make an impact—a situation not likely to be encountered anywhere else.

Moreover, it should also not be forgotten that, until the Aden campaign, there was very little media coverage of British operations and it allowed them considerable ‘operational freedom’ (read HR violations) that does not exist today for any CI force in the world. The British were not reluctant to use heavy force either—there were 105 mm artillery batteries and armoured reconnaissance squadrons. Even in that era, the air support was extensive, though not as great as the Americans had in Vietnam. Besides helicopters, numerous fixed-wing aircrafts like the Auster, Beaver, Scouts, and Twin Pioneer were also pressed into service.

Following the demise of the era of communism-inspired insurgencies,

the current American COIN doctrine regards “insurgents” as outsiders(or at least ‘trouble makers with a foreign ideology’) by the native population in a fixed geographic region. The current US counterinsurgency doctrine is based on the concept of “fight, secure, build”.



While the ‘fighting’ aspect is obvious, the act of ‘securing’ requires commitment of a large number of troops to continue to secure theterritory ‘won’ or ‘liberated’, the need to begin cooperation with civilian support and of course, the negative costs of occupation— something which the ISAF has so painfully learnt in its 13 year long operations in Afghanistan with a whopping $140 billion having been spent on the ‘fighting’ a spect alone ! Success in ‘building’ is necessary to sustain ‘securing’, and success in securing is necessary to continued success in fighting—a mutually dependent relationship which some authorities describe as ‘stability operations’. This involves a complicated agenda of non-military policies, authorities, specialists and resources intended to bring down the passive, if not active support of the people to the insurgency. The old WHAM is now being peddled by the Americans as ‘decency and brotherhood’ approach. At the operational level, however, critics maintain, it translates into: “Try to be nice, but if they don’t go along with the program ‘manipulate’ them. If that doesn't' work, kill them.” It is obvious that they too have had no aversion to

‘eliminating insurgents’ and collateral damage does not press panic buttons. It needs no reminder that a heavy dependence on artillery and air support has all along been vital to the American doctrine since the Vietnam days— now epitomized in the extensive use of heavily armed APCs and MRAPs of all kinds; Predators; and Apache gunships.

The Americans are intellectually honest enough to admit that maintaining security in an unstable environment requires commitment of vast resources and may not be cost-effective. A small number of highly motivated insurgents with simple weapons, excellent OPSEC, and tolerable mobility can undermine security operations over a large area. They also admit that the effort requires a firm political will and substantial patience by the government, its people, and, in their case, the countries providing support.

The Israeli approach to COIN has been described as ‘stabilization operations’ in a prolonged lowintensity conflict zone with a special focus on people of their own ethnic origin. As a long term measure, realizing that reconciliation is not really possible, their traditional technique has been physical segregation of the target populace. The Americans also copied it in Iraq where vast areas have been sealed off behind concrete walls and sand berms, creating what they call ‘gated communities’. Over-watch is maintained increasingly through unmanned aerial platforms— described as ‘aerial occupation’. In their peculiar circumstances, the Israeli approach has essentially been one of counter-terrorism and not counterinsurgency in an urban setting as envisaged by its exponents like Carlos Marighella. At operational level they place great emphasis on actionable intelligence at company level. The Israelis have frequently been criticized on the ground of ‘overkill’.

Since their tactical gains have often mesmerized uninitiated observers, it merits a critical evaluation. The basis of the Israeli approach of ‘overkill’ is an unstated belief that a ‘proportionate response’ is not an effective deterrent to terrorism. Scott Atran, a veteran analyst, argues that “repeated suicide actions show that massive counterforce alone does not diminish the frequency or intensity of suicide attacks.” Even Richard Boucher, then State Department spokesperson under the hawkish Bush administration doubted the value of Israel’s offensive moves, namely, targeted killings, when he stated in July 2001 that “Israel needs to understand that targeted killings of Palestinians don’t end the violence, but are only inflaming an already

volatile situation and making it much harder to restore calm." Daniel Byman has shown in his work 'A High Price: The Triumphs and Failures Of Israeli Counterterrorism', that tactical victories eventually become strategic defeats. The killing of Hamas's master bomb-maker,Yahya "the Engineer" Ayyash, in 1996, for example, no doubt dented Hamas's capabilities for some time, but it also led to a renewed wave of bus bombings. The continuous killing of terrorists in West Bank and Gaza has only led to being more and more of them being produced—in fact Israeli action in those areas has, to a considerable extent, become the global rallying point for susceptible Muslims to take up arms against Zionist oppression supported by the West, thereby making the West almost an unintended target.

The Memorable Journey

– Dr B N Ramesh

PS, B.Tech, MBA (IIM-Calcutta), PhD (IIT-Kharagpur), LLM,Director/IG, CRPF Academy, Gurgaon (Haryana)

The CRPF Act 1939 was the legal basis from the starting of the Crown Representative Police Force, which, post independence, was converted as Central Reserve Police Force by the Iron Man of India Sardar Patel. The mandate, functions, responsibilities, conditions and compensations were all stipulated in the Act and various rules and amendments were made there in from time to time. It was also subject to the revisions through various Pay Commissions and through special o rders from the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. In the beginning of this century, CRPF had been mandated the crucial task of maintaining the Internal Security. The challenges that were causal to such mandate were many and chief among them being the uncontrollable march of the Left Wing Extremism from Tirupati to Pashupati. The emergence of CPI(Maoist) with the concept of mergers and acquisitions of the Left Wing Extremists Organizations in the Country on 21st Sep 2004 is a combination of all these challenges and brought in the biggest threat to Internal Security.



Since the above mentioned threat of the left wing extremism especially post Sep 2004 is a pan Indian challenge and was spreading across many of the districts in the country apart from the 9 severely affected States, at one point of time according to the Ministry of Home affairs, the Left Wing Extremism was very active in 221 districts of the six hundred and odd districts of the Country. This has caused a paradigm shift in the role of the CRPF and the CRPF no longer remained as CRPF. In other words, Central Reserve Police Force, since the Force is no longer reserve force, has become Completely Deployed Police Force and there was an increasing demand for the creation and deployment of the new battalions of the CRPF. It became CDPF in the first decade of this millennium namely Completely Deployed Police Force. The reserveness of CRPF has to be understood not only from the point of quantity but also from the point of quality. It is reserved only for intervention under some peculiar conditions which has lots to do with the Union – State relations. The same thing was a big subject matter of the Sarkaria Commission , which examined the Union – State relation in India. The same issue is also integrally related with the article 356 of Constitution of India namely the imposition of the President's Rule.



The single serious aspect of change that brought a congenial transformation of attitude among many state governments is the increasingly irrefusable lethality of the Left Wing Extremism in the first decade of this millennium. This is the main reason for the growth of the CRPF in terms of numbers, utilization and also in terms of deployment much more today when compared to the whole of its existence for the past seventy five years. Today the CRPF is 220 Battalions and a few more are being raised. Every day recruitment is going on for different categories.

CRPF also acquired specific skills in terms of Combat Battalions for Resolute Action namely (CoBRA), Rapid Action Force (RAF), Special Duty Group, Special Parliamentary Protection Group and recently three battalions have been earmarked for VIP security also. This is apart from the functional specialization like the Signal Battalions and the Mahila Battalions. Two Battalions of the CRPF have been earmarked as National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Battalions.

Function

The functional specialization of the CRPF is tailor made to its wide and varied challenges that the Force is increasingly tasked to face. In the Counter Insurgency operations, responsibility was given to the CRPF from BSF in the first years of previous decade in Kashmir and in the entire Jammu and Kashmir theatre, one-third of the CRPF have been deployed. Thus the CRPF has become a life line of country's integration specially keeping peace in Kashmir throughout the thick and thin of Indo-Pak relations. While North-East saw ups and downs of various terrorists/ insurgency/ separatist groups including ULFA terrorists, BODO Militant Organizations, Kamtapur Liberation Organization etc, the CRPF through its iron grip over the natural resources and the transports routes both rail and road and protection of the Airports in the North-East, thus ensured national integration, physically and conceptually.

Maintaining such tough tasks on a 24X7 basis ensuring full efficiency and no let off of their attention is not a job that can be performed by ill-trained, ill-equipped, illmotivated force. Since the CRPF is a well trained, well equipped and a superbly motivated force, there is increasing demand even for the routine Panchayat elections, on the part of the State. Governments in the entire country for deployment of the CRPF since the local police is invariably seen as politically colluding with the ruling party of whatever dispensation. Thus, through its well oiled machinery and hugely acclaimed functioning, the CRPF, in my opinion, deserves a new name as 'Credibility Reinforcing Police Force'. I feel that the CRPF functioning can be put in the following words in Hindi.जहां सीआरपीसी (CRPC) फेल होती है वहां सीआरपीएफ चली जाती है । 'सीआरपीएफ, सीआरपीसी को अपने पांव पर खड़ा कराके फिर वापस अपनी बैरेक्स में चली जाती है'

The performance audit of the CRPF on a daily basis is enough of an indicator of an all India nature of its skill, knowledge, expertise, experience and efficiency. One need not go to the annals of history, few incidents are enough to show the valour of the CRPF especially when two companies of CRPF stopped one brigade of Pakistan's Army in the 1965 war, and when the CRPF personnel sacrificed their lives in Tibetan area and when the force played an important role in maintaining the peace and tranquility post the Bangladeshi Liberation and also when the force played an important role in almost every national calamity either man made or natural. Even the 16th

Lok Sabha Election during March-May 2014 saw maximum sacrifices by the CRPF in terms of number of men who became martyrs. The very fact of more than thousand Gallantry Medals, over two hundred President Police Medals for Gallantry with Kirti Chakras etc is a symbol of the performance of this great force. I am not indulging in self congratulatory mode if I were to repeat that the Indian Parliament and the sanctity of the Indian prestige as a Nation was protected by the supreme sacrifice of the CRPF when the Parliamentary attack took place in the year 2001. The then Prime Minister and Union Home Minister aptly paid tributes to the martyred CRPF personnel.

Expertise

CRPF is deployed in the aid of local police to face the emerging crisis in terms of any counter insurgency or threat to internal security in anypart of the country on the requisition of Chief Minister of the State to the Union Home Minister. While this is a mere legal provision in practice, on a daily basis when once deployed, the CRPF is used on many occasions in those areas, even for those tasks which cannot be interpreted as severe challenge to the Internal Security. This is because of the comfort that people of the country feel, in presence of the ever alert CRPF Jawans. Be it the Convoy protection from Srinagar to Jammu, or be it the Convoy protection for Amarnath Yatra every year in the months of June-Aug in J&K or even entire protection of more than ten million people, while they visit the Holly Amarnath Shrine. Many State Police Organizations lost their respect in the eyes of people because of their abdication of power and betrayal of their responsibility. While no purpose is being solved if I were to mention the name of particular State as it is in the knowledge of every citizen of the country, the same police man from the same state, when he wears the CRPF uniform, his entire attitude towards the people changes and the attitude of the people towards him also gets changed as a mutually reinforcing positively changed virtuous cycle. Thus, it is a transformation from the vicious circle to virtuous cycle, from a relationship of mutual distress and acrimony to a respectable environment of mutual trust and confidence and from a wartorn situation of strife to a peace maintenance situation of valour and validity.

There is not a single citizen of the country, who doesn’t genuinely feel that the CRPF deployment in the crisis ridden situation is much more

beneficial and utilitarian than the deployment of their so called State Armed Police or District Armed Police reserves. The expectations of the people of the country become phenomenal and they are also supported by the public servants of the State Governments during the seasons of elections, either general elections or State Legislature elections. It will not be out of place to mention here of the fact that overwhelming deployment of the CRPF which was done and supervised by myself during my stint as IG (Ops) Kashmir, when we conducted first ever peaceful, hugely successful, Panchayat Elections in J&K in the year 2011. The very fact that even the places like Kashmir, the local SsP, the local district collectors, not only prefer but also ensure the CRPF units be there in their personal security rather than their local police units is enough of symbol of trust and the competency that the CRPF carries on its sleeves and in the looks of its men, majestically standing like a London Bobby with their Insas Rifle, always alert and ever ready to make supreme sacrifice or gallantry performance for Bharat and it's great people.

Culture

The culture of the CRPF can thus be declared as a Force which is believed for its efficiency, which is trusted for its performance, which is demanded for its neutrality, which is deployed for its speed and which is withdrawn for its performance. This culture is not a product of a few years of tough discharge of duties. It is a culture that is groomed right from the day the notification for the recruitment is announced and ensured by the process of recruitment, rigorous training and pre-induction briefing and critical supervision of the immediate seniors when the new entrant is still a green horn. Culture of excellence in operational performance and competition to sacrifice their lives in the cause of nation is reflected through S3 namely the Speed, Skill and Sacrifice. Another important feature of the culture of the CRPF is its maximum emphasis on discipline and code of conduct. The CRPF doesn't spare any person if there is a break of a mirror of a small vehicle and the people are not only tasked but are also taken to task, that too in the environment of total transparency.

Right from the morning markerto evening debriefing, every rank and file of the CRPF are expected to be totally glued to the job and the systemacy of the forms is ensured through its various reports that the Force needs to file every day generating the vital information for its operational commanders in

empowering them to be extremely rational in their decision making. Thus culture has been a great contributor in the quality of operational performance of this great Force.

Potentiality

The potentiality of the CRPF is best put in one of the speeches made earlier during which I said that the CRPF cannot loose its efficiency by more than 5% even the most idiotic person, becoming the decision maker in its affairs. In other words, the tough fabric of the CRPF Act is an inborn tool in shaping the action of CRPF. The potentiality, if these provisions are followed in letter and spirit, has only the sky as its limit. The potentiality of CRPF was witnessed by me as a child of 8 years old in the year 1971, when the force was deployed in my hometown to quell the separate Andhra agitation and later when I was Sub-Division Police Officer in Bengal, using this Force for conducting the Parliament elections and also during the visit of late Rajiv Gandhi just five days before his assassination and also as DIG operations in Hyderabad , IG Operations in Chhattisgarh and also IG Operations of Kashmir. My experiences inform me that because of its all India nature and because of its culture and grooming of its officers and men this force has got the maximum potentiality to really become the best police Force in the world, because of following reasons:-

1. Efficiency
2. Its all India nature
3. Its knowledge about India
4. Its culture
5. Its discipline
6. Its adjustment capability
7. Its patience
8. The fear psychosis it enjoys among the anti national forces
9. Its historical operational Efficiency

I always believed that if the Law and Order is really given to the CRPF for a period of two years in the Country, there will be no Law and Order problems for the coming 20 years in the Country. “CRPF has been

rediscovering itself in capacity building through appropriate capacity building by planed infrastructure development, Schools, Specialized Training Institutions and the concept of in service training. Induction of the force multipliers including the latest Belgian Shepherd dogs and the non doctrinal approach through which the so called Mine Protecting Vehicles (MPVs) were removed for their non congeniality in LWE areas and insistence on patrolling by foot, all indicate the willingness of the members of the Force for their voluntary capacity building to meet the emerging challenges.

For any success in counter insurgency operations by any Force in the world the combination of three following wares is extremely important firstly the Software,secondly the Hardware, and thirdly the Peoples ware. CRPF has been the leader in this combination and change in orientation in that its no longer a fearful Force. When it takes up the duties, it protects the law embedding citizens and controls law avoiding citizens and exterminates the law destroying non-citizens. This orientation of the CRPF can be better put to articulation when one witnesses the various courses that are undertaken in training institutions like CRPF Academy, where in the new Assistant Commandants are trained in all these three arenas with the precession of knife of an eminent surgeon.

Welfare

I always believed that without good Police-Police relations, there cannot be better Police-Public relations. Welfare starts with the Safaikarmachari/ Constable and General duty Constable and welfare in CRPF is genuine and not a façade. The holding of Sanik Sammelans and and redressal of the grievances immediately through electronic mode and the encouragement of the Jawans to articulate their grievances through proper channel and immediate response, is all indicative of the best bench marked practices of good governance. The truly effective attitude of welfare and the ever vigilant measures of good governance are thus the main contributory factors of the existence of faith and comraderie among all ranks of the CRPF.

New Definition

I have every reason thus, to rechristen the CRPF as ‘Constitutional Rights Protection Force’, since it is not only a great force in terms of maintenance of Internal Security but while maintaining so, it also maintains

the Constitutional Rights of the people of India.

Coordination, Synergy, Force Multiplier

There is a tremendous coordination and synergy among the CRPF and its sister Police organisations be it the State Police or others CAPFs which are deployed in trouble prone areas like Abujmad area of Dandakaranya, Chhattisgarh or the Downtown of Srinagar or the Sopore area of Kashmir. CRPF because of its wide and varied skills becomes a force multiplier in a situation of synergy among different forces.

All India Nature

CRPF is not only recruited from all the states but its deployment is also throughout the Country. There is hardly any State in which CRPF doesn't have either its unit or its deployment. CRPF Group Centres, Recruit Training Centres, Central Training Collages, Academies, Special Training Institutions, Battalions HQrs, Composite Hospitals, Communication Centres, the Schools run by The CRPF for public, all are situated in different parts of countries and every major State has its share. It's a fact that while some states have more presence than others and thus there is a need to set right this anomaly, as otherwise it becomes irreconcilable in its nature and may no longer be an all India Force. States like Rajasthan has two Group Centres, more than two training Institute and Battalion HQrs etc so is the case of the newly carved State of Telangana which has two Group Centres in and around Hyderabad and so is the case of Haryana. States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat too need more permanent CRPF installations.

Training & Grooming

In my opinion training is that activity that connects the quality with quantity. The character of the officer is directly proportional the quality of the training that is imparted when he joins the force. This is true for jawan also. While I do not claim to have the first hand information regarding the constable training since I have already passed out more than 335 Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers (DAGOs) and another 230 are in pipeline and which are the biggest batches ever in the history of the CRPF, I am reasonably confident that the personality of the training institutes are reflected in the official behaviour of the officers throughout their career.

Training thus is extremely important in any officers/Jawans career especially in the police force. I would like to quote the finding of the modern psychology which I recently completed as a Master of Arts Course in that for an individual, inputs in age from six months to one and half years is extremely important and it carried throughout his life. I for one feel the same is important for an officer because an officer is like a child when he enters the Academy or a training institute and it is the training that is important in the first half year to one and half years. Training leaves an indelible impact on his entire personality and psychological make up till his death and thus training institutes are basically skill upgrader and character builders.





CRPF has been fortunate to have clear cut training policy/syllabus, target based approach and monitoring mechanism because of which the some of the training institutes in CRPF including the CRPF Academy, Gurgaon are

really world class and this has been brought into picture by global agencies especially in the case of CRPF Academy. The operational performance of the CRPF can be reflected at the Web sites of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the CRPF Directorate. The sacrifice of its youngest 2-I/C, Mr Jha as late as on 4th July 2014 is enough of an example of the readiness of its officers to sacrifice their life for the cause of the nation. The reduction of the losses of the CRPF over the past 2-3 years justifies the following quotation of the author:-

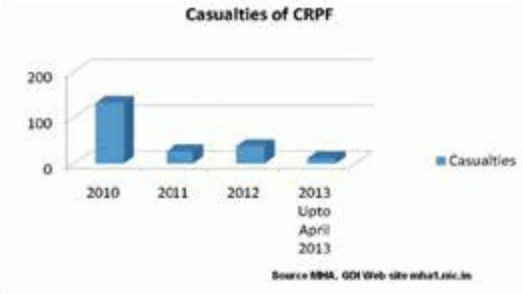
याद रखो कहानी
चिन्तलनार की सारा,
नहीं तो भविष्य में वो बनेगा चिन्ता की
नारा ।



The CRPF has emerged from monitoring its operations as well as learning from its experience in the operations as a truly learning organizations and doesn’t repeat its mistakes, learns from the mistakes of the others and converts its learning into wisdom to be handed over to the

next generation.

CRPF cares for law and implements the law in its true spirit and letter. It is double HR in the sense, it cares for Human Rights in the world and it promotes Human Relations at work. There are very few genuine accusations of violation of Human Rights on the part of the CRPF by any so called Human Right watch groups.



CRPF Wives Welfare Association (CWWA) as well as schools and various Groups Centres undertake the activities for helping the public. During its 75th year, the CRFPF is undertaking massive work for the promotion of goodwill, national integration and regeneration among the youth and also taking care of the girl child, promotion of blood depositions and ultimately there is an initiative for adopting the street children in major metropolitan cities so that these street children will be saved from the possibilities of being cheap recruits by the fundamentalist organizations or the anti-national force.



The CRPF Academy is undertaking such activities with full gusto. CRPF Academy salutes, the DG CRPF, Shri Dilip Trivedi Sir for sparing his valuable time and the President of CWWA, Smt Sunita Trivedi Madam for constantly being the eminent personalities of inspiration for the Director, staff and the trainees in undertaking extraordinary initiatives for ecological protection, starting of Cycle Club, for adopting the 19 villages around, for starting the Chandra Shekhar Azad Cricket Tournament, for training hundreds of youth every day free of cost, building bridges among the villages and for also undertaking removal of pollutants and also for starting organic farming, tree plantation, beautification on self help basis without any cost to the exchequer.



CRPF also emerged as a feeder to the prestigious institutions like National Security Guard, Parliamentary Defence Group,Special Protection Group, Special Defence Group and now the National Investigation Agency. I am extremely happy to recollect that recently the because of its extreme degree of professional competence. CRPF was given the additional responsibility of VIP Security and three Battalions have been earmarked for this.



Internationally, CRPF contingents have been sent for major trouble affected areas namely Liberia and Sierra Leone. CRPF women and RAF contingents are the ever visible contingents and are praised internationally by the UN Organization and specialized agencies. CRPF Academy also has been giving training to foreign delegates under training programmes sponsored by the US etc. Recently, Libyan Police delegation and Bangla Deshi Civil Servants visited the CRPF Academy and expressed keen desire to be trained by the CRPF. Even specialized agencies in India like Parliament Protection Group also have keen interest to be trained by the CRPF. CBI also sent its trainees for training to the CRPF Academy, Gurgaon. Thus, internationally and nationally, the training institutions of the CRPF too apart from its operation units are attracting attention for their greatest performance standards.

To conclude, people are the ultimate in any democracy and peoples will is reflected through elections. CRPF is the one that ensures the free and fair elections not only in the opinion of People of India but also in the opinion of bureaucracy in India. It is a very rare occasion where in People and bureaucrats agree and express the same opinion on a particular security force. This speaks volumes of the ‘Credibility Reinforcing Police Force’

that the CRPF truly is. I feel CRPF is India both structurally and functionally and I salute all those martyrs who sacrificed their life for making this Force not only biggest numerically but the best in the world.



All the above rays of the facts are germinated from the SUN OF TRUTH which is the testimony of the graduation of the Central Reserve Police Force into 'Central Reserve Police Service' as we are no longer a force and we are a service which the entire nation and its citizens are proud of. Hence, I appeal to the competent authority that the name of the Force may be changed from 'CRPF' to 'CRPS'.

भारतीय नागरिकों की शान हैं हम।
भारतीयता का निशान हैं हम।
CRPF हैं हम।
केन्द्रीय, राज्य स्तर पर प्रजा सेवा करते हैं हम।



CRPF Sanchaar

-Shailendra Kumar
IG (Communication & Works), CRPF

“A piece of paper makes you an officer, a radio makes you a commander”

–General Omer Bradley

Communication which is said to be real work of leadership plays an important and decisive role in overall performance of any organization. Communication set-up of CRPF is all most as old as the force itself and commonly known as CRPF Signals. The first signal contingent was added to de-attachments deployed in various states of central India in 1942 to provide communication with CRPF HQ. It consisted of exservicemen of British army who were given re-orientation training on CRPF wireless. In 1952, when two additional Coys were raised, 112 matriculated recruits from these Coys were selected and put throughwireless training at “Adhoc Wireless Training Centre” at Neemuch under direct supervision of the Police Radio Officer Shri Karan Singh. The wireless trained recruits were

recalled in November 1954 and put through a refresher course for three months and a standard ROG-III test was conducted in February 1955 with a representative from DCPW. Probably this step laid the foundation of Signal operators cadre in CRPF. During this period old generation HF sets such as RX RG 2003, TX BC 375E, TX BC 610 etc were used. For VHF communication TX/RX MF 753A was used.

Till 1965, the Signal Platoons were part of the executive Bns. The executive Bns and their detachments used to communicate directly with their DIGP HQrs and Bn HQrs respectively. With a view to improve technical, operational and administrative functioning of the Signal set up of the Force, a need was felt for re-organization. As a first step towards the reorganization plan, 1 Signal Bn. was raised at Neemuch on 1/12/1965 with Shri A P Saxena as its first Commandant. It streamlined the signal set-up and improved the level of communication and its supervision. 1st signal Bn was also conducting all basic and upgrading courses till 1970 when adhoc wireless training centre was established at Neemuch which was later regularised as SGC/CTC (T) when the force adopted GC pattern.

Most of the CRPF units were deployed in North East and J & K, and 1 Signal Bn continued to provide communication for the entire Force. In order to ensure that signal traffic of Units deployed in whole of North-east a signal centre named Eastern Signal centre was established at Mokamahghat. In this continuing process of integrating and streamlining the communication net work, 1 Signal battalion established a large Signal Centre at the Force HQrs Delhi, linking IGP, DIGP and selected Group Centers with the Force Hqrs. Coys of 1 Signal Bn are located at Noida, Shillong, Guwahati, Lucknow & Jharoda Kalan. To defuse disturbances caused by Naxals in the state of West Bengal, many units were deployed and a Sector HQr known as Sector-II was established at Kolkata in the year 1968. Accordingly Eastern Signal Centre was shifted from Mokamaghat to Kolkata to provide better communication coverage.

Force kept on expanding as its services were more required in view of various types of internal security challenges the country was facing. The large expansion of CRPF units resulted in increased work load on signals and more signal units were required to share the work load. Thus, 2 Signal Bn was raised on 1/9/1968 in Rampur (UP) under command of Shri A P Saxena. Later it was shifted to Banjara Hills, Hyderabad (AP) in 1971 and

further to Chandrayan gutta, Hyderabad in 1976. Coys of 2 Signal Bn are located at Hyderabad, Imphal, Bangalore, Avadi & Mumbai.

3 Signal Bn was also raised at Rampur on 1/6/1969 again under command of Shri A P Saxena. Its coys were located at Kolkata, Rampur, Durgapur and Delhi. The signal detachment of 3 Signal Bn actively participated in Indo-pak war during 1971 with additional man power and radio sets while deployed with 32 & 38 BNs. With change of deployment pattern, Coys of 3 Signal Bn were relocated and on date are located at Kolkata, Ranchi, Patna, Agartala & Bubhaneswar.



TX/RX- HM30

During late 60s and early 70s few new HF sets such as TX HM 30, TX/RX G524 and TX/RX RFT 15 were introduced. VHF communication depended on GV 650, LVP 313, GH 301 and PRC 25C. These sets along with dedicated man power ensured smooth communication and CRPF Signals earned good name among all CPMFs. In the year 1970 the communicat i on responsibilities of the force were distributed evenly amongst the signal Bns. 1 Signal Bn was moved from Neemuch to Delhi in 1973 and started functioning at present location at Jharoda Kalan. A new era of communication begin with introduction of mechanical Teleprinters in 1977 which were used till 2000. Electronic Teleprinters started replacing them in 1990 and were used in 2006.



TX/RX- LVP 313

In the mean time 4 Signal Bn was raised at Neemuch on 1/9/1985 Shri R N Rao was the first Commandant. The unit was raised by pooling strength and resources from SGC (since abolished) and remaining three signal units. Coys of 4 Signal Bn were located at Neemuch, Ajmer, Mount Abu and Gandhi Nagar. On date unit is successfully discharging its communication duties in extreme naxal infested area of Chhattisgarh. Coy located at Ajmer and Mount Abu have been shifted to Raipur and Jagdalpur.



5 Signal Bn was raised on 12/1/1989 at Mohali in Punjab during the peak of militancy to provide the communication cover to the executive battalions in the state. Shri P G Harlankar, DG CRPF inaugurated the raising of 5 Signal Bn. Later on in 2005 unit moved from Mohali (Punjab) to

Hallomajra, Chandigarh. This unit has participated in various major operations during 1989 to 1991 in terrorist infested areas of Punjab and on date is particularly responsible for communication in volatile Kashmir valley. Due to vast deployment of CRPF IN Kashmir valley 3 Coys of 5 Signal Bn are there. Other two Coys are located at Jammu and Chandigarh. One of its brave operator HC/RO A. Sakhtivel has been awarded President Police Medal for gallantry posthumously for displaying courage and devotion to duty of high order during an encounter on 28th June 2005 at Bhadrarwah, Distt Doda (J&K). One of the main challenging task of this unit is to provide efficient communication during annual Amarnath Yatra. Two major signal centres are established on both base camps at Nunwan and Baltal and both routes are covered till the holy shrine. This unit also involved in various innovative activities such as UAV development and implementation programme through its R&D Cell.



AUTOMAX



SELO

During last two decades, CRPF has expanded hugely with a multiple role

resulted a huge work load which requires more dedication and hard work of Signal personnel. On date, Fourteen thousand personnel in five Bns are working under supervision of Signal Range which was established in 2008 and over-all command of IGP (Comn). Signals have been updating its equipments with introduction of state of art Radio and line equipments. Automax, which was introduced in 1988 and remained in service till 2005 started giving way to intranet network called SELO. CRPF was first CPMF and among few Govt. Departments who were having their own network. First it was introduced for static locations but now has been extended to executive BNs through VPN in 2010. Communication is one field which keeps on introducing new technologies and equipments frequently and communication sector of CRPF has been augmenting itself accordingly. Highly skilled signal cadre has always met the requirement of the force excellently. It may be Punjab terrorism, North-East insurgency or Left Wing Extremism. Brave soldiers had visualised the need of hours and excellently supported the troops in the field to maintain the peace and integrity of the nation.

Rapid Action Force-In the Global Scenario

– Marianus Minj,
DIG RAF



“The Blue Troopers are committed for ensuring peace and fraternity all around”

The Concept of Global Force is based on the concept of Vasudeva Kutumbakam. Vasudeva Kutumbakam is the gist of Upanishads indicating Universal brotherhood and goodwill. It is a philosophy that inculcates an understanding that the whole world is one family. And everything is interconnected. It is a philosophy that tries to foster an understanding that the whole of humanity is one family.

In the changing security scenario, it is becoming increasingly difficult to separate internal and external threats to security. Both of these are posing challenges before India to maintain the stability and security conditions in the country. However, it should be maintained that internal cohesion and strength bolsters a nations’ overall strength, deters its adversaries, enhances the morale of its citizens and safeguards its national security. No nation can be secured unless its internal security is also ensured. A nation in chaos cannot be secured from external threats. Internal strife and disorder can damage national interests, endanger the lives of citizens, lead to breakdown of law and order, make enforcement of laws difficult & the country more vulnerable to external threats. In such a state, society cannot progress smoothly nor can citizens feel secured.

Also, in the Arthashastra, Kautilya wrote that a state could be at risk from four types of threatsinternal, external, externally-aided internal and internally-aided external. He advised that of these four types, internal threats should be taken care of immediately, which are far more serious than external threats. The most dangerous enemy is the enemy within.

Our security is vulnerable to threats, tensions and conflicts originating both from indigenous and exogenous sources. Internal security situation in India should be examined with this background.

The India's internal security are reflected in its socio-political milieu, the main feature of which is its diversity. It is reflected in the variety of its communities and castes, races and ethnic groups, languages and dialects, religious beliefs and customs and traditions, with different manifestations of culture, all operating in a dynamic environment. Therefore our internal security scenario will continue to be complex and varied. While problems will intrinsically rest on domestic roots but external factors will play a major role in aggravating these. The external forces in conjunction with internal forces of dissent will endeavour to exacerbate our security problems. Threats due to terrorism, narcotics and drugs, small arms proliferation, voids in energy requirement and information warfare loon large on the horizon. Maintenance of internal security will thus be one of the biggest challenges facing the country.

The British exploited the diversity in the Indian society to divide it on communal and religious lines. On independence, based on the colonial experience, our political leadership decided on integration as a cornerstone of its policy. This was to be achieved through economic development along with nation building through cultural and social interaction, as these linkages were considered durable and stronger rather than political assimilation.

CRPF, Since its inception, played a key role in maintaining the sovereignty and integrity of the nation. The ethos of the force is Unique. Due to its unique capability to quickly adapt to various situation requirements, and also, to work in perfect harmony with the state police, CRPF has, over the years, acquired the distinction of being perhaps the most acceptable force, by the people and the state administrations.

The increasing communal tensions and riots during the early nineties had been putting a serious strain on the secular structure of Indian Society. Need

was felt to set up a special anti-riot force which could reach the place of occurrence with the quickest possible speed and deal with communal riot or riot-like situation in an absolutely objective and non-partisan manner and the decision led to the formation of Rapid Action Force in 1992. RAF is deployed to cover most of the politically volatile parts of the India.

It is a matter of great honor that on completion of 11 years of dedicated and purposeful service to the nation , is the proud recipient of President's Color on 7 October 2003. "The color is the Symbol of the country's confidence in our abilities". Now in the 21st century RAF has left a permanent mark as a controller of strike. It has earned the unreserved confidence of all communities in our country. It has established firm tradition of past, fair and friendly response to trouble spots, it has set high targets for more people friendly performance in the coming decades. The RAF Bn head Quartered tactically at communally sensitive areas .

The RAF is a force which has to control excited whimsical unruly crowds which can get out of control and turn destructive from minor provocations. The men of the force have to be prepared for the worst possible scenario of death and destruction. They are, therefore armed with such non lethal sophisticated weapons.

The RAF is specifically meant to provide speedy aid to normalize a disturbed law and order situation. Rigorous training, absolute preparedness and quick reaction are the hallmark of the RAF. Training in RAF is aimed at building the foundation for the performance of the role in a combat force. It is designed after identifying the present and future roles of the personnel to equip them with the knowledge, skill and inattitudes required for effective and efficient performance of their duties.

RAF has a dedicated Academy, RAPO (RAF Academy of Public Order) being run at Meerut where national and international level training are being conducted for its personnel, police personnel and administrative officers of various states. The specialized training is imparted in Disaster Management, Fire Fighting/ Rescue and Relief, Anti Riot, Tear Smoke, Media Management, about special vehicles i.e, Vajra and Varun and special weapons available with the Force.



The RAF has also earned glory during various international assignments starting at Haiti in 1994, Kosovo in 1999 and now in Libaria under the aegis of UN, The RAF had its first international exposure in Haiti when it was deployed under UNMIH. In recognition of the excellent performance in Haiti, the RAF Contingent was awarded US Army Commendation Medal and many others Medals.



In the present scenario we have seen the anti social elements are using social media, mobile technology and cyber media alongwith traditional methods as a weapon against Govt. They misuse the technologies and always tries to convert the mindset of law abiding citizens and forced them not to follow law. They wants to create such an environment in which people are forced to think that the Govt is against the citizens. Almost all the countries in the world are facing the problem of riots and riots like situation, the anti social elements aim behind riots is to destruct the structure of Govt and to rule over the nation.



Now, the time has come to think about the latest technologies/equipments for riot control, modern training methodologies how to tackle with social media, cyber crime and information technology. Each nation has to help other nation and to provide them full support to fight against internal as well as external disturbance because it affects the world as a whole.



"Desh ke Rakshak" - Women warriors of CRPF displayed their skills at India Gate on 2nd November, 2014.

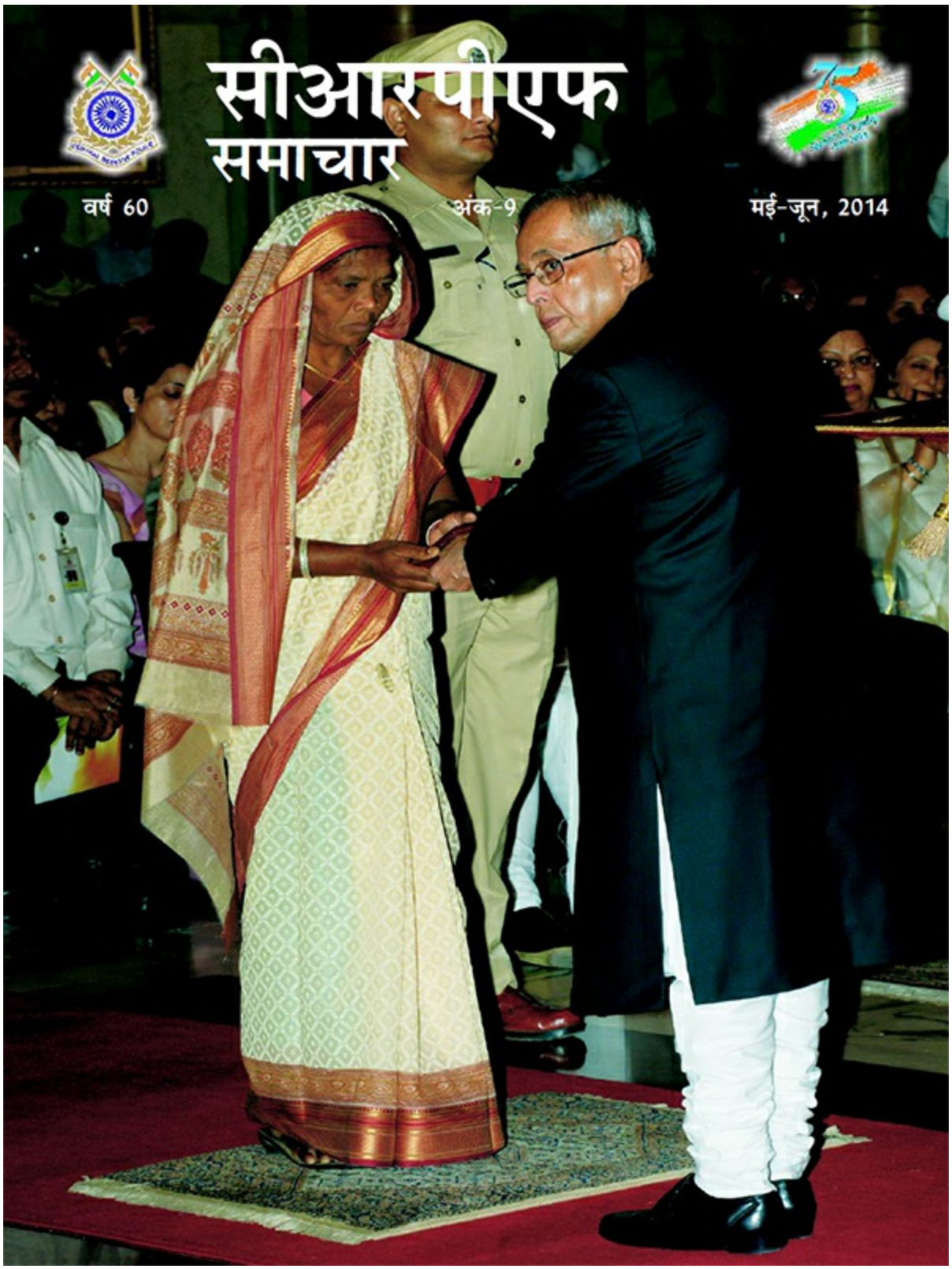


Glimpses of 'CRPF Half-Marathon, 2014' organized at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi on 12th October, 2014



Glimpses of 'CRPF Half-Marathon, 2014' organized at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi on 12th October, 2014


CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE
DIAMOND
JUBILEE
Service & Loyalty
1939-2014
CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE


सीआरपीएफ
समाचार
वर्ष 60
अंक-9
मई-जून, 2014



श्री राजनाथ सिहं, माननीय केन्द्रीय गृहमंत्राी द्वारा *26* जून, *2014* को केरिपुबल मुख्यालय में सलामी गारद का निरीक्षण



माननीय गृहमंत्राी श्री राजनाथ सिंह को केरिपुबल मुख्यालय में स्मृतिचिन्ह भेंट करते श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक

मुख्य संरक्षकः श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक

संपादकीय सलाहकार मण्डल

अध्यक्षः आर.के. पचनन्दा, अपर महानिदेशक (परिचालन एवं निर्माण)

सदस्यः पंकज कुमार सिंह, महानिरीक्षक (संभरण), डॉ. बी.एन. रमेश, निदेशक, सीआरपीएफ अकादमी, ज़ुल्फ़िकार हसन, महानिरीक्षक (परिचालन), संजय अग्रवाल, महानिरीक्षक (कार्मिक), अनुपम कुलश्रेष्ठ, उप महानिरीक्षक, (प्रशासन), ऐनी एब्राहम, उप महानिरीक्षक, (आसूचना), बिग्रेडियर अरूण बाली, उप महानिरीक्षक, (प्रशिक्षण)

सीआरपीएफ समाचार एक द्विमासिक पत्रिका है। इसमें प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले विचार लेखकों के व्यक्तिगत विचार हैं। विभाग की नीति से इसका कोई संबंध नहीं है।

-मुख्य संपादक

मुख्य संपादकः भुवन चन्द्र खंडूरी

संपादकीय सहायता व रूपरेखाः तमाल सान्याल

चित्रः जनसंपर्क फोटो सेल, महानिदेशालय और सीआरपीएफ यूनिट्स

संपादकीय कार्यालयः महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिज़र्व पुलिस, बल ब्लॉक-1, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय परिसर, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003, दूरभाषः 24360649

महानिदेशक सीआरपीएफ की ओर से मुद्रित और प्रकाशितः इण्डिया ऑफसैट प्रेस, ए-1, मायापुरी फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110064

कवर फोटो कैप्शनः

राष्ट्रपति भवन में आयोजित समारोह में स्वर्गीय सिपाही भृगुनन्दन चैध्री की माताजी को “कीर्ति चक्र” प्रदान करते हुए भारत के राष्ट्रपति श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी

इस अंक में

Bravehearts of CRPF honoured by Hon’ble President of India

Union Home Minister visits CRPF Hqrs

Stress Management in CRPF

Crown Representative Police to Central Reserve Police

An invaluable Police Journal

Green Forces

Anatomy of an IED blast in Gadchiroli (Maharashtra)

Untold Now Unfold

Cholesterol–The Fat Connection

Eating with your Heart in Mind

Tosha Maidan: *A Memoir*

जंग की पाठशाला

हमारा महान बल केरिपुबल

कोशिश

घर एवं परिवार की चाहत

युनिटों के समाचार

कविताएं

महानिदेशालय समाचार

BRAVEHEARTS OF CRPF HONOURED BY HON'BLE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Two bravehearts of CRPF, Late Shri Bhrigunandan Chaudhary, Constable of 205 CoBRA and Shri P.R.Mishra, Dy. Commandant of 203 CoBRA were awarded the prestigious 'KIRTI CHAKRA' and 'SHAURYA CHAKRA' respectively, by Sh Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India, in a ceremony organized at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 2nd May, 2014. Smt. Susheela Chaudhary, mother of Late Shri Bhrigunandan Chaudhary received the medal on his behalf.

Later in the day, the duo were felicitated by Sh. Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF in a ceremony organized at CRPF HQ, New Delhi.

Constable Bhrigu Nandan Chaudhary exhibited nerves of steel during fierce gun battle against naxals in Chakarbandha forest area of district Gaya (Bihar) on 8th September, 2012. Regardless of severe wound and both his legs being completely mutilated in an IED blast, he, undeterred crawled ahead under excruciating pain, took position near a pit and continued shooting at the naxals. He fearlessly kept on firing on the advancing naxals and killed at least six of them and injured many others. Finally this braveheart succeeded in his mission before achieving martyrdom.



Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF felicitating the mother of Shaheed Constable Bhrigunandan Chaudhary, winner of "KIRTI CHAKRA" at CRPF HQrs.

Sh. P.R. Mishra won Shaurya Chakra for liquidating the dreaded naxal Jeetendra @Jeetu. A joint operation was launched by CRPF from 6th to 12th September, 2012 to liquidate naxal groups congregated at Chatra & Gaya-Palamu trijunction. Sh P.R.Mishra, Dy.Comdt. of 203 CoBRA, formed a core strike group and traversed through the hostile terrain in a pitch dark night under continuous rainfall. Despite being seriously injured he continued with the assault and as a result the heavily injured naxals had to flee leaving behind dead body of one dreaded naxal, Jeetendra @ Jeetu. Sh P.R. Mishra is the most decorated officer of the Force. Besides winning Shaurya Chakra, he has been awarded PPMG in 2012, four PMsG in 2008, 2011 (twice) and 2013, Zee Ananya Award in 2011, Bhagirath Shaurya Samman in 2012 and six DG's Disc.



Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF felicitating Sh P.R. Mishra, Deputy Commandant, winner of "SHAURYA CHAKRA" at CRPF HQrs.

Union Home Minister visits CRPF Hqrs



Sh Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Home Minister meeting jawans of CoBRA while visiting the CRPF HQrs

Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister visited the Headquarters of the country's largest Central Armed Police Force, CRPF on 26th June, 2014. He was received by Shri Dilip Trivedi, DG, CRPF and other senior officers of the Force. The Home Minister was accorded Guard of Honour.

The Home Minister reviewed the preparedness of CRPF to tackle the Left Wing Extremism, militancy and insurgency in the country. In a presentation given to the Home Minister, the DG CRPF apprised the Home Minister about the existing deployment and the initiatives taken by the Force to combat the law and order and insurgency in various theatres with special focus on the efforts made by the force in the Left Wing Extremism affected states. DG, CRPF was emphatic about the impact of the deployment of CRPF in LWE effected states where the Force was also using other means apart from launching offensives to wean the Maoists and the probable recruits from the ideology of Left Wing Extremism. This was amply reflected by the steadily declining violence profile over the years. While briefing the Minister about the immediate and long term requirements of the Force, the DG also impressed upon the existing anomalies in allowances existing across the theaters and appealed to the Minister to review and rationalize the same so that the jawans do not feel deprived and would be motivated and volunteer to undertake difficult assignments though fraught with other hardships as well.

Shri Rajnath Singh while describing the security forces as sentinels of the democracy said that CRPF has played a stellar role in elections. The Home Minister emphasized that for the safe democracy the morale of the security forces should be high. He assured the Force that all the problems and difficulties faced by them will be solved as soon as possible. He exhorted the officers to empathize with jawans who are deployed in the field. Saluting the valour and courage of CRPF personnel, the Home Minister wished them every success in future.

Later, Shri Rajnath Singh interacted with the jawans of CRPF and enquired about their families and the welfare measures.

Stress Management in CRPF Requirement of the Day

–A.N. Srinivasan
IG (Retd.)

The new millennium is supposed to be age of stress as rapid changes have been happening at a faster rate during the past one hundred years on the Earth than ever before. This is because of the advancement of science and technology due to which fast changes are taking place in various spheres of human endeavour like health, education, work, environment, family, entertainment, travel etc. These changes place a very high demand on the coping capabilities of people on Earth in general. The stress is more for certain occupational categories such as Defence personnel, Central Armed Police Forces, State Police, Surgeons, Physicians, Teachers, Scientists, Managers, and Supervisors etc. Among the above categories, in my opinion, the personnel of Central Armed Police Forces in general and of CRPF in particular are undergoing the utmost stress in view of the heavy responsibility of tackling militancy, insurgency, terrorism, Maoist menace, communal disturbances etc. throughout the length and breadth of India as assigned by Government of India. In fact, the officers and men of CRPF are serving, unmindful of their personal comforts, in various Low Intensity Conflict areas with high risk for their lives. The challenges before CRPF tax the psychophysiological energy of the Force personnel. Therefore, there is an imperative need to have proper stress management in CRPF.



Stress is a state of affair involving demand on physical and mental energy, a condition of circumstance which can disturb the normal physiological and psychological function of an individual. As per Oxford Dictionary “Stress” is pressure or tension on any object. Stress is an experience which always arises when an individual finds it difficult to cope up with changes or challenges which arise out of his or her environmental events. Stress and performance have a curvilinear relationship. At the initial stage, as the stress increases; the performance increases and later, after reaching a “peak performance level”, stress can debilitate the performance and bring it down even to a stand still.

The role of hierarchy on the stress has been well established by researches. The higher, one moves up in the hierarchy, higher will be the stress experienced. This is called “Executive Stress”. It is also said that the lower level functionaries experience more state anxiety, trait anxiety and state anger as compared to that of higher levels of hierarchy. However, the stress resistance of senior officials is significantly higher as compared to junior functionaries.

Behavioural changes such as isolation, reserve attitude; abrupt irrational response etc. can be considered by the Commanders as some of the symptoms of stress. Lack of interest in tasks assigned, repeatedly dropping of weapon and equipments, occasional improper conduct etc are also some of the visible indicators of stress. Delayed physical response to orders, lack of interest in daily routine work, tired and exhausted appearance etc are also

some of the physical symptoms to show that one is under stress.

Operational stress, Organisational stress and local environmental stress are the likely factors generating stress in the individuals. Involving men in operations very frequently without adequate rest, poor living conditions in certain places, under expectations from the Unit personnel whenever there is change in command etc create lot of pressure on the personnel resulting in stress.

At the time of initial deployment in any area the men are very cordial with the local population but as and when the men are committed in operations they become irritable and develop faithlessness due to non-cooperative attitude of local population and due to presence of anti-national elements amongst locals. Whenever some local people are affected in cross firing or due to collateral damage to properties, the Force personnel involved in the operations are dragged into Human Rights violation whereas these laws do not permit the Force personnel to take action against the criminal actions of militants, insurgents, terrorists, Naxals etc. This ambiguity in the areas of operations cause undue stress on the Force personnel who are already facing hardships due to inhospitable terrain, inclement weather, hostile attitude of locals, accommodation problems etc.



Involvement of women in insurgency, militancy, terrorism, naxal movement etc pose complicated problems causing tremendous stress as any little mishandling of such women even by mistake will be branded as outraging the modesty of those women. Killing of hardcore woman insurgent Manorama Devi in Imphal (Manipur) on 11 July 2004 by the personnel of Assam Rifles sparked violence not only in Imphal but also at many places in the country alleging that she was gang raped and shot dead by Assam Rifles personnel under the cover of Armed Forces Special Powers Act- 1958. Three days later, nearly fifteen women activists assembled in front of the western gate of Kangla Fort, the Head Quarters of Assam Rifles in Imphal, disrobed themselves and screamed at the Assam Rifles personnel. Ultimately the Assam Rifles personnel had to face Inquiry Commission. Such is the plight of the personnel of Central Armed Police Forces of which CRPF is a Wing. We may just imagine the quantum of stress experienced by those Assam Rifles personnel.

Sometimes, political nexus of the underground elements having over ground sympathizers / supporters also causes stress as any small incident is blown out of proportion by the over ground supporters who organize bandhs, economic blockades etc to paralyse normal life placing all the blame on the Force personnel. In such situation the stress affecting the Force personnel is un-imaginable. In the Manorama Devi incident which I have quoted in the preceding paragraph, though CRPF was not involved, the quantum of stress experienced by me as IGP Manipur and Nagaland Sector of CRPF and the officers and men of CRPF and RAF and Mahila personnel to maintain peace containing antisocial activities of the over ground supporters in the name of NGOs was extremely high as blockade, bandh, destruction of Government properties etc continued for fifty one days.



The term “Management of Stress” refers broadly to the efforts to manage environmental and internal demands. There are individual coping strategies as well as organizational coping strategizes. Mind and body relaxation techniques are often recommended by stress management consultants for managing the stress. As regards organizational coping strategies, these are designed by the Management to eliminate and control organization oriented stress in order to reduce job stress. This type of coping strategy is generally use for includes creating a supportive organizational climate enriching the design of tasks, minimizing conflict, clarifying organizational role and facilitating periodical performance appraisal and grievance redressal and

finally providing appropriate training opportunity to the employees.

Proper orientation training about the area of operation, periodical change over of personnel from field area to peace area, having humane approach while dealing with the men, ensuring appropriate living humane approach while dealing with the men, ensuring appropriate living condition, better administrative support to Units deployed in Ops areas, better man management including leave management, home problem analysis, transparent working culture, suitable rewarding. Deserving personnel etc. are some of the aspects which will help in reducing the stress level in CRPF personnel. Always there should be support from the Organisation to the officers and men who may, by default, commit some mistake while carrying out the lawful duty in the field or in the office rather than trapping them quoting violation of certain provisions of CRPF Act and Rules and Manuals to punish them. Allowing Coys of Bns to undergo Rotational Training in time in order to provide rest and recuperation to the Coy personnel will relieve the stress in them to a great extent. Regular interaction by the officers with the men they command and sympathetic approach to the problems of the subordinates by the Commandant/DIGP of Bn/Group Centre/Training Institutions will have tremendous effect in Stress Management.

Frequent counselling, stress relieving and self development programmes etc should be organized and the work atmosphere should become meaningful, democratic and participative. The men need to be given time for their family affairs. Leave regulation and compensatory mechanisms have to be strengthened for providing adequate relief to the men. Support in terms of housing, children’s education, incentives for work, family health benefits, timely leave, recreational facilities, compassionate postings, adequate rest and sleep etc will keep the morale of the Force Personnel high and reduce the likely stress in them. Periodical checking of the Force personnel in high risk group for physical and psychological stress can be a remedial measure. Regular programme on Yoga and Meditation as part of the routine will help the personnel to be more immune to the stress.

There is a need for every Gazetted Officer and Subordinate Officer of the Force to appreciate the adverse effect of the stress factor in the day-to-day administration and operations in order to ensure better man management. They should also understand that severe stress results in primary

hypertension. Therefore, Commanders at all levels must frequently interact with their juniors even if it requires visits to farthest posts of deployment, organize rest and refit and watch behavioural changes, if any, carefully. If the Commander is available with his men every time and everywhere, there will be stress free environment all the time which in turn will help to enhance the efficiency of the Force both in administration and operations as the human system has unlimited potential for stress resilience.

“Breath is Life. One who regulates the Breath, Regulates one’s thought, feelings, Body and life”

Crown Representative Police to Central Reserve Police

- Kuldeep Singh,
AIG (Retd)

Advent of Crown Representative Police was necessitated by multiple factors. Dacoity menace (beyond control), tumultuous riots of serious magnitude, anti British unrest, uprising revolt, lawlessness, simmering discontentment amongst Princely States and other multifarious designs were contributory factors. Thus the essence of requirement to have an efficient effective Federal Police at the disposal of Crown, which was envisaged to be role model police of the Country.

During 1930’s there was school of thought, a floating albeit at nascent stage, to raise federal police analogous to American pattern. The conceived police could be deployed without depending upon and consulting States at the speed of alacrity.



After careful deliberations and a sheer coincidence that 4/2nd Punjab Regiment was disbanded in 1939 at Nowshera (now in Pakistan), it was a sequel that Crown Representative Police was raised in Neemuch in Malwa (Central India) on 27th July 1939.

Major J.F. Peart (later on Colonel in British Army) was picked up to raise the new set up. He was the founder Commandant, who had distinguished military career, excellent traits of leadership and posted at Army HQrs.

Major chunk of 4/2nd Punjab Regiment comprising Sikhs and Dogras was amalgamated and inducted into Crown Representative Police. Some troops from ‘Sikh Pioneer’, parent Unit of Major J.F. Peart were also selected and brought to CRP.



The Britishers were so much concerned about the welfare of troops, that even before raising Crown Representative Police, they analyzed all factors, i.e. pay and allowances, free leave travel concession, accommodation, leave, detachment allowance, medical facilities, welfare and other benefits, which were to be higher and better than State Police. They could foresee the difficult, delicate and challenging role of new setup in future.

There were 4 service Coys with supporting staff of HQr. Coy. Each coy comprised of 4 Platoons with 50 men in each Platoon. Composition of the Force was GOs -7, JCO's 30, ORs-970 (Total - 1007).

The Britishers could foresee that CRP would be a model Police Force to assist, augment and overcome plethora of problems faced by the States with resolut authority. Thus training, command structure, discipline of CRP was on quasi-military pattern. It paid dividends.

The major achievements of Crown Representative Police could be succinctly summed up as under:-

(i) CRP operated at number of places like Mount. Abu, Khairpur (Sindh Province - now in Pakistan), Balasinor (Baroda), Kishangarh (Rajasthan) , Data (M.P), PEPSU, Delhi, Rampur (U.P.), Junagarh, Hydrabad, Gadra

Road, Kutch, Jaisalmer etc.

(ii) **KHAIRPUR** - It was an acid test and a milestone in the gallant and glorious history of CRP.

Hur menace in Khairpur State of Sindh, now in Pakistan, was of delirious fury during 1942-43. CRP was deployed to tackle this unprecedented and alarming agitation. Extensive patrolling, day in and day out, on camel backs, was distinctive feature of excellence, to curb, control and crush the insurrection. Jemadar Banta Singh was spear-heading the operation on came, back for days together on dry ration (packed) showing utter disregard for his life and limb. Those were the fiercest of operations of that time.



Pir Pagaru, head of Hur religious sect declared himself as self styled ruler of the Hurs. He defied the British Empire. He amassed enormous wealth through coercive collection. He had factories to manufacture illicit weaponry. The then IGP Khairpur State who launched offensive operation against Pir Pagaru was assassinated by fanatic Hurs. Thus martial law was imposed in Sindh Province. IGP's mutilated body was retrieved by dare devil action of CRP. During search and combing operations CRP recovered large amount of weaponry, currency gold and other priceless valueless.

(iii) **BALASINOR** - Sardar Chanan Singh displayed traits of awesome and

dynamic leadership during crises with exemplary courage and fortitude to tackle Balasinor operation in 1944. In a royal recognition, he was crowned with British Emblem on his turban, a rarest of rare distinction of honour. He was conferred the Official title of **"SARDAR SAHIB".** It was result of his gutsy valour and audacious leadership that he was appointed Distt. Superintendent of Police from the rank of Subedar Major in CRP.

(iv) **JUNAGADH** - In 1947 Shri Banta Singh was deployed in Junagarh (Gujrat), which was a turbulent State. He accomplished the assigned task with zeal and mission. The troops performed the duties of audacious and sagacious nature, effortlessly and situation was brought under control.

There was rapid expansion of the Force which was not commensurate with the Force's requirement of accommodation, training grounds, instructors, infrastructure, input apparatus etc. Still the training was completed on war footing. Units were deployed in J&K under these impelling circumstances, it goes to the credit of CRPF to maintain high standards of discipline, training and operational acumen.

CRP has national character and composition, it is known as Miniature India. Even at section level persons from all parts of the Country are mixed up. They are peace custodians and sentinels of India's integrity.

GROWTH OF FORCE - During **1946** two more Coys were raised at Neemuch in 1st Bn.

(i) *1948*, 2nd Bn was raised at Neemuch. Shri H. Osbourne, grand old man of CRP, was its founder Commandant. He was emotionally deeply attached with CRP. After partition, he opted to stay back at Neemuch, which he treated as his home and hearth. He breathed his last there.



(ii) *1956*, 3rd Bn was raised at Neemuch under Lt. Col Rattan Singh. Shri Banta Singh was the first Sub. Major of the Bn. Unit was later shifted to Ajmer due to paucity of accommodation. Bn was deployed in J&K and played a pivotal role there.

"Hot Spring (Leh, J&K)" - Contingent of 3rd By CRPF was deployed at "Hot Spring - Leh, J&K" to guard Indo- Tibetan border. The Chinese launched unprovoked military offensive attack on large scale in guile manner on 21st Oct, 1959. CRPF under the command of Jem Rulia Ram stood to the occasion. We lost our 10 gallant men. Others including Jem Rulia Ram were taken prisoners by Chinese. As a mark of respect, Police Commemoration Parade is held on 21st Oct every year, throughout the Country.

(iii) 1957, 4th, 5th and 6th Bns were raised. Initially these Bns were designated as J&K Bns.

Training instructors and inputs were of very high standard. They were trained at Army institutions at Mhow, Poona etc. HC (Later Subedar Major) Kesar Singh was adjudged best shooter at Mhow and awarded silver spoon. HC (later Dy. S.P) Dyal Singh was declared best Physical Instructor trainee at poona. He was popularly known as **"Loha-Kut"** means iron beater. His grip, biceps, physical robustness was of perfect muscle man. 6 more Bns were sanctioned during 1959-1961. Another 5 Bns were added in 1962 after Chinese aggression. 7 India Reserve Bns were amalgamated into CRPF during 1966 and 19 more during 1968-69.

88 Mahila Bn was raised during 1986. 10 Bns of CRPF were converted into Rapid Action Force.

Shri B.B. Mishra IP, EX-DG CRPF God father of this Force enunciated golden traditions. He imbued sense of discipline, training, duty, integrity and brotherhood. During early period SOs were the backbone of the Force, they had sense of belonging and pride for the Force. Thus task assigned to them was flawlessly accomplished even at the risk of their lives.

Operational acumen - The excellent work done by CRPF in J&K under inclement conditions will go in the annals of Indian history. In North East to curb and control insurgency is a splendid and creditable achievement. In Punjab anti-terrorist operations launched by CRPF is a guess workand achievements were altruism. To launch anti- naxal operations in red corridor belt is in itself culmination.

1954 PEPSU - Dacoity menace had created panic in Bathinda Distt. (erstwhile epsu State). CRPF Coys were deployed to tackle it. Subedar Ganpat Ram, exhibited rare exemplary courage. He lobbed a grenade through a pigeon hole resultantly dacoits were killed on this post during Sept, CRPF repulsed Pakistan intruders.

1965 (Yusmarg, Kashmir) - Subedar (later Dy. S.P) Bur Singh Commanded Coy of 13 Bn, CRPF deployed at Yusmarg (Kashmir) Pakistanis launched full fledged attack on this post during Sept, 1965. Coy fought the battle tactically with resolute valour. Thus CRPF repulsed Pakistan intruders.

1971-Chicken Neck Post (Samba sector. Jammu) - During 1971 one Coy of 20 Bn, CRPF was deployed in this area. Pakistanis launched fierce attack, which was gallantly repulsed by CRPF. Tactically it was a vantage feature. Shri Ranbir Singh Rana was the hero of this gun battle success.

To sum up, the operational achievements cannot be summarized. The enormous amount of weaponry recovered in J&K, North East, Punjab, Naxal red corridor speaks volumes of CRPF contribution. The high success rate of Force is attributed to its pinnacle performance.

Group centre scheme - Concept and creation of Group Centre Scheme was contemplated by Shri V.G. Kanetkar, who was the first independent IGP and DGP of CRPF. He was strict disciplinarian, his integrity beyond reproach and a leader of tall order. He used to wear anklets, jungle hat in

uniform, akin to the troops dress. It became functional in 1968.



MANUALS- With the vast expansion of Force, the instructions, circulars and standing orders were cumbersome and excruciatingly difficult to trace. Shri N.S. Saksena, I.P, Ex- DG CRPF, Ex Member, UPSC, Ex Member National Police Commission had the foresight to publish revised compendiums in the form of Manuals. It was under his dynamic and intellect leadership that the stupendous task of Manuals was accomplished. Shri Raghu Nath Singh, Ex DGP Rajasthan was Dy. Director (Adm) CRPF, he played a pivotal role for this assignment. I was requirement, these manuals were revised again during 2006.

CRPF ROLE - CRPF as such has no independent role, it has ancillary role to augement the State Police for maintenance and restoration of law and order. It has wide spectrum of duties, to combat-separatist movement, lawlessness in J&K, insurgency in North Eastern States, terrorism in Punjab,

naxalism in red corridor. The list is unending like extremism, communal riots, labour unrest, Student agitation, elections, ethnic violence, relief and rescue operations, security of VIPs, vital installations, general election and bye-election etc. Force is airlifted at break neck speed to face exacerbated challenges.



INTERNAL SECURITY - Primarily CRPF is meant for internal security, which is very complex, critically complicated role. Implicitly, internal conflicts get the vicarious external support like finances, arms, training and sanctuaries. Any public disorder of serious magnitude is attributed to Internal Security.

COMMUNICATION - Shri Karam Singh was the first P.R.O (Police Radio Officer) of CRPF. He revolutionized the wireless system. He was known as Sardar Sahib. His younger brother Shri Kundan Singh also served CRPF, who was a devout, classic gentleman, loyal conscientious with probity. His son Shri Gurcharan Singh retired as IGP. Thus this family's contribution should not be undermined.

SPORTS - Shri Gurbachan Singh Randhawa Ex-Commandant represented the Country in Olympics. He was the second Olympian after Shri Milkha Singh. Shri Hari Ram was declared the best athlete in all India Police meet for seven years in a row. Smt. Kunja Rani Devi is also sports person of international fame.

JALANDHAR GROUP CENTRE -has a special significance for CRPF. JCOs and ORs (Sikhs and Dogras) from this region contributed

about 30% of the nucleolus Force at Neemuch. Naik (late subedar) Barkat Singh from this region was awarded George Cross. Recruitment and representation from this region in 2nd, 3rd, 6th Bn was fairly high. Shri Sunil Thorpe, present incumbent, has shown tremendous improvement of this Group Centre.

Shri J.S. Gill, IGP (Retd.) has historian bend of mind. His innovative and orientation resulted in extensive research work of history of CRPF past.

The present strength of the Force is 41 Group Centres, 16 Training Institutions and 231 Bns (including 5 Signal and 3 Mahila Bns). Numerically it is the largest para military Force in the world. Its budget allocation is more than 13 thousand Crore.

CRPF is a glorious, gallant, vibrant and resilient police Force. Public in general and Govt. in particular have lot of faith for its judicious, impartial performance. On the whole, success rate have been significantly high barring microscopic incidents. Thus the myth of CRPF duties conjured an image of doing dangerous duties successfully. Since no system is fool proof in the world there is always lot of scope for leeway. Our endeavor through joint venture should be single mindedly to keep the flag of CRPF fly high in the sky.

An Invaluable Police Journal

M.P. Nathanael
Former IG, CRPF

Years back in the late 80s when I was serving as the Public Relations Officer of the Central Reserve Police Force in the CRPF headquarters in New Delhi, the CRPF Samachar often carried articles about the Hot Springs incident of October 21, 1959 in which ten CRPF personnel lost their lives fighting the Chinese hordes in the inhospitable terrain of Ladhak. One of the most informative and authentic articles on the incident was that of Shri Raj Singh, DIGP (Retd) which was carried in tow of the issues as a serial story. Way back in 1959, he was the Company Commander of the CRPF Company seconded to the Indo Tibetan Border Force for surveillance on the

Indo China Border. It may not be out of place to mention here that the present day Indo – Tibetan Border Police had not come into existence till then.

Write ups on the annual trips undertaken by the combined police parties to pay homage at the Hot Springs on the Indo China Border by officers of the Force were published along with photographs of the spot. The photographs of the pillar at the Hot Springs where the police personnel paid homage, carried the names of those ten brave personnel who lost their lives in the skirmish. But what was sad was the fact that the photographs of these ten brave personnel were not available anywhere that could be carried along with articles.



It was finally sometimes in 1989, that I could get hold of the photographs of these personnel though not of all the ten personnel.

Walking on the berm towards the New Delhi Railway Station from Connaught Place one evening, I came across a book seller long a the road selling old novels and books and even magazines. I have to confess that I find it hard to walk ahead without having a look at the books and magazines displayed by the road-side sellers and usually end up buying a few books or magazines that appeal to me.



While rummaging through the books and magazines, my eyes fell on a blue coloured old issue of the Indian Police Journal. It was the Indian Police Centenary issue (1861-1961).







Lt Col. Sa[illegible]



Lt Harjeet Singh



Lt Imran Singh



Lt Naib Laun



Lt Pawan Singh





Glancing through the journal, I found it not merely interesting but very educative too. As I flipped through the pages, I came across an interesting article “Police through the Ages” written by the eminent Police Officer Shri BN Mullik, the then Director of the Intelligence Bureau in the very beginning followed by articles written by such eminent police officers of the days of yore as Shri S. Venugopal Rao, the then Deputy Director of CBI, Shri P.L. Mehta, Ex-IGP of Delhi, Shri M.K. Singh, Ex- IGP, Bihar and Shri A.K. Sinha, Ex-IGP, Bihar among others.

One very interesting article on police uniforms and decorations illustrated with coloured photographs drew my attention. It was written by Shri Ashwini Kimar and below the first page of the article, he was mentioned to be an IG in the Border Security Force which gave out the fact that the journal must have been published after 1965 as the BSF was raised in December 1965. Shri Ashwini Kumar went to head the country’s border force as DG. He came into national limelight when as the Superintendent of Police in Punjab, he solved the murder mystery of the then Chief Minister of Punjab Shri Pratap Singh Kairon. The assailant was apprehended in Nepal.

Towards the end of the journal, I was amazed to see the photographs of nine of the CRPF personnel who laid down their lives at the altar of duty at Hot Springs. This exactly was what I had been looking for during the few years that I had spent in the Public Relations branch. The only photographs

missing was that of constable Makhan Lal. For some unknown reason, his photograph was not available with the Intelligence Bureau and hence could not be published. Incidentally, the Indian Police Journal was being published by the Intelligence Bureau those days until the task was entrusted to the Bureau of Police Research and Development.

Thrilled at getting hold of a rare copy of the journal which had such interesting information, I instantly bought the copy. To this day I treasure it as a rare copy and go through its contents occasionally.

In the Public Relations branch, I got copies of the photographs prepared using micro lens and since then they have been available with us for use with articles and write-ups on the martyrs of CRPF.

As the Editor of the Golden Jubilee magazine brought out on the occasion of CRPF's Golden Jubilee celebration in 1990, I published all the nine photographs of all these brave martyrs for the first time in any CRPF magazine.

To this day it gives me immense satisfaction that I could retrieve the photographs of nine of our brave soldiers from an old journal and let the my CRPF colleagues see who these brave soldiers were, in whose memory the entire nation observes the Police Commemoration Day on October 21st ever year. On this day, we salute not just these ten martyrs who laid down their lives fighting the external aggressors but even those policemen and para-military personnel who year after year lay down their lives at the altar of duty to the nation.

Green Forces

Dr A P Maheshwari
IG, CRPF

Northern Sector CRPF celebrated World Environment Day on the 5th June 2014. But this time there was something special. It was not an annual ritual, rather some experts had been invited from Indian Institute of Delhi.

It was a well attended session by officers of CRPF. Dr Manju Mohan, an authority on the subject of pollution control from IIT, presented facts and

figures in an effective manner that facilitated the security experts in developing further insights into the need for maintaining a ‘secured environment’. And this was a shift from ‘Secured Social Environment’ to the ‘Secured Natural Environment’. Before we look into how security apparatus needs to converge towards ‘Green’ in the context of natural environment, let us briefly recapitulate what Dr Manju Mohan had to share with the cops.



Environmentalist, are concerned about the ‘Natural Capital’, the quantity of air, water, climate and all such elements which affect the total surrounding. The developmental processes are essential but they may cut on either side. Improvement in physical condition of life may at times deplete the quality of organic life. Hence, we speak of green economy now. What economic activities we are promoting and what technologies are being used? Are they depleting the natural capital base and if that is so what are the counter measures? Are we creating urban centers which may lead to Urban Heat Islands (UHIs)? Are we using such designs and material which can minimise formation of UHIs ? Heat Islands may bring in climate change and affect the global cycling. Pollution has no boundaries. Is our economic growth following the pattern which promotes pollution? There may be trade offs of development? GDP at what cost? The national capital town itself has been highly affected on count of pollution emission. Taking the audience on a well guided tour across the pollution matrix, Dr Manju Mohan swiftly shifted from macro to micro perspectives indicating how thermal stress

caused human health hazards, right from cardiac problems to the rise of cancer; The comfort zones have been vastly reduced and quality of life has been intrinsically diminishing.

The solution, have been evolving across the globe in terms of global mission on energy conservation, selective use of technologies and enhanced green belts. It is a matter of common knowledge that the ‘game of big brother eluding the younger’ is not uncommon in this field too. Small countries can see through the game plan of rich and powerful in term of shifting certain pollution prone industries outside their own and putting restraint on the activities of growing nation. Without drawing a value judgment, it is enough to know that there is a lack of global sincerity in the matter in terms of operationalisation of policies. Having said that, discussion took a turn as to how such issues are relevant for security forces besides the fact that they already did their bid by undertaking the plantation of 5000 saplings on the environment day and expecting a further target of 1lac saplings in coming Monsoon.

An organization like CRPF, with a force size of nearly 3 lacs and a family size of about 15 lacs, has its bases across the country. Office as well as residential accommodation at Group Centres, training centres and sector nodes are coming up on a huge scale. The concept of ‘green architecture’ is important. It is also being otherwise adopted in the name of environmental clearance. Green belt, water bodies, rain water harvesting, waste management systems are being emphatically impressed upon before clearing the construction designs. However, it is equally important to see what type of designs and use of cogent material would bring down the heat effect. How wind circulation and sun light could be well managed through proper orientation. This would have direct impact not only on health, but also the usage of electricity. Use of energy efficient devices, pollution and heat control measures are important. How we can recycle the waste safely and timely would keep diseases away and also provide organic base for sustenance of human habitat and green belts. Making use of wind and solar energy options is another dimension which needs due consideration.

CRPF has got a Pan-India presence and through ‘green policing’ we can be partners in social change and development. Awareness campaigns to generation of right demonstration effect by exhibiting conducive environmental options could mean a great community contribution. Thermal

stress situation could be prevented to an extent by timely interventions. A simple example, leaves of the tree need not be burnt but converted into green manure. Resource efficiency levels could be upwardly induced by generating good living habits. What matters are the form, place and time utilities. A national force has the capability to make this value added contribution by its mere size and spread. So can the other police forces across the country.

When the forces move through forests and water bodies for various operations in hinterland, the “green” inputs flowing by mere observation or general contacts could be passed on to the concerned district authorities a great contribution in green policing, though indirect. CRPF integrates with local police on internal security grid. Hence, not out of the way to share information for a greater cause- a secured national environment for the society and the future generations. A typical conservative response to this thought process could be – “Nonsense! Do your core job”. Yet someone may see value added contribution to society. What is security? Could someone be flexible enough to foresee what a terrible killer the era of unmanageable heat islands could be!

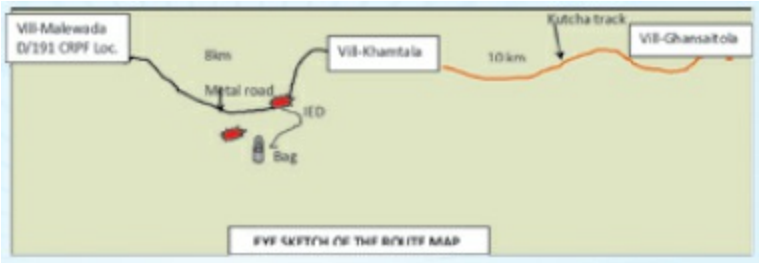


Anatomy of an IED blast in Gadchiroli (Maharashtra)

Shivnandan Singh
Asst. Commandant
Institute of IED Mgmt, Pune

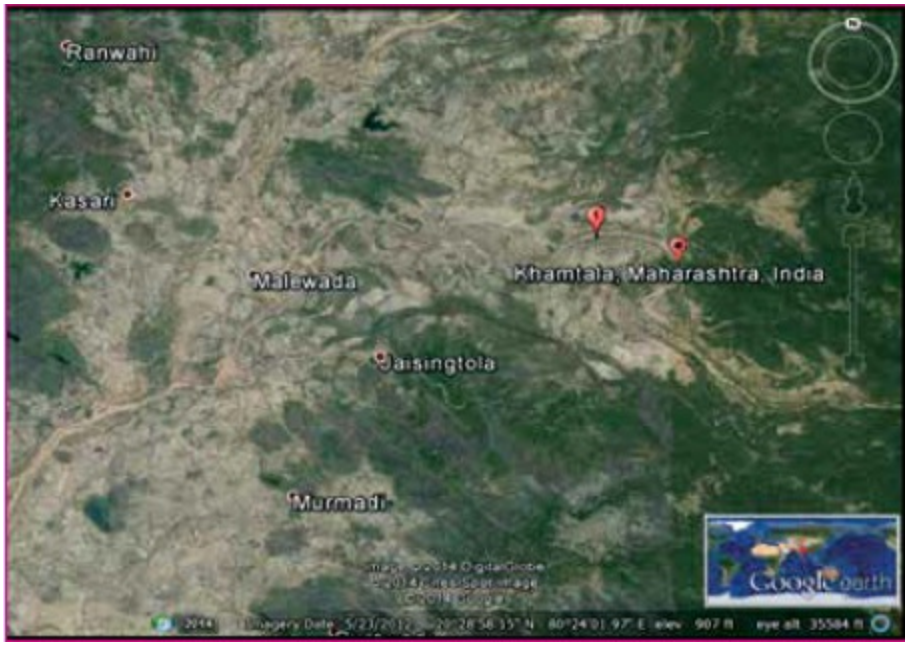
It has been observed that consistent IED awareness programme and C-IED training to CRPF personnel enhance their capability to deal with IED menace tactically. An example of safe handling of an IED by troops of D/191 Bn, CRPF on 20th May, 2013 is reproduced as under:

At about 1600hrs on dated 19th May, 2013 an encounter between C-60(Maharashtra Police) and Naxalites took place in the jungle area of village Ghansaitola. In this encounter C-60 recovered dead body of a lady Naxal. After encounter and recovery of the dead body of the Naxal, civil police requested D/191 Bn, CRPF located at Malewada to sanitise and secure the 8 km metalled road stretch between Khamtala to Malewada as they planned that encounter party of C-60 along with the dead body of the Naxal will walk down from site of encounter to Khamtala and from Khamtala they will board the vehicles as from Khamtala to Malewada road is metalled one .The stretch of 10 km between Ghansaitola(encounter site) to Khamtala is kutcha road. When the party of C-60 was walking from Ghansaitola to Khamtala, they were fired upon by Naxals at many places. In turn, team of C-60 also retaliated the fire.

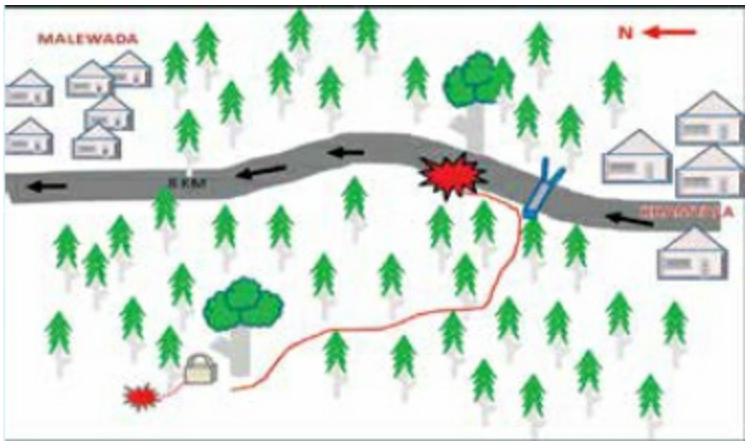


At about 2100 hrs when 40 personnel of D/191 Bn, CRPF and 12 personnel of civil police under command of Sh Rakesh Kumar Tripathi, Astt. Comdt(OC D/191 Bn, CRPF) were securing the road and C-60 party was moving in the vehicle, an IED blast(2 km away from Khamtala

towards Malewada) took place. Fortunately, party of C-60 escaped unhurt and the triggerman, taking cover of darkness, escaped from the scene. After safe move of C-60 ,team of CRPF also returned back to camp at Malewada.



Next day (20 May ,2013) Sh.Rakesh Kumar Tripathi,AC(OC D/191 Bn, CRPF) along with 31 CRPF personnel and 14 personnel of civil police, were planning to move to previous night blast site to assess the situation, he received an intelligence input about the placement IED by the Naxals in the same area where previous night blast had taken place. OC D/191 Bn along with his party moved tactically to the blast site and searched the area thoroughly. It was observed that a crater created by IED blast in previous night was about 2 km away from Khamtala village .It was found that about 100 mtrs electric wire(used as command wire) buried under the soil at the depth of about 1.5 ft up to a distance of 2-3 mtr from the exploded IED along the road and then bent towards the jungle side where the wire was buried 4-6 inches under soil and the wire ended nearby a tree. At about 1300 hrs, 2 mtr away from this tree where command wire ended, the party noticed a suspicious bag lying on the ground.



Eye Sketch of the Blast Site

Troops cordoned off the area and searched the nearby area with DSMD but no tell tale signs noticed in the nearby area of bag .Company commander observed an electric wire protruding out from bag, thus warned troops to keep themselves away from the bag .Troops managed a 7-10 mtr long bamboo and improvised wooden hook and took shelter at safe distance from bag. Ct/ GD Vijay took shelter of BP plate of the BP jacket and a tree while lying on ground and displaced bag remotely with bamboo . When bag was displaced with bamboo, a mild blast occurred about 2 meters away from the bag which was activated by pressure release mechanism placed underneath the bag. As troops had already kept themselves at safe distance, no harm to anybody was caused by blast. After careful examination of the bag following items were found –

Electronic detonator-01, 1.5 Volt cell- 34 nos, Anti handling (pressure release) mechanism—01, Flexible electric wire buried under ground –about 100 mtr

On careful examination of the evidences of the blast site, it was noticed that Naxals had used steel container of about 1 – 2kg capacity as a container.



IED container and bag placed at a distance of about 2mtr

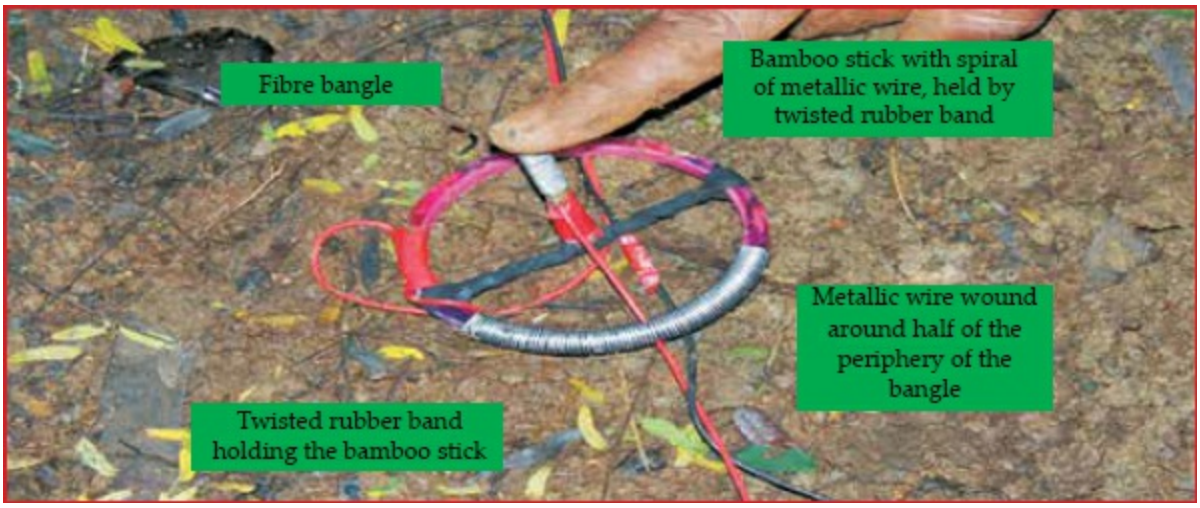
complete the circuit and thus triggered IED. However, troops were very cautious and tactically, with all the safety precautions, displaced the bag remotely. When circuit of IED got completed, triggering the blast, the troops were at safer distance.

On careful examination of the whole incident, it can be deduced that it was a deliberate attempt by the Naxals to place IED near the triggering point of the blast carried out in the night of 19th May, 2013. Naxalites were sure that in the next day morning security forces will visit the blast site and nearby areas to assess the situation and to find clues of the night blast.

Looking at the bag at the triggering point, security forces will presume that Naxals have left the bag in a hurry while escaping after triggering the blast. Out of curiosity, the moment they lift/displace the bag, the buried

Analysis & Assessment

This incident is an example of innovative ways Naxalites are devising to harm security forces by victim operated IED. It is an example of anti handling/victim operated/booby trap mechanism in which Naxalites used a fibre bangle that was wound around with metallic wire on it's one half periphery and a twisted rubber band tied at the centre of bangle in such a way that the inserted bamboo stick with spiral of metallic wire in rubber band should come in contact with the metallic wire on the bangle, thereby completing the circuit. Bag with power source is placed over the fibre bangle in such a way that the bamboo stick is kept away from the metallic wire spiral over the bangle.



Fibre bangle, rubber band, bamboo stick used in anti handling mechanism

As shown in the schematic diagram, one electric wire(black) from power source in bag was connected to detonator inserted in container with the main charge and other wire (red) from power source connected to metallic wire spiral over the half periphery of bangle and other part of the red wire was connected to bamboo stick inserted in twisted rubber band to detonator, so, there was a break up of circuit and it will only be completed when bamboo stick touches the metallic wire over bangle periphery. When someone displaces the bag , the highly strained bamboo stick will come in contact with metallic wire on fibre bangle which tends to IED in the shape of booby

trap will blast, thereby inflicting casualty on the security forces. It is also worth noticing that power source was kept in the bag, mechanism was kept outside beneath the bag while main charge with detonator was kept in 1 – 2kg capacity steel container which was buried in the ground about 02 mtr away from the bag. This IED which was successfully handled on 20th May, 2013 by D/191 Bn, CRPF consisted of the following components:

(1) One 9 volt battery as power source

(2) Anti handling/ Victim operated mechanism/ Booby trap

(3) One electric detonator

(4) Most probably 1 or 2 kg of commercial explosive like ANFO or gelatin as main charge

(5) Metallic/Steel container of 1- 2kg capacity



Fig-1: Bag placed on bangle which separated bamboo stick and metallic wire over bangle.
Fig-2: Displaced bag which brought bamboo stick in contact with metallic wire over the bangle



Schematic diagram showing IED with "Anti handling mechanism"

Untold - Now Unfold

Neeraj Singh Rathore, DC
CRPF Academy

On the eve of new year I was fortunate enough to go through some of the naxal documents / literature recovered from a naxal dump between village Tetam and Bedma under PS Mardapal distt Kondagaon , Chhattisgarh on 18th December, 2013 by CRPF troops .

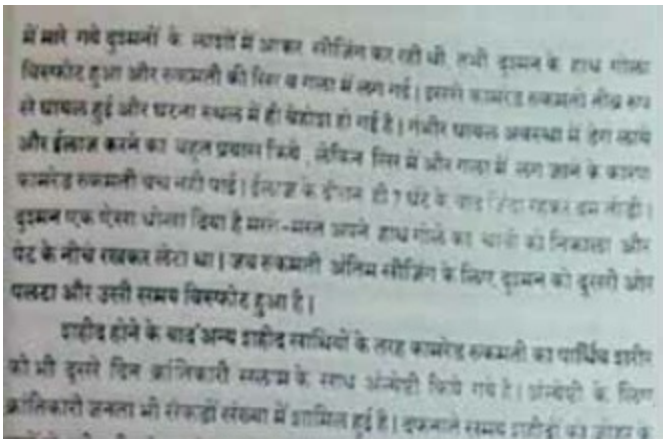
When we think about naxals, many things come into our mind , that before reaching this upper hand stage in LWE theater, we have gone through some of the toughest fights with them especially at Tadmetla.

In one of the **booklet recovered from naxals** contained lot of praise of cadre killed during Tadmetla ambush on 6th April, 2010, their actions were also glorified and it was mentioned **that despite a well planned and 3 days' preparation before ambush, that too from dominated site with all support of local people ,naxals have seen unexpected fight and retaliation from CRPF troops** resulting **killing of many hardcore naxals and injury** to other cadre.



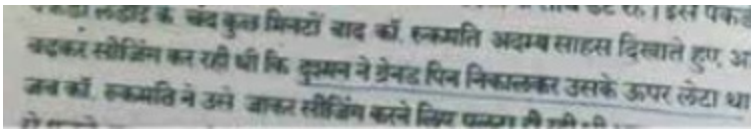
It also contains the biography and military life of following naxal cadre including their actions **who were killed (Rukmati ,Waga, Vijja, Inga, Raju, Mangu, Rama & Rattan) by CRPF** beside many wounded during Tadmetla incidents

It is mentioned in their documents that during that incident the fight posed by CRPF was as good as **THUNDERSTORM** and they have never seen such a fight in their life and **naxals were made to re-think before going ahead.**



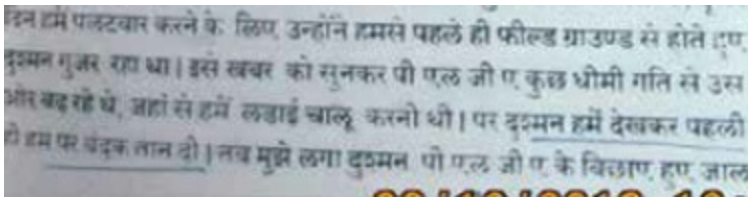
One of them has stated that naxals died and injured because of an unexpected daring act of a CRPF jawan. A grenade, the pin of which was removed by a jawan, was kept under his belly. He blew himself up, resulting in death of several naxals, a rare act of daredevilry, seen only in movies. This was a great example of Patriotism by a CRPF jawan.

The document captured also contains the story /depiction of the sad incident by some of the naxals

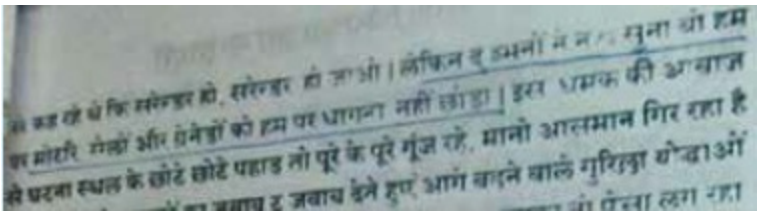


Before the incident naxal conducted recee and planted IEDs on Chintagufa and Chintalnar Road to counter the expected reinforcement by Forces as it was known to them that **this is the force which will definitely and willingly come to support each other, risking their lives even though threat of IED and ambush around the site of incident looms large, same happened and reinforcement came to help counterpart.** Naxals thought lot many times how to stop such dedicated force. naxals did whatever they could do.

Naxals mentioned that despite having the knowledge and local support in the area their **cadre had chosen a fortified/upper ground being frightened and sure of the fact that CRPF will retaliate.**



When the naxals were approaching towards the CRPF troop firing from safe ground, the CRPF Jawans also noticed the presence of naxals and act accordingly after some time **it surprised naxals and they were afraid of CRPF** and thought that naxal party themselves were being trapped and they also started contemplating.



The **naxals repeatedly announced to the forces to surrender but CRPF troops continued till the end,** by using mortars /grenades etc.

Despite looting weapon ammunition from CRPF **the naxals could not rejoice** on their so called achievement, **as they suffered heavy and un expected losses,** with this incident. They could understand that **CRPF is a great** threat for them in their so called liberated Zones and **their cadres got de motivated** as they had gone through the **tough fight despite naxals' advantages.** They learned that in long run, naxals are going to have tough

time and lesson for them was that--



The Battle Was Not One Sided

We salute those CRPF martyrs who laid down their lives and made a permanent impression on naxals that they have to think twice before acting against force especially when - ***the Force in front is CRPF***

JAI HIND

Cholesterol – The Fat Connection

Heart of the Problem

IG/Director Medical

What is cholesterol?

- Cholesterol is a fatty substance found only in foods of animal origin such as:
- Red meat
- Skin of poultry
- Shell fish – (Oysters, shrimps, crabs, lobsters, prawns etc.)
- Organ meats such as liver, heart, kidney, brain.
- Egg yolk
- Whole milk and milk product (butter, ghee, paneer etc.)
- Vegetable oils do not have cholesterol.
- Cholesterol is also manufactured by your liver and hence it is not a dietary essential.
- Cholesterol in the right quantity is not harmful to the body, in fact it has many vital functions.
- High intakes of cholesterol increases blood cholesterol which increases the incidence of heart attacks. Therefore, it is best to keep the cholesterol intake as low as possible.



When does cholesterol become your enemy?

The cholesterol in our body is in many forms. HDL-cholesterol is the friendly cholesterol and protects your heart.

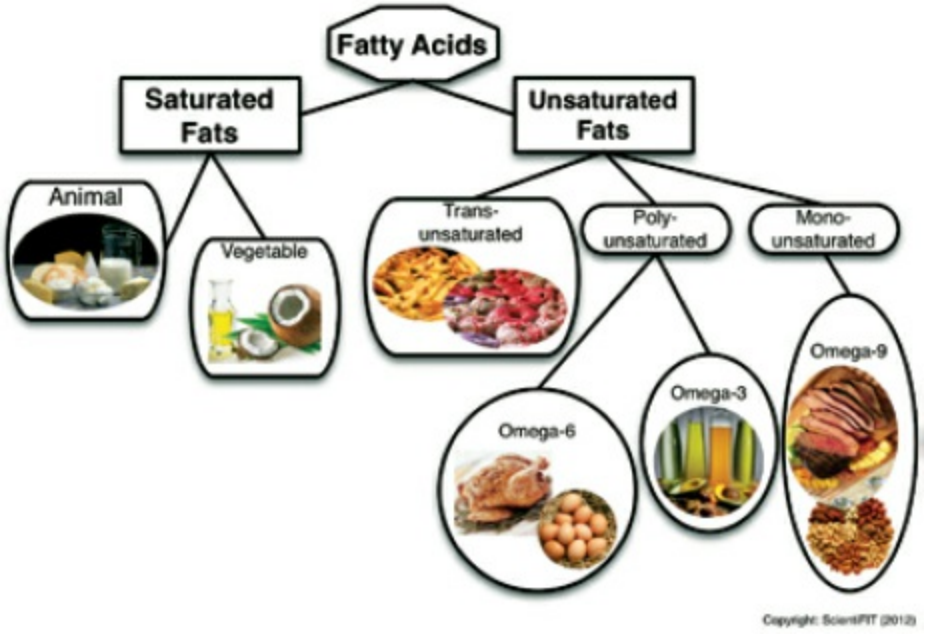
LDL-cholesterol is the bad cholesterol as it narrows blood vessels and damages your heart.

For a healthy heart it is desirable to have LDL and HDL in a certain ratio.

Classification of fatc

While you need some fat in the body, the problem arises from too much of the wrong kind of fat.

All fats in the diet are a mixture of three types of fatty acids. Depending on the predominant fatty acid present, fats are grouped is saturated, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated.



‘Saturated’ Fats

Foods rich in saturated fats include:

- Dairy products (whole milk and its products like ghee, butter, cheese, mava or khoa, cottage cheese-paneer, ice cream)
- Hydrogenated fats (dalda, vanaspathi)
- Coconut
- Coconut oil and palm oil
- Baked products (cakes, pastries, puffs)
- Chocolates
- Meat

High intakes of saturated fats raise the blood levels of LDL – cholesterol.

Diet modification should therefore aim at reducing foods rich in saturated fats and cholesterol.

‘Monounsaturated’ Fats

- Foods high in monounsaturated fats are:
- Olive oil
- Mustard oil
- Groundnut oil

- Sesame oil
- Nuts like almonds, walnuts

‘Polyunsaturated’ Fats

There are two classes of polyunsaturated fatty acids – Omega – 6 and omega – 3 and their relative balance is useful for maintaining a healthy heart.

Fats rich in Omega – 6 fatty acids include vegetable oils like safflower oil, sunflower oil, corn oil.

Foods rich in Omega – 3 include wheat, Bajra, blackgram, cowpea, rajmah, soybean, fenugreek and mustard seeds, mustard oil, soyabean oil, fish such as salmon, mackerel, seer, purava and hilsa.

Monounsaturated fats and polyunsaturated fats taken in moderate amounts lower the body cholesterol.

If vegetable oils do not have cholesterol can they be consumed in excess and is it good for the heart?

No! Moderation in their use must be exercised.

Vegetable oils are high in calories and excessive intake will increase the total calories and lead to obesity and for every extra kilogram of fat, one tends to produce 20 mg more cholesterol per day.

Therefore, consumption of papads, bhajja’s, pakodas, puris, chips, vadas, etc. fried in vegetable oils is not advisable.

- In individuals with risk of coronary heart disease, it is necessary to keep the visible fat intake to a lower level of 15-20 grams (3-4 teaspoons).
- This amounts to about half kg per person per month.
- Also avoid / limit foods high in invisible fat.



What oil/fat should be used?

Choice of cooking oil should be as follows:

1) Groundnut oil or sesame oil (til oil) OR

2) Sunflower oil / safflower oil / corn oil with mustard or soybean oil.

The quality of fat in the total diet can be further improved by consumption of foods which are good sources of omega – 3 fatty acid or by eating about 100-200 grams of fish twice a week.

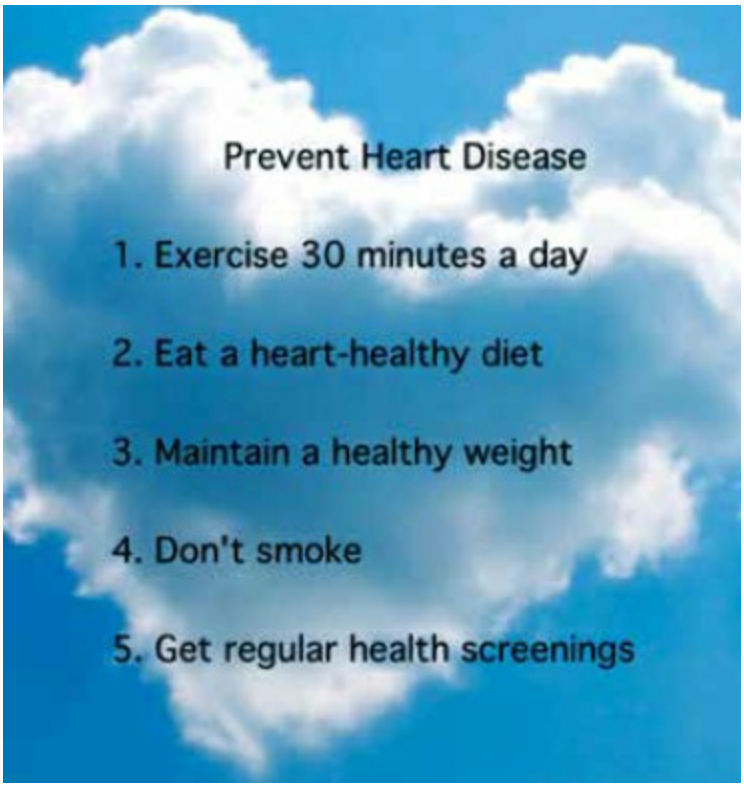
How to keep your heart healthy?

1. Decrease the ‘bad’ cholesterol-LDL.

- Restrict all animal and hydrogenated fats.
- Use moderate amounts of vegetable oil.
- Eat more unrefined foods.
- Have fruits, vegetables and legumes.

2. Increase the ‘good’ cholesterol-HDL

- Increase your level of physical activity to 30 minutes or more every day.
- Loose weight and maintain your ideal body weight.
- Refrain from smoking.
- Replace saturated fats with polyunsaturated/monounsaturated fats.



FAT FROM A VARIED SOURCE IS BETTER THAN ANY SINGLE KIND BUT MODERATE THE TOTAL INTAKE AND MAKE SELECTIONS LOW IN SATURATED FATS AND CHOLESTEROL

Eating With Your Heart In Mind

From the Desk of IG/Director
Medical CRPF

Secret of a healthy heart ultimately boils down to controlling the whims and fancies of one's taste buds.

Dietary control is the first step and perhaps the simplest approach

towards a healthy heart. Controlling your weight and cholesterol is easiest when it is part of a lifestyle that emphasizes nutrition and exercise.

To start, eat a balanced variety from each of the basic food groups. Limit serving sizes of rich foods and save treats for occasions. Moderation, careful meal planning and healthful cooking technique will help in keeping to a realistic nutritious diet.

Dietary Prescription

"Oh God, give me food which does not cause any disease and also gives me strength."

Yajur Veda

FOOD GROUP	PREFER	RESTRICT
Cereals consists of foods which provide a large quantity of starch.	Whole grain cereals and their products like rice, wheat, ragi, jowar, bajra, brown bread, etc.,	Refined grain products (maida, white bread, noodles, macaroni, semolina / rava, vermiceilli, sago, arrowroot)
Pulses and dhals	Whole pulses and dhals like Bengal gram, green gram, red gram, black gram, rajmah, field dean, etc., must be included as they contain large amounts of protein. Sprouted pulses are beneficial because they are rich in fibre and vitamins.	
Vegetables Contain a lot of fibre and also vitamins and minerals	Most vegetables have little influence on weight and thus can be consumed freely in the form of boiled vegetables, soups and salads. Vegetables that can be consumed in unlimited amounts: Cabbage, spinach, white radish, ash gourd, bottle gourd, ridge gourd, tomato, brinjal, snake gourd, green leafy vegetables, cauliflower, cucumber, drumstick, ladies finger, capsicum, tindle, etc.	Potato, sweet potato, yam and colocasia should be restricted in overweight individuals due to their high caloric value. Fried vegetable, banana chips, etc. Vegetables cooked in a lot of oil or rich gravies.

FOOD GROUP	PREFER	RESTRICT
Fruits- Provide vitamins and minerals.	Use freely fresh fruits. Eat more whole fruits instead of fruit juices. Eat fruits with their edible skin and seeds as it contains more fibre.	Canned fruits.
Sugar	Keep to minimum as they are a source of empty calories (providing only calories without any nutrients)	Chocolates, puddings, desserts, sweets, etc.
Dairy Products Contain protein as well as fat.	Skimmed milk may be used to prepare curds, paneer, buttermilk, etc. Butter milk may be used freely Milk allowance: ½ liter of cow's milk or ¼ litre of buffalo's milk or up to ½ litre of skimmed milk per day.	Whole milk and milk products like cream, butter, cheese, paneer, mava / khoa, ice cream and condensed milk.
Nuts and oilseeds- rich in protein but in addition they contain a high level of fat.	Groundnuts and Coconut (dry and fresh) need not be avoided completely but restricted quantity may be used in cooking	Almonds, cashew-nuts, pistachios, walnuts.
Fats and oils	Unsaturated vegetable oils like sunflower oil, safflower oil, groundnut oil, til oil, etc. Choose more than 1 type of vegetable oil for cooking. Limit total fat intake to 3-4 teaspoons per day. This amounts to ½ kilogram of oil / fat per person per month.	Saturated fats like dalda, vanaspati, ghee, butter, coconut oil. Fried foods – samosa, bhajiya, pakoda, puri, chips, vada, mixture, chakli, etc.,
Egg	Egg white (1-2 per day)	Egg yolk
Flesh foods contain a lot of protein as well as fat	100 grams of white meat (chicken without skin and fish) may be consumed thrice a week, provided they are cooked without fat, that is, boiled, steamed, baked or roasted.	Red meat –pork, beef, lamb, goat. Organ meat – liver, heart, brain, kidney. Processed meat – salami, sausage. Shell fish – crabs, prawns, shrimps, oysters, lobsters.
Beverages		Avoid fizzy or soft drinks and alcoholic beverages. Coffee/tea should be limited to 3 cups per day. (150 ml per cup)



“Eat a variety of ‘foods as grown’ simply prepared with sparing use of fats and oils, salt and avoid sugars. Use sparingly refined products and animal products.

Free foods

If still hungry after eating the permissible quota of food, one may take foods that are low in calories and fat. They are called ”Free Foods” and help to provide a feeling of satisfaction and fullness.

Examples:

- Salads: cucumber, tomato, cabbage, lettuce, onion, capsicum, radish, etc.,
- Unsweetened lime juice, tomato juice, thin buttermilk.
- Clear soups
- Boiled vegetables.

Eating out

- When eating out, one should follow the dictum ‘ keep it plain and simple’. Eat foods that are familiar rather than venture into unknown territory.
- Refrain from eating very oily or rich foods. If there is a choice, reach out

for boiled, grilled or baked food instead of foods deep-fried or with rich gravy.

- Clear soups are preferable to thick soups or cream soups. Plain lemon juice in water or soda is better than sweetened drinks or shakes.
- Boiled rice, plain roti or iddli should be preferred to biryani, pulao, puri, paratha, etc.
- Salads without rich dressings may be taken generously. Prefer fresh fruit or plain coffee after the meal to a bowl of dessert or ice cream.

General instructions

- Maintain body weight appropriate for your height. Weight reduction should be gradual, not more than 0.5 – 1 kg per week.
- Dietary restriction should combine with exercise.
- Exercise regularly as it helps keep fit and attain desirable weight.
- Do not exercise for two hours after meals.
- Stop smoking and avoid alcohol.
- It is not work but worry that kills. Reduce stress and try to lead a more relaxed life.

EAT FOR HEALTHY HEART
DON'T EAT YOUR HEART

Tosha Maidan : *A Memoir*

–Manoranjan Kumar,
Dy.Comdt, 104 RAF

As an Assistant Commandant I took my first breath in 162 Bn CRPF on 8th March 2006. Subsequently I was given the charge of B/162 located in Khudwani, Qaimoh, Kulgam, J&K, one of the most challenging areas from militancy point of view in South Kashmir. Our unit did a commendable job in the area and we lost Best Ops battalion trophy to 16 BN by mere 2 points

in 2007.

In 2007, one fine day, I was told by my DC (Ops) that I had to take unit QRT for field firing to Tosha Maidan located in Baramula district. I took the help of map to locate the area and talk to some of my batch mates who earlier went to Tosha maidan for field firing. After making the move plans and briefing the QRT of 162 we rushed at 200 hrs from Anantnag to our destination.

At around 600 hrs we reached the foothills of Tosha Maidan. After reaching the foothill, we came to know that 93 Bn CRPF has also come for the field firing. We joined 93 bn and started climbing the hill. Around 2-3 days back a fierce encounter between 32 RR and militants took place in Tanmarg in the same area in which two army officers attained martyrdom and 7 militants were killed.

Tosha Maidan had a post of two platoons of 32 RR. Ration and other logistic support to the post were provided through Chopper. We were climbing up and as we reached half of the distance we found a patrol party of 32 RR coming down the hill. Before climbing up, I and commander of 93 Bn sent two vehicles laden with bombs and grenade with full protection as it was cumbersome task to carry bombs and grenades manually.

At half the way we found a table top on the hill. We had our breakfast there. Then we started our voyage to Tosha. After walking almost 7-8 km we found two Army vehicles passing by us and as we inched towards Tosha we found the same patrol party of 32RR coming back from foothill. Seeing them it could be concluded that they had rigourous practice of climbing up and down the hill.

Before we reached, vehicles of 162 Bn and 93 Bn reached with ammo along with Army vehicles. The hilly track was very beautiful and the spruce and pine trees were adding serenity to the hill. The range was very beautiful and we came to know even air bombing practice was done in this range. We did our field firing and after clearing range we had to move back as darkness was taking over. It was the dusk when we started moving back. I came to know that two of my jawans are not in position to climb down. I discussed the same with the commander of party of 93 Bn. He told me to bring them in vehicle and send my second in Command along with QRT with their party. I marched them off and sat in my vehicle along with the ailing jawans. Our vehicle and vehicle of 93 Bn moved from Tosha Maidan.

The darkness was falling and we took the route taken by army to reach the foothill,i.e. through river bed. The way had lots of bends and sharp turns. At one point of time We lost the touch of other vehicle, we were moving alone. The mobile and radio set was not working as the forest we were passing through was very dense. At one place we found a vehicle moving in front of us. We thought we are heading towards right way. The vehicle stopped and the driver came down. He asked us if we have lost our way. Then hiding this fact from him I told him that I have not lost the way but wanted to check whether he was carrying anything illegal in his truck. I allowed him to move and we were in state of utter confusion.

I asked the driver as to which way we had to move as it was bifurcated. I was really scared as two of my men were seriously ill and only driver could support me if we have a chance encounter. I was praying the Almighty to guide me to come out of this situation. I took the chance and didn't follow the civilian truck and took the other route from bifurcation and started moving. After almost 3 km of movement we found a hamlet and asked my driver whether this was the same village he saw in the morning while moving on. He was not able to answer. We kept moving and in between we saw a group of 8-9 youths in Feran (woolen cloth worn as cloak in Kashmir) moving on the road. I told my ailing jawans to be ready to face the challenge if posed. We were ready for the challenge. I told the driver not to stop the vehicle. He accelerated the vehicle. Fortunately we crossed the youth group and contrary to my imagination nothing happened. I saw a tree in the village having roots dangling from the branches. Showing that peculiar tree I asked the driver whether he saw the same tree in the morning on the way. He nodded positively. I had a sigh of relief. Then we moved for almost 10 minutes and reached our base camp. It took us more than 3 hours to reach the base camp. They were also worried. After we reached the base camp, we did the re-org and moved for our unit location. That night around 100 hrs we reached our location safely. Still today when I think about the Tosha Maidan the fear of death appears in my eyes. I will never forget this and probably my ailing jawans and driver of the vehicle also will remember the experience.



जंग की पाठशाला

बृजनंदन सिंह
कमांडेंट
ग्रुप केन्द्र नागपुर

सुनो सैनिकों, भगवान ब्रह्ममाजी ने सैनिक को जंग की पाठशाला में भेजा है। वह आपको खुश देखना चाहता है, आपके परिवार को भी खुश देखना चाहता है। मेरा अंश ही बचपन से आपके दिमाग में है। सैनिक का कर्तव्य है कि प्रत्येक जंग को जीतने के लिए अपने शरीर को शारीरिक और मानसिक तौर से चुस्त बनाए। यह तभी हो सकता है जब इस बल का प्रत्येक सैनिक अपने दिमाग में प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की जानकारी-आतंकियों का इलाका, लड़ने के तरीके, छुपने के स्थान, जंगल की बनावट, खाने-पीने के साधन, आतंकियों का सूचना-तंत्र और हथियार इत्यादि बिन्दु हैं, जो प्रत्येक सैनिक को अपने दिमाग में जानकारी रखनी चाहिए, तभी आतंकियों से लड़ने में सफलता मिलेगी।

ईश्वर ने हमें जंग के लिए पैदा किया है, जंग के मुताबिक सही तरीका सोचें और हमेशा ही दिमाग, अंगुली व राइफल का तालमेल रखें, तभी हम आतंकियों के इलाके में सफल हो सकते हैं।

भगवान ब्रह्ममाजी को क्या जवाब देंगे, कि भारत देश का सैनिक 70 साल तक पढ़ने के लिए भेजा गया और केवल 20 साल तक ही पढ़कर वापिस स्वर्ग लोक में आ

गया। क्या इश्वर बिना पढ़े-लिखे सैनिक को स्वर्ग लोक में रखेगा? क्या देव आपको सम्मान देंगे? जबकि भगवान ब्रह्ममाजी ने कहा है कि सैनिकों, अपने दिमाग से सोचो, समझों और करो, बचपन से लेकर बुढ़ापे तक सैनिक-शिक्षा को सीखते रहो, यही तुम्हारा धर्म है, तभी तुम्हारा राष्ट्र बच सकता है, अन्यथा आतंकी इस देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देंगे और तुम फिर गुलाम हो जाओगे, तुम्हारा राष्ट्र फिर गुलाम हो जाएगा।



सैनिक के सबसे अच्छे मित्रों में गिनती उसके दिमाग, राइफल और दस अंगुलियों की होती है, एक पढ़ा-लिखा और सही समय पर काम करने वाला सैनिक, दस आतंकियों के बराबर होता है।

आप सभी को मालूम होना चाहिए कि नक्सली, सैनिक को मारने के लिए 24 घंटे सोचता रहता है, लूटो सरकार को लूटो, सैनिकों को मारो, नक्सली प्रत्येक क्षण सैनिक को मारने की योजना बनाता रहताहै। लेकिन सैनिकों, आप नक्सलियों के बारे में अपने दिमाग से कितना सोचते हो। कभी आपने विचार किया। कभी नहीं सोचा। अपने दिमाग को तेज करने का एक ही हथियार है, युद्ध-कला की पुस्तकें पढ़ो और प्रत्येक सैनिक हर तरकीब को जाने, तभी नक्सलियों का अंत होगा।



ईश्वर ने हमें आतंकवादियों को मारने के लिए पैदा किया है। जाओ सैनिकों, अपनी-अपनी पोज़िशन लो। याद रहे, एक गोली-एक दुश्मन, अब बता देंगे कि लड़ाई कैसे जीती जाती है।

आज ईश्वर-अल्लाह भी चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर कह रहे हैं कि भारत का सैनिक इतना कमजोर हो गया है कि बुढ़ापे तक पुस्तकें नहीं पढ़ सकता है, क्या मैंने कमज़ोर सैनिक पैदा किए, जो अपने नक्सली इलाके की जानकारी नहीं रख सकते, क्या मैंने बिना दिमाग के सैनिक पैदा किए, क्या तुम्हें अपने दिमाग पर विश्वास नहीं ? क्या तुम्हें अपने भगवान ब्रह्ममाजी पर विश्वास नहीं ? क्या तुम जंग जीतने के लिए पुस्तकें पढ़कर और हथियारों का अभ्यास करके दिमाग को चुस्त नहीं बना सकते ? सोचो अपने दिमाग से, समझो अपने दिमाग से और करो अपने दिमाग से। तभी इस जंगल के चक्रव्युह में तुम्हारी जीत हो सकती है।



प्रत्येक सैनिक को एक योजना बना लेनी चाहिए कि कोई भी कार्य आपको करना है, तो पहले सोच लें कि क्या करना है, कैसे करना है, तरीका क्या है, उद्देश्य क्या है

और उसका लाभ क्या होगा ?

यह सत्य है कि सैनिक जब भी जंग के मैदान में जाता है, तो केवल सेक्शन कमांडर या प्लाटून कमांडर ही इलाके की जानकारी रखता है। जबकि ईश्वर ने कहा है कि सेक्शन के प्रत्येक सैनिक को हर कदम पर इलाके के मुताबिक सोचना चाहिए। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि प्रत्येक सैनिक द्वारा जंग के मैदान में अपने दिमाग से शक्की जगह, पुलिया, टीला, कच्चे रास्ते, झाड़ियाँ इत्यादि जगहों की छानबीन करते रहना चाहिए। जब सभी सैनिक एक साथ अपने दिमाग का इस्तेमाल जंग के मैदान में करेंगे, तो ईश्वर भी उसी सैनिक की मदद करता है।

ईश्वर ने कहा है कि सैनिक की युद्ध-कला का संबंध उम्र से नहीं, दिमाग से होता है, जब तक सैनिक में इलाके के मुताबिक सोचने की क्षमता, कड़ा अभ्यास करने की इच्छा और जंग के लिए दिमाग में जोश, उत्साह, साहस और आत्मविश्वास है, तो सैनिक कभी नहीं हार सकता, उसका राष्ट्र कभी नहीं हार सकता।

पुस्तक ही माँ है
मस्तिष्क ही पिता है

जयहिंद

हमारा महान बल केरिपुबल

दीपक मेहरा,
उप कमांडेण्ट

आज हमारे देश में जितने सशस्त्र पुलिस बल हैं, उनमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल सबसे अनूठा एवं अनुपम है, क्योंकि इसके जांबाज अधिकारी, अधीनस्थ अधिकारी एवं जवान दिन-रात मेहनत करके सौंपी गई ड्यूटियों के निर्वहन में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। आज केरिपुबल की केवल यह पहचान नहीं है कि यह भारत का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल है। बल्कि राज्यों व केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की पुलिस द्वारा कानून-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के संबंध में चलाए जाने वाले पुलिस ऑपरेशनों में सहायता, संसद की सुरक्षा, वीआईपी सुरक्षा, चुनाव ड्यूटी, आर.ओ.पी. ड्यूटी, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों के प्रमुख संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में ड्यूटी आदि में केरिपुबल का कोई सानी नहीं है। जम्मू-कश्मीर एवं पूर्वोत्तर की कठिन भौगोलिक

स्थिति हो या वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित अन्य कोई परिस्थिति सबमें हमारे जवान एवं अधिकारी अपनी काबिलियत का लोहा मनवा रहे हैं। हमारे बल के जवान व अधिकारी संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विभिन्न अभियानों में भी मुस्तैदी से अपनी सेवाएं दे रहे हैं। वर्ष 1959 में चीनी सैनिक द्वारा हॉट स्प्रिंग, लद्दाख पर हमले की घटना हो या वर्ष 2001 में भारतीय संसद पर हुए हमले की घटना; सबमें हमारे जांबाज अधिकारियों व जवानों ने अपनी काबिलियत का लोहा मनवाया है।

केरिपुबल को इसकी चुस्ती-फुर्ती और फौरी कार्रवाई के लिए भी जाना जाता है। यदि हमारे अधिकारियों व जवानों को शॉर्ट नोटिस पर मूवमेंट करना हो या किसी अभियान या महत्वपूर्ण काम को अंजाम देना हो तो भी हम अपने सफर पर निकल पड़ते हैं। हमारी राणनीति एवं काबिलियत असाधारण है और समय समय पर न केवल हमारे राष्ट्र की अपितु विदेशों की बड़ी-बड़ी हस्तियों ने भी हमारे कौशल एवं पराक्रम को सलाम किया है। हमारे लिए हमारा फर्ज हर चीज से बढ़ कर है।



हमारे अधिकारी और कार्मिक उपलब्ध संसाधनों को बेहतर से बेहतर उपयोग करना जानते हैं। यदि उन्हें लगता है कि उन्हें उपलब्ध संसाधनों से ही सौंपे गए कार्य को संपादित करना है, तो वे कोई डिमांड (मांग) किए बिना अपने मिशन के लिए चल पड़ते हैं। हमारे अधिकारियों एवं जवानों को आंधी, बारिश, आग, अमाल या किसी विकट से विकट परिस्थिति में भी काम करना पड़ता है तो वह उफ् तक नहीं करते हैं। वे खुले आसमान के नीचे बिना अपने आराम की परवाह किए चैबिसों घंटे अपनी ड्यूटी करने में विश्वास करते हैं। हमारे महान बल के सदस्यों ने पर कठिन से कठिन परिस्थितियों के आगे झुकना या सरेंडर करना नहीं सीखा। हमारे जवानों की ग्रैस्पिंग पॉवर (Grasping Power) गजब की है। वे उन्हें सौंपे गए काम को शब्दशः अंजाम

देते हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारे बल के अधिकारियों एवं जवानों को विभिन्न प्रकार ड्यूटियां दी जाती हैं।



किसी भी पुलिस संगठन की सफलता के पीछे उसके अधिकारियों, ओहदेदारों व जवानों का हाथ होता है। केरिपुबल की सफलता के लिए हमारे अधिकारियों, विभिन्न केडरों के अधिकारियों ने एक कंपनी से लेकर बल के मुख्यालय स्तर तक अपने अनुभव के बल पर ऑपरेशनल व प्रशासनिक रणनीति बनाने व उनके सफल कार्यान्वयन तक काबिले तारीफ कार्य किया है तो अधीनस्थ अधिकारी एवं एन.सी.ओ ओहदेदारों ने सेक्शन लेवल से लेकर ऊपर के लेवल तक अपनी बहुमूल्य सेवाएं दी हैं। ये अपने कर्त्तव्यों का निर्वहन कर पा रहे हैं, चूंकि मंत्रालयिक स्टाफ दिन-रात मेहनत करके उनके सेवा संबंधी सभी रिकॉर्ड आदि का बेहतरी से रखरखाव कर रहे हैं।

मुझे यह गर्व है कि मैं इस महान बल का सदस्य हूं और बल के सदस्यों से मेरी यही अपेक्षा है कि वे भी इस महान बल पर गर्व का अनुभव करें। आइए, हम यह संकल्प लें कि हमारे बल की गरिमा एवं प्रसिद्धि में और अधिक चार चांद लगाने में कोई कसर न छोड़ें एवं ऐसा कोई कार्य न करें, जिससे हमारे बल की गौरवमयी छवि धूमिल हो, क्योंकि मेरा मानना है कि-

सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों में हम हैं अग्रणी-सर्वप्रथम
हमारा केरिपुबल है सबसे अनूठा एवं अनुपम।
जयहिन्द।



कोशिश

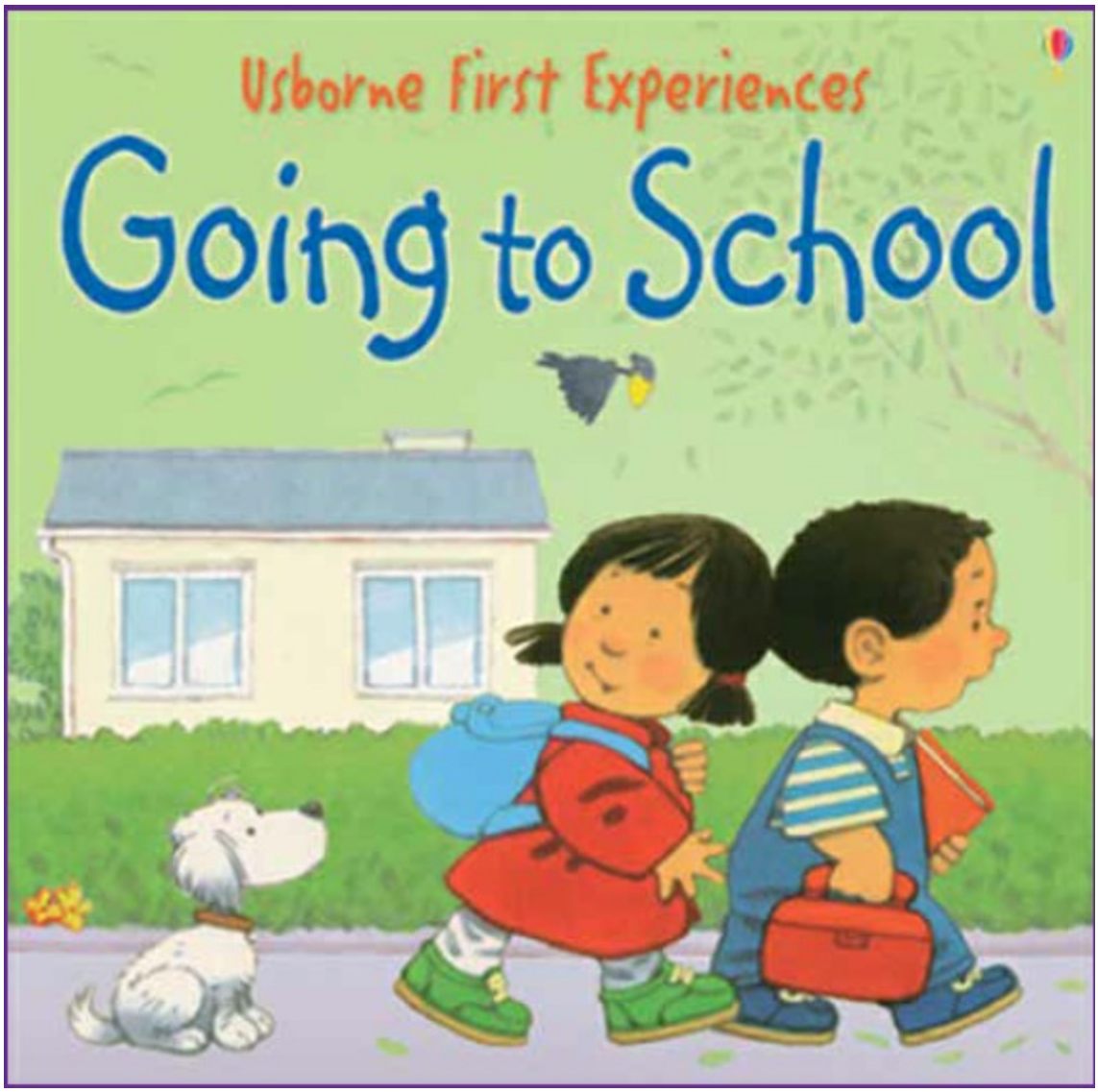
Mistake Should be made, But should not be Repeated

उ.नि./टी.अनिल कु. शर्मा
आई.टी.विंग महानिदेशाल के.रि.पु.बल

उस दिन घर में लोग बहुत खुश थे क्योंकि घर में दो नन्हे मुन्ने जुडवाँ बच्चों ने जन्म लिया था बच्चों के पापा उस समय उपस्थित नहीं थे क्योंकि वह केन्द्रीय बल में कार्यरत थे। उस समय उनकी पोस्टिंग श्रीनगर में थी। लेकिन वह भी इस सुखद समाचार को सुनकर बहुत खुश थे। बच्चे धीरे-2 जब बड़े हुये तो दादा जी ने उनका नामकरण किया लड़के का नाम शुभम तथा लडकी का नाम शिवानी रखा।



कुछ समय के बाद बच्चों के पापा का तबादला हैदराबाद हो गया तथा बच्चों को लेकर हैदराबाद आ गये बच्चों का नामंकन एक छोटे से स्कूल में करवा दिया गया, दो सप्ताह के बाद स्कूल की प्रधानचार्य महोदय ने बच्चों के पापा को स्कूल में बुलाया और कहा कि आपकी बेटी शिवानी तो पढ़ने में बहुत अच्छी है परन्तु आपका बेटा शुभम तो एकदम नहीं पढता है। यह इतने दिनों के बाद भी उल्टा लिखता हैं। आप इसे ले जाओ, बच्चों के पापा ने दोनों बच्चों को साईकल पर बैठाया और घर लेकर चले आये। रास्ते में उन्होंने दो चाकेलट खरीदे और बच्चों को घर आकर बोले बेटा जो भी पहले A से 2 तक लिखकर दिखाएगा मैं यह चाकलेट उसे दूँगा। शिवानी ने पाँच मिनट में लिखकर A से z लिखकर दिखा दिया लेकिन शुभम सिर नीचा करके डर से लिखता रहा जब पापा ने कहा कि बेटा यदि लिख लिया हो तो दिखाओ। शुभम धीरे-2 पापा के पास आकर कॉपी को हाथ में लेकर सिर नीचे करके खडा हो गया। उसके पापा ने उसके हाथ से कापी लेकर देखने के बाद कहा। बेटा बहुत बढ़िया देखो उसने 'A' उल्टा लिखा है अगर मैं इस कॉपी को उल्टा करता हूँ तो यह 'A' हो गया बहुत बढ़िया आपने बहुत अच्छा लिखा है लो यह चाकलेट। आज शुभम बहुत खुश था। उसे यह अनुभव हुआ कि मैं भी लिख सकता हूँ। फिर बच्चे के पापा ने दोनों बच्चों को कहा कि अब आप अपनी-2 (Home Work) किताब लेकर आओ। शिवानी दौड़कर किताब लेकर आई और A से z तक तथा 1 से 100 तक गिनती सुना दीं लेकिन शुभम सिर नीचा करके खड़ा हो गया उसी समय शिवानी ने कहा कि पापा जी इसने अपनी किताब फाड़ दी है और गत्ते पर चिपका दिया है। जब उसके पापा ने उससे प्यार से पूछा तो उसने पलंग के नीचे से उस गत्ते को पापा जी को दे दिया!



उस गत्ते को देखकर उसके पापा के चेहरे पर चमक आ गई। क्योंकि उसने सुन्दर तरीके से A से z तक काटकर गत्ते पर चिपका दिया था। और A से 26 तक क्रमशः नम्बर लिख दिया था। पापा ने शुभम से पूछा ! क्या आपने लिखा हैं, बेटे ने हाँ में उत्तर दिया। दूसरे दिन उसके पापा ने शुभम तथा शिवानी को साईकल पर बैठाया और दोनों बच्चों को लेकर स्कूल चले गये। वहाँ पहुँचकर प्रधानाचार्य महोदय को उस चिपकाये हुऐ अक्षरों वाले गत्ते को दिखाया और कहा महोदय जो बच्चा A से z तक अक्षरो को गत्ते को इतने अच्छे ढंग से गत्ते पर चिपका सकता है, इसका मतलब उसे सब कुछ समझ है। आप खुद देख लीजिए। लेकिन पधानचार्या महोदया इस चिपकाये हुऐ अक्षरों को देखने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं थी। काफी समय तक शुभम के पापा महोदया का इन्तजार करते रहें कि महोदय एक बार तो चिपकाये गये अक्षरों को देखें शुभम के पापा को गुस्सा आ गया उन्होंने कहा महोदया शायद आपने Albert Einstein का नाम सुना होगा वे चार साल की उम्र तक बोलना नहीं सीखे और 7 साल

की उम्र तक उन्हें पढ़ना नहीं आया था उनके शिक्षक ने उन्हें “Slow” और दिमागी तौर पर कमजोर बताया पर आईस्टीन का सोचने का तारीका थोड़ा अलग था। उन्होंने बाद में नोबेल पुरस्कार जीता और पूरी दुनियाँ में एक genius कहे जाते है। आपने शायद पढ़ा होगा कि की Edition की माँ को उनके teacher ने कहा था कि यह बिल्कुल नासमझ है। बाद में Edision ने बल्ब को जला दिया और बहुत बड़े Scientist बने ऐसे बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं।



इन सभी बातों को सुनने के बाद प्रधानाचार्य महोदया ने कहा ठीक है आप अपनी डयूटी पर चले जाओ मैं इसके चिपकाये हुये गत्ते को स्वंय देख लूँगी। शुभम धीरे-2 स्कूल में सब कुछ समझने लगा और गणित में सबसे अधिक नम्बर लाने लगा। शिवानी तो पूरी कक्षा में प्रथम आती थी। उसे अक्सर पढ़ता देखकर शुभम भी पढने लगा। कुछ वर्षों के बाद इनके पापा का तबादला राँची हो गया दोनों बच्चों का नामांकन केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के.रि.पु.बल राँची में पाँचवीं कक्षा में करवाया गया सबसे बड़ा बदलाव शुभम का उस समय हुआ जब वह क्लास सातवीं में पढ़ रहा था और गर्मी की छुट्टियों के दौरान केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय (सु.प्रौध.) के प्रधानाचार्य श्री एस.एम. हसनैन के द्वारा एक कम्प्यूटर प्रतियोगिता लिया गया। उसमें शुभम ने प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया और उसे प्राधानाचार्य के द्वारा 500/-रू नकद पुरस्कार दिया गया शुभम इतना खुश हुआ कि वह 500 रु का लिफाफा लेकर सीधा घर पर आया और अपने पापा के गले लग गया। यही से उसकी जिदंगी में बदलाव आया उसे यह समझ

आ गया कि पढ़ने से पैसा, मान सम्मान मिलता है। उसने जी-जान से कड़ी मेहनत की और 10वीं बसें में 95% अंक लेकर पास किया। कुछ वर्षों के बाद उनके पापा का तबादला दिल्ली हो गया यहाँ पर बच्चों कड़ी मेहनत की और 2013 में 12वीं मे 95% अंक प्रप्त किये लेकिन उस वर्ष 2013 में शुभम का (IIT) में तथा बेटी का MBBS में नहीं हो सका उन्होंने हार नहीं मानी और एक वर्ष फिर कठिन परिश्रम किया और दोनों बच्चों ने अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया, पढाई के दौरान बच्चों ने अपने पापा से केवल किताबों के आलावा कुछ नहीं माँगा।

मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि जब हम सपने लेकर चलते है तो वह पूरे भी होते है लेकिन जब कोई असफल होता है। तो वह उस असफलता से कुछ न कुछ सीखता है परन्तु ध्यान रहे कि जो गलती उसने पहली बार की है। वह दोबारा नहीं हो।

"Mistake Should be made but should not be reapeated" अगर ऐसा सोचकर अपने लक्ष्य की तरफ लगातार कोशिश करता रहे तो सफलता एक दिन जरूर मिलती है जो मेरे बच्चों के केश (Case) में देखने की मिला। आज शुभम (IIT, कानपुर में पढ रहा है और शिवानी MBBS Lady Harding Medical College Delhi में पढ रही है।

मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि कोई भी बच्चा बचपन से तेज या कमजोर नहीं होता बस माता पिता को अपने बच्चों को यह अवगत करवाना है कि जितने भी लोग सफल हुये है वे साधारण लोग ही होते है। पर ऐसे लोग होते है जिन्हे अपने आप पर विश्वास होता है अपनी क्षमताओं पर विश्वास है। उनकी कोशिश एक दिन जरूर रंग लायेगी और वह एक दिन जरूर सफल होंगे।

"जय हिन्द"

घर एवं परिवार की चाहत

सत्येन्द्र सिंह,
निरी./हिं.अनु.,
ज.स.शा.,महानिदेशालय,केरिपुबल,

नौकरी पेशा वाले लोग हमेशा परिवार से दूर रहते हैं। वे यह सोच कर नौकरी करते रहते हैं कि एक दिन सेवानिवृति के बाद परिवार के साथ रहेंगे। ऐसा ही मन में चाहत लिए केरिपुबल मे सिपाही के पद पर भर्ती राम लखन सिंह, नौकरी करते हुए

हवलदार बन गए थ एवं इस आशा के साथ नौकरी किए जा रहे थ कि एक दिन वह अपने परिवार एवं बच्चों के साथ अवश्य ही रहेगें। बहुत ही सुन्दर था उनका सपना। उनके दो औलादों में एक लड़का था एवं एक लड़की। लड़के का नाम श्याम एवं लड़की का नाम लक्ष्मी था। उन्होंने अपने मेहनत के बल पर लड़के एवं लड़की को पढ़ा-लिखाकर शादी कर दी एवं पाई-पाई जोड़कर सीवान में उन्होंने एक सुन्दर सा घर का निर्माण यह सोच कर करवाया कि वह यही आकर एक दिन अपने परिवार एवं बच्चों के साथ रहेंगे। कितना अच्छा होगा वह दिन, यह सोच कर रामलखन सिंह, खुशी के मारे झुमें जा रहे थे। पूरे देश में जहाँ-तहाँ नौकरी करने के बाद राम लखन सिंह, निरीक्षक बन गए थे और अब उनके सेवानिवृति यानि सपना साकार होने का समय नजदीक आ रहा था। राम लखन सिंह की पत्नी का नाम गुलाबो था। वह रोज गुलाबो एवं अपनी बहू संध्या से बात करते कि मै आउँगा तो यह करेगें वह करेगें। लड़का श्याम पेशे से इंजिनियर था। रात में देर से घर आता एवं सुबह देर तक सोया रहता। इधर राम लखन सिंह का आज सेवानिवृति का दिन था। बहुत खुश थे कि आज 38 वर्ष केरिपुबल में नौकरी करने के बाद अपने सपनों के घर में जा रहे थे।





इधर घर मे सभी लोग इस बात से परेशान थे कि बाबू जी घर वापस आ रहे हैं एवं आते ही घर में पीटी- परेड शुरू हो जाएगी। धर्म पत्नी इस बात से परेशान थी कि अब आते ही आदेश देना शुरू कर देगें। बेटा इस बात से परेशान था कि अब रोज नसीहत सुनने को मिलेगी एवं सुबह ही पूरे घर के लोगों को उठना पड़ेगा। बहू इस बात से परेशान थी कि अब साड़ी पहननी पड़ेगी एवं काम भी ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगा। सब लोग सोच रहे थे कि बाबू जी की चारपाई कहॉ लगाई जाए। सबने यह निर्णय लिया कि बाबू जी की चारपाई डाईनिंग हॉल में लगा दी जाए। राम लखन सिंह की चारपाई लग गयी। राम लखन सिंह के पोता एवं पोती बहुत खुश थे कि आज दादा जी घर आ रहे है। राम लखन सिंह घर पहुँचते है। उनका जोरदार स्वागत होता है क्योंकि सेवानिवृति पर उन्हें बहुत पैसे मिले थे। गुलाबों आरती उतारती है। बहू पाव पखारती है। बहुत धुम-धाम से स्वागत हुआ राम लखन सिंह का। पोता-पोती आकर गोद में बैठ जाते हैं एवं और बोलते है कि दादा जी अब आप कभी वापस मत जाना। दादा जी बहुत खुश है कि आज उनका 38 वर्षों का सपना पूरा हो गया। अगले दिन सुबह उठते ही गुलाबो को आवाज लगाते है। “गुलाबो-गुलाबो कहाँ हो उठो एवं बेटा, बहू सबको उठाओ सुबह हो गई है”। क्या बात है जी सुबह-सुबह क्यों चिल्ला रहे है। “सो जाईए सब अपने आप उठ जाएगे”। “अरे क्या बात करती हो भाग्यवान! इतनी देर तक कोई सोता है उठो एवं सबकों उठाओ। सुबह उठना अच्छी बात है”। “देखिए जी चिल्लाईए मत। आप अपना काम कीजिए और हमें अपना काम करने दीजिए”। धर्म पत्नी की

बात को सुनकर राम लखन सिंह को हैरानी होती है। कुछ तक सब ठीक चला। उसके बाद धीरे-धीरे उनकी घर एवं परिवार की चाहत् कम होने लगी। बहू की आवाज आती है। “ऐ जी सुनते हो, मै ससुर जी से परेशान हूँ सुबह ही उठकर चाय मांगने लगते है एवं दिन भर खांसते रहते है। इससे घर में बहुत परेशानी होती है। दूसरे ही दिन बाबू जी की चारपाई बरामदे में डाल दी जाती है। उधर उनकी धर्म पत्नी गुलाबों को मोहल्लें वालों से गप्प लड़ाने से फुरसत नहीं थी। इधर राम लखन सिंह के सपने चूर होते जा रहे थे। उनका 38 वर्षों का सपना विखर रहा था। उनसे घर में बात करने के लिए किसी के पास समय नहीं था। बहू, पोता-पोती को ससुर के पास नहीं आने देती थी कि बाबुजी को खासी है, इन्हें भी हो जाएगी। बेटे को नौकरी से फुरसत नहीं एवं बेटी जब भी घर आती केवल पैसे की मांग करती। राम लखन सिंह उम्र के पड़ाव में धर्म पत्नी के रहते भी अजनबी से बन गए थे। बहुत ही दुःख होता था उन्हें, यह सोचकर कि मैनें क्या सोचा था एवं क्या हो रहा है मेरे साथ। क्या इन्हीं दिनों के लिए मैनें अपना पूरा जीवन केरिपुबल में व्यतीत कर दिया कि एक दिन अपने परिवार एवं बच्चों के साथ रहूंगा। मेरी सोच बहुत गलत थी। अब राम लखन सिंह को परिवार एवं घर की चाहत् से ज्यादा केरिपुबल की पीटी-परेड याद आने लगी। उन्होंने बहुत ही कठोर कदम उठाया एवं घर परिवार को छोड़कर नदी किनारे जाकर एक साधु के सानिध्य में अपना जीवन व्यतीत करने लगे एवं तब उन्हें यह भान हुआ कि वास्तविक घर परिवार तो ईश्वर भजन, मानव सेवा एवं प्रकृति प्रेम में है।

191 बटालियन की 8वीं वर्षगाँठ

191 बटालियन, जिसका मुख्यालय देसाईगंज में स्थित है, ने अपनी 8वीं वर्षगांठ 3 मई 2014 को मनाई। इस वर्षगांठ के अवसर का मुख्य आकर्षण रक्तदान शिविर तथा श्वॉन दस्ता (Dog Squad) ने उनके ट्रैकिंग और सूंघने के कौशल से छिपाए गए विस्फोटक पदार्थ एवं संदिग्ध व्यक्ति को पकड़ना तथा रुकावटें पार करने का प्रदर्शन रहा,। इसके साथ ही बटा. के कमाण्डेन्ट श्री सुरेश एस. ने न केवल शहीद जवानों को श्रद्धांजली अर्पित की व बटालियन के 06 वीरता पदक विजताओं का शुक्रिया अदा किया। उन्होंने अपने विशेष सैनिक सम्मेलन में जोर देते हुये कहा कि हमारे जाबाज जवानों नें उत्तरी गढ़चिरोली में नक्सल गतिविधियों को नाकाम कर क्षेत्र को घटना मुक्त रखा है। इसके लिए जवानों की भूरि-भूरि सराहना की गयी। इस अवसर पर अलग-अलग अंतर समवाय प्रतियोगिताऐं आयोजित कराई गयी जिनमें वॉलीबॉल प्रतियोगिता, फायरिंग प्रतियोगिता, शारीरिक सौष्ठव दक्षता प्रतियोगिता तथा भीतरी खेल जैसे कैरम, क्विज प्रतियोगिता आयोजित कर उनमें पुरस्कार वितरित किए गए। सब दिया जिसकी जनता द्वारा काफी सराहना की गई। 191 बटा. उत्तरी

गडांचेरोली में नक्सल विरोधी अभियानों में कार्यरत है तथा प्रभावी रुप सें अपने कार्यक्षेत्र को सुरक्षित रखा हुआ है। 191 बटा. को खोब्रामेंढा दलम की रीढ की हडडी तोंडनें का श्रेय अप्रैल, 2011 के मुठभेड़ से प्राप्त हुआ।



148 बटालियन द्वारा घातक बम की बरामदगी

कमाण्डेन्ट 148 बटालियन, श्री सुरेन्द्र चैधरी के निर्देशन में तथा आउट पोस्ट पोखरिया से विश्वसनीय सूचना के आधार पर जिला पुलिस के साथ एक विशेष संयुक्त परिचालिक अभियान चलाया गया। आउट पोस्ट पोखरिया, पुलिस स्टेशन-कोन, जिला-सोनभद्र में उत्तर प्रदेश -बिहार सीमा पर स्थित गांव में है। अभियान के दौरान बिहार स्थित गांव-डुमरखोहा जिला-रोहतास से करीब 01 किलोमीटर पहले घने जंगल के बीच गुजराती पगडंडी के किनारे पत्थरों के बीच जिंदा 51 एम.एम मोर्टार का 01 नग एच.ई.बॉम्ब (लांट सं. 38 पंजीकृत संख्या-एम.आई. 10/94) जवान द्वारा देखा गया। उत्तर में ऊँची पहाड़ियाँ तथा चारों ओर घने जंगल में नक्सलियों द्वारा रखे गए इस बम से सुरक्षा बलो को भारी नुकसान पहुँच सकता था।



कृष्ण से पुकार

-दुर्गा प्रसाद
कमाण्डेन्ट, 5 बटालियन

यदुवंशी, तुम भी तो श्रापित थे.....
फिर तुम कृष्ण कैसे हुए।
यदुवंशी, तुम भी तो निःसंतान थे,
फिर तुम कृष्ण कैसे हुए।
फिर तुम्हारा राधे संग, आडंबर या झूठ,
वात्सल्य का सागर या फिर प्रेम अटूट।
विरह में तड़पती राधे,
क्या तुमने, कुछ किए उपाय।
लोक-लाज का आवरण लिये,
तुम रहे, संग रूक्मणी लिये।
क्यों नहीं तोडा, बंधनों का आडंबर,
क्यों नहीं किया, सपनों को सरोकार।
चाहते तो सशरीर स्वीकारते राधे की प्रीत,
होने देते, युग परिवर्तन मे एक नई रीत।
अतः- हे राधे तुम पूजनीय हो।
बताओ मीरा का अपराध,
जिसके तुम आराध्य, बने अपराध।

सहो, हर क्षण कटाक्ष के व्यंग्य,
रही सहती, शरीर, आत्मा, अतरग।
मीरा तो थी बेसुध,
दूर पर तुम तो नही थे बेसुध, मजबूर।
अश्रुबिन्दु पर टिकी वीणा,
किसने जानी मीरा की पीड़ा।
आरम्भ से अन्त, तक.....
शरीर की यात्रा के पथ पर।
मीरा सशरीर कृष्णमयी हुई,
अन्तगोत्वा.....
मीरा तुम तो श्रद्धेय हो,
मीरा तुम तो केवल श्रद्धैय हो.....।
इस होली पर कृष्ण से यही पुकार-
दे दो मुझको यह उपहार...
वैमन्सय, अनन्य विकारों, से करा दो पार,
मीरा की भांति भवसागर से कर दो उस पार।
मीरा की भांति भवसागर से कर दो उस पार।

दंश

अपने ही जीवन को सह पाना कष्टकर लगने लगा।
मित्रों की दोस्ती का भरोसा एक भूल से, दंश सा लगने लगा।
न दुख का प्रतिकार हो सका, न विद्रोह की अभिव्यक्ति,
केवल स्वरहीन विद्रोह की घोषणा।
मानो मृत्यु भी परिभाषाहीन हो गई।

महानिदेशालय समाचार




श्री राजनाथ सिंह, माननीय केन्द्रीय गृहमंत्री, को केरिपुबल मुख्यालय, आगमन पर पुष्पगुच्छ भेंट कर स्वागत करते श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक (बांए) व माननीय केन्द्रीय गृहमंत्री, द्वारा केरिपुबल, मुख्यालय में बैठक के दौरान अधिकारियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए (दांए)




श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक, केरिपुबल द्वारा ग्रुप केन्द्र केरिपुबल सोनीपत में प्रशासनिक भवन का उद्घाटन किया गया (बांए) व उद्घाटन के उपरान्त श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी महानिदेशक महोदय को स्मृति चिह्न भेंट करते हुए श्री सूरजभान काजल, महानिरीक्षक (दांए)

महानिदेशक स्टाफ कैम्प में सैनिक सम्मेलन का आयोजन



महानिदेशालय स्टाफ कैम्प में सैनिक सम्मेलन में केरिपुबल गीत के दौरान उपमहानिरीक्षक (प्रशासन) एवं जवानगण



श्रीमती अनुपम कुलश्रेष्ठ पुलिस उपमहानिरीक्षक (प्रशा.) द्वारा सैनिक सम्मेलन के दौरान अधिकारियों एवं जवानों को सम्बोधित करते हुए



श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक *108* आर.ए.एपफ मेरठ में *7* मई, *2014* को राजपत्रित अधिकारी मैस का उद्घाटन करते हुए



श्रीमती सुनीता त्रिवेदी, अध्यक्षा कावा *108* आर.ए.एफ़ मेरठ में *7* मई, *2014* को चिकित्सालय का उद्घाटन करते हुए



राष्ट्रपति भवन में आयोजित समारोह में श्री पी.आर. मिश्रा, उप कमाण्डेन्ट को ''शौर्य चक्र'' प्रदान करते हुए भारत के राष्ट्रपति श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी


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Service & Loyalty

बल का ध्येय

के.रि.पु. बल का लक्ष्य है राष्ट्र की **एकता**, **अखण्डता एवं संविधान** की मर्यादा को अक्षुण्ण रखना। देश की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित रखने तथा कानून व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिए शासन को कौशलपूर्ण एवं प्रभावी सहायता प्रदान करना इसका उद्देश्य है ताकि **सामाजिक सद्भाव** तथा **राष्ट्र के विकास** को गति मिले ।

राष्ट्रीय आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए और आंतरिक सुरक्षा के कुशल प्रबंधन की श्रेष्ठता के लिए बल के सदस्य सदा प्रत्यनशील रहेंगे ।

हमारा संकल्प है कि हम यह लक्ष्य नागरिकों की स्वतंत्राता और मानवीय गरिमा का सम्मान करते हुए पूर्ण करेंगे। राष्ट्र की **सेवा एवं निष्ठा** हमारे जीवन के सर्वोच्च मूल्य होंगे ।



Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF greets Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, on the occasion of the historic "Run for Unity" organized on 31st October, 2014 – Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel'

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Best Marching Contingent - Republic Day Parade, 2014

Message

राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA



I am happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year.

It is indeed a matter of pride that over the years the CRPF has acquired the reputation of being the "Go To" force in any crisis. Having been assigned a multi-dimensional role, it has displayed tremendous versatility in dealing with multifarious problems across the length and breadth of the country. I am ple ased to note that apart from having distinguished itself operationally, the Force has realised the need to engage with the public wherever deployed and has made a difference in their lives through its Civic Action Programmes. The efficient and near flawless conduct of the Assembly Elections, 2013 and General Parliamentary Elections–2014 have added another feather to the cap of this glorious Force.

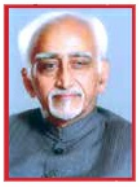
On this memorable occasion, I extend my warm greetings and good wishes to all the ranks and families of the Force who have consistently rendered yeoman service in preserving the unity and integrity of the nation. I wish CRPF great success in all its endeavours.

New Delhi
July 17, 2014

(PRANAB MUKHERJEE)

Message

उप-राष्ट्रपति
भारत
VICE-PRESIDENT
INDIA



I am happy to know that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year.

The CRPF is an important component of our national security apparatus. The brave men and women of the Force have served the nation in an exemplary manner, demonstrating highest levels of professionalism, courage and discipline, whether performing internal security duties or undertaking civic action programmes, under most trying circumstances, in various parts of the country.

On this momentous occasion, I extend my good wishes to all ranks of the CRPF and their families and wish the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations every success.

New Delhi
August 6, 2014

(M.HAMID ANSARI)

Message

प्रधानमंत्री
भारत
PRIME MINISTER
INDIA



It gives me pleasure to learn that Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year. My greetings and good wishes to all rank and file. CRPF deserves my special compliments.

I am confident that the Force will rededicate itself to the Service of Nation and develop its vision for impending challenges of internal security.

New Delhi
12th July, 2014

(Narendra Modi)

Message

गृहमंत्री
भारत
HOME MINISTER
INDIA



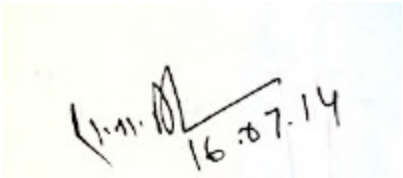
I am pleased to note that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year and on this wonderful occasiona 'Souvenir' is proposed to be published.

I have always held the CRPF in high esteem for its dedication,

commitment and for its ability in performing duties in difficult conditions. The professional prowess it has exhibited in tackling the menace on the Left Wing Extremism front and militancy in J&K, is praiseworthy. I am sure that the Force would continue to prove its worth in the coming years and grow from strength to strength.

On this occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, I extend my best wishes to all the Police Personnel, their family members and would like to wish tham success in their endeavour.

17th July, 2014



(Rajnath Singh)

Message

गृह मंत्री राज्य
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF STATE FOR
HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



I am extremely happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee.

Since inception, CRPF has emerged as a formidable and dependable force in the Country, particularl7y in its role against Left Wing Extremism, terrorist in J&K and insurgency in NE. This force has given an impeccable account of itself in fighting subversive elements to maintain internal security of our Country under most difficult situations.

The force has shown its mettle on a number of occasions. The CRPF

personnel gave a bold account of themselves at Hot Spring on 21st October, 1959 while checking the Chinese advance and on 9th April, 1965 two companies of CRPF repulsed a full fledged brigade attack of Pakistan Army at the Sardar Post in the Rann of Kutch. The Force was instrumental in foiling fidayeen attack on the Parliament in 2001 and on the disputed Ayodhya Shrine in 2005. At present it is a lead Force in combating Maoism and terrorism.

On this joyous occasion, I send my warm greetings and felicitations to all ranks of CRPF and their families.

With regards,

12th July, 2014

Yours sincerely,



(Kiren Rijiju)

Message

मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
भारत सरकार
CABINET SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



On the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee, it gives me immense pleasure to extend my good wishes to all ranks of Central Reserve Police Force and to their families.

As the largest Central Armed Police Force, the CRPF is fully committed to its multi-dimensional role, by being deployed along the length and breadth of the country. Today it is at the forefront of tackling insurgency, terrorism

and Left Wing Extremism and even helping the State in maintaining law and order. Its contribution to the successful conduct of the recently concluded General Parliamentary Election-2014 is noteworthy.

In the years ahead. I am sure that the force would continue to be an important instrument in protecting the citizens and maintaining peace and tranquility in the country.

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

16th July, 2014

(AJIT SETH)

Message

मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
भारत सरकार
HOME SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



I extend my warm greetings to all the members of the Central Reserve Police Force, on the Diamond Jubilee year of the Force.

The officers and men of the CRPF have set high traditions of valour, courage and dedication to duty. Their stellar role in maintaining internal security in various parts of the country has been praiseworthy, Recently, the Force has played a vital Role in conducting the General elections to Parliament-2014 successfully.

I am sanguine that in the coming years also the Force will come out with flying colours in countering the challenges to National Security and retain its position as a vital and dependable arm of our National security system.

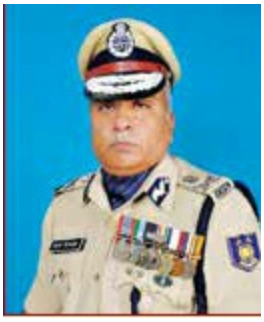
On this occasion, I wish to extend my good wishes to all the personnel, officers and their families and hope that the Force will continue to strive hard to keep up the highest standards of Service to the National

21st July, 2014



(ANL GOSWAMI)

From the Director General's Desk



The history of CRPF dates back to pre-independence times. Raised as 'Crown Representative's Police' on 28th July, 1939 to contain turbulence and uprising in princely states, the Force embraced a national character after independence and was rechristened as the present day Central Reserve Police Force.

There has been no looking back for the Force since then. From a single battalion Force, its ranks has swelled to 231 Bns and is now the largest Paramilitary Force of the world.

Some of its glorious achievements which serve as beacon light for the present generation include its valiant feat and martyrdom at Hot Springs and Sardar Post on 21 October, 1959 and 9 April, 1965 respectively. In these uneven battles, the Force, pitted against giant adversaries, held ground despite being outnumbered and suffering losses and forced the enemy to retreat. The days are observed as "Police Commemoration Day (21 October)" throughout the country and "Valour Day" (9 April) respectively.

In the Bangladesh war of 1971, CRPF played a pivotal role and our men

were awarded 22 Gallantry medals. When terrorists stormed the most important icon of India's democracy, the Parliament, on 13 December, 2001, it was the CRPF which stood against the onslaught and thwarted the efforts of terrorists to enter the Parliament. During this, Mahila Constable Kamlesh Kumari made the supreme sacrifice. In another gallant act, the force foiled the nefarious designs of the terrorists to storm Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid complex on 5 July,2005 eliminating all of them, by the dint of their alert action. The Force has an enviable record of achievements on foreign land too. Deployed in Sri Lanka in 1987, as part of the IPKF, Mahila Constable Bimla Devi won a Sena Medal for unearthing a huge quantity of detonators.

Shouldering the responsibility of Internal Security, CRPF has, over the years, proved that it is second to none in dedication, professionalism and military acumen. The complexity of Internal Security can be gauged from the fact that problems in India range from simple law and order to dealing with regular guerilla units armed with sophisticated weapons and formed in the lines of regular army units. CRPF has, over the years, fought many Anti-insurgent/terrorist battles in Punjab, North-East and J&K and proved its mettle.Today it is fighting its toughest battle against the Maoists in dense jungles of Central India.

If medals are any index of the valour and sacrifice of a uniformed Force, then CRPF has set very high standards and an unparalleled record of sorts with 1390 medals, for various acts of gallantry, including 1 Ashok Chakra, 1 Kirti Chakra, 12 Shaurya Chakras and 1 Vir Chakra.

With its outstanding performance and supreme sacrifice, the CRPF has emerged as the most dependable and People Friendly Force entrusted with maintaining internal security of the country. Living truly to its motto of "Service and Loyalty", the Force marches on valiantly.

On the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Central Reserve Police Force, I convey my heartiest greetings to all the CRPF personnel and their family members and wish them all success.



(DILIP TRIVEDI)
Director General

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CRPF AN OVERVIEW

—Ramesh Chandra
Former IG , CRPF

Inception and Deployment Pattern

The Force was raised on 27 Jul 1939 at Neemuch MP, as Crown Representative's Police- renamed as Central Reserve Police after independence, with no greater fanfare than would a small band of eight officers, thirty subordinate officers and nine hundred and seventy other ranks, of trained & dedicated personnel, in urgent situations to quell an already-raging Prajamandal agitation spread in a number of princely state across pre-independence India. Born with the Force like a twin and sticking to it heather-to, probably was also an invisible sibling-'urgent situation', responsible for its continuous growth to largest Para- Military Force of the world with 4,948 officers, 17,636 subordinate officers & 2,79,460 other ranks, total 3,02,044 including ministerial medical and NDRF elements, spread of deployment within & without the borders and burgeoning image exuding confidence among central & state govts and public alike for it's quality, endurance and bulldozing resilience un-affected by varieties of adversities.



CRPF Jawans on way to Hot Spring in 1959

In keeping with it's mandated requirements, the Force was constituted in highly mobile units, record & supply centres -Group Centres, one for every four (later five) units, Ranges and Sectors across the length & breadth of the country. Later, Zones were carved out in north-east, south, J & K and centre, with a few sectors in each, with the creation of Addl Dir Gen & Spl Dir Gen ranks in the Indian Police Service. A proposal is under examination to subsume Zones into Divisions, confining the mobility of the Force within them to ease the ever-increasing stress & strain on the men. It is expected that the new system would strike the desired fine balance between operational efficiency and rest & refitment requirements of the Force.

Geographical deployment of the Force after quelling the said agitation in princely states of central India, spread-out, slowly but steadily to containing the banditry in central & western India followed by integration & consolidation of Indian states during independence and subsequent frequent border skirmishes on western border and J & K. Later, the Force was deployed in J&K and post reorganization of Indian States, in North -East where initially Naga desperadoes unleashed havoc in adjoining Assamese villages and post re-Organization of states, the insurgency raised it's head during mid-fifties, owing to local reasons gone vulnerable due to proximity to international borders.



Presentation of Presidential Colours by Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel On 19 March 1953

Post-independence, the complexion of traditional law & order commenced a steady transition into insurgency in Naga & Mizo hills, which consumed c o n s i d e r a b l e length of time and efforts of the Force to bring under control and eventually by devolution of power through d e m o c r a t i c methods. During early eighties, terrorism evolved in its strongest form in Punjab, necessitating widespread deployment of the Force in strength with improved tactics & weaponry to contain almost in a decade through strong will and precipitate action, both by political & executive organs of the govt, albeit at great cost of men & material to the Force. Frequent and fierce spate of communal riots of mid-eighties, in certain pockets of multi-ethnic, multi religious India, necessitated inception of Rapid Action Force, a sub-force, during 1990, which has stabilized at the strength of ten units strategically located and always trained & rehearsed, ready to takeon the pre-identified challenges across the length & breadth of the country.

The rudimentary Naxalism of Charu Majumdar of late sixties, resurrected with intense indoctrination, mass participation and ample supply of weapons & explosives in the states of north & eastern Andhra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand & Odisha, where poverty, slow-paced administration and unemployment were raging high. This time around, it's incidence was alarmingly high and spread, fast. About one-third of the Force is engaged in containing its onset by deliberate & chance operations,

manual & aerial surveillance, weaning out the masses through civic programs, with development to go along. Opposition to civic programs & development from Naxal ideologues has compelled the govt to carry out them under the direct supervision of the Force. This adds an important dimension to the scope of charter of duties of the Force, pregnant with new & numerous solutions to the problem.



Pt Jawahar Lal, the PM, accompanied by Sh PL Mehta IGP inspecting the guard of honour

The specialized responsibilities of guarding the Parliament and Prime Ministers, also gave rise to units of Special Duty Group and Parliament Duty Group whose efficacy was amply proved during sudden terrorists' attack on Indian Parliament on 13 Dec 2001. CRPF has the distinction of coming alive to the requirement of an entirely female unit of Force during 1987, added another two during later years, for day-to-day law & order maintenance where a large fraction of population consists of female citizen.

To assist IPKP, two units along with one coy of Mahila Bn of the Force, were deployed in Sri Lanka during 1987 for 20 months. The Force acquitted itself with great credit earning one Veer Chakra and two Sena Medals, while 15 personnel laid down their lives and 26 sustained serious injuries. The Force also contributed 105 personnel to UN mission in Haiti under UN resolution 940 of 1994, for various police and security duties from March 1995 to Nov '96, and another large contingent of 240 personnel to UN

mission in Kosovo under UN SC resolution 1244 of 1999, for various security duties.

Thus the deployment, as also the size of the Force, closely followed the dictates of the life and times in the internal security history of the Nation.

The Training Component

Every organized body of men requires well thought-out training & exercises to answer its mission and charter of duties. The effectiveness of the Force depends on the correct basic training, with proper planning, organization & conduct with due validation and field performance; periodic retraining and specialization training for specialized skills.

The Force, as of now, has institutional training capacity of about five to six thousand recruits per year, the shortfall supplemented by Ad-hoc Training Centres. Apart from basic training, six to eight weeks' re-training is required for the troops every year to refresh their knowledge & skills which can be carried out at Unit Hq locations in peace areas and Group Centre for Units in field areas. Besides, up-gradational (pre-promotional) training and specialization training courses, like in special weapons, staff duties, law officers' duties etc, need to be carried out at Central Training Colleges. At present the Force is conducting 08 types of basic training courses, 35 pre-promotional courses and more than 33 specialization courses with requirement of conducting as many more. Rotational re-training for units in field areas is being carried out at 37 chosen locations. Thus the training establishment of the Force is marginally under capacity, which needs to be made-up and reviewed periodically.



PM Indira Gandhi addressing senior officers at ISA Mt Abu

Starting with single Recruit Training Centre at Neemuch MP during 1960, the Force now has five RTCs of average training capacity of about one thousand recruits each, for training the Constabulary, at Neemuch MP, Avadi TN, Peringome Kerala, Srinagar J&K and Rajgir Bihar(three more sanctioned at Latur, Jodhpur and Amethi) ; four Central Training Colleges (for subordinate ranks) at Neemuch MP, Coimbatore TN, Nanded (Maharashtra), Gwalior MP; two Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist training colleges at Silchar (Assam) and Shivpuri MP (one more sanctioned at Chitoor, AP); one College of IT at Bangalore, besides one Academy for officers' training at Gurgaon Haryana and another Academy for Internal Security at Mt Abu, Raj. One CoBRA School of Jungle Warfare & Tactics has also been sanctioned at Belgaum.

Provisioning & Equipment

The provisioning in the Force is centrally controlled for design & quality and decentralized, except for controlled stores, for actual procurement to Group Centres, each to cater for it's five attached units. Pan-India deployment of Units entails into multiple crisscross movements of troops for stores collection. This has been streamlined to a great extent by enabling units to draw area specific stores from nearest Group Centres, as well as, the repetitive work of all group centres procuring all stores, has been streamlined by earmarking only a few different stores to all Group Centres within a Sector, with consignments marked directly to recipient GCs. The

concept of Regional Depots for North-East and J&K, of mid-eighties, did not succeed due to staffing & supervisory constraints. the concept of empowered Group Centres with enhanced procurement, warehousing and distribution liability was adopted, instead. Occasional time lag in bringing firms on govt Rate-Contract by Directorate General of Supply & Disposal, min of commerce (GOI), in some cases delays the placement of order on the firms and materialization of supplies before the scheduled date of replacement.

The authorization of equipment & accouterment initially guided by the role akin to infantry, has undergone up-gradation, owing to feed-back from field, enhancement in technology, raising of specialized components within the Force like RAF, CoBRA & NDRF, improving the working-comforts of troops on long duty-hours away from camps; and accounts for induction of Light Weight Running Shoes, Boot Tactical, Organic Socks, Synthetic Web Equipment, Ruck-Sack, Nyco (nylone-cotton) Disruptive Pattern Uniforms, Carabiner & Slithering Gloves, Quick-Clot coated bandages, Nylon Lifejacket, Foldable Solar Chargers & Light Weight Blast Protective Eyewear, to name a few.



President Dr Rajendra Prasad meeting the officers

On the Arms, Ammunition & Explosives side, good old .303” bolt action rifle & 2” mortars which served the Force for a long time, were replaced with advancement of technology by 7.62 mm Self-loading version, later supplemented by INSAS & AK series rifles, whereas on area-weapon side basic 2” Mortar was replaced by 51mm & 81mm Mortars, supplemented by AGL, UBL & MBL for jungle warfare role, on operational compulsions. Addition of UAVs to the inventory, for anti-LWE operations in selective

area specific role. has revolutionized the operational capability of the Force. This piece of equipment would prove game-changer for the Force and open the areas of possibilities of strategic & real-time tactical intelligence collection for the Force under operational role - an essential area paid lesser attention so far.

The importance of an efficient, rugged, well-equipped communication network, manned by well-trained manpower, cannot be over emphasized for a highly mobile Force like CRPF. Starting with filament emitter radio sets of Second World War vintage, acquired on disposal, the Force can now boast of committed high speed data transmission network linking all static stations across the length & breadth of the country for data, voice and facsimile transmission. The Force already has a blue print ready for paperless office across the Force which is only- a few hundred PCs and a dozen committed officersaway from implementation.

Present Shape & Size

Starting with just one Battalion of 08 officers, 30 Subordinate Officers and 970 other ranks, begotten by the ‘urgency’ component in the Internal Security aspect in the history of the Nation, the Force stands today to be the largest Paramilitary Force in the world, of 231 Units (including 10 RAF, 10 CoBRA, 05 Signals & 03 NDRF), organized in Force HQ and four Zones, further distributed in 22 Sectors (including training and communication), 44 ranges (including training & Communication), two academies, four CTCs, eight RTCs (including three under raising), three CIATs (including one under raising), eight other training institutes- one each for Intelligence, IED, IT, Public Order Management, CoBRA Training, Training of Trainers and Canine Training.

The Force draws manpower from all States & Union Territories of the country, as also it provides assistance to all State & UT administrations in managing law & order in limited local mild situation like strikes & riots, tense situation like local agitations, State Assembly elections & major Festivals pilgrimages like Kumbh & Amarnath Yatra, keeping internal security during national challenges like general elections, nation-wide strikes, Insurgency, terrorism & left wing extremism. The mission and charter of duties of the Force and continuity of challenges from local-mild to national- tense, warrants the deployment of the Force under above mentioned situation by turns, leaving hardly any elbowroom for the much

needed respite of rest & refitment.



CRPF in UN Mission in Haiti

Under these circumstances, the Force needs to come out with a deployment pattern to afford the men one mild or peace tenure after every two field tenures, either by rotation across all theaters in the country or by localizing the Force within a Zone of choice and rotate the Force for peace & field tenures within the Zone. While the first option has put the Force under tremendous amount of stress & strain continuously, the second option is fraught with the dangers of losing all India character. The third option left, therefore, would be to afford adequate time for rest & refitment, by distributing the units Zone-wise only for rest & refitment and field tenures to be completed out of the home-Zone. This arrangement would afford the troops equitable time in field & peace areas and maintain it's all India character, necessary for efficiency, effectiveness & mutual intermixing of troops.

The Force has, probably by default, remained devoid of any intelligence network of it's own for a long time. While majority of senior Commanders didn't think it to be necessary, a few even opposed any intelligence network for the Force. The fall-outs, predictably, were two: one- near-complete

absence of int. culture in the Force from top- with due apology- to bottom, which might not have affect the top professionally, as much as the bottom- the field operators; twomorphing an obscurantism in the Force for importance, demand & use of strategic and tactical realtime intelligence before undertaking manpower intensive operations, even in worst affected theatres of operations. This minor over- sight of early organizational stages, over a period of time, reached the fruition stage evident by regular operational casualties. Though quiet late, the apparatus is now in place, pending inculcation of subtle int. culture among the field commanders below Battalion level and most importantly regular supply of elixir of real-time intelligence to them before every operation for better results and least casualties.

Amidst all odds, the Force with tremendous amount of resilience and indomitable moral, has constantly given a fine account of itself whether in bringing under control prajamandsal agitations, consolidation of India states- of preindependence era, or insurgency of north-east, terrorism of Punjab, militancy of J&K, the latest left wing extremism of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha & Andhra- Internal Security challenges of modern era, evident by winning decorations of 01 George Cross, 03 King's PMG, 01 Ashok Chakra, 01Kirti Chakra, 01 Vir Chakra, 12 Saurya Chakras, 1147 President's & Police Medals for gallantry, 04 Vishist Deva Medal, 01 Yudh Seva Medal, 05 Sena Medals, 2651 Distinguished & Meritorious Service Medals besides President's Colours during 1953 and also later for RAF, for yeoman service rendered to the nation. Performance in operations is adequately matched by excellent feats in various disciplines of national & international sports, evident by winning 02 Padmashri (GS Randhawa- athletics, Kunjurani Devi -weight lifting), 01Khel Ratna (GS Randhawa) and 16 Arjuna Awards.



Ms N Kunju Rani Devi receiving award from President of India

Strength & Weakness

The CRPF, drawing and deliberately maintaining representation of, manpower from all States & Union Territories, is a major Internal Security Force of the country with all India character. Representation of multiple states, regions & ethnicities in smallest body of men instills the much required confidence among the sections of public and State govts alike. It is an added advantage with the Force neither available to Army with troops of ethnic or regional purity nor to State Police with personnel from a particular region. This advantage would be compromised, if the Force units are localized within Zones for peace and field postings, followed by transfers to home zones.

The area of best utility and worst neglected in the Force, has been the indigenous wherewithal of intelligence collection including interrogation, coalition and dissemination at tactical level to units and at strategic level to Sectors, Zones and Force Hq. Lateral inputs from State police and other central govt agencies have been few and far in between, mostly stale and for the purpose of records. Now, though, the apparatus is in place but the dire need still remains to activate the faculty of intelligence requirement before every operation among field Commanders whether from own Hq or from State police offices, asking for the operational assistance. Availability of real-time intelligence and detailed briefing of troops before every operation would improve the results and work as lifesaving elixir for the troops, the nearstarvation from which has been taking the toll of precious lives by

dozens and scores.



The Force possesses a rich treasure of experience of working in different states, theaters of operation and variety of situations from maintenance of law & order to fighting insurgency, terrorism and left wing extremism. The experience lives & dies with the officers and men, un-codified into AARs (mentioning the aims, objects achieved, strength & weaknesses noticed, lessons learnt and recommendations made, for additional training, and/or equipment) and Administrative Reports duly reflected in permanent records in due course. This presupposes allocation of this work at Range, Sector & Force Hq levels even at the cost of additional staff for this important piece of additional task.

The training capacity required by the Force is spelt out by the fact that reckoning thirty-three years normal service tenure for personnel, three percent of Force would be replaced every year, wastage on account of operational casualties, medical and voluntary retirements being additional. Thus for a Force of three lac strong, the annual (recruitment and) training capacity of nine thousand personnel would be required. As for the constabulary, six months recruitment period and forty-four weeks of training totals to gestation period of sixty-eight weeks. Therefore, either the vacancies be forecast and advertised seventeen months in advance or 3% training reserve should be maintained in entry level rank, to achieve zero vacancy in the Force.

From home guards to fighting-fit infantry, three things vary drastically from minimum to maximum: first the moral, second the success-rate in tasks undertaken, and the third the effectiveness of leadership. Moral has

bearing on physical fitness, good training, timely provisioning of items from rations to clothing & equipment, arms-ammunition and sensitive welfare. Success in all tasks undertaken depends on good physical fitness, good training and periodic re- training with individual attention to every person. Effective leadership inter alia requires higher level of physical fitness, high grading in all indoor & outdoor training events, ready availability to lead from the front in all circumstances, regular contact with men under command and gentlemanly personal traits. All these aspects need to be carefully taken into account, both while dealing with men and selecting & preparing leaders for the Force by promotion, recruitment or deputation. Without these basic tenets, neither good results would be forthcoming nor should be expected.

Career planning of both officers and men, having direct bearing on their sustained performance, has also been taken care of. Promotions are, as should be, by timescale, subject to qualifying earmarked cadre-courses, up to assured level of Head Constable for men and Secondin Command of a unit for officers, beyond which these are by selection. This may require restoring the ranks of Lance Naik and Naik for men, which segregates senior constables from raw recruits and prepares them for impending command as section commanders. Time scale promotions ensure minimizing the vacancies below unit level. Also pre-promotional courses within the force up to the rank of DIG are satisfactorily designed and run but before the promoted to the rank of IG in the CPMFs, two pronged training courses- one on departmental matters within the Force, and second at pan- CPMF level covering general topics of national security across all the CPFMs, besides widening the horizons of their outlook, would foster inter-force understanding among senior officers including from Indian Police Service, to synergize the performance of individual Forces in various areas of maintaining Internal Security.

PR and welfare of widows & medically retired personnel through Welfare And Rehabilitation Board, are a few other areas requiring special mention for their effectiveness. PR within the force is taken care of through force magazines and DO letters but without, new areas need be broken. Not only officers at higher level should volunteer and be encouraged to catch the future generations young by speaking to them at schools & colleges and other forums about the salient aspects of internal security vis-avis CRPF, but also senior officers must contribute articles on current scenario of

internal security vis-a-vis CRPF, in newspapers, magazines & journals. The good work of WARB is also required to be more visible as expected at the time of formation, in the area of training needy widows, incapacitated and retired personal for rehabilitation in civil life, by working like an employment exchange with added responsibility to train the aspiring candidates for the available rehabilitation.

As per MHA order no. II.27012/17/2012-PF.III dated 25/9/2014, the "Hospital Admission Period" in r/o personnel of CAPF, injured in action, while on duty, will henceforth be treated as "Duty"

A Silver Trophy

Dr Trinath Mishra
Former DG, CRPF

In the dining hall of the Officers' Mess at Neemuch, a magnificent silver trophy stands. It bears an inscription: "Presented to H.E. the Crown Representative's Police by the Khairpur Darbar as a mark of their appreciation of the excellent services rendered by them to the Darbar during the Hur Trouble 1942- 44." This trophy stands mute but contains the story of CRP's glorious achievement when it was in its stage of infancy, a story which has been largely forgotten but is worthy of being remembered and cherished.

Khairpur was a native state located in the northern part of Sindh now in Pakistan. In 1783 Mir Sohrab Khan of the Talpur clan of Billochis defeated the native Kalhora Sindhi ruler Mian Abdul Nabi and established his authority over the area. He selected the village of Barhan as his capital. As the place was full of Khajoor (date palm) trees called Khark in Sindhi tongue, the capital came to be called Khairpur.

The local people, though defeated in the contest of arms, did not accept the new rulers. Sindhis were proud of their language and culture. Sindh had been a seat of Sufism for centuries. They considered B a l l o c h i s c u l t u r a l l y inferior. They raised the banner of revolt now and then. The

Khairpur state elicited the support of the East India Company to firm up its authority and entered into a treaty with the British in 1832 and agreed to help the British in their campaign in Afghanistan. This treaty bore fruits for the Talpurs in 1843 when the British annexed Sindh but spared Khairpur.



Mir Sohrab Khan of Talpur State

The friendship between the British and the Talpur rulers of Khairpur angered the local population. Now they regarded the British also as their enemies. A large section of the population followed the Sunni Sufi tradition. They designated themselves as “Hur” which in Arabic means “free” or “Not enslaved” (free from slavery). Their hereditary preceptor and leader is called “Pir Pagaro”. Led by their Pir, the Hurs waged an incessant struggle against the British as well as the Khairpur Darbar. They resorted to all kinds of tricks including brigandage, dacoity, pilferage and stabotage. In retaliation the British declared them to be a criminal tribe and brought them within the ambit of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871. They also tried to congregate them in penal camps set-up in 1900 to restrict their movements and subject them to close surveillance.

These measures failed to de-moralize or deter the Hurs. They waged their struggle relentlessly. The freedom movement in other parts of India gave a boost to their morale and made them bold. The British tried a devious trick

to divide the Hurs. They created Pirs of their own and provided them with resources. However, these Sarkari Pirs miserably failed to win over the people. People could see through the ruse and rejected them. They became a laughing stock. People called them as Pir-Thagrial (Fraudulent) and Pir Thekrathu (Bogus) derisively.

When the Second World War broke out and it seemed in the beginning that the British imperial sun was going to set, the Hurs thought that their day of reckoning had come. A vigorous push could make the doddering British Empire fall.

In 1922 Syed Sibghatullah Shah Rashidi II became Pir Pagaro at the young age of twelve. He approached the British and the Darbar to obtain relief for his people. His approaches were rebuffed by both which made this young sensitive leader, who held great influence over his people, feel very offended. He exhorted his people to defy all restrictions, flout the British law and throw off the yoke.



Faiz Mahal

The British retaliated with the Hur Suppression Act (passed by Sindh Assembly in 1941). This Act empowered security forces to fire upon any suspect or arrest him. The Pir's response was to raise a band of volunteers who would lay down their lives at his command unhesitatingly.

Sindh has a long tradition of blind commitment to a cause. In Maha-Bharat it is mentioned that a band of "Samshaptaka" troops had fought on the side of the Kauravas. They used to take an oath (Shap) to fight to the

finish, hence they had got this name. They had challenged Arjuna, the mightiest Pandava warrior and led him away on the day the Kauravas had formed the Chakra-Vyuha and killed Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna. Pir Pagaro exploited this trait of his followers. To put a holy halo around his struggle against the British he used the methods developed by Hasan Bin Sabhah of Alamut. Hasan Bin Sabhah was the founder of the Naziri Ismaili sect of Assasins. He had convinced his followers that any act–falsehood, violence, robbery, thievery or even cold-blooded murder with poison, rope or dagger, done at the behest of his command would not only absolve the doer of any sin but also grant him eternal bliss in paradise. In the second half of the eleventh century the Fidayeens–followers of Hasan Bin Sabhah were so called, had carried out a series of assassinations at his behest.



Syed Sibghatullah Shah Rashidi, the sixth Pir Pagaro, evolved an ingenious system to motivate his Fidayeens. He would call for volunteers who were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the cause. He would take all those who came forward inside his mosque at Pir Jo Goth, his base, and make them lie down. A counterpane was put over them. Pir Pagaro and the family members of the volunteers would recite the Surat Al Fateha (the funeral prayer). This made the volunteers dead for the material world. Then he would make them stand up. This signified their resurrection for the cause. The community feted them and no desire of theirs were left

unfulfilled. These Fidayeens were employed to wage war against the Darbar and the British. To them he gave the slogan “Watan ya Maut” (Homeland or Death).

The Hurs proclaimed their leader as “Saveh Badshah” (Victorious King) and under his direction launched a most virulent guerilla campaign. They established a strong base within the Mhakhi forest from where they sallied forth in small groups to attack government establishments. Police stations, Canal head works, government offices, railways and post and telegraph offices became their foremost targets.



It was beyond the capability of Khairpur Darbar to meet the menace. It appealed to the paramount power. The British armed forces could be ill-spared. The war against the Axis powers required undivided attention of the British armed strength. Freedom struggle in various parts of British India had also acquired a new militant hue and had to be contained. Hence the Political Deptt. of the Govt. of India decided to entrust the newly raised Crown Representative Police (CRP)–which had been raised only 2½ years back, this task. A detachment consisting of 3 service companies, under the command of Asstt. Comdt. Major N.S.Holmes was sent in March 1942 to Khairpur to operate against the Hurs. In principle, they had gone to assist the civil authority of the princely state. However, there was hardly any civil authority on the ground. The Police stations had been looted and burnt. The state’s officers were afraid to move about. No one was prepared to assist the peacekeepers. Reign of terror existed.

CRP, however, started its operations briskly. A number of suspects were arrested. They were properly interviewed to obtain operational intelligence.

The arrested persons were the only source of intelligence. The arrival of CRP further infuriated the Hurs. To show their might as well defiance they sabotaged and derailed the prestigious Lahore Mail on 16th May, 1942, causing twenty-two deaths including that of a Britisher. They raised a new slogan “Bhej Pagara” (Bless us Pir). Folk singers composed ballads in praise of Pir Pagaro and his dedicated followers and exhorted others to join the band-wagon.

The British arrested Pir Pagaro and sent him to Seoni Jail in British India. It was hoped that this strong action would throw a wet blanke over the Hur fire. It provoked the Hurs further. Now they unleashed a campaign of murder and arson which climaxed with the daylight murder of the Nazim (Chief) of Khairpur police. He was pulled out of his buggy in a busy market place and stabbed to death.

His murder sapped the morale of the local police. They abandoned their duty. Police stations and outposts were deserted. Emboldened by their success the Hurs widened their circle of activities and started raiding other parts of Sindh as well. Alarmed by this development the British imposed Martial Law Rule over Sindh in June, 1942. Now the CRP detachments came under the direct command of the GOC Upper Sindh Force. Khairpur state was made its main responsibility.

Within a short period CRP could restore the confidence of people in government. It reestablished the police stations and outposts in the desert area. A large number of wanted offenders were arrested and their cache of arms, ammunition and other implements of sabotage recovered. Significantly among the recovered articles there were a number of train-wrecking implements. Vigorous patrolling was organized. Restoration of normalcy made the British confident enough to conclude the trial of Syed Sibghatullah Shah Rashidi II alias Pir Pagaro VI. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 20th March, 1943 in Central Jail, Hyderabad (Sindh). His two sons were deported to England, where they lived upto 1951. The Pir’s corpse was interred in an unmarked grave. Even today no one knows where he is buried.

The Hurs were left leaderless. However, they did not surrender. Their armed cadres withdrew to Grange Bunglow and Pir Jo Goth, which they had fortified. Pitched battles had to be fought to dislodge them from these well-defended strongholds. In May, 1943 CRP could succeed in over-running

these places after heavy fighting. Mhakhi forest was also combed and cleared of miscreants.

It took 16 months of relentless hard work by CRP to usher in peace. As the situation improved CRP was pulled back for other duties. In July, 1943 two companies returned to Hqrs and the remaining company came back in May, 1944. Some instructors were left back to train and shape-up the state police force.

The achievements of CRP were much lauded by all. The Commandant of the Force was awarded the title of "OBE: (Order of British Empire). Jem. Said Zaman Khan was decorated with King's Police Medal for Gallantry. General Wavell, the then C-in-C of Indian Army, mentioned the names of two CRP Officers, Stracey and Osborne for their valuable services in operations in Upper Sindh in his dispatches.

The Hur operations proved the worth and mettle of CRP. Experiences gained in these operations came handy while dealing with crime and law and order situations in other princely states like Balasinor, Kishengarh, Rewa, Pataudi, Datia, Rampur etc in the consequent years.

The silver Trophy standing in the OM at Neemuch stands witness to this glorious chapter of CRP's history.

A Saga of Glorious Past

A Journey - Abu Lawrence School to Internal Security Academy

– B. S. Chauhan
Director, ISA, Mt Abu

A pleasant retreat, set amidst lush forest hills, Mount Abu is an oasis in the barren desertscape of Rajasthan. This holy mountain lies at the southern extremity of the Aravali range of hills. Rich in forests, flora and fauna, the town is like an oasis. The altitude of this plateau is 1220 mt. It is a celebrated place of Jain and Rajput pilgrimage and is also known as "The

Hill of Wisdom". Dilwara Jain Temples constructed between 11th and 13th century is a marvel in white marble at par with Seven Wonders of the World. Great warrior Maharana Pratap of Mewar, who never succumbed to the Mughal's might and kept kindled the flame of supreme bravery, in the aftermath of the battle of Haldi Ghati (18-06- 1576 AD) also spent some time in the inaccessible reaches of Mount Abu at Shergaon, a place about 15 kms away from the Academy in the hilly ridges of Aravallis.



Mt. Abu Bazar



Nakki Lake
During their hey days

Mount Abu has been home to many saints and sages. Due to thepresence of these sages and seers, this place became a holy retreat and is also called as 'Saints Pinnacle'. For most visitors however, Mount Abu today, is a hill station with all the delightful spots necessary to make their trip interesting.

Abu Lawrence School– "Never Give In"

Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence was born at Matara, Sri Lanka on 28th June 1806. Sir Henry was the fifth of twelve children born to Lt. Col. Alexander Lawrence. Like his father, five of the sons came out to India, four became Generals.

Sir Henry arrived in India during Feb. 1823 and joined the headquarters of Bengal Artillery at Dum Dum, Calcutta. He was knighted in 1848, promoted as Brigadier General in 1856 and appointed Chief Commissioner at Lucknow. Sir Henry founded four Schools at different locations in India viz. Mount Abu, Sanawar (Kasauli), Lovedale (Ooty) and Ghora Gali (Muree, now in Pakistan). “Never give in” was the shared motto of all his schools and this was taken from the Lawrence “Coat of Arms”. Sir Henry Lawrence also established asylums in the hills of India, at first near Sanawar (Kasauli) and later at Mt. Abu as per his wife’s Honoria Lawrence long – standing desire of an Asylum for the children of British soldiers in India.

Constructed in 1849 Abu Lawrence School was founded by Major General Sir H. M. Lawrence, KCB, while serving as an agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. He died on 4th July 1857. According to his last Will, the Abu Lawrence Asylum and Abu Lawrence School were dedicated to East India Company, where he served for over 35 years. The school building including out offices were then built at a cost of Rs. 10,000/- only.



Abu Lawrence School - presently ISA

MEMOIRE

Firstly I wish to express my gratitude to the Commandant and staff of the Academy, for their kindness, courtesy and consideration, shown to me and my wife, during our visit to the Academy, which I first knew as the ABU LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

I came to A.L.S (ABU LAWRENCE SCHOOL) in 1940 aged 8 Yrs, and left in 1948, you could say all my early formative years were here in MOUNT ABU.

The A.L.S. was in my time organised in a very strict military like regime. There was strict segregation at all times between boys and girls and we boys only saw the girls – as and when, sporting – Inter House activities took place -

“WE COULD SEE BUT NOT TOUCH” regardless of our school Motto “NEVER GIVE IN”.

OUR DAILY REGIME:- (MONDAY TO SATURDAY)

0600 - MORNING BELL–WAKE UP–WASH (IN COLD WATER)

0630 – MORNING INSPECTION BY HOUSE MASTER

0700 – BREAKFAST.

0800 – MORNING FORMATION/PARADE

0815 - MARCH TO YOUR CLASS

1230 – MID DAY MEAL

1330 - REST PERIOD

1530 - TEA MEAL

1600 - EVENING CLASSES

On Sunday’s all went to the one Church St Saviours we would march there and back. Boys first, girls second, on Sunday also was compulsory school sporting activity. Twice weekly was compulsory sports Hockey, Cricket, Athletics, there was no exceptions!!!! Every week boys had also to learn how to engage socially – TABLE MANNERS. Conversation and how to dance—Yes’- DANCE , we were taught to dance WALTZ, FOXTROT, TANGO, our partner in this were STRAW FILLED DUMMIES - Girls

were also taught to Dance, sew and needle craft. ORGANIZATION- Boys slept in a long dormitory one side of the Main building the girl's dormitory called "The HALL OF VIRTUE" by us was on the other side of the main HALL BUILDING and is now the ACADEMY LIBRARY. Each dormitory was closely supervised by HOUSE MASTER OR MISTRESS.

The boys and girls were formed into House groups, under various historical names – BOYS HOUSES were MILITARY HEADS - CLIVE, ROBERT, WELLINGTON and MARLBOROUGH – whilst Girls were in houses named after Historical women – VICTORIA, ELIZABETH, NIGHTINGALE, CAVILL.

Education: - Our educational level was too, junior & senior Cambridge, whilst boys, were also encouraged to study for various MILITARY entrance exams. At 14 years old I was taught how to march, salute, parade drills, how to clean fire, and assemble the British army standard rifle- Lee-Enfield .303.

Feeding arrangements:- The cookhouse is now your academy Canteen, and our DIET was based on STANDARD BRITISH ARMY RATION LEVEL FOR YOUNG ARMY RECRUITS except we were not allowed BEEF in any form, to the best of my memory.

The school had it's own currency as we were not allowed to enter the local markets, but ways and means were found by the boys to enter the bazaar and trade school currency with the fast food BABU's of the day !

Discipline- was severe; it took form of beating with a cane by House Masters on your posterior and compulsory lessons during evening till 2000 hrs at night.

Local information: - At my time there appeared to be only a dozen cars in all of Mount Abu, these were used by Rajahs ! and the British Resident. All social events took place only in the then RAJPUTANA CLUB, nowhere else. Street lighting was almost unknown and an old bus service took about 1 and half to 2 hours from ABU ROAD TO MOUNT ABU.

To finalize, my education and training regime at ALS was to give me a personal structure and personality which enabled me to handle most of life's problems and to live it to the full.

This visit at my age to the "academy" (ALS) was long in thought and planning and I shall be eternally grateful to the Commandant and his staff, for I have fulfilled a dream.

I sign off this long statement, with my own life school MOTTO “NEVER GIVE IN” – LONG LIVE THE ACADEMY- LONG LIVE HINDUSTAN”

JAI HIND !



Mr. PATRICK ROBERT MICHAEL MCMAHON
No.1, HACKING LANE,
SOUTH ELMSALL, PONTEFRACT,
ENGLANK, UK, WF 92SU,

Ex. Abu Lawrence School, (1940-48)
School No. Boy 51 (B51)
Dated 15/02/2007

The Abu Lawrence School was co-educational, which provided accommodation to 32 girls and 48 boys and was partly maintained by imperial funds and partly from private subscriptions, fees and interests on endowments. Primarily, the school provided refuge and practical education to orphans and soldier’s children in a good climate. The managing committee comprised of the Government General’s Agent (the Resident) of West Rajputana State, the Superintending Engineer, the Chaplain of Abu, the Commandant of sanatorium, Officer Commanding of the station Hospital and Magistrate of Abu. Inspector of European School of Bombay and Central India used to visit the school periodically.

The staff comprised of a Head Master, a school Mistress and three Assistant Masters. Children between the age of five and twelve were admitted and withdrawn at age of sixteen.

Children of pure European parentage were given precedence over those of mixed parentage for admission in to the school. Donors could nominate children for admission. Proportions of their donation’s fee structure were in accordance with the ranks in Army. No fee was charged from the wards of pensioned soldiers. The child’s baptism certificate was essential for admission to the school. For withdrawal, 14 days advance notice was a must.

MEMOIRE

I joined the Abu Lawrence School in September, 1947when my parents immigrated from Sindh to MountAbu. The School, I was admitted to was a co-edschool, chosen for its central location and idyllic surroundings. I was suddenly catapulted into the British culture. A deluge of white boys and girls engulfed me. It was an intriguing surprise after attending vernacular school in Sindh.

The principal then was Major Leblond, a no-non sense English man aided by his jovial wife. So staunch discipline was the key. The staff was all British, suitably garbed in suits, the students uniformed in cotton grey shirts, shorts and tunics, with red and black striped ties, belts and stockings. The school started with morning prayer with live piano played by the Music Teacher and sung with gusto by the principal, the staff and the students. Weekly church service held in the church across the road was a ritual. Monthly ball room dances were conducted. It was a swell set up.

March 1949, the ALS experienced a change. Major Leblond left for UK and was replaced by Mr. M.A. Young, a post graduated from Oxford University. The standard of education was maintained but the downward trend continued with the acute recession and aftermath of the partition. The school tottered doggedly and was forced to close down in December 1950, due to lack of funds. Now the building is in very safe hand and houses the creditable institute, The I.S.A. of the C.R.P. Now every now and then, at the age of 79, I gaze at the lofty structure shaded by silver oaks and wonder as while the Lawrence schools in other locales are functioning, why did the Abu Lawrence School close down?



Ex- student, Abu Lawrence School

After first world War, East India Company took care of education of the wards of old boys of Abu Lawrence school who died during the war. After independence, on 15th September 1948, Central Police Training College for Indian Police Service Officers was established at Mount Abu. The Abu Lawrence School was closed down on 30th December 1950.

Initially, the Central Police Training College was housed in Army barracks. The premises of the Abu Lawrence school building were acquired

for housing of its offices, class rooms, library and Rajputana Hotel Estate for its officers Mess. After shifting of the Central Police Training College in its rechristened version as Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy to Hyderabad, the Central Reserve Police Force took over the complex to establish its Internal Security Academy on 1st February 1975.



The then Officer's Mess – Rajputana Hotel Estate (RHE)

Internal Security Academy – "ज्ञानेन् साध्यते शक्तिः"

The Internal Security Academy was established at Mount Abu, Rajasthan, on 1st February 1975 and took over all properties from Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy, which were either hired or owned by CPWD. The building which houses the main Academy Campus i.e. the erstwhile Abu Lawrence School with an area of 4.5 acres of land was purchased by CRPF in 1979 at a cost of Rs.6,85,000/- only. The Academy ground and Cama Rajputana club ground were used for carrying out outdoor training activities, while Polo ground of Mt. Abu was used for horse riding and conducting Passing out Parade of IPS officer trainees till 1975 and direct officers of CRPF/CAPFs undergoing their basic foundation course at ISA, CRPF, Mt. Abu. In the year 2000, twelve CPWD properties with an area of approx. 24.05 acres were transferred to CRPF at a cost of Rs.31,65,540/- only, while the historical Rajputana Hotel Estate (RHE) having an area of 5.18 acres has been recently acquired through State Govt on 10/07/2013 at a cost of Rs.18,49,56,761/- only. At present ISA is functioning from 14 properties with a total area of 33.732 acres of land.





Passing out parade of 17th batch of DAGO's at Polo ground, Mt. Abu

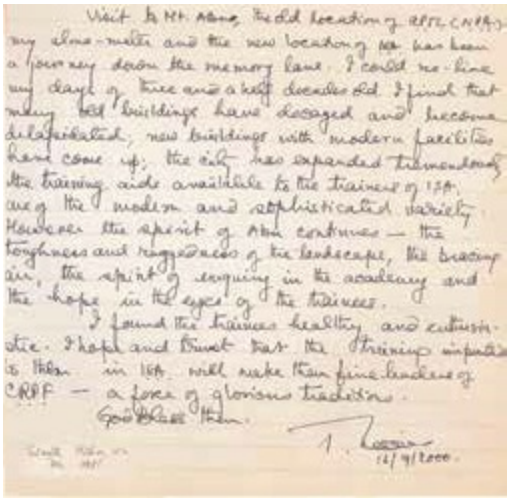
The Academy was raised with an objective to organize Internal Security Courses and Seminars for various levels of officers of Central Police Organizations, State Police and the Executive Magistrates and also to run basic foundation and in-service courses for Gazetted Officers of the CRPF and other CAPF officers. Besides above, ISA has also been entrusted with an additional responsibility to conduct Internal Security Courses for foreign police personnel like Nepal and Bhutan and is continuously sharing responsibilities in building the overall training environment by running various BPR & D sponsored courses as a part of upgradation oftraining activities at national level. Today the Academy can say with pride that it has risen to its objectives in a befitting manner since its raising.

With a motto "शक्तिः" ISA is shouldering responsibility from the front as an apex training centre of Central Reserve Police Force. Because of its outstanding role played in the field of various training activities, it has been designated as 'Centre of Excellence' on Internal Security by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and is a store house of case studies on Internal Security and other allied policing subjects.

First batch of directly appointed Deputy Superintendents of Police

(DAGOs of CRPF) were trained in the year 1961 along with IPS probationers. CRPF DAGOs up to 6th batch were trained at C.P.T.C., Mt. Abu along with IPS officer trainees till the year 1966. Subsequently, the basic training of CRPF DAGO's shifted to Central Training College - Nimach in the year 1966 and it continued there till 1975. CRPF DAGOs from 7th batch to14th batch had undergone their basic training at Central Training College – Nimach.

MEMOIRE



Consequent upon shifting of NPA to Hyderabad, the officer's wing of the CRPF trainees with 14th batch of DAGOs was shifted from Neemuch to Mt Abu, to complete their remaining part of training at newly established ISA, CRPF, Mt Abu.

MHA vide their Order No. 14520/2000-Pers-II dated 1st April 2002 proposed ISA, CRPF,Mount Abu for its up-gradation as 'Centre of Excellence' to achieve modernization, to meet objective of operational requirements, for integration of training needs and creation of facilities for effective coordination amongst all CPMFs sothat such facilities could be shared by all forces.

ISA: My Alma mater

1975 batch of DAGOs, was the first batch fully trained and passed out from ISA. The training syllabus was fine mix of exhaustive outdoor and extensive indoor training. It had clear philosophy of treating trainees like officers of class and soldiery of ruthless physical training.

Our training started in August, with heavy rains in Mount Abu. We were out in downpour to go for training. That really helped in our conditioning and acclimatization.

A wide range of subjects for our intellectual stimulation were part of our indoor curriculum. Besides, renowned celebrities & National achievers were invited to share their experiences of life. It always followed by a dinner night where we could freely interact with them. It was a matter of great motivation learning. The stay at ISA was tough but enjoyable for us.

ISA, as a premium training institution, have contributed in many ways in development of Leadership & Human Resource, to provide strong backup to the force. Many of us are recipients of Gallantry Medals and other prestigious decorations to prove that the Academy produced the best. All this we owe to our pride alma mater ISA and pay tribute to all members of training faculty and junior instructors.



Prof. Dr. V.V. Singh
Ex-Commandant CRPF
Now Management Consultant & Corporate Trainer

So far, 1,215 CRPF officers have undergone their basic training at this academy since its inception till 2005, after which basic training of DAGOs was shifted to newly raised CRPF Academy, Kadarpur, Gurgaon (Haryana). Officers of ITBP, CISF and SSB had also undergone their basic training along with the regular batches of CRPF DAGOs. ISA is proud to be an Alma Matter of many Central Armed Police Forces direct officers especially that of 1st batch of SSB, who were trained along with my batch i.e. 17th batch in 1984.

On introduction of Limited departmental competitive examinations (LDCE) in the year 2001, officers were called as Departmental Entry Gazetted Officers (DEGO) and their training was entrusted to ISA. Till 2006, five batches of DEGOs had undergone their basic training at ISA, Mt.

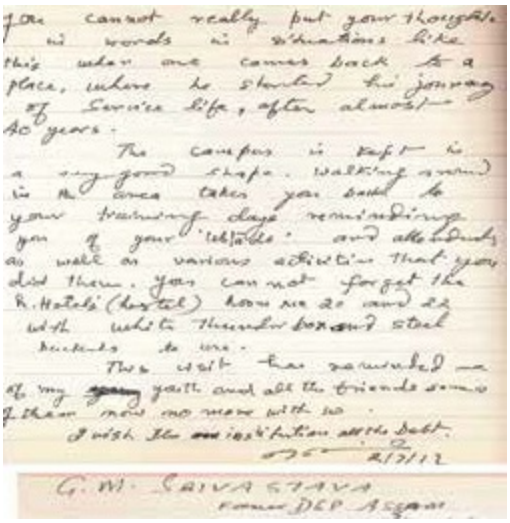
Abu. Later it was shifted to CRPF Academy, where from 6th to 10th batch of DEGOs completed their basic training. Again in the year 2013, basic training of 11th Batch of DEGOs was entrusted to ISA Mt Abu. So far, 132 DEGOs have completed their basic training at ISA, Mt Abu.

As on date, ISA is conducting wide range of Internal Security Courses for CRPF, other CAPFs, Armed Forces, State Police, Administrative and Foreign Police Officers. Since its raising, besides training officers in basic foundation and in-service courses, it has also trained 10,920 officers on various subjects like Internal Security, Human Rights, Public order & Rule of Law, Staff duties, dealing court cases, etc.

The academy started functioning with running five courses during its formative days but at present it is entrusted with the responsibility to conduct eighteen different types of courses in a year, besides conducting BPR&D sponsored Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Police Officers up to DG level. For training, scientific and realistic methods are being adopted. The Academy encourages the principle of "learning with participation and pleasure" with definite aim to meet the desired objectives of each course. The Academy is committed to live up to the expectations of one and all in the larger interest of CRPF and country and society as a whole.

In addition to the faculty officers, this Academy keep on soliciting the services of specialists and senior officers by inviting them for delivering lectures in various senior level courses to enrich the knowledge of participants. Nothing could be better than calling officers who were trained here and CPTC/ISA happens to be their Alma Matter. They feel pride in accepting our invitation and sharing their rich and valuable experiences with the trainees. The teachings by erstwhile Alma Matters are of an immense help to the new generation officers of Police and CAPFs.

MEMOIRE



Academy in its 40 years of rich saga and glorified history has witnessed a series of happenings. It will not be out of place to say that it is the birth place of Indian Police system post independence. Many Police stalwarts had made beginning of their long cherished carrier from here. It has also the privilege to welcome serving Prime ministers, Governors, Home Ministers besides various other dignitaries, who have lauded the role of ISA in highlighting the various facets of Internal Security and its maintenance, which has helped many police officers in maintaining the Internal Security of the nation. ***Power through pursuit of knowledge*** *is the sole objective and guiding cum stimulating factor, while imparting training at this Academy.*

Today, the Internal Security Academy is relentlessly endeavouring to provide a platform for free and frank discussions, sharing of experiences and reviewing the strategic and operational aspects to deal with the emerging threats in the field of Internal Security in our Country in an effective manner befitting its mandate of "Centre of Excellence".

I feel proud and extremely privileged to be an Alma Matter of this Academy and now in heading the same as Director. I take this privilege to assure one and all that the Academy has been and shall remain committed to stand by its motto "शक्तिः"



1984 – The then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi visiting ISA, Mt. Abu

What's in a Name ?

– S. D. Pandey
Former DG, CRPF

From 'Crown Representative's Police' to 'Central Reserve Police Force'

Without questioning the general soundness of the well known cliche we can still say that in the case of our 'Force' there is a lot in the new name that is significant as indicative of a major, and subtle, change in its role. To appreciate this we need to take a quick look at the recent history of our land.

After the Crown's Representative, the Viceroy, left the shores of the sub-continent, India became a sovereign State, a Polity, like it was never before. May be the historians can draw our attention to some weak and short-lived

approximations of a modern nation state in the past but these are at best exceptions and don't alter the overall picture .

As a civilization and a culture India is indeed the ageless and vibrant 'ancient' that has withstood the ravages of time while many others of the same ilk—'Unano Misr Roma'—have gone into oblivion. As a modern polity, however, it is still young and also very vulnerable. Even though many prophets of doom, who predicted its collapse, have been proved wrong, we cannot ignore the reality of the threat that it faces. Our concern in this note is with the threat arising from within even though the external threats try their best to make full use of the internal situation.

In brief, the major threat arises from what has been our major strength as a civilization viz. the incredible diversity. One aspect of this was the so-called 'Indian India' consisting of a plethora of native states ----some larger than many countries of Europe. Their integration —a Herculean task accomplished with thundering success despite very meager resources available---sorted out what could have caused a major balkanization. However, as the heady brew of freedom and democracy started showing its intoxicating and debilitating effects the far-sighted founding fathers of the new India realized the imperative of a strong Centre ---strong both in 'mind and muscle' --- that must hold. They also devised a Constitution that accepts and honours the diversity without letting it impinge on the essential and strong 'political' centrality of the country. The reorganization and renaming of its prime Central Police Force and its phenomenal expansion over the years can be seen as part of the effort to combine, in political parlance, the 'federalist' and 'unionist' elements in shaping the future.



A force raised and designed ‘to help the princely states to contain the unrest’ of the praja would have been not only an anachronism in the new situation but also utterly inadequate in the post colonial scenario. During the struggle for freedom both ‘We the people of India’ and our leaders had had a good and fruitful exposure to the craft of turning real or imaginary unrests into ‘agitations’. These did not come to a full stop after Independence---‘Inquilaqb Zidabad’ continued to be a favourite political slogan. Unfortunately, with the wise leadership of the old veterans gradually disappearing from the scene, we have increasing instances of such agitations not only turning into sporadic violence but growing as regular armed insurrections that weaken the essential ‘strong centre’ by attrition and if not dealt with firmly and in good time, have the potential to turn India into an ‘almost failed state’ like some in our neighborhood.



Can this ‘largest para-military force of the country (perhaps of the world!)’ in its new incarnation with a new name be considered capable of playing an effective role in safeguarding against such a likely contingency? It is not easy to give a confident affirmative answer to this crucial question.





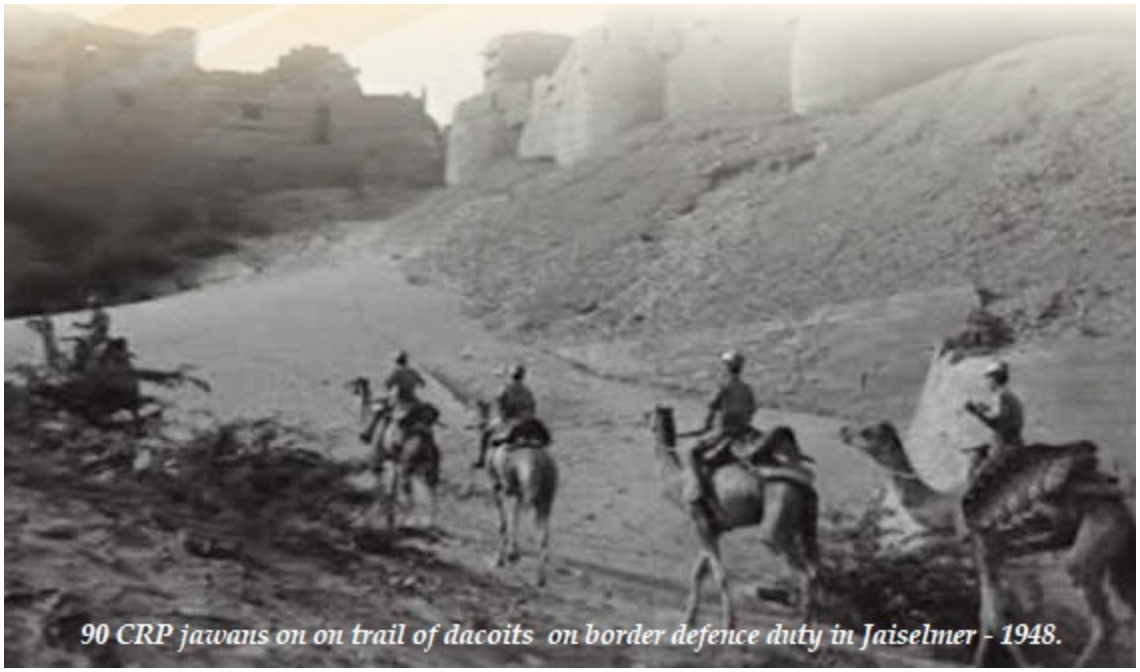


The staggeringly large size of the Force may give the impression of its adequacy –at least numerically. But a deeper analysis would show that constant and massive deployments on routine duties in aid of State governments tend to seriously compromise both the ‘Reserve’ and ‘Central’ nature of CRPF. They give substance to the in-house joke that over the years it has tended to become the largest ‘man power contractor’ for the States. And then there is another such tell tale joke --- the signature letters “C R P F” standing for a ‘Chalte Raho Pyre Force’ – which indicates how serious damage can be caused to the morale and quality of training that must be provided, and constantly updated. The old so-called ‘Indian India’—the rajvaras--- have all gone and we now have our new constituent States of ‘India that is Bharat’.And they will have all kinds of agitations for which they will need help from the Centre. Providing that help will thus remain an

important part of the charter of duties of this newly christened old force. But is that the end of the story? We can say an emphatic ‘no’ to this in view of the experience of some serious threats, with an ominous combo of internal and external elements, aimed at eroding the strength of the Centre itself. The capacity and expertise to tackle such threats effectively cannot be allowed to be neglected because of the preponderanceof the routine ‘aid to civil power’ commitments. Given the nature of the basic law of the land a determined effort is called for both from the leaders of the Force and the political masters as custodians of the ‘mind and muscle’ parts of the prescription for making CRPF equal to the new delicate and difficult role indicated by its new name.



Deployed at the disputed shrine at Ayodhya



A Critical Overview of the Counter-Insurgency Doctrines of Britain, USA and Israel

–Dr N. C. Asthana
IG Training, CRPF

Insurgents use all the tools available to them—political, informational (including appeals to religious, ethnic, or ideological beliefs or social/societal exploitation), military, and economic—in their attempt to discredit or eventually overthrow the existing dispensation. Modern governments do have an initial advantage in resources; however, that edge is counterbalanced to a considerable extent by the requirement of the commitment of a vast amount of resources to maintain order and protect the target population as well as critical infrastructure. Insurgents succeed by sowing chaos and disorder anywhere; the governments are liable to be perceived as failing unless they maintain a degree of order everywhere. Quite often the psychological effect of insurgent strikes on the collective psyche of the nation is much greater and more decisive than their actual physical component.

In response, counterinsurgency (COIN) must be a massive, complex and multi-dimensional effort involving military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, social, developmental, and even cultural actions taken by the governments to defeat insurgencies. The sheer complexity of the exercise is evident from the fact that in the numerous counterinsurgency campaigns that have been conducted by other nations since the end of the Second World War, very few qualify as a complete success. Still, it always pays to learn from the wisdom (or lack of it) of others for as Prince Otto Von Bismarck had famously said: “Fools learn from their own experience; I prefer to learn from other people’s experiences.”

Britain’s approach to counterinsurgency prior to 1998 focused primarily

on the operational and tactical level to defeat Maoiststyle‘nationalist’ insurgencies. Hailed as the epitome of the British model, General Robert Thompson’s ideas were really focused at the strategic and operational level, whereas General Frank Kitson’s ideas are generally seen as a practitioner’s viewpoint at the operational and more specifically, tactical level. Gen. Robert Thompson had outlined five broad principles: a clear political aim; work within the law; the development of an overall plan; defeat political subversion; and secure base areas. Gen. Frank Kitson emphasized four basic points: good coordinating machinery; the propaganda war (psywar); effective intelligence; and operating within the law.



The British counterinsurgency doctrine has been criticized as being too Malaya and Northern Ireland centric in the distillation of the lessons learnt in which certain historical realities have been ignored. The Chinese Communists under Chairman Mao Tse Tung were still consolidating internally after their victory over the Nationalist Chinese and had not really been able to provide any substantial support to the Malayan Communists. As such, the firepower of the insurgents was absolutely primitive in comparison to that of the British. Further, Britain effectively undermined the Malaysian Communist Party by setting a clear political objective to grant Malaya independence by 1957. Malaya was successful in large part because of its geo-strategic location with only one border with Thailand and a secure base in Singapore from which to operate. It could be isolated and rebel sanctuaries addressed easily. The WHAM was a novel idea in that era but the British had a great advantage in that the insurgents were really very primitive people on whom the WHAM gimmicks could make an impact—a situation not likely to be encountered anywhere else.

Moreover, it should also not be forgotten that, until the Aden campaign, there was very little media coverage of British operations and it allowed them considerable ‘operational freedom’ (read HR violations) that does not exist today for any CI force in the world. The British were not reluctant to use heavy force either—there were 105 mm artillery batteries and armoured reconnaissance squadrons. Even in that era, the air support was extensive, though not as great as the Americans had in Vietnam. Besides helicopters, numerous fixed-wing aircrafts like the Auster, Beaver, Scouts, and Twin Pioneer were also pressed into service.

Following the demise of the era of communism-inspired insurgencies, the current American COIN doctrine regards “insurgents” as outsiders (or at least ‘trouble makers with a foreign ideology’) by the native population in a fixed geographic region. The current US counterinsurgency doctrine is based on the concept of “fight, secure, build”.



While the ‘fighting’ aspect is obvious, the act of ‘securing’ requires commitment of a large number of troops to continue to secure the territory ‘won’ or ‘liberated’, the need to begin cooperation with civilian support and of course, the negative costs of occupation— something which the ISAF has so painfully learnt in its 13 year long operations in Afghanistan with a whopping $140 billion having been spent on the ‘fighting’ aspect alone !

Success in ‘building’ is necessary to sustain ‘securing’, and success in securing is necessary to continued success in fighting—a mutually dependent relationship which some authorities describe as ‘stability operations’. This involves a complicated agenda of non-military policies, authorities, specialists and resources intended to bring down the passive, if not active support of the people to the insurgency. The old WHAM is now being peddled by the Americans as ‘decency and brotherhood’ approach. At the operational level, however, critics maintain, it translates into: “Try to be nice, but if they don’t go along with the program ‘manipulate’ them. If that doesn‘t work, kill them.” It is obvious that they too have had no aversion to ‘eliminating insurgents’ and collateral damage does not press panic buttons. It needs no reminder that a heavy dependence on artillery and air support has all along been vital to the American doctrine since the Vietnam days—now epitomized in the extensive use of heavily armed APCs and MRAPs of all kinds; Predators; and Apache gunships.

The Americans are intellectually honest enough to admit that maintaining security in an unstable environment requires commitment of vast resources and may not be cost-effective. A small number of highly motivated insurgents with simple weapons, excellent OPSEC, and tolerable mobility can undermine security operations over a large area. They also admit that the effort requires a firm political will and substantial patience by the government, its people, and, in their case, the countries providing support.

The Israeli approach to COIN has been described as ‘stabilization operations’ in a prolonged lowintensity conflict zone with a special focus on people of their own ethnic origin. As a long term measure, realizing that reconciliation is not really possible, their traditional technique has been physical segregation of the target populace. The Americans also copied it in Iraq where vast areas have been sealed off behind concrete walls and sand berms, creating what they call ‘gated communities’. Over-watch is maintained increasingly through unmanned aerial platforms—described as ‘aerial occupation’. In their peculiar circumstances, the Israeli approach has essentially been one of counter-terrorism and not counterinsurgency in an urban setting as envisaged by its exponents like Carlos Marighella. At operational level they place great emphasis on actionable intelligence at company level. The Israelis have frequently been criticized on the ground of ‘overkill’.

Since their tactical gains have often mesmerized uninitiated observers, it merits a critical evaluation. The basis of the Israeli approach of 'overkill' is an unstated belief that a 'proportionate response' is not an effective deterrent to terrorism. Scott Atran, a veteran analyst, argues that "repeated suicide actions show that massive counterforce alone does not diminish the frequency or intensity of suicide attacks." Even Richard Boucher, then State Department spokesperson under the hawkish Bush administration doubted the value of Israel's offensive moves, namely, targeted killings, when he stated in July 2001 that "Israel needs to understand that targeted killings of Palestinians don't end the violence, but are only inflaming an already volatile situation and making it much harder to restore calm." Daniel Byman has shown in his work 'A High Price: The Triumphs and Failures Of Israeli Counterterrorism', that tactical victories eventually become strategic defeats. The killing of Hamas's master bomb-maker, Yahya "the Engineer" Ayyash, in1996, for example, no doubt dented Hamas's ca pabilities for some time, but it also led to a renewed wave of bus bombings. The continuous killing of terrorists in West Bank and Gaza has only led to being more and more of them being produced—in fact Israeli action in those areas has, to a considerable extent, become the global rallying point for susceptible Muslims to take up arms against Zionist oppression supported by the West, thereby making the West almost an unintended target.

The Memorable Journey

– Dr B N Ramesh
PS, B.Tech, MBA (IIM-Calcutta), PhD (IIT-Kharagpur), LLM,
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The CRPF Act 1939 was the legal basis from the starting of the Crown Representative Police Force, which, post independence, was converted as Central Reserve Police Force by the Iron Man of India Sardar Patel. The mandate, functions, responsibilities, conditions and compensations were all stipulated in the Act and various rules and amendments were made there in from time to time. It was also subject to the revisions through various Pay

Commissions and through special orders from the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. In the beginning of this century, CRPF had been mandated the crucial task of maintaining the Internal Security. The challenges that were causal to such mandate were many and chief among them being the uncontrollable march of the Left Wing Extremism from Tirupati to Pashupati. The emergence of CPI(Maoist) with the concept of mergers and acquisitions of the Left Wing Extremists Organizations in the Country on 21st Sep 2004 is a combination of all these challenges and brought in the biggest threat to Internal Security.



Since the above mentioned threat of the left wing extremism especially post Sep 2004 is a pan Indian challenge and was spreading across many of the districts in the country apart from the 9 severely affected States, at one point of time according to the Ministry of Home affairs, the Left Wing Extremism was very active in 221 districts of the six hundred and odd districts of the Country. This has caused a paradigm shift in the role of the CRPF and the CRPF no longer remained as CRPF. In other words, Central Reserve Police Force, since the Force is no longer reserve force, has become Completely Deployed Police Force and there was an increasing demand for the creation and deployment of the new battalions of the CRPF. It became CDPF in the first decade of this millennium namely Completely Deployed Police Force. The reserveness of CRPF has to be understood not only from the point of quantity but also from the point of quality. It is reserved only

for intervention under some peculiar conditions which has lots to do with the Union–State relations. The same thing was a big subject matter of the Sarkaria Commission, which examined the Union–State relation in India. The same issue is also integrally related with the article 356 of Constitution of India namely the imposition of the President's Rule.



The single serious aspect of change that brought a congenial transformation of attitude among many state governments is the increasingly irrefusable lethality of the Left Wing Extremism in the first decade of this millennium. This is the main reason for the growth of the CRPF in terms of numbers, utilization and also in terms of deployment much more today when compared to the whole of its existence for the past seventy five years. Today the CRPF is 220 Battalions and a few more are being raised. Every day recruitment is going on for different categories.

CRPF also acquired specific skills in terms of Combat Battalions for

Resolute Action namely (CoBRA), Rapid Action Force (RAF), Special Duty Group, Special Parliamentary Protection Group and recently three battalions have been earmarked for VIP security also. This is apart from the functional specialization like the Signal Battalions and the Mahila Battalions. Two Battalions of the CRPF have been earmarked as National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Battalions.

Function

The functional specialization of the CRPF is tailor made to its wide and varied challenges that the Force is increasingly tasked to face. In the Counter Insurgency operations,responsibility was given to the CRPF from BSF in the first years of previous decade in Kashmir and in the entire Jammu and Kashmir theatre, one-third of the CRPF have been deployed. Thus the CRPF has become a life line of country's integration specially keeping peace in Kashmir throughout the thick andt hin of Indo-Pak relations. While North-East saw ups and downs of various terrorists/ insurgency/ separatist groups including ULFA terrorists, BODO Militant Organizations, Kamtapur Liberation Organization etc, the CRPF through its iron grip over the natural resources and the transports routes both rail and road and protection of the Airports in the North-East, thus ensured national integration, physically and conceptually.

Maintaining such tough tasks on a 24X7 basis ensuring full efficiency and no let off of their attention is not a job that can be performed by ill-trained, ill-equipped, illmotivated force. Since the CRPF is a well trained, well equipped and a superbly motivated force, there is increasing demand even for the routine Panchayat elections, on the part of the State. Governments in the entire country for deployment of the CRPF since the local police is invariably seen as politically colluding with the ruling party of whatever dispensation. Thus, through its well oiled machinery and hugely acclaimed functioning, the CRPF, in my opinion, deserves a new name as 'Credibility Reinforcing Police Force'. I feel that the CRPF functioning can be put in the following words in Hindi.जहां सीआरपीसी (CRPC) फेल होती है वहां सीआरपीएफ चली जाती है। 'सीआरपीएपफ, सीआरपीसी को अपने पांव पर खड़ा कराके फिर वापस अपनी बैरेक्स में चली जाती है'सीआरपीसी को अपने पांव पर खड़ा कराके पिफर वापस अपनी बैरेक्स में चली जाती है'

The performance audit of the CRPF on a daily basis is enough of an indicator of an all India nature of its skill, knowledge, expertise, experience

and efficiency. One need not go to the annals of history, few incidents are enough to show the valour of the CRPF especially when two companies of CRPF stopped one brigade of Pakistan's Army in the 1965 war, and when the CRPF personnel sacrificed their lives in Tibetan area and when the force played an important role in maintaining the peace and tranquility post the Bangladeshi Liberation and also when the force played an important role in almost every national calamity either man made or natural. Even the 16th Lok Sabha Election during March-May 2014 saw maximum sacrifices by the CRPF in terms of number of men who became martyrs. The very fact of more than thousand Gallantry Medals, over two hundred President Police Medals for Gallantry with Kirti Chakras etc is a symbol of the performance of this great force. I am not indulging in self congratulatory mode if I were to repeat that the Indian Parliament and the sanctity of the Indian prestige as a Nation was protected by the supreme sacrifice of the CRPF when the Parliamentary attack took place in the year 2001. The then Prime Minister and Union Home Minister aptly paid tributes to the martyred CRPF personnel.

Expertise

CRPF is deployed in the aid of local police to face the emerging crisis in terms of any counter insurgency or threat to internal security in any part of the country on the requisition of Chief Minister of the State to the Union Home Minister. While this is a mere legal provision in practice, on a daily basis when once deployed, the CRPF is used on many occasions in those areas, even for those tasks which cannot be interpreted as severe challenge to the Internal Security. This is because of the comfort that people of the country feel, in presence of the ever alert CRPF Jawans. Be it the Convoy protection from Srinagar to Jammu, or be it the Convoy protection for Amarnath Yatra every year in the months of June-Aug in J&K or even entire protection of more than ten million people, while they visit the Holly Amarnath Shrine. Many State Police Organizations lost their respect in the eyes of people because of their abdication of power and betrayal of their responsibility. While no purpose is being solved if I were to mention the name of particular State as it is in the knowledge of every citizen of the country, the same police man from the same state, when he wears the CRPF uniform, his entire attitude towards the people changes and the attitude of the people towards him also gets changed as a mutually reinforcing

positively changed virtuous cycle. Thus, it is a transformation from the vicious circle to virtuous cycle, from a relationship of mutual distress and acrimony to a respectable environment of mutual trust and confidence and from a war torn situation of strife to a peace maintenance situation of valour and validity.

There is not a single citizen of the country, who doesn't genuinely feel that the CRPF deployment in the crisis ridden situation is much more beneficial and utilitarian than the deployment of their so called State Armed Police or District Armed Police reserves. The expectations of the people of the country become phenomenal and they are also supported by the public servants of the State Governments during the seasons of elections, either general elections or State Legislature elections. It will not be out of place to mention here of the fact that overwhelming deployment of the CRPF which was done and supervised by myself during my stint as IG (Ops) Kashmir, when we conducted first ever peaceful, hugely successful, Panchayat Elections in J&K in the year 2011. The very fact that even the places like Kashmir, the local SsP, the local district collectors, not only prefer but also ensure the CRPF units be there in their personal security rather than their local police units is enough of symbol of trust and the competency that the CRPF carries on its sleeves and in the looks of its men, majestically standing like a London Bobby with their Insas Rifle, always alert and ever ready to make supreme sacrifice or gallantry performance for Bharat and it's great people.

Culture

The culture of the CRPF can thus be declared as a Force which is believed for its efficiency, which is trusted for its performance, which is demanded for its neutrality, which is deployed for its speed and which is withdrawn for its performance. This culture is not a product of a few years of tough discharge of duties. It is a culture that is groomed right from the day the notification for the recruitment is announced and ensured by the process of recruitment, rigorous training and pre-induction briefing and critical supervision of the immediate seniors when the new entrant is still a green horn. Culture of excellence in operational performance and competition to sacrifice their lives in the cause of nation is reflected through S3 namely the Speed, Skill and Sacrifice. Another important feature of the culture of the CRPF is its maximum emphasis on discipline and code of

conduct. The CRPF doesn’t spare any person if there is a break of a mirror of a small vehicle and the people are not only tasked but are also taken to task, that too in the environment of total transparency.

Right from the morning marker to evening debriefing, every rank and file of the CRPF are expected to be totally glued to the job and the systemacy of the forms is ensured through its various reports that the Force needs to file every day generating the vital information for its operational commanders in empowering them to be extremely rational in their decision making. Thus culture has been a great contributor in the quality of operational performance of this great Force.

Potentiality

The potentiality of the CRPF is best put in one of the speeches made earlier during which I said that the CRPF cannot loose its efficiency by more than 5% even the most idiotic person, becoming the decision maker in its affairs. In other words, the tough fabric of the CRPF Act is an inborn tool in shaping the action of CRPF. The potentiality, if these provisions are followed in letter and spirit, has only the sky as its limit. The potentiality of CRPF was witnessed by me as a child of 8 years old in the year 1971, when the force was deployed in my hometown to quell the separate Andhra agitation and later when I was Sub-Division Police Officer in Bengal, using this Force for conducting the Parliament elections and also during the visit of late Rajiv Gandhi just five days before his assassination and also as DIG operations in Hyderabad , IG Operations in Chhattisgarh and also IG Operations of Kashmir. My experiences inform me that because of its all India nature and because of its culture and grooming of its officers and men this force has got the maximum potentiality to really become the best police Force in the world, because of following reasons:-

1. Efficiency

2. Its all India nature

3. Its knowledge about India

4. Its culture

5. Its discipline

6. Its adjustment capability

7. Its patience

8. The fear psychosis it enjoys among the anti national forces

9. Its historical operational Efficiency

I always believed that if the Law and Order is really given to the CRPF for a period of two years in the Country,there will be no Law and Order problems for the coming 20 years in the Country.“CRPF has been rediscovering itself in capacity building through appropriate capacity building by planed infrastructure development,Schools,Specialized Training Institutions and the concept of in service training. Induction of the force multipliers including the latest Belgian Shepherd dogs and the non doctrinal approach through which the so called Mine Protecting Vehicles (MPVs) were removed for their non congeniality in LWE areas and insistence on patrolling by foot, all indicate the willingness of the members of the Force for their voluntary capacity building to meet the emerging challenges.

For any success in counter insurgency operations by any Force in the world the combination of three following wares is extremely important firstly the Software,secondly the Hardware,and thirdly the Peoples ware.CRPF has been the leader in this combination and change in orientation in that its no longer a fearful Force.When it takes up the duties, it protects the law embedding citizens and controls law avoiding citizens and exterminates the law destroying non-citizens.This orientation of the CRPF can be better put to articulation when one witnesses the various courses that are undertaken in training institutions like CRPF Academy, where in the new Assistant Commandants are trained in all these three arenas with the precession of knife of an eminent surgeon.

Welfare

I always believed that without good Police-Police relations, there cannot be better Police-Public relations. Welfare starts with the Safaikarmachari/ Constable and General duty Constable and welfare in CRPF is genuine and not a façade. The holding of Sanik Sammelans and and redressal of the grievances immediately through electronic mode and the encouragement of the Jawans to articulate their grievances through proper channel and immediate response, is all indicative of the best bench marked practices of good governance. The truly effective attitude of welfare and the ever vigilant measures of good governance are thus the main contributory factors

of the existence of faith and comraderie among all ranks of the CRPF.

New Definition

I have every reason thus, to rechristen the CRPF as ‘Constitutional Rights Protection Force’, since it is not only a great force in terms of CRPF Samachar,Anniversary Issue 50 Central Reserve Police Force 75 Years Of Selfless Service To The Nation maintenance of Internal Security but while maintaining so, it also maintains the Constitutional Rights of the people of India.

Coordination, Synergy, Force Multiplier

There is a tremendous coordination and synergy among the CRPF and its sister Police organisations be it the State Police or others CAPFs which are deployed in trouble prone areas like Abujmad area of Dandakaranya, Chhattisgarh or the Downtown of Srinagar or the Sopore area of Kashmir. CRPF because of its wide and varied skills becomes a force multiplier in a situation of synergy among different forces.

All India Nature

CRPF is not only recruited from all the states but its deployment is also throughout the Country.There is hardly any State in which CRPF doesn’t have either its unit or its deployment.CRPF Group Centres,Recruit Training Centres, Central Training Collages,Academies,Special Training Institutions,Battalions HQrs,Composite Hospitals, Communication Centres,the Schools run by The CRPF for public,all are situated in different parts of countries and every major State has its share.It’s a fact that while some states have more presence than others and thus there is a need to set right this anomaly,as otherwise it becomes irreconcilable in its nature and may no longer be an all India Force.States like Rajasthan has two Group Centres, more than two training Institute and Battalion HQrs etc so is the case of the newly carved State of Telangana which has two Group Centres in and around Hyderabad and so is the case of Haryana.States like Chhattisgarh,Jharkhand,Andhra Pradesh,Madhya Pradesh,Gujarat too need more permanent CRPF installations.



Training & Grooming

In my opinion training is that activity that connects the quality with quantity.The character of the officer is directly proportional the quality of the training that is imparted when he joins the force.This is true for jawan also.While I do not claim to have the first hand information regarding the constable training since I have already passed out more than 335 Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers DAGOs) and another 230 are in pipeline and which are the biggest batches ever in the history of the CRPF,I am reasonably confident that the personality of the training institutes are reflected in the official behaviour of the officers throughout their career.Training thus is extremely important in any officers/ Jawans career especially in the police force.I would like to quote the finding of the modern psychology which I recently completed as a Master of Arts Course in that for an individual,inputs in age from six months to one and half years is extremely important and it carried throughout his life.I for one feel the same is important for an officer because an officer is like a child when he enters the Academy or a training institute and it is the training that is important in the first half year to one and half years.Training leaves an indelible impact on his entire personality and psychological make up till his death and thus training institutes are basically skill upgrader and character builders.



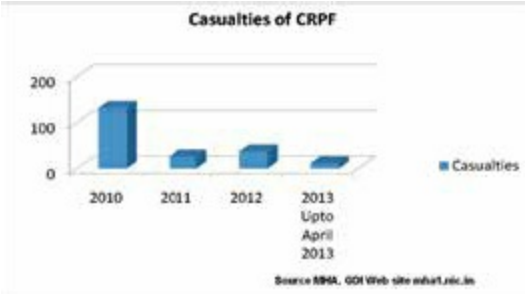
CRPF has been fortunate to have clear cut training policy/ syllabus,target based approach and monitoring mechanism because of which the some of the training institutes in CRPF including the CRPF Academy,Gurgaon are really world class and this has been brought into picture by global agencies especially in the case of CRPF Academy.The operational performance of the CRPF can be reflected at the Web sites of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the CRPF Directorate.The sacrifice of its youngest 2-I/C,Mr Jha as late as on 4thJuly 2014 is enough of an example of the readiness of its officers to sacrifice their life for the cause of the nation.The reduction of the losses of the CRPF over the past 2-3 years justifies the following quotation of the author:-

याद रखो कहानी चिन्तलनार की सारा,
नहीं तो भविष्य में वो बनेगा चिन्ता की नारा।



The CRPF has emerged from monitoring its operations as well as learning from its experience in the operations as a truly learning organizations and doesn't repeat its mistakes, learns from the mistakes of the others and converts its learning into wisdom to be handed over to the next generation.

CRPF cares for law and implements the law in its true spirit and letter.It is double HR in the sense,it cares for Human Rights in the world and it promotes Human Relations at work. There are very few genuine accusations of violation of Human Rights on the part of the CRPF by any so called Human Right watch groups.



CRPF Wives Welfare Association CWWA) as well as schools and

various Groups Centres undertake the activities for helping the public.During its 75th year,the CRFPF is undertaking massive work for the promotion of goodwill,national integration and regeneration among the youth and also taking care of the girl child,promotion of blood depositions and ultimately there is an initiative for adopting the street villages around,for starting the Chandra Shekhar Azad Cricket Tournament,for training hundreds of youth every day free of cost,building bridges among the villages children in major metropolitan cities so that these street children will be saved from the possibilities of being cheap recruits by the fundamentalist organizations or the anti-national force.



The CRPF Academy is undertaking such activities with full gusto.CRPF Academy salutes,the DG CRPF,Shri Dilip Trivedi Sir for sparing his valuable time and the President of CWWA, Smt Sunita Trivedi Madam for constantly being the eminent personalities of inspiration for the Director,staff and the trainees in undertaking extraordinary initiatives for ecological protection,starting of Cycle Club,for adopting the 19 villages around,for starting the Chandra Shekhar Azad Cricket Tournament,for training hundreds of youth every day free of cost,building bridges among the villages and for also undertaking removal of pollutants and also for starting organic farming,tree plantation,beautification on self help basis without any cost to the exchequer.



CRPF also emerged as a feeder to the prestigious institutions like National Security Guard,Parliamentary Defence Group,Special Protection Group,Special Defence Group and now the National Investigation Agency.I am extremely happy to recollect that recently the because of its extreme degree of professional competence.CRPF was given the additional responsibility of VIP Security and three Battalions have been earmarked for this.



Internationally,CRPF contingents have been sent for major trouble affected areas namely Liberia and Sierra Leone.CRPF women and RAF contingents are the ever visible contingents and are praised internationally by the UN Organization and specialized agencies.CRPF Academy also has been giving training to foreign delegates under training programmes sponsored by the US etc.Recently,Libyan Police delegation and Bangla Deshi Civil Servants visited the CRPF Academy and expressed keen desire to be trained by the CRPF.Even specialized agencies in India like Parliament Protection Group also have keen interest to be trained by the CRPF.CBI also sent its trainees for training to the CRPF Academy, Gurgaon.Thus,internationally and nationally, the training institutions of the CRPF too apart from its operation units are attracting attention for their greatest performance standards.

To conclude,people are the ultimate in any democracy and peoples will is reflected through elections.CRPF is the one that ensures the free and fair elections not only in the opinion of People of India but also in the opinion of bureaucracy in India.It is a very rare occasion where in People and bureaucrats agree and express the same opinion on a particular security

force. This speaks volumes of the ‘Credibility Reinforcing Police Force’that the CRPF truly is.I feel CRPF is India both structurally and functionally and I salute all those martyrs who sacrificed their life for making this Force not only biggest numerically but the best in the world.



All the above rays of the facts are germinated from the SUN OF TRUTH which is the testimony of the graduation of the Central Reserve Police Force into‘Central Reserve Police Service’as we are no longer a force and we are a service which the entire nation and its citizens are proud of. Hence,I appeal to the competent authority that the name of the Force may be changed from ‘CRPF’ to ‘CRPS’.

भारतीय नागरिकों की शान हैं हम।
भारतीयता का निशान हैं हम।
CRPF हैं हम।
केन्द्रीय, राज्य स्तर पर प्रजा सेवा करते हैं हम।
CRPF हैं हम।



CRPF Sanchaar

– Shailendra Kumar
IG (Communication & Kumar)

“A piece of paper makes you an officer, a radio makes you a commander”

Communication which is said to be real work of leadership plays an important and decisive role in overall performance of any organization.Communication set-up of CRPF is all most as old as the force itself and commonly known as CRPF Signals.The first signal contingent was added to de-attachments deployed in various states of central India in 1942 to provide communication with CRPF HQ.It consisted of exservicemen of British army who were given re-orientation training on CRPF wireless.In 1952, when two additional Coys were raised,112 matriculated recruits from these Coys were selected and put through wireless training at “Adhoc Wireless Training Centre” at Neemuch under direct supervision of the Police Radio Officer Shri Karan Singh. The wireless trained recruits were recalled in November 1954 and put through a refresher course for three months and a standard ROGIII test was conducted

in February 1955 with a representative from DCPW.Probably this step laid the foundation of Signal operators cadre in CRPF. During this period old generation HF sets such as RX RG 2003, TX BC 375E, TX BC 610 etc were used.For VHF communication TX/RX MF 753A was used.

Till 1965,the Signal Platoons were part of the executive Bns.The executive Bns and their detachments used to communicate directly with their DIGP HQrs and Bn HQrs respectively.With a view to improve technical,operational and administrative functioning of the Signal set up of the Force,a need was felt for re-organization.As a first step towards the reorganization plan,Signal Bn.was raised at Neemuch on 1/12/1965 with Shri A P Saxena as its first Commandant.It streamlined the signal set-up and improved the level of communication and its supervision.1st signal Bn was also conducting all basic and upgrading courses till 1970 when adhoc wireless training centre was established at Neemuch which was later regularised as SGC/CTC (T) when the force adopted GC pattern.

Most of the CRPF units were deployed in North East and J & K,and 1 Signal Bn continued to provide communication for the entire Force.In order to ensure that signal traffic of Units deployed in whole of North-east a signal centre named Eastern Signal centre was established at Mokamahghat.In this continuing process of integrating and streamlining the communication net work,1 Signal battalion established a large Signal Centre at the Force HQrs Delhi,linking IGP, DIGP and selected Group Centers with the Force Hqrs.Coys of 1 Signal Bn are located at Noida, Shillong,Guwahati,Lucknow & Jharoda Kalan. To defuse disturbances caused by Naxals in the state of West Bengal, many units were deployed and a Sector HQr known as Sector-II was established at Kolkata in the year 1968. Accordingly Eastern Signal Centre was shifted from Mokamaghat to Kolkata to provide better communication coverage.

Force kept on expanding as its services were more required in view of various types of internal security challenges the country was facing.The large expansion of CRPF units resulted in increased work load on signals and more signal units were required to share the work load.Thus,2 Signal Bn was raised on 1/9/1968 in Rampur (UP) under command of Shri A P Saxena.Later it was shifted to Banjara Hills,Hyderabad (AP) in 1971 and further to Chandrayan gutta,Hyderabad in 1976.Coys of 2 Signal Bn are located at Hyderabad, Imphal,Bangalore,Avadi & Mumbai.

3 Signal Bn was also raised at Rampur on 1/6/1969 again under command of Shri A P Saxena.Its coys were located at Kolkata,Rampur,Durgapur and Delhi.The signal detachment of 3 Signal Bn actively participated in Indo-pak war during 1971 with additional man power and TX/RX-HM30 radio sets while deployed with 32 & 38 BNs.With change of deployment pattern,Coys of 3 Signal Bn were relocated and on date are located at Kolkata,Ranchi,Patna,Agartala & Bubhaneswar.



TX/RX–HM30

During late 60s and early 70s few new HF sets such as TX HM 30,TX/RX G524 and TX/RX RFT 15 were introduced.VHF communication depended on GV 650,LVP 313,GH 301 and PRC 25C. These sets along with dedicated man power ensured smooth communication and CRPF Signals earned good name among all CPMFs.In the year 1970 the communication responsibilities of the force were distributed evenly amongst the signal Bns. 1 Signal Bn was moved from Neemuch to Delhi in 1973 and started functioning at present location at Jharoda Kalan. A new era of communication begin with introduction of mechanical Teleprinters in 1977 which were used till 2000. Electronic Teleprinters started replacing them in 1990 and were used in 2006.



TX/RX–LVP 313

In the mean time 4 Signal Bn was raised at Neemuch on 1/9/1985 Shri R N Rao was the first Commandant.The unit was raised by pooling strength and resources from SGC (since abolished) and remaining three signal units.Coys of 4 Signal Bn were located at Neemuch,Ajmer,Mount Abu and Gandhi Nagar. On date unit is successfully discharging its communication duties in extreme naxal infested area of Chhattisgarh. Coy located at Ajmer and Mount Abu have been shifted to Raipur and Jagdalpur.





AUTOMAX

5 Signal Bn was raised on 12/1/1989 at Mohali in Punjab during the peak of militancy to provide the communication cover to the executive battalions in the state.Shri P G Harlankar,DG CRPF inaugurated the raising of 5 Signal Bn. Later on in 2005 unit moved from Mohali (Punjab) to Hallomajra,Chandigarh.This unit has participated in various major operations during 1989 to 1991 in terrorist infested areas of Punjab and on date is particularly responsible for communication in volatile Kashmir valley.Due to vast deployment of CRPF IN Kashmir valley 3 Coys of 5 Signal Bn are there.Other two Coys are located at Jammu and Chandigarh.One of its brave operator HC/RO A.Sakhtivel has been awarded President Police Medal for gallantry posthumously for displaying courage and devotion to duty of high order during an encounter on 28th June 2005 at Bhadrarwah, Distt Doda (J&K).One of the main challenging task of this unit is to provide efficient communication during annual Amarnath Yatra.Two major signal centres are established on both base camps at Nunwan and Baltal and both routes are covered till the holy shrine.This unit also involved in various innovative activities such as UAV development and implementation programme through its R&D Cell.



SELO

During last two decades,CRPF has expanded hugely with a multiple role resulted a huge work load which requires more dedication and hard work of Signal personnel.On date, Fourteen thousand personnel in five Bns are working under supervision of Signal Range which was established in 2008 and over-all command of IGP (Comn).Signals have been updating its equipments with introduction of state of art Radio and line equipments.Automax, which was introduced in 1988 and remained in service till 2005 started giving way to intranet network called SELO.CRPF was first CPMF and among few Govt.Departments who were having their own network. First it was introduced for static locations but now has been extended to executive BNs through VPN in 2010. Communication is one field which keeps on introducing new technologies and equipments frequently and communication sector of CRPF has been augmenting itself accordingly. Highly skilled signal cadre has always met the requirement of the force excellently.It may be Punjab terrorism, North- East insurgency or Left Wing Extremism. Brave soldiers had visualised the need of hours and excellently supported the troops in the field to maintain the peace and integrity of the nation.

"The CRPF Half Marathon-Run for Unity" witnesses massive turnout in the capital

Celebrities and prominent sports personas come together to

salute the gallant heroes of the nation



"*The CRPF Half Marathon-Run for Unity*" commemorating martyrs,was flagged off from the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium New Delhi on 12th October,2014.The event, flagged off by iconic cricketer Sachin Tendulkar along with Mr.Dilip Trivedi,Director General CRPF,was a first-time initiative by the world's largest Armed Police Force,the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).Several renowned personalities from various walks of life like-Veteran Actors Nana Patekar,John Abraham and Rajesh Kumar,renowned sports personalities like Sushil Kumar,Vijender Singh,Gurbachan Singh Randhawa,Vijender Singh,Yogeshwar Dutt,Ajit Pal Singh, Zafar Iqbal and Sweta Chaudhary,lent their presence to the cause by participating in the event.

Name of the Winner/Rank	Cash Prize	Name of the Trophy Received
Men		
Indrajeet Patel – 1st	Rs. 3 Lakh	Shaheed Bhrigunandan (Kirti Chakra) Memorial Trophy
Ajay Veer Singh – 2nd	Rs. 2 Lakh	Shaheed Ashish (Shaurya Chakra) Memorial Trophy
Rattiram – 3rd	Rs. 1 Lakh	Shaheed V.T.Mathew (PPMG) Memorial Trophy
Women		
Monika Athare – 1st	Rs. 3 Lakh	Shaheed Kamlesh Kumari (Ashok Chakra) Memorial Trophy
Wahida Rahman -2nd	Rs. 2 Lakh	Shaheed Santosh (PPMG) Memorial Trophy
Monica – 3rd	Rs. 1 Lakh	Shaheed Mahadev (PPMG) Memorial Trophy

A visibly elated Sachin Tendulkar commented,"All the people at the Marathon are united in the mission to support the sacrifice and bravery of the CRPF.It has been a privilege to be a part of an event of this stature."





The half-marathon,held as a part of the year long ‘Diamond Jubilee Celebrations’ of the Force,brought attention towards the need to commemorate the contribution of our call to unite people in support of our martyrs.Olympic Bronze Medalist boxing champion Mary Kom paid a visit to the homes of the martyrs’families the next day.Said John Abraham,“I have really wanted to be able to contribute in any way I could for the betterment of our beloved jawans who are the real heroes of our country.The CRPF Marathon has given me that opportunity and I am happy to see that there are many like me who feel the same”.





“There is a need to realise what families of CRPF personnel go through everyday while serving our nation.The least we can do is get together to let them know that we are here to help them in every way”.

The awards and prizes for the Marathon honoured the gallant martyrs of the CRPF with trophies named after them,viz. Shaheed Kamlesh Kumari (Ashok Chakra) memorial Trophy, Shaheed Bhrigunandan (Kirti Chakra) memorial Trophy,Shaheed Ashish (Shaurya Chakra) memorial Trophy,Shaheed Mahadev (PPMG) memorial Trophy,Shaheed Santosh (PPMG) memorial Trophy and Shaheed V.T. Mathew (PPMG) memorial Trophy.

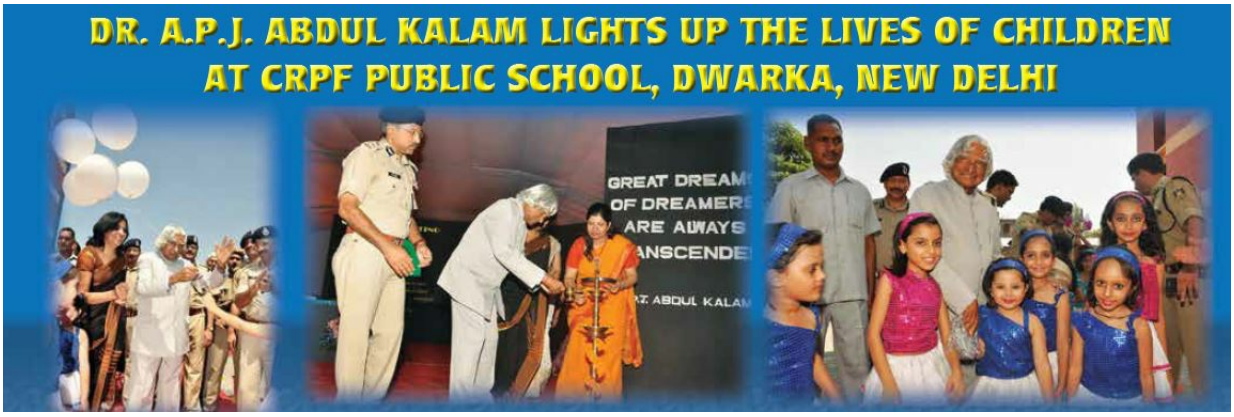


The Marathon also gave the Force its “First Blade Runner” in Sh R.K. Singh, Dy. Commandant, of CRPF, a President Police Medal for Gallantry awardee, who lost one of his legs in an encounter with naxals in Chhattisgarh (and has prosthetic legs). He also participated in the run.





Prior to the main event, two Press Conferences were held in the capital to announce the event and also to unveil the trophies and merchandise of the event. The Press Conference was attended by Sports luminaries like the iconic boxer Ms. M.C. Mary Kom, ace cricketer Sh Virendra Sehwag, renowned wrestler Sh Sushil Kumar, international shooter Sh Jaspal Rana and former Indian hockey captain Ajit Pal Singh.



22ND RAF ANNIVERSARY, 2014
HELD AT 100 RAF, AHMEDABAD



'Swachhata Mission' -



The ambitious "Swachhata Mission" of the Hon'ble PM inspired the Force personnel, for whom cleanliness is already a 'Way of Life'. A glimpse of the 'Swachhata Mission' undertaken at various CRPF offices over the country


The 'Mission Possible'
PUBLIC CARRIER



Ms Nirmala Sitharaman. Hon'ble MoS for of Commerce & Industry inaugurating the CRPF Welfare Exhibition. 2014

Smt Savitri Singh. Wife of Sh Rajnath Singh. Hon'ble Home Minister releases ''Samrakshi'' - The CWA Magazine

Smt Meenakshi Lekhi. MP lights the lamp during the CRPF Mela. 2014

Sh Dilip Trivedi. DG CRPF welcomes Smt. Smriti Irani. Hon'ble MoS for Human Resources with a bouquet, at the CRPF Mela. 2014

Smt. Smriti Irani. Hon'ble MoS for Human Resources with a injured jawan of CRPF

Noted television actress, Ms Sakshi Tanwar takes a look at a stall put up at the CWA Mela

Major Operational Achievements of the Force in 2014

1.Successful conduct of Election

a.General election 2014 (Chhattisgarh–2009–58.19%, 2014–69.54%),Jharkhand (2009–49.77%,2014–63.87%)

b.Innovative measures for enhancing the election mandays and smooth conduct of elections

i.Security profiling of entire country ii.Right force for right place iii.Provision of cooked food for jawans on train by IRCTC.

iv.Pre induction training of forces to be deployed in red areas.

v.Centralized booking systems







2. LWE violence at the lowest levels

3. Major offensives in the core areas of Maoist dominance

a.Chhattisgarh-Sukma,Bijapur,Tulsi Dongari,Maad,South western axis

b.Jharkhand-Burha Pahar,Saranda,Porahat,Parasnath,Jhumra,

c.Bihar–Chakarbandha,Jamui–Giridih, Bhimbandh,

d.Odisha–AOB,Gandhamardhan,Nuapada

e.West Bengal-Belpahari



4. New dimension to the LWE offensives–coordinated simultaneous operations and monsoon offensives.

5. Crucial Arrests

a. Krishna Ahir,JRC member,rewardee OF 20 Lacs,arrested along AK 47 on 13th August,2014

b. Jitendra Korwa,Zonal Commander,

c. Mukhlal Mahto,Zonal Commander

d. Shushil Ganjhu,Zonal commander

e. Rajbali Yadav,Sub zonal comdr

f.Sumitra,ACM of SDS Div,rewardee 4 lacs.

6.Major Killings

a.Vishal,Sub zonal comdr,Bundu Chandil Sub zone on

24th July,2014,Close associate of Kundan pahan,AK 47 was also recovered.

b.Dinesh Pandit,Area Comdr Charkapathar.

7.Spurt in surrenders–2013–32,2014-262

a.Akshay Korwa,zonal comdr

b.Baijanti alias Kranti,Area committee member,rewardee of 1.4 lakh

8.Arms manufacturing facility/Camps busted in Jharkhand.

a.Mini Gun factory unearthed in Simdega on 21st June,2014

b.Mortar making facility busted on 24th July, 2014,Chararadera forest area,Chaibasa

c.IED making facility busted on 9th November,2014 at kumandih RF,PS Manika,Latehar.

d.Arms manufacturing facility busted on 30th August,2014 in Baltharwa village,PS Mahuatand,district Bokaro.

e.Mini gun factory busted Tetahi,PS Kamdara,Gumla.



9.Bringing normalcy in riot affected lower Assam(Bodo –Muslim riots),Telangana,Darjeeling and rescue efforts during natural calamities-Floods in Srinagar(rescued 23000 people)and Hudhud in Vizag.

10.CRPF earned Kirti Chakra–1,PPMG–3,PMG–83,Prime Minister Medal Life Saving–1,Jeewan Rakshapadak–1 during 2014.

11.Ops achievements,in brief,during the year 2014

a.ANE(Anti National Elements)Killed-77

b.ANE apprehended–1546

c.ANE surrendered–940

d.Arms recovered–929

e.Ammunition recovered–19624

f.Explosives recovered–11657.64 Kgs.

g.IEDs recovered-455





“Desh ke Rakshak”-Daredevil bike-borne Mahilas of CRPF displayed their unique skills at India Gate



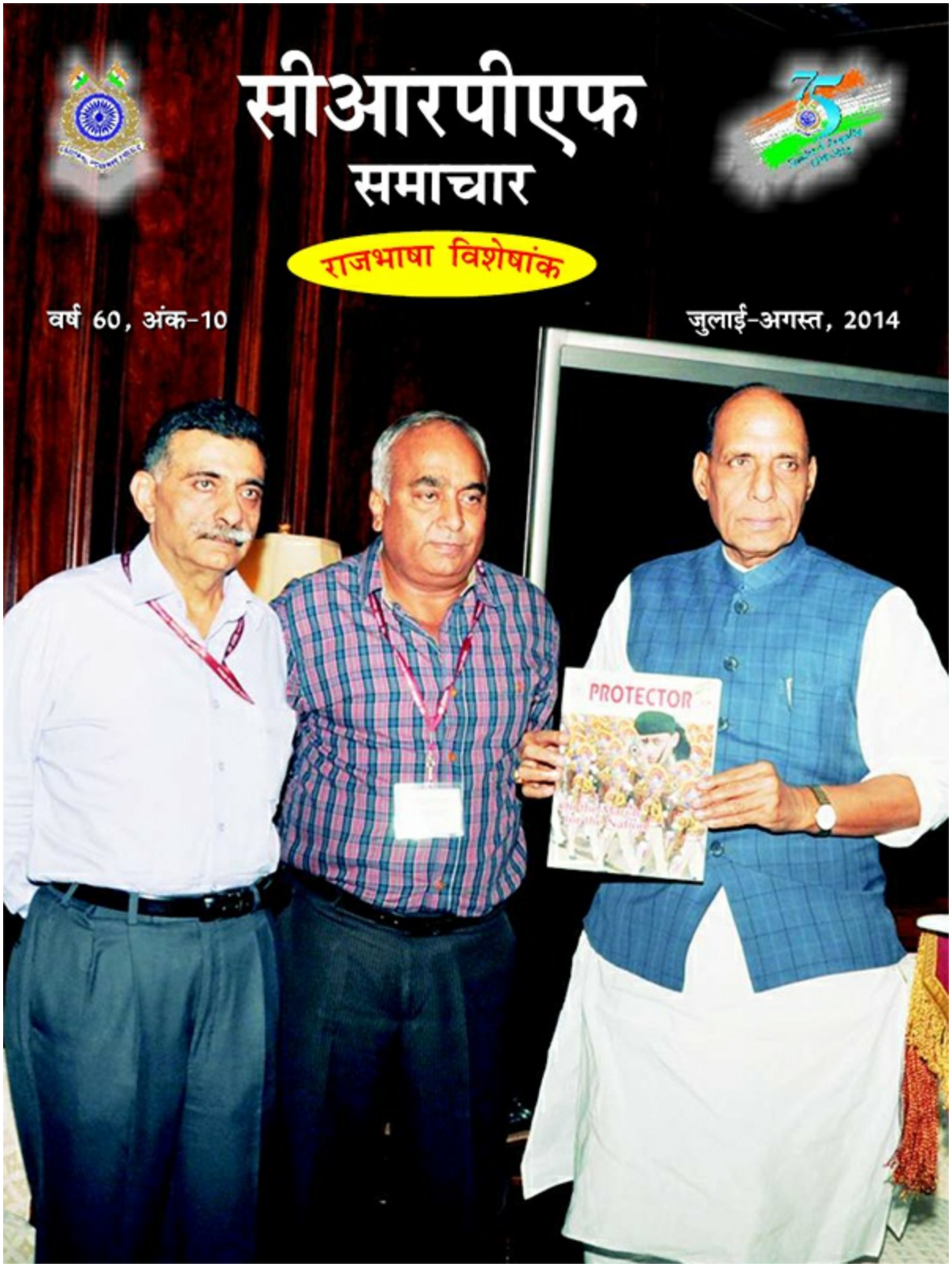

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

सीआरपीएफ समाचार

राजभाषा विशेषांक

वर्ष 60, अंक-10

जुलाई-अगस्त, 2014





स्वतंत्रता दिवस - *2014* के शौर्य पदक विजेताओं के लिए आयोजित समारोह में शहीद सिपाही सनी स्लाथिया की पत्नी श्रीमती नीतू स्लाथिया को स्मृतिचिन्ह भेंट करते श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय



के.रि.पु.बल हॉफ मैराथन के शुभारंभ के लिए आयोजित समारोह में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुक्केबाजी मेरी कॉम व प्रख्यात क्रिकेटर वीरेंद्र सहवाग को स्मृतिचिन्ह भेंट करते श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय

मुख्य संरक्षकः श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक

संपादकीय सलाहकार मण्डल

अध्यक्षः आर.के. पचनन्दा, अपर महानिदेशक (परिचालन एवं निर्माण)

सदस्यः पंकज कुमार सिंह, महानिरीक्षक (संभरण), डॉ. बी.एन. रमेश, निदेशक, सीआरपीएफ अकादमी, ज़ुल्फ़िकार हसन, महानिरीक्षक (परिचालन), संजय अग्रवाल, महानिरीक्षक (कार्मिक), अनुपम कुलश्रेष्ठ, उप महानिरीक्षक, (प्रशासन), ऐनी एब्राहम, उप महानिरीक्षक, (आसूचना), बिग्रेडियर अरूण बाली, उप महानिरीक्षक, (प्रशिक्षण)

सीआरपीएफ समाचार एक द्विमासिक पत्रिका है। इसमें प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले विचार लेखकों के व्यक्तिगत विचार हैं। विभाग की नीति से इसका कोई संबंध नहीं है।

-मुख्य संपादक

मुख्य संपादकः भुवन चन्द्र खंडूरी

संपादकीय सहायता व रूपरेखाः तमाल सान्याल

चित्रः जनसंपर्क फोटो सेल, महानिदेशालय और सीआरपीएफ यूनिट्स

संपादकीय कार्यालयः महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिज़र्व पुलिस, बल ब्लॉक-1, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय परिसर, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003, दूरभाषः 24360649

महानिदेशक सीआरपीएफ की ओर से मुद्रित और प्रकाशितः इण्डिया ऑफसैट प्रेस, ए-1, मायापुरी फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110064

कवर फोटो कैप्शनः

“सीआरपीएफ प्रोटेक्टर पत्रिका” का माननीय गृहमंत्री श्री राजनाथ सिंह ने श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय एवं श्री आर.के. पचनंदा, अपर महानिदेशक (परिचालन व निर्माण) की उपस्थिति में विमोचन किया।

इस अंक में

महानिदेशक का राजभाषा संदेश
बल ने जीते सर्वाधिक वीरता पदक
बल के शूरवीरों का सम्मान समारोह
सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा) की कलम से
केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल में हिंदी प्रशिक्षण
संसदीय राजभाषा समिति
केरिपुबल में राजभाषा हिंदी का कार्यान्वयन
जन जन की भाषा हिंदी
एकता में राजभाषा का महत्त्व
हिन्दी भारतीय संस्कृति की आत्मा है
कार्यालयी अनुवाद का सरलीकरण
सरकारी कामकाज में हिंदी
हिंदी भाषा और कंप्यूटर
देवनागरी हिंदी में विराम चिह्नों का प्रयोग
राजभाषा: महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी
राष्ट्रभाषा-राष्ट्र की पहचान
हिन्दी पत्रों में प्रायः प्रयोग की जाने वाली अशुद्धियों का निवारण
हिन्दी राष्ट्र का गौरव
कार्यालयाध्यक्ष एवं राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन
मिश्राइन

सौख

संसार की रीत

विभिन्न कार्यालयों के राजभाषा समाचार

75 वां स्थापना दिवस समारोह: कुछ झलकियाँ

महानिदेशालय समाचार

विदाई समारोह

महानिदेशक महोदय का ग्रुप केन्द्र रांची का दौरा

महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल



महानिदेशक का राजभाषा संदेश

विविधता में एकता की विशिष्टता वाले इस विशाल राष्ट्र को एक सूत्र में बांधे रखने में भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विभिन्न भाषाओं के साथ-साथ हिंदी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। यही कारण है कि यह सारे देश में संपर्क भाषा के रूप में कार्य कर रही है। भारतीय संविधान सभा ने 14 सितम्बर 1949 को देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली हिंदी भाषा को राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया था। इसलिए प्रति वर्ष 14 सितम्बर हिंदी दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। आज हिंदी आम बोलचाल की भाषा बन गई है और रेडियो, टेलीविजन, समाचार पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं, विज्ञापनों, चलचित्रों एवं व्यावसायिक जगत में अत्यन्त लोकप्रिय हो चुकी है।

इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में तथा राजभाषा के रूप में हिंदी के उपयोग के लिए बनाए गए अधिनियम, नियमों तथा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए आदेशों का अनुपालन करते हुए, हमें सरकारी कामकाज करने में हिंदी का प्रयोग बढ़ाना जारी रखना चाहिए। हमें कठिन शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करके आम बोल-चाल के शब्दों का ही प्रयोग करना चाहिए। मेरा विश्वास है कि सरकारी कामकाज में आसान हिंदी का प्रयोग किए जाने से हिंदी भाषा की स्थिति और अधिक सुदृढ़ होगी। यह हर्ष का विषय है कि इस दिशा में हमारे बल में लगातार प्रगति हो रही है, परन्तु हमें यह देखना है कि हिंदी के प्रयोग को और आगे कैसे बढ़ाया जाए।

विगत में, संसदीय राजभाषा समिति द्वारा हमारे कुछ कार्यालयों में हिंदी के प्रयोग की स्थिति का जायजा लेने के लिए निरीक्षण किया गया था। समिति ने उन सभी कार्यालयों में राजभाषा हिंदी के प्रयोग की स्थिति को सराहनीय पाया है। अतः भविष्य में भी हमारी यह कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि राजभाषा हिंदी के प्रयोग के बारे में गृह

मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी आदेशों एवं अनुदेशों का हम पूर्णतः पालन करें।

भारत सरकार ने भी हिंदी की सहजता, सरलता और स्वीकार्यता को देखते हुए इसे राजभाषा घोषित करने के साथ-साथ सरकारी कामकाज में हिंदी के व्यापक प्रचार एवं प्रसार तथा अनुपालन हेतु अनेक नियम बनाए हैं। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम में निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किए जाएं। सरकारी कामकाज में हिंदी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए हमे सार्थक प्रयास करने चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे सभी अधिकारी, विशेषकर कार्यालय प्रधान, हिंदी में कार्य करने की पहल करें और वे स्वयं अपना अधिक से अधिक कार्य हिंदी में निष्पादित करें। इससे अधीनस्थ एवं कर्मचारी स्वतः प्रेरित होकर अपना अधिक से अधिक कार्य हिंदी में करेंगे, जिससे प्रत्येक स्तर पर हिंदी का प्रयोग निरंतर बढ़ सकेगा।

हमें हिंदी को बढ़ावा देने और उसका प्रचार-प्रसार करने की एक महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है। आइए, हम सब मिलकर हिंदी के प्रयोग को इस तरह बढ़ावा देने का संकल्प करें जिससे कि यह भाषा जन-साधारण की भाषा बनकर हमारे राष्ट्र के विकास में सहायक हो सके।

शुभकामनाओं सहित।

स्थानः : नई दिल्ली

दिनांक: : सितम्बर 2014



(दिलीप त्रिवेदी)
महानिदेशक, केरिपुबल

बल ने जीते वीरता के सर्वाधिक पदक

राष्ट्र के 68वें स्वाधीनता दिवस की वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों को प्रदत्त किए गए कुल 178 शौर्य पदकों में से केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के बहादुर जवानों और अधिकारियों ने गणतंत्र दिवस 2014 के अवसर पर एक बार फिर इनका एक बड़ा हिस्सा प्राप्त किया है। इस बल को प्रदान किए गए 71 शौर्य पदको को एक ऐतिहासिक सफलता माना जा सकता है, क्योंकि ये एक ही अवसर पर देश के किसी भी पुलिस बल को प्रदत्त किए शौर्य पुरस्कारों में सबसे अधिक हैं। यह

सफलता उस समय मिली है जब यह बल इस वर्ष अपनी हीरक जयंती मना रहा है। जुलाई 1939 में इसकी इसकी स्थापना से अब तक इस बल के अधिकारियों एवं जवानों को वीरता हेतु 1319 पदकों से अलंकृत किया जा चुका है, जिनमें 01 जार्ज क्रास, 03 किंग्स पी.एम.जी., 01 अशोक चक्र, 01 कीर्ति चक्र, 01 वीर चक्र, 12 शौर्य चक्र, 1 पदमश्री, 49 पी.पी.एफ.एस.एम.जी., शौर्य के लिए राष्ट्रपति के 184 पुलिस पदक, शौर्य के लिए 958 पुलिस पदक, 5 आई.पी.एम.जी, 4 विशिष्ट सेवा पदक, 1 युद्ध सेवा पदक, 5 सेना पदक, जीवन रक्षा हेतु प्रधानमंत्री के 91 पदक एवं 2 जीवन रक्षा पदक सम्मिलित हैं।

विगत कई वर्षों से इस बल ने पूर्वोत्तर में विद्रोह, पंजाब में आतंकवाद एवं जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में अलगाववाद का मुकाबला करने में मुख्य भूमिका निभाई है। वर्तमान में इस बल की अधिकांश नफरी वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित राज्यों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद के खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है जहां बल के अस्सी हजार से अधिक अधिकारी एवं जवान तैनात हैं। वामपंथी उग्रवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ने की इस बल की सक्रियता एवं प्रतिबद्धता इसे शौर्य के लिए प्रदत्त किए गए पदकों की संख्या से भी परिलक्षित होती है। हमारी सैन्य टुकड़ियों को 71 में से 52 पदक वामपंथी उग्रवादियों से मुकाबला करने में शौर्य का अद्वितीय प्रदर्षन करने हेतु प्रदान किए गए हैं। पूर्वोत्तर में विद्रोह से संघर्ष करने हेतु बहादुर जवानों को 17 शौर्य पदक प्रदान किए गए हैं जिनमें से 15 पदक विशिष्ट 210 कोबरा बटालियन को पूर्वोत्तर में सक्रिय विद्रोहियों से मुकाबला करने हेतु प्रदान किए गए हैं, जोकि एक अकेली बटालियन के लिए एक गर्व की बात है। केवल वर्ष 2014 के दौरान ही इस बटालियन द्वारा 14 विद्रोहियों को मार गिराने और 56 को गिरफ्तार करने के अतिरिक्त उनसे 37 अत्याधुनिक हथियार, 1031 गोलियां, 19 ग्रेनेड, 6 बम, 2 आई.ई.डी. तथा 32 डेटोनेटर भी बरामद किए गए हैं। राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों के विरूद्ध सर्जिकल ऑपेरेशन चलाने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित ऐसी 10 विशिष्ट बटालियनों में से 210 कोबरा बटालियन एकमात्र कोबरा बटालियन है जो पूर्वोत्तर में तैनात है। वर्ष 2011 में इस क्षेत्र में इसकी तैनाती के पश्चात् इसने 670 उग्रवादियों का सामना किया जिनमें से 48 को मार गिराया और 622 को गिरफ्तार करके ग्रेटर नागालैंड लिबरेशन आर्मी को उसके मजबूत गढ़ में कड़ी चुनौती दी है।

9 अन्य कोबरा बटालियनें वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड एवं बिहार राज्यों में तैनात हैं। इन बटालियनों की सैन्य टुकड़ियों को उत्कृष्ट वीरता का प्रदर्शन करने हेतु 18 पदक प्रदान किये गए हैं।

कश्मीर घाटी में अभियानों के दौरान बहादुरी का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए 02 शौर्य पदकों से अलंकृत किया गया है।



छत्तीसगढ़ के धमतरी जिला में भीषण मुठभेड़ के दौरान शहीद सौनक कुमार दास, सहायक कमान्डेंट को असाधारण वीरतापूर्ण कृत्य हेतु शौर्य के लिए राष्ट्रपति के पुलिस पदक (मरणोपरांत) से सम्मानित किया गया है। उन्होंने 1 जून, 2013 को एक पुख्ता खुफ़िया सूचना के आधार पर अपने जवानों के साथ खलारी के घने जंगलों में काफी भीतर तक घुसकर माओवादियों के छिपने के ठिकानों पर छापा मारा । भीषण गोलीबारी में उन्होंने भारी तादात में मौजूद सशस्त्र माओवादियों के समूह का अकेले ही सामना किया और गम्भीर रूप से घायल और अशक्त होने के बावजूद उनमें से दो को मार गिराने में सफल रहे।

10 जून, 2012 को बिहार के चकरबन्धा जंगल क्षेत्र में सैनिक टुकड़ी की गश्त के दौरान माओवादियों द्वारा लगाए गए जबरदस्त एम्बुश के दौरान माओवादियों के विरूद्ध भीषण मुकाबले में शहीद सिपाही शशिन्द्र कुमार शर्मा ने शहादत प्राप्त की। गम्भीर रूप से घायल होने के बावजूद भी वह तब तक बहादुरी से लड़ा जब तक कि वीरगति को प्राप्त नहीं हो गया और उसने सुनिश्चित किया कि माओवादी अपने बुरे इरादों में सफल न हो सकें। उसके बहादुरीपूर्ण असाधारण कृत्य के लिए उसे शौर्य के लिए पुलिस पदक (मरणोपरांत) से अलंकृत किया गया है।



19 अप्रैल, 2013 को छत्तीसगढ़ के बीजापुर जिले में माओवादग्रस्त इलाके में ऑपरेशन चलाने हेतु जब सैन्य टुकड़ी निकली तो सशस्त्र माओवादियों द्वारा लगाए गए एम्बुश के दौरान अतुलनीय दृढ़ता, असाधारण साहस एवं उत्कृष्ट वीरता का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए शहीद सिपाही सन्नी सलाथिया को मरणोपरांत शौर्य के लिए पुलिस पदक से सम्मानित किया गया है। स्वर्गीय सिपाही सन्नी सलाथिया द्वारा दृढ़ निश्चय के साथ शुरू किए गए जबाबी हमले में दो खतरनाक माओवादी वहाँ से भागने के लिए मजबूर हो गए।



भारी संख्या में शौर्य पदकों के अतिरिक्त 5 कर्मियों को विशिष्ट सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रपति के पुलिस पदक और 58 कर्मियों को सराहनीय सेवाओं के लिए पुलिस पदकों से भी अलंकृत किया गया है।

यह बल देश के लोकतंत्र के बुनियादी ढाँचे को नुकसान पहुँचाने वाले और देश की एकता तथा अखंडता को नष्ट करने का इरादा रखने वाले राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्वों के विरूद्ध अपनी लड़ाई जारी रखने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

यह बल अपने शहीदों को नमन करता है और अपनी मातृभमि के लिए अपने

जीवन का सर्वोच्च बलिदान करने वालों के प्रति यह राष्ट्र हमेशा उनका ऋणी रहेगा।

(इसके इलावा अन्य शौर्य पदक विजेताओं की सूची अगले पृष्ठ पर है)

वीरता के लिए पुलिस पदक विजेता



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श्री रोहित कुमार, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री हरजिन्दर सिंह, उपनिरीक्षक



श्री विकाश कुमार सिंह, सिपाही



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श्री सदानंद यादव, हवलदार/ चालक



श्री इलंगबम यैमा सिंह, हवलदार



श्री बिष्णुपद जमातिया, हवलदार



श्री शैलेन्द्र नाथ बेरा, सिपाही



श्री देवेन्दर सिंह पाल, उपकमाण्डेंट



श्री महिपाल सिंह रावत, उप निरीक्षक



श्री अनिल कुमार यादव,उप निरीक्षक



श्री चंदन कुमार, सिपाही



श्री बिजू कुमार रामचियारी, सिपाही



श्री सुनिल पासवान, सिपाही



श्री महेन्द्र कुमार, द्वितीय कमान अधिकारी



श्री सिंकू शरण सिंह, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री मोहन सिंह बिष्ट, उप निरीक्षक



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श्री अमित कुमार, सिपाही



श्री अजीत कुमार सिंह, सिपाही



श्री नवनीश कुमार, सिपाही



श्री गुरूचरण कलींदिया, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री धर्मेन्द्र राय, सिपाही

वीरता के लिए पुलिस पदक विजेता



शहीद जयषंकर कुमार उपाध्याय *(मरणोपरान्त)*, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री चित्रसेन गोंड, सिपाही



श्री आशुतोष तिवारी, हवलदार



श्री आर.के. बहली, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री मोहम्मद रशीद खान, सिपाही



श्री कोमल सिंह, पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक



श्री मोहम्मद अशरफ, सिपाही



श्री वी. राधाकृष्णन, सिपाही



श्री बिजू जी.एस., सिपाही



श्री रमेश कुमार, निरीक्षक



श्री मनोज यादव, सिपाही



श्री राकेश राव, कमाण्डेंट



श्री जीतेंदर कुमार सिंह, हवलदार



श्री रवि कुमार डूडी, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री एच. किपगेन, सिपाही



श्री नचुमबेमो यंथन, निरीक्षक



श्री दिनामणि वैश्य, उप निरीक्षक



श्री पंकज रहंग, सिपाही



श्री एस. इलंगो *(*द्वितीय बार पी.एम.जी.*)*, पुलिस उपमहानिरीक्षक



श्री जी. मधु, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री मलिक शाहिद अहमद, हवलदार/आर.ओ.



श्री दवाल साब, सिपाही



श्री जी. मधु (प्रथम बार पी.एमजी.), सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री रणजीत सिंह, सिपाही



श्री साजिथ ओ.वी., सिपाही

वीरता के लिए पुलिस पदक विजेता



श्री दिलीप कुमार मिश्रा, हवलदार



श्री टीकम, सिपाही



श्री अनिल कुमार, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह, सिपाही



श्री मंजीत सिंह, सिपाही



श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री अनिल कुमार, सिपाही



श्री बिपिन सिंह, सिपाही



जी. हरी प्रसाद, सिपाही



श्री पूरन मल जाट, सिपाही



श्री राजू कुमार, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री विनोद सिंह, सिपाही



श्री कौशल सदन गिरी, सहायक कमाण्डेंट



श्री लाल सिंह, सिपाही



श्री मनीष कुमार तिवारी, सिपाही



श्री दिनेश सिंह रावत, सिपाही



श्री मूल चन्द वर्मा, निरीक्षक



श्री सुमित कुमार, सिपाही

विशिष्ट सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रपति का पुलिस पदक



श्री अजीत कुलश्रेष्ठ, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक



श्री सतेन्द्र पाल सिंह, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक



श्री सूरज भान काजल, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक



श्री जे. राजेन्द्रन, कमाण्डेंट



श्री जंगशेर सिंह, निरीक्षक

सराहनीय सेवा के लिए पुलिस पदक विजेताओं की सूची

क्र. सं.	नाम	पद
01.	श्री अमर सिंह नेगी	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
02.	श्री रती रंजन दत्ता	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
03.	श्री अशोक प्रसाद	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
04.	श्री दिनेश उनियाल	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
05.	श्रीमति नीतू डी भट्टाचार्य	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
06.	श्री राजीव राय	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
07.	श्री प्रशांत रामचन्द्र जम्भोलकर	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
08.	श्री दिनेश प्रताप उपाध्याय	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
09.	श्री कृष्णकान्त सिन्हा	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक

क्र. सं.	नाम	पद
10.	श्री शैलेन्द्र	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
11.	श्री अनिल ढ़ौंडियाल	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक
12.	डा. श्री त्रलोकी नाथ मिश्रा	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक (चिकित्सा)
13.	डा. श्रीकान्त कुमार श्रीवास्तव	पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक (चिकित्सा)
14.	श्री कुंवर गोविन्द सिंह राठौर	कमाण्डेन्ट
15.	श्री राजगोपाल सिंह	द्वि. कमा. अधिकारी
16.	श्री ए जय चन्द्रन	द्वि. कमा. अधिकारी
17.	श्री अच्युत नन्द बस्तीया	द्वि. कमा. अधिकारी

क्र. सं.	नाम	पद
18.	श्री बी लीला कृष्णा पिल्लई	द्वि. कमा. अधिकारी
19.	श्री सेल्वन के	उप कमाण्डेन्ट
20.	श्री राम दास यादव	उप कमाण्डेन्ट
21.	श्री राम सिंह खम्पा	उप कमाण्डेन्ट
22.	श्री दिवाकर सिंह	सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट
23.	श्री राम सिंगार राम	सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट
24.	श्री परसु राम कुण्डा	सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट
25.	श्री धरमपाल सिंह	निरीक्षक
26.	श्री रामुलु जानकी सीलम	निरीक्षक
27.	श्री महेन्द्र सिंह	निरीक्षक
28.	श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत	सूबेदार मेजर
29.	श्री परमहंस राय	निरीक्षक
30.	श्री नेत्रपाल सिंह	उप निरीक्षक
31.	श्री जयलाल सिंह	उप निरीक्षक
32.	श्री बसवंतप्पा कदप्पा पाटिल	निरीक्षक
33.	मोहम्मद गालिब खान	उप निरीक्षक
34.	श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह रावत	निरीक्षक
35.	श्री अर्जुन सुन्दरे	उप निरीक्षक
36.	श्रीमति भवानी चक्रवर्ती	उप निरीक्षक
37.	श्री पी वैनुगोपालन	उप निरीक्षक
38.	श्री गोपाल रंजन मिश्रा	सहायक उप निरीक्षक
39.	श्री सेल्वाराज के	सहायक उप निरीक्षक
40.	श्री पचन गोपाल कृष्णा पिल्लई	सहायक उप निरीक्षक

क्र. सं.	नाम	पद
41.	श्री पूरन सिंह	हवलदार
42.	श्री परेश चन्दर डे	हवलदार
43.	श्री लक्षेस्वर बर्मन	हवलदार
44.	श्री मोहम्मद कमाल मल्ला	सिपाही
45.	श्रीमति सिबानी लाल	सिपाही
46.	श्री स्विंदर सिंह	निरीक्षक / आर्मोरर
47.	श्री योगन्द्र सिंह	निरीक्षक / तकनिकी
48.	श्री प्रेम सिंह	निरीक्षक / डीएम
49.	श्री राम कुमार शर्मा	हवलदार / कारपेन्टर
50.	श्री टी राजेश्वर रेड्डी	हवलदार / आर्मोरर
51.	श्री बीपत हसन	सिपाही / धोबी
52.	श्री रामेश्वर लाल	सिपाही / सफाई कर्मचारी
53.	श्री गजेन्द्र पटरा	सिपाही / कुक
54.	श्रीमति लीला देवी	सिस्टर आई / सी
55.	श्री ओमप्रकाश	संयुक्त सहायक निदेशक
56.	श्री राकेश कुमार शर्मा	सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट / मंत्रालय
57.	श्री मोहिंदर सिंह	सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट / स्टेनो
58.	श्री रोहतास कुमार	सहायक उप निरीक्षक

बल के शूरवीरों का सम्मान समारोह

स्वतंत्रता दिवस, 2014 के अवसर पर घोषित वीरता के लिए 178 पदकों में से बल के 70 सूरमाओं ने 71 पदक जीते। इनमें से 4 ने दुशमनों से लोहा लेतें हुए अपने प्राणों की आहूति दे दी । यह संख्या अब तक एक अवसर पर जीते गए पदकों में सबसे ज़्यादा है । 29 अगस्त, 2014 को महानिदेशालय परिसर में इनके सम्मान में एक समारोह का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें महानिदेशक महोदय ने इन कार्मिकों का सम्मान किया। इस समारोह में बल के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी मौजूद थे । 1939 में गठित इस बल के कार्मिकों ने अब तक 1390 वीरता पदक जीते हैं ।





शहीद सिपाही सनी सलाथिया की पत्नी श्रीमती नीतू सलाथिया इस अवसर पर मौजूद थीं जिन्हें एक फ़लक प्रदान किया गया जिसमें उनके पति की बहादूरी की

दास्तान लिखी हुई है। इसके अलावा उन्हें एक प्रशंसा पत्र भी प्रदान किया गया।





इस अवसर पर जवानों का हौसला बढ़ाते हुए श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय ने घोषणा की कि जो भी गैर-राजपत्रित कार्मिक वीरता पदक जीतेगा, उसे अपनी पसन्द की जगह पोस्टिंग दी जाएगी।

सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा) की कलम से

- महिपाल सिंह रावत
सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा)

"कोई देश सच्चे अर्थो में तब तक स्वतन्त्र नहीं है जब तक वह अपनी भाषा में नहीं बोलता" राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी का यह सुविचार, किसी राष्ट्र के लिए राष्ट्रभाषा या राजभाषा की अनिवार्यता को प्रतिपादित करता है। हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने संविधान तैयार करते समय यह महसूस किया कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद हिंदी को राजभाषा बनाया जाए जो कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान देशवासियों के एकजुटता की सूत्र रही और पूरे देश की सम्पर्क भाषा बन चुकी थी तथा अधिकांश जन-समुदाय द्वारा प्रयोग में लायी जा रही थी। अतः काफी सोच-विचार के बाद 14 सितंबर 1949 को देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी हिंदी को सर्वसम्मति से राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया और संविधान में अनुच्छेद 343 से 351 में राजभाषा संबंधी प्रावधानों की व्यवस्था की गई।

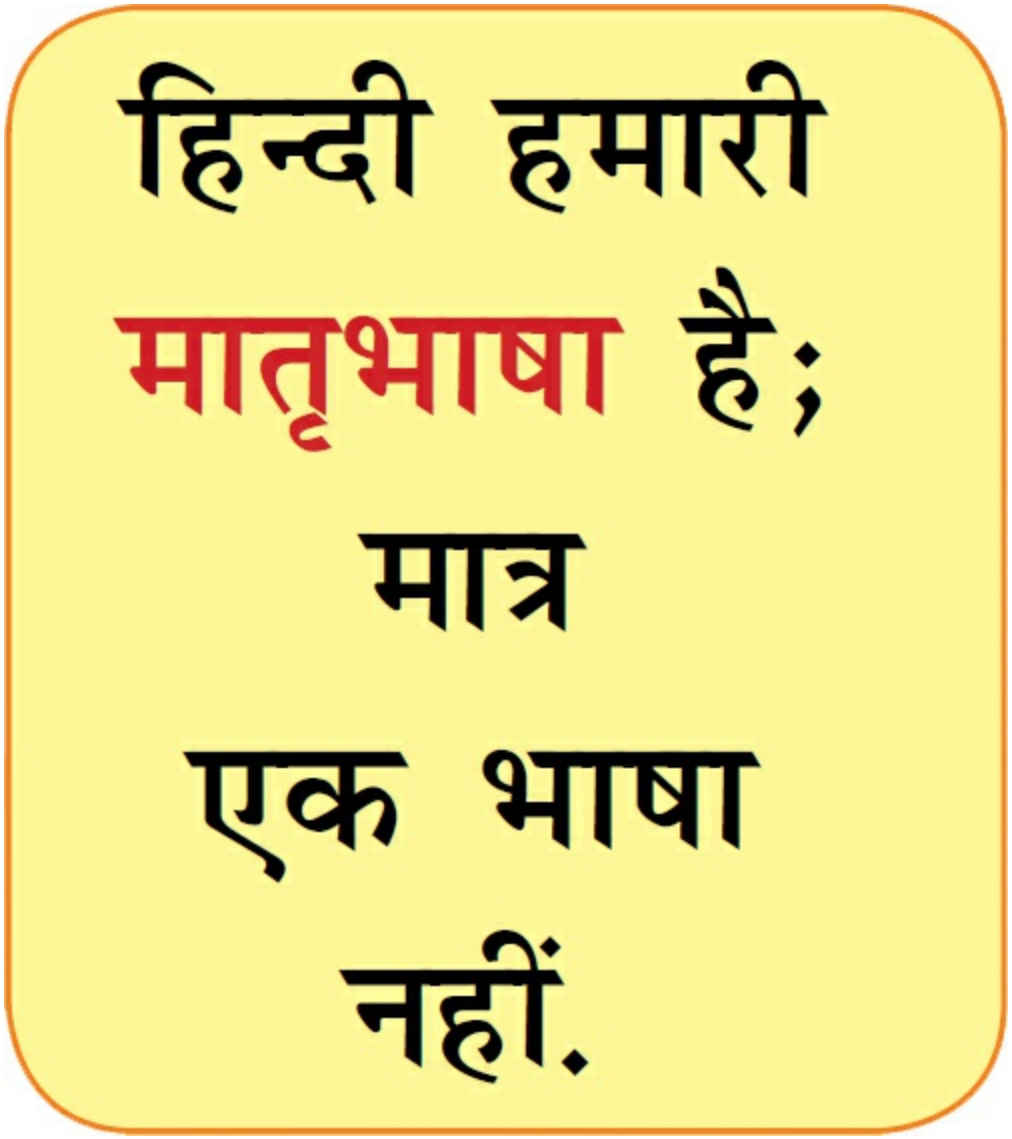
पिछले 6 दशकों से राजभाषा हिंदी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग को गति देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर अनेक आदेश/अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं। हिंदी संबंधी प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है। संसद द्वारा राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 और

राजभाषा नियम 1976 बनाए गए। राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 4 के अंतगत संसदीय राजभाषा समिति का 1976 में गठन किया गया है। इस समिति में लोक सभा से 30 सदस्य और राज्य सभा से 10 सदस्य होते हैं। संसदीय राजभाषा समिति द्वारा राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन हेतु समय-समय पर विभिन्न केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों, बैंकों, उपक्रमों, स्वायत निकायों और निजी क्षेत्र के संस्थानों का निरीक्षण किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार के प्रत्येक कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान को इन अधिनियम और नियमों के प्रावधानों का समुचित अनुपालन कराने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है। यह समिति हिंदी के प्रयोग में हुई प्रगति का पुनर्विलोकन करके उस पर अपनी सिफारिशें करते हुए राष्ट्रपति को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करती है। अब तक यह समिति 8 खण्डों में अपनी रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति को सौंप चुकी है जिन पर अनेक आदेश भी जारी हो चुके हैं।



प्रारम्भ में हिंदी शब्दावलियों, साधनों और संदर्भ साहित्य के अभाव में हिंदी की प्रगति बहुत मंथर रही। लेकिन अब अभियान्त्रिकी, आयुर्विविज्ञान, दर्शनशास्त्र, मनोविज्ञान, जीव विज्ञान, भौतिकी, कृषि, विधि सहित विभिन्न विषयों और ज्ञान-विज्ञान की पारिभाषिक शब्दावलियां और साहित्य हिंदी में प्रचुर मात्रा में तैयार कर चुका है। अनुच्छेद 351 के अनुसरण में इन शब्दावलियों का निर्माण संस्कृतमूलक या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लोकप्रिय शब्दों से किया गया है या ऐसे शब्द लिए गए हैं जो कि सरल और सुगम हैं जैसे acknowledgement के लिए मराठी से 'पावती' शब्द लिया गया है और fiction, dependent और gentleman के लिए बंगला से क्रमशः उपन्यास, निर्भर तथा संभ्रांत शब्द लिए गए हैं। इसी प्रकार Rule, Regulation और

Act के लिए क्रमशः नियम, विनियम और आधिनियम शब्दों का चयन किया गया है। इनके मूल में 'नियम' शब्द है जो यम धातु से बना है जिसका अर्थ 'बाँधना' या 'नियमित' करना है। अतः ऐसे शब्दों को अपनाने में हमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।



सरकारी कामकाज हिंदी में करने के लिए सामान्यतः प्रयोग में आने वाली विभिन्न विषयों की अंग्रेजी-हिंदी शब्दावली 'राजभाषा निर्देशिका' के रूप में मेरे द्वारा तैयार करके डी.एम.एस. में डालने हेतु आई.टी. विंग को भेजी जा चुकी है। महानिदेशालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए स्थाई आदेशों और परिपत्र आदेशों का हिंदी रूपांतरण भी यथासमय किया जा चुका है। राजभाषा संबधी विभिन्न आदेशों और अनुदेशों की जानकारी राजभाषा विभाग की वेबसाइट www.rajbhasha.gov.in और www.rajbhashasamiti.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है जिसे आवश्यकतानुसार डाउनलोड किया जा सकता है।

हिंदी दिवस के अवसर पर सरकारी कामकाज में अधिक से अधिक हिंदी को अपनाने के प्रति मैं अपना आह्वान आधुनिक हिंदी के निर्माता भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र की निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों से कर रहा हूँ जो कि हमें अपनी भाषा हिंदी को अपनाने हेतु अभूतपूर्व प्रेरणा प्रदान करती है:-

“निज भाषा उन्नति अहें, सब उन्नति को मूल।
बिनु निज भाषा ज्ञान के, मिटत न तन को सूल। ”

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल में हिंदी प्रशिक्षण

- **ओम प्रकाष शर्मा**
निरीक्षक *(*हि.अनु.*)*

भारत संघ की राजभाषा से संबंधित सांविधानिक उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करने में के.रि.पु.बल अन्य केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की तुलना में अग्रणी रहा है और इस क्षेत्र में कई उपलब्धियां भी अर्जित की हैं। बल के कर्मचारियों को हिंदी प्रशिक्षण दिलाने के लिए यह बल लगातार प्रयत्नशील रहता है। चूंकि राष्ट्रपति के सन् 1960 के आदेश के अनुसार हिंदी नहीं जानने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए हिंदी का प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य है, अतः देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित केन्द्रीय हिंदी प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और उप संस्थानों में कर्मचारियों को उनकी पात्रता के अनुसार नामित करके हिंदी भाषा, हिंदी टंकण और आशुलिपि का प्रशिक्षण दिलाया जाता है ताकि कार्यालयीन कार्य में राजभाषा के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय, राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम में निर्धारित हिंदी प्रशिक्षण संबंधी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु केरिपुबल में महानिदेशालय के स्तर पर हिंदी अनुभाग द्वारा केन्द्रीयकृत स्तर पर हिंदी प्रशिक्षण की मॉनीटरिंग की जाती है और बल में जो कर्मचारी हिंदी भाषा, हिंदी टंकण और हिंदी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण के लिए शेष है उन्हें एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उनके तैनाती स्थान के समीप स्थित केन्द्रीय हिंदी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान या उप संस्थान में पूर्णकालिक गहन प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जाता है ताकि कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके इस बल में हिंदी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने में अपना योगदान दे सकें।

बल के नवनियुक्त कर्मचारियों को भी चरणबद्ध तरीके से उनकी पात्रता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हिंदी प्रशिक्षण के लिए नामित किया जाता है ताकि ये कर्मचारी अपेक्षित प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण करके राजभाषा की प्रगति में अपना सार्थक योगदान दे सकें। वर्ष

2013-14 के दौरान निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार बल के कर्मचारियों को हिंदी भाषा, हिंदी टंकण और आशुलिपि आदि का प्रशिक्षण दिलाया गया है:-

हिंदी भाषा	-	25
हिंदी टंकण	-	252
हिंदी आशुलिपि	-	02
कम्प्यूटर पर हिंदी प्रशिक्षण	-	06
त्रैमासिक अनुवाद प्रशिक्षण	-	03
अनुवाद पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण	-	06

उपर्युक्त प्रशिक्षण सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण करने पर संबंधित कार्मिकों को भारत सरकार के अनुदेशों के अनुसार विशेष वेतन वृद्धियां और नकद पुरस्कार भी प्रदान किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त समय-समय पर हिंदी कार्यशालाओं का भी आयोजन किया गया है।



संसदीय राजभाषा समिति

- **श्री महिपाल सिंह रावत**
सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा)

संसदीय राजभाषा समिति का गठन 1976 में राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 4 के अंर्तगत किया गया है। इस समिति में लोक सभा से 30 सदस्य और राज्य सभा से 10 सदस्य होते हैं। जो क्रमशः लोक सभा के सदस्यों तथा राज्य सभा के सदस्यों द्वारा

आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व पद्धति के अनुसार एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा निर्वाचित होते हैं। इस समिति का कर्तव्य होगा कि वह संघ के राजकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए हिंदी के प्रयोग में की गई प्रगति का पुनर्विलोकन करें और उस पर अपनी सिफारिशें करते हुए राष्ट्रपति को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे जिसकी प्रति राज्य सरकारों को उनकी टिप्पणी के लिए भी भेजी जाती है।

राजभाषा नीति के विभिन्न पहलुओं की विस्तार से समीक्षा की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन खण्डों में प्रस्तुत करने का निश्चय किया था। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्टों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय में अनुवाद व्यवस्था, हिंदी में पारिभाषिक शब्दावली का निर्माण तथा उपयोग, अनुवाद कार्य के लिए सक्षम उपयुक्त अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति और उनका प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम, कार्यालयी कामकाज में यांत्रिक आवश्यकता और उपयोगिता तथा उनमें देवनागरी लिपि में कार्य करने की व्यवस्था, प्रशिक्षण, आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन में हिन्दी पाठ्यों का प्रसारण, भर्ती के लिए हिंदी में साक्षात्कार का विकल्प, कृषि, इंजीनियरिंग तथा आर्युविज्ञान की भर्ती व प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में हिंदी माध्यम का विकल्प, देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित सरकारी कार्यालयों और उपकरणों में राजभाषा प्रयोग की स्थिति के संबंध में उप समितियों द्वारा किए जाने वाले निरीक्षण, विभिन्न न्यायालयों और न्यायाधीकरणों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली भाषा, केन्द्रों और राज्यों के मध्य प्रयुक्त होने वाली पत्राचार की भाषा आदि विषय सम्मिलित हैं।

संसदीय राजभाषा समिति एक सर्वोच्च संवैधानिक समिति है जिसका अध्यक्ष गृह मंत्री होते हैं, जो प्रतिवर्ष केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों, कार्यालयों और सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों आदि में राजभाषा हिंदी की प्रगति का निरीक्षण करती है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए तीन उप समितियां गठित की गई हैं। इन्हें अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों का निरीक्षण करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है। ये समय-समय पर निरीक्षण करती हैं। संसदीय राजभाषा की पहली उप समिति गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करती हैं। प्रत्येक उप समिति में 10 सांसद होते हैं जिसमें वरिष्ठतम सांसद उपाध्यक्ष या संयोजक के रूप में कार्य करता है। निरीक्षण करने संबंधी सूचना संबंधित कार्यालयों को फैक्स या स्पीड पोस्ट द्वारा निरीक्षण की तिथि से लगभग 15-20 दिन पूर्व सूचित कर दी जाती है। इस निरीक्षण में समिति के सदस्यों के अतिरिक्त समिति कार्यालय के पदाधिकारी, संबंधित मंत्रालय के अधिकारी और मुख्यालय के नामित अधिकारी भाग लेते हैं। इस निरीक्षण की कार्रवाई काफी विस्तृत होती है। जिसकी तैयारी में भी अधिक समय लगता है। निरीक्षण की सूचना मिलने पर एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को संपर्क अधिकारी नियुक्ति किया जाता है, जिसका पूरा नाम, पदनाम, घर का पता, कार्यालय तथा घर का दूरभाष संख्या, मोबाइल संख्या, फैक्स संख्या की जानकारी शीघ्र समिति सचिवालय को यथाशीघ्र भेजी जाती है। जिनसे समिति सचिवालय के अधिकारी निरीक्षण के संबंध में किसी भी प्रकार की जानकारी किसी भी समय प्राप्त कर सकें। इसी प्रकार मंत्रालय और मुख्यालय के प्रतिनिधियों तथा निरीक्षण होने वाले कार्यालय के उक्त निरीक्षण में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों के

नाम सामेात सचेवालय को भेजा जाता है। निरेाक्षण में शामेल होने वाले अधेकारेयों एवं कार्मिकों की नेम प्लेटें भी तैयार की जाती हैं। यदि एक केन्द्र में एक से अधिक कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण होना है तो उन कार्यालयों के अधिकारी परस्पर बैठक करके निरीक्षण स्थल, समिति के सदस्यों एवं पदाधिकारियों के परिवहन, आवास, भोजन, दूरभाष, स्वागत, बेनर आदि के संबंध में निर्णय लेते हैं। समिति के सदस्यों की मर्यादा के अनुकूल सभी व्यवस्थाऐं की जाती हैं। समिति के सदस्यों एवं अधिकारियों के लिए ठहरने की व्यवस्था करते समय इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि समिति के सदस्यों एवं अधिकारियों के आवास की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की जाए कि भोजन की व्यवस्था भी उसी परिसर में एवं वरीयतन उसी मंजिल पर उपलब्ध हो।

इस निरीक्षण हेतु समिति सचिवालय द्वारा एक निरीक्षण प्रश्नावली तैयार की गई है, जिसे राजभाषा विभाग की वेबसाइट www.rajbhasha.gov.in और www.rajbhashasamiti.gov.in से डाउनलोड किया जा सकता है। इसमें निरीक्षित किए जाने वाले कार्यालयों के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की नफरी, प्रशिक्षण, हिंदी में कार्य का प्रतिशत, हिंदी पत्राचार की स्थिति, राजभाषा नियम एवं अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन, जांच बिन्दु, कम्प्यूटरों की उपलब्धता एवं उनमें हिंदी में कार्य करने की सुविधा, रजिस्टरों एवं सेवा पुस्तिकाओं में प्रविष्टियां, शब्दकोशों एवं शब्दावलियों की उपलब्धता, बैठकों के कार्यवृत्त एवं निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट हिंदी में तैयार करने की स्थिति, विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं पर अमल करने, वार्षिक कार्यक्रम की उपलब्धता एवं विचार-विमर्श, राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की तिमाही बैठकों के आयोजन, कार्यालय/मुख्यालय द्वारा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण, हिंदी में दिवस-पखवाड़े का आयोजन, हिंदी पुस्तकों की खरीद पर पुस्तकालय अनुदान का 50 प्रतिशत व्यय करने की स्थिति आदि की जानकारी दर्शायी जाती है एवं इसके अतिरिक्त संबंधित मंत्रालय व मुख्यालय की भी प्रश्नावली संलग्न की जाती है। निरीक्षण स्थल पर रजिस्टरों, फाइलों, मोहरों, मैनुअलों, हिंदी पुस्तकों, शब्दकोशों और शब्दावलियों आदि की प्रदर्शनी भी लगाई जाती है।

इस निरीक्षण की कार्यवाही गुप्त होती है, जिसे समिति का रिपोर्टर स्वयं दर्ज करता है। निरीक्षण की अध्यक्षता वरिष्ठतम सांसद द्वारा की जाती है। प्रारम्भ में वे अपने सदस्यों का परिचय कराते हुए संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के संबंध में जानकारी देते हैं। तत्पश्चात अनुमति प्रदान करने पर संबंधित कार्यालय प्रमुख द्वारा मंत्रालय, मुख्यालय और कार्यालय के अधिकारियों से समिति को परिचय कराया जाता है और अपने कार्यालय के इतिहास की संक्षिप्त एवं अन्य विशिष्ट जानकारी दी जाती है। इसके पश्चात निरीक्षण की कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ होती है जिसमें समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा बारी-बारी से निरीक्षण प्रश्नावली में भरी गई जानकारी के संबंध में संबंधित कार्यालय प्रमुख से प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार मंत्रालय और मुख्यालय के प्रतिनिधियों से भी उक्त प्रश्नावली में संलग्न उनकी प्रश्नावली के संबंध में पूछताछ की जाती है। कार्यालय प्रमुख और मंत्रालय और मुख्यालय के प्रतिनिधि इस निरीक्षण का समापन अध्यक्ष की अनुमति और निरीक्षित किए गए कार्यालय प्रमुख के धन्यवाद भाषण के साथ होता है।

इस निरीक्षण पर होने वाला व्यय उस केन्द्र में निरीक्षित होने वाले कार्यालयों द्वारा बराबर वहन किया जाता है। समिति सचिवालय से निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर एक निश्चित समयावधि के अंदर उसकी अनुपालना भेज दी जाती है।

केरिपुबल में राजभाषा हिंदी का कार्यान्वयन

- निरीक्षक (हिं.अनु.) टी.एस. ढाका
ग्रुप केन्द्र, गुड़गांव

मैं इस महान बल में वर्ष 1985 से स.उ.नि. (मंत्रा.) पद पर भर्ती हुआ था। भर्ती के समय में ही मेरी शैक्षिक योग्यता स्नातकोत्तर थी। यद्यपि उस समय इस पद पर 12वीं पास व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया जाता था। मैंने स्नातक स्तर पर अंग्रेजी साहित्य पढ़ा था तथा उस समय में कार्यालयी कार्य अधिकतर अंग्रेजी में ही होता था। मैं 85वीं वाहिनी में तैनात था मुझे याद है मेरी बटालियन में उस समय केवल एक या दो व्यक्ति ही हिन्दी लिखा करते थे। अधिकतर कामकाज अंग्रेजी में ही होता था।

चूँकि मैं अंग्रेजी में स्नातक था तो अपने आपको बड़ा अंग्रेजी दां मानता था। मैंने प्रारम्भ में जब दफ्तर का कामकाज सीखा तो अंग्रेजी में ही लिखता था। परन्तु चाहे हैड साहब हो या अन्य बड़े साहब सभी मेरी अंग्रेजी को दो कौड़ी का मानते हुए उसमें संशोधन करते रहते थे और मैं बी.ए. एम.ए. पास स्वयं को अनपढ़ पाता था। वा री अंग्रेजी माता आपको कोटि-कोटि प्रणाम। अब हैड साहब को चुनौती और वो भी हमारे बल में नौकरी नहीं करनी है क्या।



अब क्या करें, नौकरी तो करनी है बच्चे पालने हैं। किसी तरह से मेहनत करके छोटा थानेदार नियुक्त हुआ था तथा 925 रुपये प्रतिमाह मिलने लगे थे। इसी दौरान हमे मसीहा के रूप में एक स.उ.नि. (मंत्रा.) नरसाराम के दर्शन हुए। वे अपना 100 प्रतिशत काम हिंदी में ही करते थे। चूंकि उन्हें अंग्रेजी न के बराबर आती थी। उन्होंने मुझे कहा अरे कहां अंग्रेजी में अटके हो, मातृभाषा में लिखो तथा सुखी रहो। अंग्रेजी में हर कोई काटपीट करेगा, परन्तु हिंदी, हिन्दी में पत्र कोई पढ़ता है क्या, सीधे कमान्डेंट साहब से दस्तखत होता है मसौदा भी नही, सीधे फेयर करो। मुझे बड़ा सूकून हुआ। मैने पाया उस समय और परिस्थिति में नरसाराम सही था। मुझे हिंदी टंकण भी नहीं आता था। टाईपिंग आती थी अंग्रेजी की। मैने स्वयं के अभ्यास से हिंदी टंकण सीखा तथा अंग्रेजी को अलविदा कहा।

अब मुझे भाषा के मामले मे किसी से कुछ नहीं पूछना था। मैं बेबाक हिंदी लिखता और मेरी नाव चल पड़ी। वह बात अलग थी कि कभी कभी बेतार आदि अंग्रेजी में लिखते, पर अब हिंदी में सब कुछ होता था। मुझे 85वीं बटालियन का पहला बलादेश केवल हिन्दी में जारी करने के उस समय 20 रूपये का नकद पुरस्कार दिया गया था। परन्तु होनी को कुछ और ही मंजूर था। अगली तैनाती सीधे महानिदेशालय, नई दिल्ली में। लोगों ने कहा बेटा अब देख, अब पता चलेगा अब लिखना हिंदी में। दिल्ली आने पर अर्थात् महानिदेशालय आने के बाद पता चला कि अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को केवल हिंदी में कामकाज करने के निर्देश और सलाह देने वाला यह महानिदेशालय उस समय स्वयं नाममात्र हिंदी लिखता तथा अधिकतर काम अंग्रेजी में ही करता था।

मैं स्वयं का पूरा विवरण न लिखते हुए यहां यह कहना चाहता हुँ कि इस बल ने अगर अन्य क्षेत्रों में प्रगति की है तो निःसंदेह हिंदी कार्यान्वयन के क्षेत्र में भी भारी

तरक्की की है। इसका श्रेय कुछ मुट्ठी भर अधिकारियों तथा हिंदी अनुवादकों को जाता है। मेरे सेवाकाल के दौरान श्री महेन्द्रा प्रसाद, श्री दीप कुमार सिरोही, श्री ई. निर्मलाराज, श्री एच.आर. सिंह, श्री एम.सी.पवार, पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक आदि ऐसे अधिकारी मिले जिन्होंने हिंदी में 100 प्रतिशत कार्य कराकर बल का नाम रोशन किया। ऐसा नहीं कि अन्य अधिकारी नहीं होंगे। अवश्य होंगे तथा अभी भी हैं। परन्तु हमारे बल में केवल मुठ्ठी भर हिन्दी अनुवादकों ने जिस प्रकार राजभाषा का प्रचार प्रसार एवं कार्यान्वयन किया है वह निःसंदेह सराहनीय है। हमारा बल एक नहीं कई बार गृह मंत्रालय से शील्डें प्राप्त कर चुका है। परमात्मा करें हमारी अपनी राजभाषा हिंदी लगातार बढ़ती रहे। यही मेरी कामना है।

संसदीय राजभाषा समिति द्वारा वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान किए गए बल के कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण

1. ग्रुप केन्द्र बनतलाब, जम्मू
2. ग्रुप केन्द्र, अजमेर (मौखिक साक्ष्य)
3. 6 बटालियन, कटरा, जम्मू
4. द्रुत कार्य बल सेक्टर मुख्यालय
5. ग्रुप केन्द्र, इलाहाबाद
6. कोबरा सेक्टर मुख्यालय, दिल्ली
7. ग्रुप केन्द्र, सोनीपत (मौखिक साक्ष्य)
8. ग्रुप केन्द्र भुवनेश्वर, ओडिसा

महानिदेशालय द्वारा वर्ष 2013 और 2014 के दौरान किए गए बल के कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण

महानिदेशालय मुख्यालय द्वारा राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति का जायजा लेने के लिए वर्ष 2013 के दौरान बल के 88 अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और वर्ष 2014 के दौरान अब तक 55 कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया गया है।

जन जन की भाषा हिंदी

निरीक्षक (हिंदी अनुवादक) आर.के. पाण्डेय
पूर्वी सेक्टर मुख्यालय, कोलकता

हिंदी देश की जन-जन की भाषा है और देश के कोने-कोने में बोली जाने वाली एकमात्र भाषा है। यहा तक की हिंदीत्तर भाषी भी टूटी-फूटी बोल और समझ सकते हैं। हिंदी हिन्दुस्तान के एक विशाल भू-भाग की भाषा है। यह देश की राष्ट्रभाषा होने के साथ-साथ यह अनेक राज्यों की राजभाषा भी है। आज हिंदी समस्त भारत की सम्पर्क भाषा बन गई है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी हिंदी का विकास हो रहा है इसीलिए हिंदी भाषा आज राष्ट्रीय भाषा ही नही है अपितु अंतराष्ट्रीय स्वरूप भी स्थापित कर चुकी है और जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से विश्व में हिंदी बोलने वालों का दूसरा स्थान है।

हिंदी एक अत्यन्त सरल, व्यवहारिक एवं जीवंत भाषा है। इस भाषा में जो बोला जाता है, वही लिखा जाता है, तभी तो हिंदी वैज्ञानिक भाषा है। हिंदी को विश्व स्तर पर प्रचार-प्रसार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने गुजरात के वर्धा में महात्मा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की है। हिंदी वैज्ञानिक भाषा होने के कारण ही आज विश्व के 100 से अधिक विश्वविद्यालयों में हिंदी का अध्ययन-अध्यापन हो रहा है। छः हिंदी सम्मेलानों से शक्ति प्राप्त कर हिंदी आज विश्व भाषा और संयुक्त राष्ट्र की भाषा बनने की ओर अग्रसर है।

हिंदी को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पटल पर लाने के लिए पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहार वाजपेयी ने संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में विभिन्न देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्षों को हिंदी में निःसंकोच सम्बोधित कर यह साबित किया है कि हिंदी भाषा भारत के लोगों की जन-जन की भाषा है। इसी तरह वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र दामोदर मोदी जी ने भूटान दौरे पर अपने देश की गरिमा को बढ़ाते हुए भूटान के संसद में भूटान के संसद सदस्यों को हिंदी में संबोधित कर गौरवान्वित किया है और यह साबित किया है कि हमारे देश की जन-जन की भाषा अर्थात् राष्ट्रभाषा हिंदी है। जब हमारे देश के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष विश्व पटल पर हिंदी में अपनी अभिव्यक्ति कर रहे हैं तो हम कुछ लोगों को हिंदी भाषा के प्रति उपेक्षाओं की दृष्टि से देखने का हक नहीं है।

हिंदी फिल्मों/गानों तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया की यह पसंदीदा भाषा है। विज्ञापन जगत की तो यह आधार भाषा बन गई है। विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में हाने वाले पर भी 'टैग लाईन' हिंदी में होना, हिंदी के प्रति जनता के बढ़ते प्रेम को दर्शाता है। इसीलिए नई पीढ़ी केवल हिंदी को पारिवारिक व सामाजिक व्यवहार की भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार कर चुकी है। अतः नई पीढ़ी हिंदी की जानकार हो गई है। डॉ. जयन्ती प्रसाद नौटियाल द्वारा सन् 2012 में किए गए शोध अध्ययन के अनुसार विश्व में हिंदी जानने वाले कुल 1200 मिलियन है जो विश्व के कुल जनसंख्या 7 अरब का 17.17 प्रतिशत है अर्थात् हर छठवाँ व्यक्ति हिंदी जानता है।

आइए, हम हिंदी दिवस अर्थात् 14 सितम्बर को यह संकल्प लें कि आज से अपना समस्त सरकारी काम-काज में हिंदी को अपनाते हुए न सिर्फ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बढ़ाने

का पूरजोर प्रयास करें अपेतु विश्व पटल पर भी देश के कर्णाधारों द्वारा अपने विचार हिंदी में प्रस्तुत करके सभी देशों के सामने इसे राजभाषा होने का सही सम्मान और गौरव दिलायें। तभी तो आने वाले समय में हिंदी के अच्छे दिन आयेंगें।

एकता में राजभाषा का महत्त्व

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किसी भी देश या राष्ट्र की एकता एवं अखण्डता को कायम रखने के लिए उस देश या राष्ट्र के राजभाषा की अहम भूमिका होती है। देश की सम्प्रभुता भी इसी कारण सम्पुष्ट होती है। हमारा देश भारत, विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश होने के कारण देश की सम्प्रभुता को कायम रखना यहां और भी आवश्यक है। हालांकि, एकता व अखण्डता बड़े या छोटे सभी राष्ट्रों के लिए भी जरूरी है जिसे कायम रखने के लिए उस देश की राजभाषा का अनुपालन मुख्य भाग होता है।

भारत में लगभग 1652 भाषाएं बोली जाती हैं। इनमें से 17 प्रकार की हिंदी भाषा की शैलियां हैं, जिसे हम राजस्थानी हिंदी, पूर्वी हिंदी, पश्चिमी हिंदी, बिहारी हिंदी एवं पहाड़ी हिंदी के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भाषाओं के नाम से जानते हैं। जैसे–

पूर्वी हिंदी	– अवधी, वघेली और छत्तीसगढ़
पश्चिमी हिंदी	– खड़ी बोली, ब्रज, बुंदेली, कन्नौजी और हरियाणवी
पहाड़ी हिंदी	– गढ़वाली और कुमांउनी
बिहारी हिंदी	– मैथिली, मगही और भोजपुरी
राजस्थानी हिंदी	– मारवाड़ी, मेवाती, जयपुरी और माल्वी

इन भाषाओं को एक निश्चित क्षेत्र में ही बोला जाता है जिसे सामान्यतया केवल उस क्षेत्र के लोग ही बोलते हैं। प्रत्येक भाषा अनेक पूर्ण तथा बोधगम्य विचारों का समाहार होती है। मनुष्य के भावों और विचारों में छिपे अर्थ को व्यक्त तथा स्पष्ट करना वक्ता के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। अपनी अभिव्यक्ति में गंभीरता, सरलता, प्रभावशीलता एवं विशेषताएं आदि उसके उद्बोधन पर आधारित होती है। भाषा के संबंध में यह भी कहा जाता है कि, मानव उच्चारण–अवयवों से उच्चारित यादृच्छिक एवं रूढ़ ध्वन्यात्मक प्रतीकों की वह संरचनात्मक व्यवस्था है जिसके माध्यम से समाज विशेष के लोग आपस में विचार–विनिमय करते हैं। कवि, लेखक वक्ता रूप में अपने भावों–विचारों, अनुभवों–अनुभूतियों आदि की अभिव्यक्ति करते हैं तथा सामाजिक अस्तित्व और विशिष्टता के संबंध में जाने–अनजाने जानकारी देते हैं।

भाषा में इतनी शक्ति होती है कि वह अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने की प्रक्रिया की शुरूआत बहुत जल्द ही करने लगती है। परिणामतः, भाषा के जरिए आपस में काफी मेल–मिलाप एवं एकजुटता बढ़ने लगती है। इसी रूप में देश में एकजुटता को बढ़ाने के लिए राजभाषा ही एकमात्र मज़बूत कड़ी है जिसे अपनी वाणी में प्रयोग कर देश की एकता को समृद्ध कर सकते हैं। हमारे देश के भीतर भी राजभाषा हिंदी के कारण ही उत्तर के लोग दक्षिण के लोगों से आपसी संवाद करते हुए आपसी मेल–जोल बढ़ाते हैं, इसी प्रकार पश्चिम के लोग पूरब के लोगों के बीच एकता को बढ़ाते हैं। राजभाषा में सबसे बड़ी बात यह होती है कि उसे प्रयोग करने के लिए पूर्णतः छूट प्रदान की हुई है जिसके लिए किसी अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। केन्द्र सरकार के राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा समयानुसार इसमें नए–नए संशोधन कर इसे अपनाने के लिए हिंदीत्तर भाषा–भाषी के लिए भी आसान बना दिया है।

सन् 1835 में ब्रिटिश संसद में वहीं के "लार्ड मैकाले" द्वारा भी भारत देश के बारे में यही कहा गया था कि यदि भारत पर अधिक समय तक राज करना है तो सबसे पहले उनकी भाषा एवं संस्कारों पर चोट पहुंचानी होगी अर्थात् हिंदी भाषा को कमजोर करना होगा। इस चाल को कामयाब करने में वे सफल भी हुए क्योंकि, जबतक हम इसे समझ पाते तबतक काफी देर हो चुकी थी। नतीजतन, हम भारतवासियों को सैकड़ों वर्ष पराधीनता की जंजीरों में जकड़े रहना पड़ा।

हिन्दी दिवस 14 सितम्बर

निज भाषा उन्नति अहै सब उन्नति कौ मूल।
बिनु निज भाषा ज्ञान के मिटै न हिय को सूल।

इस भाव को आत्मसात करते हुए हमारी मातृभाषा 'हिन्दी' को चौदह सितम्बर उन्नीस सौ उन्चास को राजभाषा के रूप में मान्यता देकर इसे गौरवमयी पद पर आसीन किया गया।

इसी उपलक्ष्य में प्रतिवर्ष हिन्दी दिवस का आयोजन किया जाता रहा है। इस महत्त्वपूर्ण दिवस पर हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आयोजित करके राजभाषा के प्रति प्रेम प्रकट किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता में हिन्दी की भूमिका, अन्य संस्कृतियों को अपनाने के गुण तथा इसकी विभिन्न भाषाओं से विशिष्ट विशेषताएँ हिन्दी को देश की सम्पर्क भाषा बनाती है ।

राष्ट्र के प्रति देशभावना भी राजभाषा के माध्यम से आसानी से जगाई जा सकती है। देश के आजादी से पूर्व हों या आजादी के बाद लगभग सभी महानायकों (नेताओं या स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों) द्वारा राजभाषा हिंदी में ही अपने–अपने नारे लिखवाकर

प्रचार–प्रसार का माध्यम बनाया गया। इसके सहारे ही देश की आम जनता तक पहुंचने तथा उनके दिलों में देशभावना को जगाने में कामयाब हुए। देशवासियों के बीच देशभावना को जागृत करने से ही एक–दूसरे के प्रति मानवता, भाईचारा एवं हमदर्दी आदि का संचार होगा। फलस्वरूप, देश में आपसी सद्भाव तथा भाईचारा स्वतः ही बढ़ना शुरू हो जाएगा और सभी के बीच में एकता एवं अखण्डता कायम रहेगा। प्रसिद्ध उपन्यासकार "मुंशी प्रेमचंद" द्वारा भी दिया गया यह उक्ति पूर्णतः चरितार्थ है

"जिसकी कोई राजभाषा नहीं, उसका कोई राष्ट्र भी नहीं।"

राजभाषा न केवल देशवासियों को एकसूत्र में पिरोने का माध्यम है बल्कि उनके बीच सभी प्रकार के ईर्ष्या, द्वेष एवं भेद–भाव को दूर कर आपसी एकजुटता को कायम रखती है। 'पंचतंत्र' में अभिव्यक्त अलग–अलग लकड़ी को तोड़ देना परन्तु उनके गट्ठर को नहीं तोड़ पाने की कहानी को भी यदि हम भाषा के ऊपर रखकर देखें तो अवश्य ही हमारी सोच अपनी राजभाषा के प्रति और भी सुदृढ़ हो जाएगा। फिर, हम अवश्य ही अपने देश के भीतर एकता एवं अखण्डता को पुष्ट होते पाएंगे।

हिन्दी भारतीय संस्कृति की आत्मा है

– श्री के. के. पाण्डेय
कमान्डेंट *2* बटालियन, के.रि.पु.बल

यह सच है कि अपनी राष्ट्रीय भाषा में ही अपने राष्ट्र की धड़कने सुनी जा सकती है। यह भी सच है कि इंसान अपनी भाषा में ही सपने देखता एवं बुनता है। यहाँ यह भी कहना यथोचित होगा कि प्रत्येक राष्ट्र की पहचान के कुछ प्रतीक चिहन होते हैं जिसमें मुख्यतः राष्ट्रध्वज, राष्ट्रगीत, राष्ट्रभाषा हैं जिस पर पूरे देशवासी गौरव महसूस करते हैं। निःसंदेह हिन्दी न केवल हमारे देश की प्रमुख भाषा है बल्कि यह भारत की राजभाषा भी है। हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान की धड़कन तथा भारतीय संस्कृति की आत्मा है। हिन्दी ने हमारे देश की समस्त भाषाओं को जोड़कर भावनात्मक एकता स्थापित की है। हिन्दी ने हमारे देश की चारों दिशाओं को उत्तर से दक्षिण, पूर्व से पश्चिम तक आपस में जोड़ कर वैचारिक आदान–प्रदान करने का सशक्त माध्यम दिया है। हिन्दी को जब हम व्यवहार में प्रयोग करते हैं तो एक अपनापन का एहसास होता है, एक विशेष तरह अनुभूति होती है जो हमें रूहानी सुकून प्रदान करती है। मातृभाषा में वार्तालाप करते हैं तो हमें सबसे ज्यादा अपनत्व का बोध होता है। व्यक्ति की वास्तविक पहचान उसकी भाषा से होती है। व्यक्तियों से राष्ट्र बनता है। अतः अधिसंख्य व्यक्तियों की अपनी भाषा ही राष्ट्रभाषा कहलाती है। राष्ट्रभाषा ही किसी

राष्ट्र की पहचान होती है। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी ने कहा था "राष्ट्रभाषा के बिना राष्ट्र गूंगा होता है।"

स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के दौरान भारत के विभिन्न भागों से उभरकर आए नेताओं में यथा महात्मा गाँधी गुजरात, बालगंगाधर तिलक महाराष्ट्र, लाला लाजपत राय पंजाब, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस बंगाल आदि जब अपने-अपने प्रदेश से निकलकर बाहर आए तो उनके समक्ष यह प्रश्न था कि भावाभिव्यक्ति की भाषा क्या हो। वे सभी अपनी मातृभाषा में प्रवीण थे किन्तु विश्व में अपनी आवाज को हिन्दी में बुलंद किया। यहीं से हिन्दी का संपर्क भाषा का स्वरूप विकसित हुआ तथा 14 सितम्बर 1949 को संविधान ने हिन्दी को भारत का राजभाषा घोषित किया।

हिन्दी अब केवल भारत में ही नही जानी समझी और बोली जाती है बल्कि विश्व स्तर पर इसका व्यापक प्रयोग होने लगा है। कई देशों में तो यह वहाँ प्रमुख भाषा के रूप में मान्य है। एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार हिन्दी जहाँ विश्व के 44 देशों में बोली और समझी जाती है वहीं पर विश्व के 120 विश्वविद्यालयों में यह पढ़ाई जा रही है। साथ ही विश्व के और जिन देशों में हिन्दी किसी न किसी रूप में प्रयोग में आती है वहाँ इसका निरन्तर विस्तार हो रहा है। भूमण्डलीकरण के बाद हिन्दी का जैसा व्यापक विस्तार हुआ है वह हिन्दी की सशक्तीकरण का प्रमाण है। इंटरनेट, कम्प्यूटर और फिल्मों के माध्यम से हिन्दी को वह विस्तार मिला है जिसकी इसे आवश्यकता थी। कंप्यूटर के बादशाह बिलगेट्स ने स्वयं हिन्दी को कंप्यूटर के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ भाषा माना है क्योंकि हिन्दी की देवनागरी लिपि सर्वाधिक वैज्ञानिक है। इसकी सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है कि जैसा बोलते हैं वैसा लिखते हैं। अमेरिका के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति बुश को भी हिन्दी की महत्ता स्वीकार करनी पड़ी है। हम हिन्दी वालों के लिए यह एक सुखद अनुभूति की बात है कि अमेरिकी प्रशासन ने अन्यान्य विदेशी भाषाओं के साथ-साथ हिन्दी को भी ऐसी भाषा माना है जो इस सदी में अमेरिकी सुरक्षा एवं समृद्धि की जमानत हो सकती है। यही कारण है कि अमेरिकी प्रशासन चाहता है कि उसके नागरीक हिन्दी सीखें। चीन में भी हिन्दी अध्ययन के प्रति आकर्षण बढ़ा है। ब्रिटिश कौंसिल की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट चौंकाने वाली है कि चीन में हिन्दी की बढ़ती लोकप्रियता ने यह संकेत दिया है कि हिन्दी की बढ़ती हुई शक्ति एवं महत्व को वैश्विक स्तर पर स्वीकृति मिलने लगी है। पूरे विश्व में हिन्दी के पक्ष में अनुकूल वातावरण बनता जा रहा है।

विश्व के अनेक देशों में हिन्दी के विस्तार के कई कारण हैं। इनमें नई बाजार व्यवस्था, भाषा एवं संस्कृति का आदान-प्रदान और आध्यात्मिक एवं योग क्रिया विधियों के प्रति विदेशियों में आकर्षण। अमेरिका, जापान, जर्मनी, चीन, रूस एवं फ्रांस में हिन्दी के प्रति एक गहरा जुड़ाव पीछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में देखने को मिला है।

हिन्दी के प्रति यह एक आम धारणा रही है कि यह रोज़गारोन्मुख नहीं है, जो कि सही नही है। जिस गति से हिन्दी का प्रचार–प्रसार हो रहा है उस गति से हिन्दी भाषा में रोजगार की नई संभावनाऐं उभर रही हैं। हिन्दी सिनेमा के बाद मनोरंजन टी.वी. चैनल्स, विज्ञापन, अखबार, न्यूज चैनल्स में हिन्दी आपको रोजगार दिला सकती है।

डाबेंग, स्क्रिप्टिंग, संवाद लेखन, टी.वी. धारावाहिक सभी के लिए हिन्दी लिखने वालों की माँग है। इसके साथ ही यदि आप अंग्रेजी या फिर देश–विदेश की अन्य भाषाओं के जानकार भी हैं तो फिर अनुवादक के तौर पर भी रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध हैं। हमारे देश में पिछले कुछ सालों में हिन्दी में बड़ी संख्या में पत्र–पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित हो रही हैं और इसमें बड़ी संख्या युवा साहित्यकारों की है जिनकी शिक्षा और रोजगार की भाषा अंग्रेजी है, लेकिन अभिव्यक्ति की भाषा हिन्दी ही है। बीच में एक समय आया था जब हिन्दी में इक्की दुक्की ही नामी साहित्यिक पत्रिकाएँ थी– हंस, ज्ञानोदय जैसी। अब पाखी, बयां, तद्भव, साक्षात्कार, शब्दयोग, मधुमति, आकार, आलोचना, आधारशीला, कथाबिंब, कथा चक्र, कथा देश, जैसी पत्रिकाएँ देश में प्रकाशित हो रही हैं तो वहीं विदेशों में भी प्रवासी भारतीय अन्यथा, गर्भनाल, कर्मभूमि, हिन्दी नेस्ट आदि पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित हो रही है। इसी तरह अभिव्यक्ति, अनुभूति, रचनाकार, सृजनगाथा, शब्दकार, नव्या, हिन्दी कुंज आदि साहित्यिक पत्रिकाएं इंटरनेट पर उपलब्ध हैं। इन सभी पत्रिकाओं में बड़ी संख्या में युवा लिख रहे हैं और इन्हें पढ़ा भी जा रहा है। इसका सबसे सुखद पहलू यह है कि इन पत्रिकाओं में लिखने वाले युवा सॉफ्टवेर इंजिनियर, डॉक्टर आदि पेशे से संबंद्ध हैं और हिन्दी में कहानियाँ लिख रहे हैं। इसी तरह ब्लॉगिंग की दुनिया में ज्यादातर युवा ही सक्रिय हैं और हिन्दी ब्लॉगिंग में भी युवाओं का हिस्सा बहुत बड़ा है। यहाँ यह भी वर्णित करना उचित समझता हूँ कि सुरक्षा बलों ने भी हिन्दी के प्रसार में अहम भूमिका निभायी है। सुरक्षा बलों में देश के हर कोने से आए जवान तैनात हैं चाहे वे दक्षिण भारत के हों या उत्तर पूर्व यहाँ सेवा प्रदान करते समय उत्तर भारतीय जवानों के संपर्क में आने से वे अच्छी हिन्दी बोलने एवं समझने लगते हैं।

आखिर में कहना चाहूँगा कि इस बात की जरूरत है कि हम अपने रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी में हिन्दी का अत्यधिक प्रयोग करते हुए गर्व महसूस करें। हिन्दी हमारे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक आन्दोलनों की ही नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय चेतना एवं स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन की अभिव्यक्ति की भाषा है। यह भारतीय संस्कृति की आत्मा है तथा हर हिन्दुस्तानी की यह नैतिक जिम्मेवारी है कि हिन्दी की खुशबू को महसूस करें तथा इसे सर्वाधिक उँचाई तक ले जाने में अपना बहुमूल्य योगदान दें।

कार्यालयी अनुवाद का सरलीकरण

निरीक्षक (हिंदी अनु.) सुशील कुमार
छत्तीसगढ़ सेक्टर, रायपुर

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद संविधान में हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित किए

जाने के बाद हिंदी मात्र साहित्य और समाचार-पत्रों की भाषा न रहकर केंद्र के शासन की भी भाषा बन गई है। सरकारी कार्यालयों से जो भाषा जनता तक पहुँचतीं है, लोकतंत्र की सफलता में उसका बहुत बड़ा योगदान होता है। राजभाषा या शासकीय भाषा ही जनता और शासन के बीच कड़ी का काम करती है। इसलिए वह भाषा ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जिसे जनता आसानी से समझ सके। इसीलिए राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में चुनते हुए 1917 में राष्ट्रभाषा के लिए निम्नलिखित 5 गुणों की आवश्यकता बताई थी :–

1. वह भाषा सरकारी नौकरी के लिए आसान होनी चाहिए।
2. उस भाषा के द्वारा भारत का आर्थिक, धार्मिक और राजनीतिक कामकाज पूरा होना चाहिए।
3. उस भाषा को भारत के ज्यादातर लोग बोलते हों।
4. वह भाषा राष्ट्र के लिए आसान होनी चाहिए।
5. उस भाषा का विचार करते समय क्षणिक या अस्थायी स्थिति पर जोर न दिया जाए।

हिंदी अपनी इन्हीं गुणों के कारण भारत संघ की राजभाषा बनी। किंतु प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या हिंदी अपने इस सरल और स्वाभाविक स्वरूप को स्थिर रखते हुए सरकारी काम-काज के लिए लोकप्रिय हो सकी। यह सच है कि आज सरकारी कार्यालयों में जो भी हिंदी का प्रयोग देखने को मिलता है, वह प्रायः अनुवाद के माध्यम से ही हो रहा है। इसलिए आज राजभाषा मात्र अनुवाद की भाषा बनकर रह गई है। यह मूल रूप से प्रयोग की भाषा नहीं बन पाई । दूसरे, राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 के प्रावधानों के चलते केंद्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में द्विभाषिक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, जिसमें अनुवाद की व्यवस्था अनिवार्य है।

अनुवाद कि इस भाषा के कारण कई बार यह सुनने को मिलता है कि हिंदी परिपत्रों, फार्मों और इश्तिहारों की भाषा समझ में नहीं आती और अंग्रेजी पाठ को देखना पड़ता है। फिर, आदेश और परिपत्र किसके लिए है? इससे ऐसे परिपत्रों को हिंदी में जारी करने का उद्देश्य ही समाप्त हो जाता है, जबकि होना यह चाहिए कि जिसे अंग्रेजी न समझ आए, वह इसे हिंदी में पढ़ लें। इसी में हिंदी की सार्थकता है। हिंदी की लोकप्रियता गिरने का बहुत कुछ कारण अनुवाद का ऐसा स्तर ही है। इसे आज के संदर्भ में कहें तो हम हिंदी का सही मार्केटिंग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। फिर ऐसी हिंदी को कौन अपनाना चाहेगा।

अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि सरल भाषा क्या है ?

सामान्यतः यह कहा जाता है कि जिस भाषा में उर्दू–फारसी के शब्द अधिक हों, वही भाषा सरल है। किंतु यह बात सही नही है। दक्षिण भारत और पूर्वी भारत के लोगों के लिए संस्कृत के शब्द उर्दू शब्दों की अपेक्षा अधिक सरल हैं, जबकि पश्चिम

भारत, पंजाब, हारेयाणा, दिल्ली और पाश्चेमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए उर्दू-फारसी बहुल हिंदी अधिक सरल लगती है। इस प्रकार सरलता एक सापेक्षिक शब्द है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अनुवाद की भाषा कृत्रिम और बोझिल न हो। इसे सप्रयास क्लिष्ट और दुरूह न बनाई जाए। हिंदी के प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार श्री विष्णु प्रभाकर ने ठीक ही कहा है कि भाषा न कभी कठिन होती है, न सरल, वह सहज या असहज होती है। जो शब्द जबान पर चढ़ चुके हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी भाषा के हों, उन्हें रहने दिया जाए। शुद्धिकरण की भावना भाषा के विकास को रोकती है। भाषा के संबंध में संत कबीर ने ठीक ही कहा है – भाषा बहता नीर। इसके अजासु प्रवाह के लिए जहां से भी शब्द आएं उन्हें ग्रहण कर लेना चाहिए। जिस भाषा में अन्य भाषाओं के शब्द ग्रहण करने की जितनी अधिक क्षमता होगी वह भाषा उतनी ही अधिक समृद्ध और सशक्त होगी। अंग्रेजी की व्यापकता और लोकप्रियता का भी यही कारण है। आज के कम्प्यूटर और सूचना प्रौद्योगीकी के युग में नए शब्द अंतराष्ट्रीय धरोहर है। संसार की सभी भाषाएं इन्हें बेझिझक अपना रही है।

जहाँ तक कार्यालयी अनुवाद के सरलीकरण का प्रश्न है, इसके मार्ग के कुछ बाधाएं हो सकती हैं, जिन पर पार पाया जा सकता है। यदि हम अपने देश की राजभाषा की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि पर विचार करें तो हम देखेंगे कि यहाँ विदेशी आक्रमण के कारण विदेशी भाषाएं भी आई। सिंकदर लोधी के शासन में भी एक ऐसा ही फरमान जारी हुआ और फारसी को राजभाषा बना दिया गया। अकबर के शासन में भी एक ऐसा ही फरमान फारसी के लिए पुनः जारी हुआ। अंग्रेजों के आने के बाद ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने अंग्रेजी को राजभाषा बना दिया जो स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी किसी न किसी प्रकार आज भी प्रचलित ही नही, अत्यधिक प्रचलित है। इस प्रकार हम देखतें हैं कि इन विदेशी भाषाओं के कारण हिंदी में अनेक शब्द घुल–मिल गए हैं। कार्यालयी अनुवाद करते समय हमें प्रचलित शब्दों के साथ अधिक छेड़छाड़ नहीं करनी चाहिए। जैसे हमने फाइल, इंजीनियर, रेलवे, रेडियो, कंप्यूटर जैसे शब्दों को अपना लिया है, इनके स्थान पर नए शब्द लाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

अंत में कार्यालयी अनुवाद के संबंध में यही कहना चाहूँगा कि यदि अनुवाद सांविधिक प्रकृति का नहीं है तो उसे सरल और प्रचलित भाषा में किया जाए। अनुवादक को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि वह भी भाषा का सृजक है। उसकी लिखी भाषा कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। उसका भी प्रयोग होगा। अनुवादक को स्रोत भाषा के भावों को अपनी भाषा में व्यक्त करना है। भाषा में स्वाभाविकता बनाए रखना अनुवादक का पहला कर्तव्य है, ताकि वह ऐसी न लगे कि यह कोई अनुवाद है। हिंदी में प्रयायों की कमी नहीं है। संदर्भ को देखते हुए सरल और उपयुक्त शब्दों का चयन किया जाए। अनुवाद में पांडित्य प्रदर्शन के लिए कठिन और अप्रचलित शब्दों के प्रयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अनुवादक के लिए सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि उसे इस बात पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि यह अनुवाद किसके लिए है, उसी के उपयुक्त भाषा का उपयोग करना चाहिए। अनुवाद कभी भी स्वांतः सुखाय नही होना चाहिए।

हिंदी का प्रचार-प्रसार और उसका लागू होना देशहित का विषय है और जब बात देशहित की हो तो हमें क्षेत्रवाद, भाषावाद के दलदल में नहीं फंसना चाहिए और हमारी विचारधारा न तो वामपंथी होनी चाहिए और न दक्षिण पंथी, बल्कि सिर्फ और सिर्फ लोकपंथी अर्थात भारत पंथी होनी चाहिए। गौरतलब है कि -"मन में होगी जब निष्ठा, हिंदी की बढ़ेगी तब प्रतिष्ठा"।



राजभाषा की शान है हिन्दी

'भारतीय भाषाओं के 'शान' है हिन्दी,
लिपि जिसकी देवनागरी 'बिन्दी'।
"14 सितंबर" पावन पर्व है इसका,
संरक्षक है हमारा संविधान जिसका।

धारा 351 है 'खाद' इसकी,
'राजभाषा नियम' है जान जिसकी।
नियम 5 का पालन करना,
हिन्दी में ही पत्रों का उत्तर देना।

नियम 10 अनकम्पा से शान लेना,
भारत की आत्मा है हिन्दी यह जान लेना।
धारा 3(3) का पालन करना सदा,
संकल्प आदेश, नियम द्विभाषी जारी करना सर्वदा।

आपसी समरस, तालमेल बढ़ेगा हिन्दी से,
भारतीयता का अहसास रहेगा हिन्दी से।

संपर्क भाषा के रूप में बढ़ेगा प्रेम इससे,
जनमानस की सेवा शाश्वत रहेगा जिससे।

कुलकर्णी रामचन्द्र भीमराव
(भूतपूर्व आरमोरर 81 बटालियन)

एकता का वरदान

स्वरचित – निरी.(हिं. अनु.) नागराज द्विवेदी

हिंदी भावों की चंदन है
हर रिश्ते की बंधन है
गाँधी की लाठी है
गाँवों की महकती माटी है
सूर्योदय की लाली है
त्योहारों की ईद और दीवाली है।
सीमाओं पर प्रहरी की थाती है
घरों में उजाले की बाती है
बिटिया की विदाई की आँसू है
सरगम की जादू है
दुल्हन के श्रृंगार की बिन्दी है
स्वाद में वासुन्दी है।
गलियों की चैराहा है
झरने की कल-कल करती धारा है
ऋतुओं की बसंत है
सावन की घटाओं की उमंग है
कोयल की मिठास है
हर उम्र के प्यार की एहसास है।
आजादी की ज्वाला है
बहुरंगी फूलों की माला है
गुरूवाणी, अजान और पूजा की भक्ति है

जन–जन की शक्ति है,
हिन्दुस्तान की जुबान है
हमारी एकता का वरदान है।

सरकारी कामकाज में हिंदी

– निरी. (हिं. अनु) संतोष कुमार
ग्रुप केन्द्र, पूणे

सरकारी कामकाज में हिंदी का प्रयोग प्रेरणा और प्रोत्साहन के तहत बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस कार्य हेतु सरकार कई प्रोत्साहन योजनाएं चला रही हैं। मसलन वार्षिक प्रोत्साहन योजना, हिंदी पखवाड़े के दौरान विविद्य प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन, पुरस्कार व मानदेय आदि का प्रावधान किया गया है। इन्हें आगे बढ़ाने के प्रति हमें वफादार बनाना होगा। हिंदी बहुत ही सरल है, क्योंकि इसे पढ़ना आसान और लिखना भी आसान है। आवश्यकता है केवल इसे प्रारम्भ करने की। सभी लोगों के समग्र प्रयासों से ही इसकी उन्नति हो सकती है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 में इसके लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। आज जितनी उन्नति होनी चाहिए थी उतनी अभी तक नही हो पायी है, जिसके लिए हम सभी जिम्मेदार हैं। हमें यह धारणा बनानी होगी कि हम अधिक से अधिक काम हिंदी में करेंगें। ऐसे कार्यों में यदि दिक्कतें आती हैं तो निस्संकोच हिंदी अनुवादकों की मदद ली जा सकती है। आज के युग में लोग अच्छी नौकरियों की चाह में अंग्रेजी की ओर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं जो कि स्वभाविक भी है, परन्तु हिंदी से गुरेज क्यों? कुछ लोग हिंदी जानते हुए भी इसका प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं और अंग्रेजी को अपनी शान समझते हैं। हम सभी को हिंदी के विकास के लिए तत्पर रहना होगा। देश के किसी भी कोने में चले जाइए आपको हिंदी सभी जगह मिलेगी। आप अपनी बात हिंदी में करते हैं, अपने भावों और विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति भी हिंदी में बड़ी आसानी से करते हैं तो फिर हिंदी में काम करने से क्यों कतराते हैं? कार्यालयों में अधिकारियों को चाहिए कि वे अपने अधीनस्थों को हिंदी में काम करने के लिए प्रेरित एवं प्रोत्साहित करें।

युग बदल गया है और कम्प्यूटर/इन्टरनेट का जमाना है। कम्प्यूटरों पर भी अब हिंदी में आसानी से काम किया जा सकता है। कई हिंदी के साफ्टवेयर उपलब्ध हैं, जिसके माध्यम से आप अपने कार्यों को हिंदी में आसानी से कर सकते हैं। केवल जरूरत है तो अपनी मानसिकता को बदलने की। हम सभी को हिंदी भाषा के महत्व को समझना होगा। भाषा के माध्यम से आपसी पहचान बनती है जिसके माध्यम से अपने समाज और संस्कृति की पहचान मिलती है। फिर क्यों हम इसे अपनाने में

कतराते हैं। हिंदी कार्यशालाओं, विविध बैठकों, कार्यक्रमों में अधिकारियों के द्वारा राजभाषा के महत्व को बताते रहना चाहिए तथा हिंदी में कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करना चाहिए। हिंदी भाषा एक संपर्क भाषा के रूप में हमारे सामने उपलब्ध है। भारत के लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में इसका प्रयोग होता है। हमें इस बात को गहराई से समझने की आवश्यकता है कि पूरे राष्ट्र को इसी भाषा ने ही एक सूत्र में बांधे रखा है। इतना ही नही विश्व के अनेक देशों में इसका प्रयोग होता है और वहां के लोग भारत में आकर हिंदी की शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहें हैं, ताकि यहां की संस्कृति को भली प्रकार से जान सकें।

हिंदी एक सरल और जीवंत भाषा है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। इसके पास विपुल शब्द भंडार है। भाषा से राष्ट्र की एकता मजबूत होती है। हिंदी भाषा भारत की सामाजिक संस्कृति के सभी तत्वों की अभिव्यक्ति का सरल माध्यम है। आप यह देखिए कि हमारे संस्थानों में अलग-अलग प्रान्तों के लाग सेवारत होने के बावजूद भी उन्हें आपस में बांधे रखने का काम यही हिंदी भाषा कर रही है। हमें इस पर गर्व होना चाहिए। अंत में यही अनुरोध करूंगा कि अपने दैनिक सरकारी कामकाज में हिंदी का ही प्रयोग करें, क्योंकि यह अत्यंत सहज सरल है।

हिंदी भाषा और कंप्यूटर

– निरी. (हिं.अनु.) संजय कुमार झा
झारखंड सेक्टर, राँची

आज का युग सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का है। वस्तुतः सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी साधनों यथा टेलीफोन, इन्टरनेट, कंप्यूटर एवं संचार माध्यमों ने भौगोलिक सीमाओं को खत्म करते हुए दुनिया को बहुत छोटा बना दिया हैं। इस सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के युग में संचार माध्यमों में कंप्यूटर संचार अत्यन्त प्रभावी व महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान समय में विश्व के लगभग प्रत्येक देश में बड़ी संख्या में वहां के नागरिक कंप्यूटर व इंटरनेट का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं।



भारत में सबसे प्रमुख भाषा हिंदी है जो कि देश के बड़े भूभाग में प्रचलित है तथा अधिकांश भारतीयों द्वारा अपने सामान्य कामकाज व विचारों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता हैं सहजता, सरलता व संप्रेषणयता जैसे प्रभावी गुणों के कारण हिंदी को देश में राजभाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त है। हालांकि कंप्यूटर पर अंग्रेजी भाषा का वर्चस्व रहा है तदापि भिन्न-भिन्न भाषाओं के सॉफ्टवेर बनने से अंग्रेजी के समानांतर इन देशीय/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का भी प्रयोग बढ़ा है। दूसरी तरफ हिंदी भाषा के प्रोग्राम एवं सॉफ्टवेर बनने से कंप्यूटर पर हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग बहुत तेजी से बढ़ा है। इससे निसंदेह हिंदी भाषा को बढ़ावा मिला है।

विश्व स्तर पर हिंदी के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए कंप्यूटर संचार प्रणाली कार्यरत है। हिंदी मीडिया में कंप्यूटर सूचना तंत्र को गतिमान किया है। इंटरनेट और सायबर युग में कंप्यूटर संचार प्रणाली के द्वारा हिंदी भाषा का विकास हो रहा है और वैश्वीकरण के युग में विश्व की दूसरी बड़ी भाषा हिंदी है।

70 करोड़ से अधिक हिंदी भाषियों के लिए कम्प्यूटर को और अधिक उपयोगी बनाने के उद्देश्य से कंप्यूटर कंपनियों ने अपना ध्यान इस ओर केंद्रित किया है। जैसे सीडैक पूणे, आर.के. कंप्यूटर रिसर्च फाउंडेशन नई दिल्ली, ए.सी.ई.एस. बैंगलोर, आई.आई.टी. कानपुर आदि संस्थानों में हिंदी को कंप्यूटर प्रोगाम भाषा बनाने हेतु पैकेज विकसित किए हैं। साथ ही कंप्यूटर नेटवर्क का हिंदी भाषा और हिंदी के अलग-अलग सॉफ्टवेर विकसित करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होने लगा है। देश की किसी भी भाषा का अनुवाद हिंदी में करने की तकनीक से नई सूचना क्रांति आई है। इससे हिंदी भाषा में सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान संभव हो सका है। इस तरह हिंदी भाषी लोगों द्वारा ई-मेल से सूचना का आदान-प्रदान किया जा रहा हैं।

इस सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के युग में हिंदी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने में कंप्यूटर की विशेष भूमिका रही है। अब हिंदी और भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए उपयुक्त कंप्यूटर बनाये जा रहे हैं। देवनागरी लिपि में भी कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेर विकसित किये गये है। कंप्यूटर सूचना क्रांति के आविष्कार से हिंदी पत्रिकारिता को भी लाभ पहुँचा है। अब ई-मेल और मोबाइल संचार प्रक्रिया द्वारा हिंदी साहित्य का प्रचार-प्रसार किया जा सकता हैं लोगों द्वारा कम्प्यूटर संचार प्रणाली का बड़ी मात्रा में उपयोग किया जा रहा है। उल्लेखनीय

है कि कंप्यूटर संचार के माध्यम से लोगों में आंभेरूची पैदा करने के लिए हिंदी भाषा का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है। इस प्रकार, कहा जा सकता है कि हिंदी भाषा का कंप्यूटर की दुनिया में उज्ज्वल भविष्य है।

देवनागरी हिंदी में विराम चिह्नों का प्रयोग

– श्री दीपक मेहरा, उप कमान्डेंट
ग्रुप केन्द्र-*1*अजमेर

हमारे देश को आजाद हुए 67 वर्ष बीत चुके हैं एवं निःसंदेह इन 67 वर्षों में देवनागरी हिंदी ने भारतीय जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अपनी महत्ता सिद्ध की है और यह सत्त प्रगति की ओर अग्रसर है। यह हमारे लिए गौरव का विषय है कि आज हमारी राजभाषा देवनागरी हिंदी है और केन्द्र सरकार के साथ-साथ अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इसे आधिकारिक तौर सरकारी कामकाज का माध्यम बनाया गया हैं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होने वाले आयोजन हों या जन समूह को संबोधित किए जाने वाले व्याख्यान सभी का माध्यम हिंदी ही है। अतः हिंदी भाषा को बोलने, लिखने एवं प्रयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों की यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है वे इस भाषा के उच्चारण एवं लेखन में विराम आदि चिह्नों का सावधनीपूर्वक प्रयोग करें। हमारे बल के अधिकांश सदस्यों द्वारा हिंदी लिखते समय विराम चिह्यों आदि के प्रयोग में अक्सर या तो त्रुटि की जाती है अथवा इनके प्रयोग को वे अनावश्यक मानते हैं। इस संबंध में मेरा मत है कि जिस प्रकार एक व्यक्ति विशेष के सौंदर्य में उसकी शारीरिक बनावट, श्रृंगार आदि का योगदान होता है, उसी प्रकार हिंदी भाषा के स्वरूप को निखारने में इन विराम चिह्नों का अनुपम योगदान होता है।

अतः मैं इस लेख के माध्यम से पाठकों को हिंदी भाषा में प्रयोग होने वाले विराम चिह्नों के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसी चिह्न विशेष को हिंदी एवं अंग्रेजी भाषा में क्या कहा जाता है एवं उनका प्रयोग किया प्रकार किया जाता है। यहां हिंदी भाषा में आम तौर पर प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले विराम चिह्यों के अंग्रेजी नाम व प्रयोग भी दर्शाय हैं ताकि पाठकों को इन्हें समझने में किसी प्रकार की असुविधा न हो।

क्र.	विराम चिह्न	हिंदी नाम	अंग्रेजी नाम	प्रयोग
1	।	पूर्ण विराम	Full Stop (.)	वाक्य के समाप्त होने की सूचना, जैसे सार्थक आता है।
2	,	अल्प विराम	Comma (,)	1. वाक्य, वाक्यांश में तीन या अधिक शब्दों को पृथक करने में, जैसे अजमेर, जयपुर, दौसा आदि 2. समान पदबंधें, उपवाक्यों को पृथक करने हेतु, जैसे क) अजमेर स्थितपुष्कर, दरगाह एवं नारेली तीर्थ आदि रमणीय है। ख) वह आता है, काम करता है और लौट जाता हैं 3. सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक वाक्यों में हां या नहीं के बाद, जैसे– हां,मैं आ रहा हूं। नहीं, मैं आने में असमर्थ हुँ। 4. संबोधन में शब्द के उच्चारण के बाद क्षण भर रूकने में जैसे – नमस्कार, भइयों और बहानों, आप यहां पधारे, उसके लिए, धन्यवाद।
3	\	प्रश्न चिह्न	फनमेजपवद डंता	प्रश्न पूछने वाले वाक्यों के अंत में, जैसे आप कैसे हो ?
4	!	विस्मयसूचक	Exclamation	विस्मय, हर्ष, विषाद, घृणा, आश्चर्य आदि को प्रकट करने में जैसे–हाय! बेचारा समाया गया !
5	:	उपविराम या अपूर्ण विराम	Colon	1. आगे आने वाली सूची आदि के पूर्व में, जैसे रमेश के तीन पुत्र हैं : राम, याम एवं लक्ष्मण। 2. संख्याओं के अनुपात दर्शाने में, जैसे 1:2 आदि। 3. नाटक/एकांकी में पात्रों द्वारा कथन कहने में, जैसे–पुत्र : पिताजी, मैं दोषी नहीं हुँ। 4. स्थान/समय आदि की सूचना हेतु, जैसे–स्थानःमनोरंजन कथ, समय : सांयकाल 3 बजे, प्राः 08:00 बजे।
6	;	अर्ध विराम	Semi Colon	1. छोटे–छोटे दो या अधिक वाक्यों की श्रृंखला में जो परस्पर आश्रित हों, जैसे–विद्या विनय से आती है; विनय से पात्रता। 2. अंकों के विवरण देने में – जैसे भारत–210; जापान–205।
7	'	ऊर्ध्व अल्पविराम	Apostrophe	ऊर्ध्व अल्पविराम का प्रयोग अंग्रेजी के अपॉस्ट्रॉफी के लिए किया जाता है। हिंदी में यह ''अंक लोप'' के चिह्न तात्र का सूचक है। जैसे– सन् 1947 से 1950 तक को सन् '47 से सन् '50 तक लिखेंगे।

राजभाषा : महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी

– निरी.(हिं. अनु.) संतोष
ग्रुप केन्द्र, पूणे

- प्रथम विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन नागपुर, दूसरा मारीशस तथा तीसरा नई दिल्ली में हुआ था।
- फ्रांस दूसरा बड़ा देश है, जहां हिंदी एक विषय के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती है।
- दक्षिण, भारत हिंदी प्रचार सभा की स्थापना मद्रास में सन् 1927 में हुई
- दक्षिण में हिंदी का आगमन अलाउद्दीन खिलजी द्वारा सन् 1926 के आक्रमण के बाद शुरू हुआ।
- 'तारिक फरिश्ता' नामक पुस्तक के अनुसार बीजापुर और गोलकुण्डा के बहमनी साम्राज्य की राजभाषा हिंदी थी।
- देवनागरी टाइप अक्षर सर्वप्रथम सन् 1967 में यूरोप में तैयार किए गए।
- संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343(1) के तहत संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए भारतीय अंकों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप 0,1,2,3,4,5 ..... प्रयोग में लाया जाता हैं।
- भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में कुल 22 भाषाएं हैं।
- राजभाषा अधिनियम सन् 1963 में बनाए गए।
- राजभाषा नियम सन् 1976 में बनाए गए।

राष्ट्रभाषा–राष्ट्र की पहचान

– निरी.(हि.अनु.) जितेन्द्र सिंह
ग्रुप केन्द्र, अमेठी

"संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वं संवो मनांसि जानताम्" (ऋग्वेद) – प्राचीन ऋषियों का यह उद्घोष सदा से भारतीय भाषाओं की जीवनी शक्ति रहा है। इन्हीं भाषाओं में से एक हिंदी ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से जुड़कर राष्ट्रीय एकता का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। इसके माध्यम से समय–समय पर मानवीय शोषण के विरूद्ध आवाज उठाई जाती रही। इस भाषा ने सबको साथ लेकर, मिल-जुलकर प्रगति करने की भावना सबके मन में जगाई। आज हिंदी विश्व–बंधुत्व की भावना फैलाने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने जा रही है।

हिन्दी हमारी मातृभाषा है
हिन्दी दिवस की हार्दिक शुभकामनायें





भारत जैसे विशाल देश की विविधता को एक सूत्र में बांधने के लिए एक ऐसी भाषा होने चाहिए, जिसको अधिक से अधिक व्यक्ति समझ सकें, बोल सकें और पढ़-लिख सकें। स्वाधीनता से पूर्व अनेक भारतीय मनीषियों और चिंतकों ने भारत जैसे महात्मा गांधी ने तो यहां तक कहा कि "राष्ट्रभाषा के अभाव में देश गूंगा है," इसीलिए उन्होंने देश की स्वतंत्रता तथा उसके उत्थान के लिए जो अनेक रचनात्मक काम हाथ में लिए – उनमें से एक काम हिंदी के प्रचार-प्रसार का काम था।

आज विश्व स्तर पर जो विकास हुआ है उसका सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अंग बोली और भाषा है। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक अपनी-अपनी बुद्धि, ज्ञान और विवेक के आधार पर नित-नए अनुसंधान तथा शोध कार्य कर रहे हैं। चूँकि प्रत्येक मनुष्य की कोई न कोई भाषा अवश्य होती है, अतः समाज हित में नए-नए अनुसधानों को विश्व में संचारित किया जाता है। आज संचार और प्रौधोगिकी में आई क्रांति के कारण संपूर्ण विश्व हमारे निकट है। हम विश्व में घटित सभी प्रकार की घटनाओं को अपने ड्राइंग रूम में बैठकर देख सकते हैं, बात कर सकते हैं और 24 घंटे विश्व के सभी शहरों की खोज खबर रख सकते हैं। यदि मनुष्य की कोई बोली नही होती, कोई भाषा नहीं होती – तो उसको गूंगा कहते और गूंगा व्यक्ति कितना भी बुद्धिमान, ज्ञानी क्यों न हो, किन्तु बोली के बिना उसका जीवन अंधकारमय ही होता।

मनुष्य की पहचान भाषा से ही होती है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार भारत में 3448 बोलियां और 1652 भाषाएं प्रचलित हैं और मान्यता के अनुसार भारत में प्रत्येक दो कोस पर भाषा तथा तीन कोस पर पानी बदल जाता है। इसीलिए हम रेल या बस में यात्रा करते समय अपने पास बैठे व्यक्ति को पहचानते नहीं हैं किन्तु उसकी भाषा और बोली के अंदाज से पहचान लेते हैं कि वह पास बैठा व्यक्ति किस प्रान्त का है कि

वह किस देश या क्षेत्र का है और साथ ही उसके समाज व स्थिति इत्यादि का भी पता चलता है।

देश की संस्कृति का वहां की भाषा से गहरा संबंध होता है और उसके साहित्य में वहां की संस्कृति की गहरी झलक मिलती है। अतः भाषा और संस्कृति का गहरा संबंध है। मैडलवान के अनुसार–"प्रत्येक संस्कृति का सार-तत्व उसकी भाषा में अभिव्यक्ति पा सकता है और पाया करता है।" भाषा न केवल संस्कृति का अभिभाज्य अंग है, अपितु उसकी कुंजी भी है। भाषा के बिना यदि संस्कृति पंगु है, तो संस्कृति के अभाव में भाषा भारतीय संस्कृति में उसकी उदारता और सहिष्णुता समस्त वसुधा को एक कुटुम्ब मानने में निहित है। सत्य की खोज इसका चरम लक्ष्य रहा है, भारतीय संस्कृत विरोधों समुद्र की तरह विशाल और असत्य में सत्य को ढूंढती है। वह गंगा के समान निरंतर प्रवाहमान, समुद्र की तरह विशाल और गंभीर तथा गिरिशिखरों की तरह उदान्त है। वह विधा–अविधा, श्रेय–प्रेय, अभ्युदय, निश्रेयस सभी को आत्मसात् करती हुई विश्व के कोने-कोने को देदीप्यमान करती आ रही है। हिंदी संस्कृतनिष्ठ होने के साथ-साथ उदारता, सरलता, बोधगम्यता एवं व्याकरण में अव्वल है। इसके साहित्य में नवरस की गंगा प्रवाहित होती है। सूरदास ने भगवान कृष्ण की बाल लीलाओं का जिस खूबी के साथ वर्णन किया है, उसने एक नये "वात्सलय रस" को जन्म दिया है। हिंदी की मिठास सबको प्रभावित करती है, जो हिंदी बोलता है उसको तथा जिसके लिए बोली जाती है, उसको भी प्रभावित करती है। यह संस्कृतनिष्ठ हिंदी की ही श्रेष्ठता है कि अतिथि को देवता के रूप में मानती है – अतिथि देवो भव। दूसरों के साथ आदर से पेश आना इसका स्वभाव है, यह गुण अन्य भाषाओं में नहीं है। माताजी, पिताजी, दादाजी, चाचाजी, चाचीजी, नानाजी, नानीजी, बुआ जी और मौसी जी, भाई सहाब, बहनजी आदि संबंधियों के लिए आदरसूचक शब्द शायद अन्य भाषा में ही मिलें। माताजी और पिताजी में बच्चों की आत्मीयता की झलक देखने को मिलती है और यह संबंध कभी नहीं टूटता है।

हिंदी का एक दीर्घकालीन इतिहास है, इसलिए यदि हम कहें कि हिंदी एक प्राकृतिक भाषा है या देवभाषा है – तो इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। निःसंदेह हिंदी एक सक्षम, समृद्ध भाषा है और इसमें अन्य भाषाओं के शब्दों को समाहित करने की क्षमता है। इसकी देवनागरी लिपि निर्दोष, सर्वगुण संपन्न और भारत की राष्ट्रलिपि होने की समस्त योग्यताएं रखती है। आशुलिपि के आविष्कारक आइजक पिटमैन ने देवनागरी के बारे में कहा है कि –"संसार की कोई लिपि यदि सर्वाधिक पूर्ण है तो वह एकमात्र देवनागरी लिपि है।"

हिन्दी पत्रों में प्रायः प्रयोग की जाने वाली अशुद्धियों का निवारण

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केरिपुबल के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में सरकारी कामकाज के दौरान प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली हिंदी भाषा एवं कार्मिकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले आवेदन पत्रों आदि में अक्सर कुछ अशुद्धि या दृष्टिगोचर होती हैं। प्रायः प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली इस प्रकार की अशुद्धियां आवेदन लिखने वाले व्यक्ति के हिंदी भाषा, व्याकरण एवं वर्तनी के ज्ञान को दर्षाती हैं। कुछ मामलों में, बल के सदस्यों द्वारा लिखी जाने वाली भाषा में क्षेत्रीयता का पुट झलकता है तो कुछ मामलों में वर्तनी प्रयोग के प्रति उपेक्षा एवं "सब चलता है" का दृष्टिकोण इन अशुद्धियों को जन्म देता है। आपने यह महसूस किया होगा कि कुछ कार्मिक उनके बोलने एवं लिखने के लहजे में "वी.क्यू.एस." शब्द के स्थान पर "भी.क्यू.एस." एवं "महावीर" नाम की जगह "महाबीर" शब्द का प्रयोग करते है। कुछ कार्मिकों द्वारा शब्दों के प्रयोग में छोटी इ, बड़ी ई, छोटा उ, बड़ा ऊ, कि या की शब्दों आदि का प्रयोग में हिंदी भाषागत नियमों के जाने के अभाव में गलत शब्द या वर्तनी आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अतः बल के सुधि सदस्यों एवं पाठकों से मेरा यह विनम्र अनुरोध है कि वे सरकारी कामकाज के दौरान प्रयोग किए जाने वाले कुछ आम शब्दों के अशुद्ध रूप के साथ उनके शुद्ध रूप प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। इस लेख को लिखने के पीछे मेरा उद्देश्य मात्र यही है कि पाठक इन अशुद्धियों के बारे में जानने के बाद इनका सही प्रयोग करें।

गलत शब्द	सही शब्द	गलत शब्द	सही शब्द
रिर्पोट	रिपोर्ट	पुर्नस्थापना	पुनर्स्थापना
केन्द्रिय	केन्द्रीय	निमार्ण	निर्माण
रिर्जव	रिजर्व	अनुयाई	अनुयायी

गलत शब्द	सही शब्द	गलत शब्द	सही शब्द
उपलक्ष	उपलक्ष्य	स्थाई	स्थायी
ग्रह निवास	गृह निवास	छमता	क्षमता
अपरान्ह	अपराह्न	पैत्रिक	पैतृक
पूर्वान्ह	पूर्वाह्न	तइयार	तैयार
भूगौलिक	भौगोलिक	इतिहासिक	ऐतिहासिक
निरस	नीरस	अन्तरगत	अन्तर्गत
अनुगृह	अनुग्रह	अलोकित	अलौकिक
गलत शब्द	सही शब्द	गलत शब्द	सही शब्द
अन्धेरा	अँधेरा	परिस्थिती	परिस्थिति
आयू	आयु	अर्थात	अर्थात्
अकस्मात	अकस्मात्	अक्षुण्य	अक्षुण्ण
अहार	आहार	उज्वल	उज्जवल
आदेस	आदेश	उदहारण	उदाहरण
एच्छिक	ऐच्छिक	शारीरिक	शारीरिक
उतरोत्तर	उत्तरोत्तर	वपिस	वापस
उलंघन	उल्लंघन	वान्छनीय	वांछनीय
ओचित्य	औचित्य	महत्व	महत्त्व
आर्शीवचन	आशीर्वचन	भाषाई	भाषायी
डोक्टर	डॉक्टर	प्रतीलिपी	प्रतिलिपि
कोलेज	कॉलेज	तिथी	तिथि
कोसिस	कोशिश	चिन्ह	चिह्न
ब्यवहार	व्यवहार	सारांस	सारांश
पाणी	पानी	शाषकीय	शासकीय
गणमान्य	गण्यमान्य	श्रीमति	श्रीमती
घन्टा	घण्टा	विसराम	विश्राम
चाहिये	चाहिए	तत्वाधान	तत्वावधान
तदोपरान्त	तदुपरांत	तदानुसार	तदनुसार
उर्त्तीण	उत्तीर्ण	उर्त्तीण	उत्तीर्ण

हिन्दी राष्ट्र का गौरव

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ग्रुप केन्द, नीमच

हिन्दी भाषा विश्व की प्राचीनतम सभ्यता से जन्मी भाषा है। आज यह विश्व की समृद्ध भाषाओं में अपनी अलग पहचान बना चुकी है। हिन्दी का अतीत बहुत गौरवशाली रहा है और इसका साहित्य अद्वितीय पहचान रखता है। प्राचीन पाण्डुलिपियों से इन्टरनेट पर नई पहचान बनाने तक हिंदी भाषा नित्य नए परिवर्तनों के कई पड़ावों से गुजरी है। वाकई वो हस्तियां महान थीं जिन्होंने हिन्दी को विश्व में अनूठी पहचान कायम करने के योग्य बनाया और हिन्दी भाषा को न केवल बदलते परिवेश के अनुसार समृद्ध किया, वरन इसकी साहित्यिक सम्पदा को बढ़ाने में भी अपना बहुमूल्य योगदान दिया।

दरअसल हिन्दी भाषा की इस यात्रा का आरम्भ वैदिक संस्कृत युग से ही आरम्भ हो गया था। वैदिक संस्कृत मूलतया आर्य भाषाओं का ही प्राचीनतम रूप थी। वैदिक संस्कृत तत्कालीन साहित्य की लोकप्रिय भाषा थी। हमारे वेद, संहिता, उपनिषदों और वेदांतों की रचना 6वीं शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व से पहले इसी वैदिक भाषा में हुई थी। उस समय बोलचाल की भाषा भी संस्कृत ही थी। संस्कृत का विकास उत्तरी भारत में बोली जाने वाली वैदिक कालीन भाषाओं से ही माना जाता है। ऐसा माना जाता है कि लगभग 6वीं शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में इसका प्रयोग साहित्य में होने लगा था। रामायण, महाभारत जैसे महान ग्रंथों की रचना सर्वप्रथम संस्कृत भाषा में ही की गई थी। संस्कृत के प्रयोग को शिखर तक पहुंचाने में महर्षि वाल्मीकि, वेद व्यास, कालीदास, अश्वघोष, भारवी, माघ, भवभूति, विशाख, मम्मट, दंडी और श्रीहर्ष जैसी विभूतियों का महान योगदान रहा। इनका साहित्य विश्व के समृद्ध साहित्यों में से एक था और आज भी सम्पूर्ण विश्व में यह साहित्य अपनी अलग पहचान रखता है। संस्कृतकालीन युग में काम आने वाली बोलचाल की भाषा ने 500 ईसा पूर्व के बाद तक एक नया रूप ले लिया था, जिसे "पाली" कहा गया। महात्मा बुद्ध के समय "पाली" ही जन-जन की भाषा हुआ करती थी और उन्होंने अपने उपदेशों का प्रचार-प्रसार इसी भाषा में किया था। पहली ईसवी के आते-आते "पाली" में और बदलाव हुए तथा इसने "प्राकृत" भाषा का रूप ले लिया। "प्राकृत" की उप-भाषाएं पश्चिमी, पूर्वी, पश्चिमोत्तरी तथा मध्य के देशों में साहित्यिक भाषाओं के रूप में समृद्ध होती रहीं, जिन्हें प्रमुख रूप से मगधी, शौरसैनी, महाराष्ट्री, पैशाची, प्राचंड तथा अर्धमगधी के रूप में जाना गया। इसके बाद 500 से 1000 ईसवी के बीच प्राकृत भाषाओं के क्षेत्रीय रूपों से "अपभ्रंश"

भाषाएं बनीं। 1000 इसवी के आसपास अपभ्रंश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रूपों से आधुनिक आर्य भाषाओं का जन्म हुआ। हिन्दी मूलतया यहीं से जन्मी है। अपने उद्भव के बाद से ही हिन्दी निरंतर विकसित होती गई और लगभग 1150 ईसवी के बाद इसमें साहित्य की रचना आरंभ हो गई और फिर तत्कालीन विश्व की भाषाओं के शब्दों व रूपों को आत्मसात् करते-करते हिन्दी एक समृद्ध भाषा के रूप में उभर कर सामने आई।

विश्व की प्राचीनतम एवं महान भारतीय सभ्यता से उत्पन्न इस समृद्ध एवं लोकप्रिय भाषा को स्वतंत्र भारत की संविधान सभा ने 14 सितम्बर, 1949 को भारत संघ की राजभाषा के रूप में अंगीकार कर लिया। पिछली दो शताब्दियों में आजाद भारत के पुनर्जागरण की प्रक्रिया में अंग्रेजी भाषा के सह–अस्तित्व से बने द्विभाषी माहौल में भी हिन्दी भाषा अपनी अनूठी प्रकृति के साथ अग्रणी बन कर निखरती रही और इसका साहित्य व शब्दकोश नित्य नए प्रयोगों से समृद्ध होते रहे।

आज हिंदी भाषा को चीनी भाषा के बाद विश्व भर में दूसरी सबसे ज्यादा बोली जाने वाली भाषा का सम्मान प्राप्त है। हिन्दी की 100 से भी ज्यादा बोलियां हैं । इसके शब्दकोश को परशियन, फारसी, तुर्की, अरबी, पुर्तगाली और अंग्रेजी के प्रचलित शब्दों ने समृद्ध बनाया है। हिन्दी के कई शब्दों को अंग्रेजी व अन्य भाषाओं में सम्मानजनक स्थान मिल चुका है। इतना ही नहीं भारत के अलावा आज हिन्दी न केवल पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, भूटान जैसे दक्षिण एशियाई देशों में बल्कि, दक्षिण अफ्रिका, मॉरिशिस, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा, त्रिनिदाद, फिजी, सुरीनाम, गुयाना, यमन, युगांडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैण्ड, मलेशिया और सिंगापुर में बहुलता से इस्तेमाल की जाती है।

भारतीय सभ्यता की यह अनमोल देन अन्य सभ्यताओं, भाषाओं और संस्कृतियों के शब्दों व लहजे को आत्मसात् करते हुए आज विश्व की एक समृद्ध और प्रतिष्ठित भाषा बन चुकी है। परम्परागत साहित्य की अनेकों विधाओं को अपने साथ समेटे हुए हिन्दी अब जन-जन की भाषा हो चली है। आजादी के बाद राजभाषा का दर्जा पाकर हिन्दी ने प्रयोग व प्रचार के नित्य नए कीर्तिमान स्थापित किए हैं और अब यह राजकाज के अलावा विज्ञान, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, कम्प्यूटर, चिकित्सा, अर्थ-व्यवस्था, प्रकाशन एवं दृष्य-श्रव्य संचार माध्यमों तथा मनोरंजन और खेल जगत में हर तरफ प्रचुरता से इस्तेमाल की जा रही है। हिन्दी भाषा के प्रचार-प्रसार और साहित्य का विकास अनवरत रूप से जारी रहा है और अपनी प्रयोगात्मकता के साथ यह जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में अपना मुकाम कायम करती जा रही है।





गौरव की बात ही है विश्व की अन्य समृद्ध भाषाओं के साथ-साथ हिन्दी इन्टरनेट पर भी अपनी पहचान बना चुकी है और विश्व भर में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इसका प्रयोग निरंतर बढ़ता जा रहा है। आज हिन्दी अपने गौरवशाली अतीत, समृद्ध साहित्य और आधुनिक परिवेश में नई पहचान के साथ विश्व की समृद्ध भाषाओं के बीच एक सम्मानजनक स्थान हासिल कर चुकी है और नित्य-नए कीर्तिमान स्थापित करने को आतुर है। प्राचीनतम महान सभ्यताओं से जन्मी यह भाषा आज राष्ट्र का गौरव है। डॉ० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने कहा है कि "जिस देश को अपनी भाषा के गौरव का अनुभव नहीं है, वह उन्नत नहीं हो सकता।" तो आईए राजभाषा हिन्दी के गौरव को जानें और हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देकर गौरवान्वित महसूस करते हुए अपना राष्ट्र-धर्म निभाएं।

जय हिन्दी, जय हिन्दुस्तान.....

कार्यालयाध्यक्ष एवं राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन

मंगत राम नरवाल
निरी. *(हिं.अनु.)* उत्तरी सेक्टर

दिनांक 18 जनवरी, 1968 को भारत की संसद के दोनों सदनों ने राजभाषा संकल्प लिया, जिसमें यह भावना व्यक्त की गई कि "यह सभा संकल्प करती है कि हिंदी के प्रसार एवं विकास की गति बढ़ाने हेतु तथा संघ के विभिन्न राजकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए उत्तरोत्तर इसके प्रयोग हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा एक अधिक गहन एवं व्यापक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाएगा और उसे कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा और किए जाने वाले उपायों एवं की जाने वाले प्रगति की विस्तृत वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट संसद की दोनों सभाओं के पटल पर रखी जाएगी.....।" स्पष्ट है कि हमारे कानून-निर्माताओं की यह कामना रही होगी कि राजभाषा हिंदी का पूरे देश में अधिक-से-अधिक प्रसार और विकास हो। संसद की इस भावना और अन्य सांविधानिक दायित्वों के मद्देनजर भारत सरकार भरपूर प्रयास कर रही है कि हिंदी का व्यापक प्रचार और प्रसार हो। इसके लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष एक कार्यक्रम भी बनाया जाता है सभी मंत्रालयों, विभागों एवं अन्य संस्थाओं को जारी किया जाता है।

हिंदी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संविधान में भी व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके लिए राजभाषा अधिनियम, नियम बनाए गए है, राष्ट्रपति जी के आदेश एवं विनियामक आदेश जारी किए गए है। हिंदी के विकास पर नज़र रखने के लिए भारत सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों के निरीक्षण आदि के लिए एक संसदीय समिति का गठन भी किया जाता है। संघ सरकार के अधीन कार्य करने वाले सभी विभागों, बैंकों, निकायों आदि से हिंदी के प्रसार और विकास संबंधी रिपोर्टें मंगवाई जाती है और विश्लेषण भी किया जाता है। हिंदी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए न केवल कई नियम बनाए गए हैं, अपितु कई प्रकार की प्रोत्साहन योजनायें भी लागू की गई हैं। हिंदी न जानने वाले कार्मियों को सरकारी खर्च पर हिंदी भाषा, टंकण और आशुलिपि का सरकारी खर्च पर प्रशिक्षण दिलाया जाता है। न केवल ये प्रशिक्षण सरकारी खर्च पर चलाए जाते है, अपितु इनको अच्छे अंको से पास करने पर नगद पुरस्कार और वेतन भत्तों में वार्षिक वृद्धि भी दी जाती है। हिंदी डायरियां बनाने पर अच्छा-खासा पुरस्कार दिया जाता है। प्रत्येक वर्ष हिंदी पखवाड़े/हिंदी सप्ताह/हिंदी दिवस मनाए जाते हैं। इस दौरान विभिन्न हिंदी प्रतियोगिताएं करवाई जाती हैं और इसके विजेताओं को नगद पुरस्कार एवं प्रशस्ति पत्रों से सम्मानित किया जाता है।

यह सब स्पष्ट करने का अभिप्राय यही है कि राजभाषा हिंदी के विस्तार और उन्नति के लिए सरकार द्वारा हर संभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है। हमारे कानून-

निमाताओं को हिंदी को बढ़ावा देने की कामना और सरकार द्वारा इसके लिए किए जा रहे प्रयास स्वाभाविक एवं अनिवार्य भी है, क्योंकि हिंदी को बढ़ावा देना केवल एक भाषा को बढ़ावा देना ही नहीं है, अपितु देश की एकता एवं अखंडता को अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखना और इसे मज़बूत करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है।

भारत एक विशाल एवं बहुभाषी देश है और यहां अनेक भाषाएं बोली जाती हैं। चूंकि हर व्यक्ति को अपनी मातृभाषा पर गर्व होता है, वह उससे भावनात्मक रूप से जुड़ा होता है, इसलिए वह अपनी भाषा को छोड़ना नहीं चाहता। यह तब तक तो ठीक है जब तक कोई व्यक्ति अपने समाज या राज्य तक सीमित है, किंतु यदि इस प्रकार के अनेक भाषा–भाषी व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर साथ आते है और उन्हें मिलकर कोई राष्ट्रहित का कार्य करना है और उन्हें केवल अपनी स्थानीय भाषा ही आती है तो क्या होगा। भारत सरकार के अंतर्गत कार्य करने वाली अनेक सरकारी संस्थाएं जैसे सेना, अर्द्ध-सैनिक बल, रेलवे, बैंक आदि इसके उदाहरण है।

अपने बल में भी हम देखते हैं कि सुबह के वंदे मातर्म से लेकर शांय के जन-गण-मन तक, परेड से प्रशिक्षण तक, पैट्रॉलिंग से परिचालन तक, हर स्थान पर हमें एक भाषा अर्थात हिंदी की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। हम देखते है कि जब प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में देश के विभिन्न कोनों से भर्ती होकर जवान प्रशिक्षण के लिए आते हैं तो वे कुछ ही दिनों में हिंदी सीख जाते हैं। कुछ जवान मणीपुर से आते हैं, कुछ तमिलनाडु से, कुछ नागालैंड से तो कुछ आंध्रप्रदेश से, कुछ बंगाल से तो कुछ उड़ीसा से। यहां अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि एक ऐसी भाषा हो जो अधिक-से-अधिक लोग जानते हों और ऐसी भाषा हिंदी ही है, क्योंकि बल में अधिकतर लोग हिंदी समझते हैं और हिंदी में ही कार्य करना पसंद करते हैं। यह हम अपने कार्यालयों में और अन्य अवसरों पर भी देखते हैं जब लोग आपस में बातचीत करते हैं तो वे हिंदी में ही बात करना अधिक पसंद करते हैं और अधिकारीगण भी हिंदी में डिक्टेशन देते हैं। इस प्रकार हम देख सकते हैं कि हिंदी का विकास और प्रसार कितना अनिवार्य है, क्योंकि यही एक ऐसी भाषा है जो देश को जोड़कर रख सकती है, देश को एक रख सकती है और देश की एकता और अखंडता को मज़बूत रख सकती है। यही कारण था कि आज़ादी के समय भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने हिंदी भाषा को ही अपनाया।

सरकार के भरसक प्रयासों और इस भाषा की इतनी अनिवार्यता होने के बाजजूद हिंदी सरकारी पत्राचार की भाषा बनने में अनेक बाधाओं का सामना कर रही है। इसमें सबसे बड़ी बाधा लोगों की मानसिकता है। दूसरी बड़ी बाधा है कार्यालयों में पहले से अंग्रेजी में किया जाने वाला काम। हालांकि यदि इच्छाशक्ति हो तो थोड़ी सी मेहनत करके यह कार्य हिंदी में किया जा सकता है।

राजभाषा नियम–1976 के नियम–12 में यह स्पष्ट उल्लेख है कि केंद्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रधान अथवा कार्यालयाध्यक्ष का यह उत्तरदायित्व होगा कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, नियम एवं अन्य निदेशों का समुचित पालन हो। कार्यालयाध्यक्ष को दी गई यह जिम्मेदारी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि हिंदी के प्रति

उनके दृष्टिकोण मात्र से ही हिंदी के कार्यान्वयन पर बहुत असर पड़ता है। यदि कार्यालयाध्यक्ष हिंदी बैठकों या अन्य अवसरों पर गंभीरतापूर्वक हिंदी में कार्य करने का आदेश देता है तो उस कार्यालय में हिंदी के प्रयोग की स्थिति तेजी से बदलती है। मैं यहां अपना अनुभव बांटना चाहता हूं। मैं पूर्वोत्तर में एक कार्यालय में तैनात था। हिंदी पखवाड़े के दौरान चलने वाली हिंदी कार्यशाला के उद्घाटन अवसर पर कार्यालयाध्यक्ष स्वंय उपस्थित थे। उस अवसर पर उन्होंने यह आदेश दिया कि हमारे यहां 100 प्रतिशत कार्य हिंदी में होगा। इस संदेश का इतना त्वरित प्रभाव हुआ कि सभी शाखाओं में पूरा कार्य हिंदी में होने लगा। स्वंय कार्यालयाध्यक्ष ने अंग्रेजी में प्रस्तुत किए गए दस्तावेज इस अभ्युक्ति के साथ वापिस कर दिए कि इन्हें हिंदी में प्रस्तुत किया जाए। इसका प्रभाव यह रहा कि 'ग' क्षेत्र में होने के बावजूद उस कार्यालय में 90 प्रतिशत तक कार्य हिंदी में होने लगा और उसके लिए हमारे कार्यालय को सेक्टर से प्रथम स्थान के लिए शील्ड भी मिली।

इसलिए देश की एकता एवं अखंड़ता को बनाए रखने और इसे और मज़बूत बनाने के लिए कार्यालयाध्यक्षों को हिंदी के विस्तार एवं विकास के लिए अपना सहयोग देकर देश–सेवा में अपना योगदान देना चाहिए।

'जयहिंद'

मिश्राइन

– श्री ओम जी शुक्ला
उप कमाण्डेन्ट, *203* कोबरा

"अरे सुनती हो ! मेरा चश्मा कहाँ है ? चीजें ठीक से नहीं रख सकती ... पता नहीं दिन भर घर में क्या करती रहती हो?" इण्टर कालेज से रिटायर मिश्रा जी अपनी धर्मपत्नी की लापरवाही पे बुदुबदाये जा रहे थे और मिश्राइन रसोई में सुबह का नाश्ता बनाने में व्यस्त थीं। मिश्राइन रसोई से बोलीं कि देखो फ्रिज के ऊपर रखा होगा, मैं आपके लिए चाय बना रही हूँ।

उस पांच कमरों के बड़े से घर में सिर्फ दो ही जीव रहते हैं मिश्रा जी और मिश्राइन, एक बेटी थी उसकी शादी कर दी, बेटा इन्दौर में एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी में नौकरी करता है और मिश्राइन की बहू को गाँव में रहना पसंद नही है। खैर .....

मिश्रा जी ने चश्मा उठाया और अखबार मैं आँख गड़ा कर बैठ गए, और वहीं से

बैठे बैठे आडर दे मारा कि सिर्फ चाय पिलाओगी कि साथ में कुछ खाने को भी दोगी, मैदे के बिस्कुट मैं नहीं खाऊंगा ऐसा करो कि आलू के पराठे बना लो।

हम्म्म !!!!!! मिश्राइन ने हामी भरी और जुट गयीं मिश्रा जी का हुकुम बजाने में।

जैसे–जैसे मिश्रा जी की उम्र ढल रही है मिश्राइन जवान हो रही हैं। मिश्रा जी आर्डर देते हैं और मिश्राइन पूरी शिददत से उनकी हर इच्छा पूरी करती हैं। पूरे घर में झाड़ू–पोछा से लेकर रसोई के बर्तन मांजने तक सब कुछ मिश्राइन करती हैं। एक बाई थी कोई महीना भर हुआ उसे छोड़े हुए। दूसरी का इंतजाम नहीं हो पा रहा है क्यूंकि मिश्रा जी को दूसरी बाई खोजना अपनी शान के खिलाफ लगता है। और वैसे भी झाड़ पोछा करने में मिश्राइन की एक्सरसाइज ही हो जाती है जो की इस उम्र में मिश्राइन के लिए के लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

58 साल की मिश्राइन ने पूरी ज़िन्दगी दो जिंदगियां जी हैं। – एक में वो घरेलू औरत हैं जो पसेरी पसेरी भर आटा पीसती हैं, बिना किसी सहायता के तीन तीन बच्चे पाले, दिन में 4 बार परिवार के लिए ताजा खाना बनाती थीं, और दूसरी ज़िन्दगी में मिश्राइन हेड मिस्ट्रेस थीं और इस तेजी से बदलते भारत की बदलती तस्वीर का चेहरा थीं। पर मजाल है की उन्हें इस दोहरी ज़िन्दगी का बोझ भारी लगा हो और उन्होंने चूं तक की हो। आखिर वो एक भारतीय नारी हैं जो कि परिवार और कर्तव्य के नाम पर मर भी जाएँ तो भी किसी को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला।

मई की दोपहरी में मिश्राइन ट्रेनिंग सेंटर से पैदल चली आ रही थीं और जब पूछा कि टेम्पो क्यूँ नहीं किया तो मुस्कुराते हुए बोली कि बेटा एक्सरसाइज हो जाती है और ये टेम्पो वाले भी तो अनाप शनाप किराया वसूलते हैं, लगता है कि दिन में डकैती डालने निकले हों। अब घर जा के आराम ही तो करना है और अगर 'दो पैसे' बच गए तो उसमें हर्ज़ ही क्या है। गर्मी से सुर्ख लाल हुए मिश्राइन के गोरे झुरीदार चेहेरे पर 'दो पैसे' बचाने की चमक साफ दिख रही थी।

दिन भर की जद्दोहद के बाद मिश्राइन 'कलर–चैनल' में 'बालिका वधु' देखना नहीं भूलती, इस सीरियल की आदत मिश्राइन को उनकी बिटिया ने लगवाई थी, पर आज कल उनके इस शौक को भी ग्रहण लग गया है। 8.00 से 8.30 के प्राइम टाइम में 'आस्था चौनल' पर बाबा रामदेव योग चर्चा करते हैं और मिश्रा जी को सास बहू की नौटंकी से जयादा योग चर्चा सुनना अच्छा लगता है और जब मिश्रा जी टीवी देख रहे हों तो रिमोट कंट्रोल उनकी जागीर होता है।

आज मिश्राइन को 104 डिग्ग्री बुखार है और उन्होंने थोड़ी देर पहले ही तुलसी और काली मिर्च का काढ़ा पिया है काढ़ा इसलिए की मिश्रा जी को अंग्रेजी दवाइयों में विश्वास नहीं हैं इसीलिए वो मेडिकल स्टोर से टेबलेट लाये ही नहीं हैं। मिश्राइन 6-7 दिनों में ठीक हो जाएँगी और फिर दुबारा सारे अधूरे-छूटे कामों को फिर से अपने मथ्थे ले लेंगी। और पूछने पर कहेंगी कि– "ई हम रहन जो झेल लई गयिन और कौनो ह्वात तो पिडी बोल जात" अर्थात् यह मैं ही थी जो इसको सहन कर गई यदि मेरी जगह कोई और होता तो ईश्वर जाने उसका क्या हाल होता।

सही कह रही हो मिश्राइन एक ज़िन्दगी में दो जिंदगियां जीना वाकई बड़ी बात है। घर के झाड़ू पोछे से लेकर क्लास के लेक्चर तक की ज़िम्मेदारी निभाना कोई तुमसे सीखे .....

पर तुमसे सीखने का वक्त किसके पास है? यहाँ तो सब दूसरे की कमियां निकलने में मस्त और व्यस्त हैं। तुम सही कहती हो मिश्राइन कि .....

ई हम रहन जो झेल लई गयिन और कौनो ह्वात तो पिडी बोल जात"

'सीख '

– निरी. (हिं. अनु.) कृष्ण कुमार
सीआरपीएफ अकादमी, गुड़गाँव

एक संत अपने शिष्यों के साथ तीर्थ यात्रा पर निकले। रास्ते में निर्माणाधीन मंदिर पर कुछ मजदूर कार्य कर रहे थे। संतजी ने एक मजदूर से पूछा कि भाई क्या कर रहे हो? मजदूर ने उत्तर दिया कि आपको दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है कि मैं गधे की तरह मजदूरी कर रहा हूँ। ठेकेदार दम नहीं लेने देता। संत द्वारा यही प्रश्न पास में काम कर रहे दूसरे मजदूर से पूछने पर मजदूर ने कहा कि महाराज ! मंदिर बन रहा है, मेरी किस्मत में तो मजदूरी करनी लिखी है, सो कर रहा हूँ। थोड़ी ही दूरी पर एक मजदूर सिर पर तगारी लिए चूना–पत्थर दौड़-दौड़ कर पहुंचा रहा था। संत जी ने वही प्रश्न उस मजदूर से दोहराया। मजदूर ने कहा कि स्वामी जी हमारे धन्य भाग्य हैं जो गाँव में मंदिर बन रहा है और मुझे भी यहाँ किस्मत से काम मिल गया है। भगवान की सेवा भी हो रही है तथा जीवन-बसर भी हो रहा है।

संत जी ने काम के प्रति व्यक्ति की सोच का सबक सिखाने के उद्देश्य से शिष्यों को समझाया कि एक ही काम को एक व्यक्ति मजबूरी में, दूसरा व्यक्ति भाग्य को दोष देता हुआ एवं तीसरा व्यक्ति उसी काम को श्रद्धा एवं उत्साह के साथ खुशी-खुशी कर रहा है। इन मजदूरों की काम करने की सोच से उनकी गुणवत्ता स्वतः पारदर्शित हो जाती है।

इस दृष्टांत को पढ़कर संत जी के शिष्यों की भाँति हमें भी सीख मिलनी चाहिए कि हमें सौंपे गए कार्य को फटिग समझकर नहीं अपितु पूरी लग्न, निष्ठा एवं ईमानदारी के साथ कर्तव्य समझकर करना चाहिए, इसी से हमें असली आनन्द की अनुभूति होगी एवं हमारा मनोबल स्वतः ही बढ़ेगा तथा हम प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर हो सकेंगे।

संसार का रीत

उप.निरी. (जीडी) दुर्गेश कुमार
सी.टी.सी, मुदखेड़

एक नगर में एक मशहूर चित्रकार रहता था। चित्रकार ने एक बहुत सुन्दर तसवीर बनाई और उसे नगर के चैराहे में लगा दिया और नीचे लिख दिया कि जिस किसी को, जहाँ भी इस में कमी नजर आये वह वहाँ निशान लगा दे। जब उसने शाम को तसवीर देखी उसकी पूरी तस्वीर निशानों से खराब हो चुकी थी। यह देख वह बहुत दुखी हुआ। उसे कुछ समझ नहीं आ रहा था कि अब क्या करे वह दुःखी बैठा हुआ था। तभी उसका एक मित्र वहाँ से गुजरा उसने उसके दुःखी होने का कारण पूछा तो उसने उसे पूरी घटना बताई। उसने कहा एक काम करो कल दूसरी तस्वीर बनाना और उसमें लिखना कि जिस किसी को इस तस्वीर में जहाँ कहीं भी कोई कमी नजर आये उसे सही कर दें। उसने अगले दिन यही किया। शाम को जब उसने अपनी तसवीर देखी तो उसने देखा कि तसवीर पर किसी ने कुछ नहीं किया। वह संसार की रीत समझ गया। 'कमी निकालना, निंदा करना, बुराई करना आसान, लेकिन उन कमियों को दूर करना या समाधान निकालना अत्यंत कठिन होता है।'....

ग्रुप केन्द्र भोपाल ने जीती राजभाषा शील्ड





दिनांक *13/12/2013* को इन्दौर *(*मध्यप्रदेश*)* में आयोजित राजभाषा सम्मेलन में गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, राजभाषा विभाग, द्वारा वर्ष *2012-2013* के लिए भारत सरकार की राजभाषा नीति के उत्कृष्ट कार्यान्वयन एवं हिंदी में श्रेष्ठ कार्य निष्पादन के लिए "द्वितीय पुरस्कार"की राजभाषा शील्ड श्री अभय छजलानी, पद्मश्री वरिष्ठ

पत्रकार एवं श्री अरूण कुमार जैन, सचिव, भारत सरकार के कर कमलों से ग्रहण करते हुए श्री जगजीत सिंह, पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक ग्रुप केन्द्र, भोपाल *(*बांए*)* व नागराज द्विवेदी, निरीक्षक *(*हिं.अनु.*)*, ग्रुप केन्द्र, भोपाल *(*दांए*)*

ग्रुप केन्द्र दुर्गापुर को प्रशस्ति पत्र



श्री पी. के. सिहं, मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी, दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट, सह अध्यक्ष नराकास दुर्गापुर द्वारा दिनांक *28/11/2013* को ग्रुप केन्द्र, के.रि.पु.बल, दुर्गापुर के प्रतिनिधि श्री प्रेमजीत कुमार, उप कमाण्डेन्ट को प्रशस्ति पत्र प्रदान करते हुए ।

ग्रुप केन्द्र मोकामाघाट ने जीती राजभाषा शील्ड



नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति, बेगुसराय *(*बिहार*)* द्वारा ग्रुप केन्द्र मोकामाघाट को वर्ष *2013-14* का राजभाषा शील्ड *30* जुलाई, *2014* को प्रदान किया गया ।

75वां स्थापना दिवस समारोह : कुछ झलकियाँ

27 जुलाई, 1939 को नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) से खड़ी हुई यह बल आज एक विशाल परिवार का रुप ले चुकी है। 27 जुलाई, 2014 को यह बल अपनी गौरवपूर्ण इतिहास व शानदार यात्रा के 75 साल पूरे कर चुका। बल की इस'हीरक जयन्ती'के अवसर पर देशभर में कई कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए। दिल्ली में इस अवसर पर एक'स्किल डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम'का उद्घाटन महानिदेशक महोदय व अध्यक्षा कावा महोदया द्वारा किया गया, जिसके अन्तर्गत बल के अशक्त कार्मिकों को कम्प्यूटर की शिक्षा निःशुल्क प्रदान की जाएगी। इसी दिन हिन्दी फ़िल्मों के क्रमिक विकास को रेखांकित करते हुए एक रंगारंग कार्यक्रम'ब्लैक एण्ड व्हाईट'भी प्रस्तुत किया गया, जिसने श्रोताओं को मंत्रमुग्ध कर दिया।




'स्किल डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम'अन्तर्गत बल के अशक्त कार्मिकों से वार्तालाप करते महानिदेशक महोदय व अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी (बांए) व हीरक जयन्ती के अवसर पर केक काटते महानिदेशक महोदय (दांए)




'रंगारंग कार्यक्रम'ब्लैक एण्ड व्हाईट'के दृश्य'

गृहमंत्री द्वारा‘प्रोटेक्टर’पत्रिका का विमोचन





“सीआरपीएफ प्रोटेक्टर पत्रिका”का माननीय गृहमंत्री श्री राजनाथ सिंह ने श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय एवं श्री आर.के. पचनंदा, अपर महानिदेशक (परिचालन व निर्माण) की उपस्थिति में विमोचन किया

‘सीआरपीएफ हाफ़-मैराथन’-प्रेसवार्ता की झलकियां









'सीआरपीएफ हाफ़-मैराथन' *12* अक्टूबर, *2014* को दिल्ली सहित देश के *40* शहरों में आयोजित की जाएगी। इसकी घोषणा *12* अगस्त, *2014* को महानिदेशालय में आयोजित एक प्रेसवार्ता में श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय द्वारा दी गई। उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम में विश्वविख्यात मुक्केबाज सुश्री मेरी कॉम व प्रख्यात क्रिकेटर श्री वीरेन्द्र सहवाग श्रीमती सुनीता त्रिवेदी, अध्यक्षा कावा व बल के वरिष्ठ अधिकारीगण मौजूद रहे।

ज़ी न्यूज़ के साथ आयोजित 'माई अर्थ-माई डयूटी' कैम्पेन





हाल ही में ज़ी न्यूज़ के साथ आयोजित की गई 'माई अर्थ-माई डयूटी' कैंपेन जिसमें केवल दिल्ली में ही एक लाख पौधा रोपण किया व उनकी रख-रखाव का संकल्प भी लिया गया। इस अवसर पर पौधा रोपण करतीं हुईं श्रीमती सुनीता त्रिवेदी, अध्यक्षा कावा *(बायें)* एवं ज़ी न्यूज़ से मुख़ातिब श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय *(दायें)*





इसी अवसर पर स्कूली बच्चों को पर्यावरण का महत्व समझाते डा.ए.पी. माहेश्वरी महानिरीक्षक उत्तरी सेक्टर *(बायें)* व स्कूली बच्चों द्वारा की गई पेंटिंग *(दायें)*

सेक्टर आई.ई.डी. सम्मेलन आयोजित




26 जुलाई, *2007* को वसंत कुंज नई दिल्ली स्थित 'शौर्य संस्थान' में सेक्टर आई.ई.डी. सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया। सम्मेलन एक दृश्य *(*बायें*)* आई.ई.डी. में विमोचन करते *(*दायें*)*

महानिदेशालय में आयोजित स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह



महानिदेशालय में आयोजित स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह में श्रीमती नीतू भट्टाचार्य, पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक (कल्याण) ने ध्वजारोहण किया

बिहार सेक्टर, के.रि.पु.बल द्वारा स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह का आयोजन



15 अगस्त, *2014* को स्वतंत्रता दिवस के सुअवसर पर श्री पी.जे. मोहने, महानिरीक्षक बिहार सेक्टर, श्री संजीव शर्मा, उपमहानिरीक्षक *(*प्रशा.*)* बिहार सेक्टर एवं श्री चिरंजीव प्रसाद, उपमहानिरीक्षक पटना रैंज द्वारा राष्ट्रीय झंडे को सलामी देते हुए

ग्रुप केन्द्र जालंधर ने मनाया 20वां स्थापना दिवस



ग्रुप केन्द्र, के.रि.पु.बल जालंधर के *20*वें स्थापना दिवस समारोह का उद्घाटन करते हुए मुख्य अतिथि श्री चरणजीत सिंह चन्नी, निर्देशक, सी.टी.सी. ग्रुप ऑफ इंस्टिट्यूशन, जालंधर। इस अवसर पर ग्रुप केन्द्र, जालंधर के पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक श्री सुनील थौर्प उपस्थित थे।



ग्रुप केन्द्र, के.रि.पु.बल जालंधर के *20*वां स्थापना दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर मेले का आयोजन।

महानिदेशक महोदय द्वारा 46 बटालियन के मैस का उद्घाटन





विगत दिनों श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक के.रि.पु.बल में *46* बटालियन, मयूर विहार, दिल्ली में दो मैसों का उद्घाटन किया। महानिदेशक महोदय का स्वागत करते हुए डा.ए.पी. माहेश्वरी महानिरीक्षक उत्तरी सेक्टर *(*बायें*)* व प्लैटिनम मैस का उद्घाटन करते हुए श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय *(*दायें*)*





प्लैटिनम मैस का दृश्य *(*बायें*)* व अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों हेतु बने पारगमन *(*ट्रांसिट*)* मैस "हीरक" का उद्घाटन

करते हुए श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय (दायें)

सेक्टर महानिरीक्षक (परिचालन) सम्मेलन




25 जुलाई *2014* को महानिदेशालय में आयोजित सेक्टर महानिरीक्षक (परिचालन) सम्मेलन की झलकियां

सद्भावना दिवस समारोह आयोजित




महानिदेशालय में आयोजित सद्भावना दिवस समारोह में शपथ दिलाते श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय (बायें) व उपस्थित अधिकारी व कार्मिक (दांये)

प्रशिक्षु अधिकारियों से मिले महानिदेशक




श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय ने सीआरपीएफ अकादमी कादरपुर, गुड़गांव में प्रशिक्षण पा रहे सीधे नियुक्त राजपत्रित अधिकारियों से महानिदेशालय में मुलाकात की व उनको सम्बोधित किया

बजट पर सम्मेलन आयोजित




महानिदेशालय में बजट विषय पर एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें सभी सेक्टरों के सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट (लेखा) ने हिस्सा लिया। इस सम्मेलन के मुख्य अतिथि श्री एस.सी. पांडा, अवर सचिव गृह मंत्रालय थे। इस अवसर पर डा. संजीव मिश्रा, वित्तीय सलाहकार, के.रि.पु.बल भी मौजूद थे

महानिदेशालय में आयोजित विदाई समारोह विदा हुए अपर महानिदेशक महोदय

25 अगस्त, 2014 को महानिदेशालय में श्री एम.एस. राघव, अपर महानिदेशक दक्षिणी क्षेत्र, श्री संजय अग्रवाल, महानिरीक्षक (कार्मिक) व श्री सी.टी. रवि, वरिष्ठ निजी सहायक का विदाई समारोह आयोजित किया गया जिसमें श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय ने बल में उनके महत्वपूर्ण योगदान के लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद व भावी जीवन के लिए उन्हें अपनी शुभकामनाएं दी। श्री संजय अग्रवाल, महानिरीक्षक (कार्मिक) अपने गृह काडर, राजस्थान वापस चले गए।




श्री एम.एस. राघव, अपर महानिदेशक दक्षिणी क्षेत्र व श्री संजय अग्रवाल, महानिरीक्षक (कार्मिक) को पुष्पगुच्छ भेंट कर उनका अभिवादन करते हुए श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय (क्रमशः बायें और दायें)



श्रीमति सुनीता त्रिवेदी, अध्यक्षा, कावा द्वारा श्रीमति एम.एस. राघवा को पुष्प गुच्छ भेंट करते हुए



श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक, के.रि.पु.बल द्वारा श्री सी.टी. रवि, वरिष्ठ पी.एस. को उनके सेवा निवृत्ति के अवसर पर भेंट प्रदान करते हुए



विदा होने वाले अधिकारियों के साथ ग्रुप फोटो

महानिदेशक महोदय का ग्रुप केन्द्र रांची का दौरा





ग्रुप केन्द्र क्वार्टर गार्ड पर सलामी लेते महानिदेशक महोदय (बांए) व परिसर का निरीक्षण करते हुए (दांए)

श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक, के.रि.पु.बल, नई दिल्ली द्वारा दिनांक 5 अगस्त, 2014 को ग्रुप केन्द्र, राँची का दौरा किया गया। महोदय के साथ श्री जुल्फिक़ार हसन, महानिरीक्षक (परिचालन), महानिदेशालय एवं श्री आर.के. मिश्रा, महानिरीक्षक, झारखण्ड सेक्टर, भी उपस्थित थे। महानिदेशक महोदय द्वारा क्वार्टर गार्ड एवं कैंप का मुआयना करते हुए कैंप के साज-सज्जा की प्रशंसा की गयी। निर्माणाधीन इमारतों का भ्रमण किया गया तथा भवन की संरचना को सराहा गया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस ग्रुप केन्द्र में प्राधिकृत ज़मीन से कम ज़मीन होने एवं पहाड़ी भू-भाग होने के बावजूद भी यह ग्रुप केन्द्र महानिदेशक महोदय का ग्रुप केन्द्र रांची का दौरा एक सुन्दरतम कैंप के रूप में उभर रहा है। महोदय द्वारा भवन निर्माण कार्य को अतिशीघ्र पूर्ण करने हेतु सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. के अधिकारियों को उचित निर्देश दिया। महानिदेशक महोदय को अधीनस्थ अधिकारी मैस, मेंस क्लब, परिवार कल्याण

केन्द्र, मॉटेसरी स्कूल, ग्रेन गोडाउन एवं बैफल फायारिंग रेंज (जो वतमान में निमार्णाधीन है) के कार्य से अवगत कराया गया। महोदय ने कैंप की साज-सज्जा देखने के बाद कहा कि कैंप बहुत ही मोहक स्थान एवं पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में बसा हुआ है तथा इसका बहुत अच्छी तरह रख-रखाव किया जा रहा है । भवन निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण होने पर यह कैंप भविष्य में बहुत मनोहारी एवं सुन्दर कैंप होगा

मुख्य सचिव, झारखण्ड ने किया ग्रुप केन्द्र, रांची में मेले का उद्घाटन

27 जुलाको ग्रुप केन्द्र राँची में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की हीरक जयंती बड़े ही धूम-धाम एवं हर्षोल्लास के साथ मनाया गया तथा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया । इस समारोह के मुख्य अतिथि श्री सजल चक्रवर्ती, मुख्य सचिव झारखण्ड सरकार थे जिनके द्वारा क्वार्टर गार्ड पर सलामी ली गयी, के.रि.पु.बल मेला का उद्घाटन किया गया एवं ग्रुप केन्द्र, राँची द्वारा प्रकाशित हिन्दी पत्रिका "प्रतिबिम्ब"का अनावरण किया गया।





श्री सजल चक्रवर्ती, मुख्य सचिव झारखण्ड सरकार का अभिवादन करतीं श्रीमती उषा किरण कण्डूलना, पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक, ग्रुप केन्द्र रांची (बांए) व पत्रिका 'प्रतिबिम्ब'का विमोचन करते श्री चक्रवर्ती (दांए)

समारोह को संबोधित करते हुए श्री चक्रवर्ती ने कहा कि "देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा में के.रि.पु.बल का योगदान सराहनीय है । नक्सलवाद एवं आतंकवाद को समाप्त करने में इस बल के जवान निरंतर प्रयत्नशील है । यह बल देश की रीढ़ है । के.रि.पु.बल के जवान आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए अपना सर्वस्व बलिदान कर देते हैं । इनके परिवार की जिम्मेवारी हम को लेनी चाहिए । के.रि.पु.बल सामाजिक सरोकार एवं मानवता के प्रति भी उतना ही प्रतिबद्ध है।"उन्होने ग्रुप केन्द्र, राँची को इस क्षेत्र के लिए उपहार बताया।

इस समारोह के अवसर पर श्री के. के. पाण्डेय, कमाण्डेन्ट ने अपने स्वागत भाषण में बताया कि के.रि.पु.बल का गठन 1939 में "क्राउन रिप्रजेंटेटिव पुलिस" के रूप में मध्य प्रदेश के नीमच में हुआ था, को विश्व के सबसे बड़े अर्द्धसैनिक बल के

रूप में शुमार है तथा इसका इतिहास बेहद गौरवशाली रहा है। 21 अक्टूबर 1959 को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के 10 बहादुर जवानों लद्दाख के हॉट स्प्रिंग में अपने प्राणों की आहुति देकर चीन के आक्रमण से भारत माँ की रक्षा की थी तथा उनकी याद में हर वर्ष 21अक्टूबर पूरे भारतवर्ष में पुलिस बल "पुलिस संस्मरण दिवस" के रूप में मनाते हैं। दिनांक 09 अप्रैल 1965 में द्वितीय वाहिनी के.रि.पु.बल के बहादुर जवानों ने गुजरात के रन ऑफ कच्छ में सरदार एवं टॉक चैकियों पर पाकिस्तानी सेना के इन्फैन्ट्री ब्रिगेड के आक्रमण का दृढ़तापूर्वक विरोध किया, वीरतापूर्वक युद्ध किया तथा आक्रमण को निष्फल कर दिया। केरिपुबल के नायकों के वीरतापूर्ण कार्यो की याद ताजा रखने तथा इस उदाहरण का अनुकरण करने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 09 अप्रैल को "शौर्य दिवस" के रूप में मनाया जाता है। चाहे संसद भवन पर आतंकवादियों का हमला हो या अक्षरधाम, गुजरात एवं राम जन्मभूमि, अयोध्या पर आतंकवादियों का हमला हो, केरिपुबल के जवानों ने अपने जान की परवाह न करते हुए उनके नापाक मंसूबों को नेस्तोनाबूद किया है तथा भारत माँ की रक्षा में अपना सर्वोच्च बलिदान देने से भी नही चुके हैं।

इस अवसर पर श्रीमती उषा किरण कण्डुलना, पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक द्वारा मुख्य अतिथि महोदय को शॉल एवं स्मृति चिह्न भेंट की गयी।

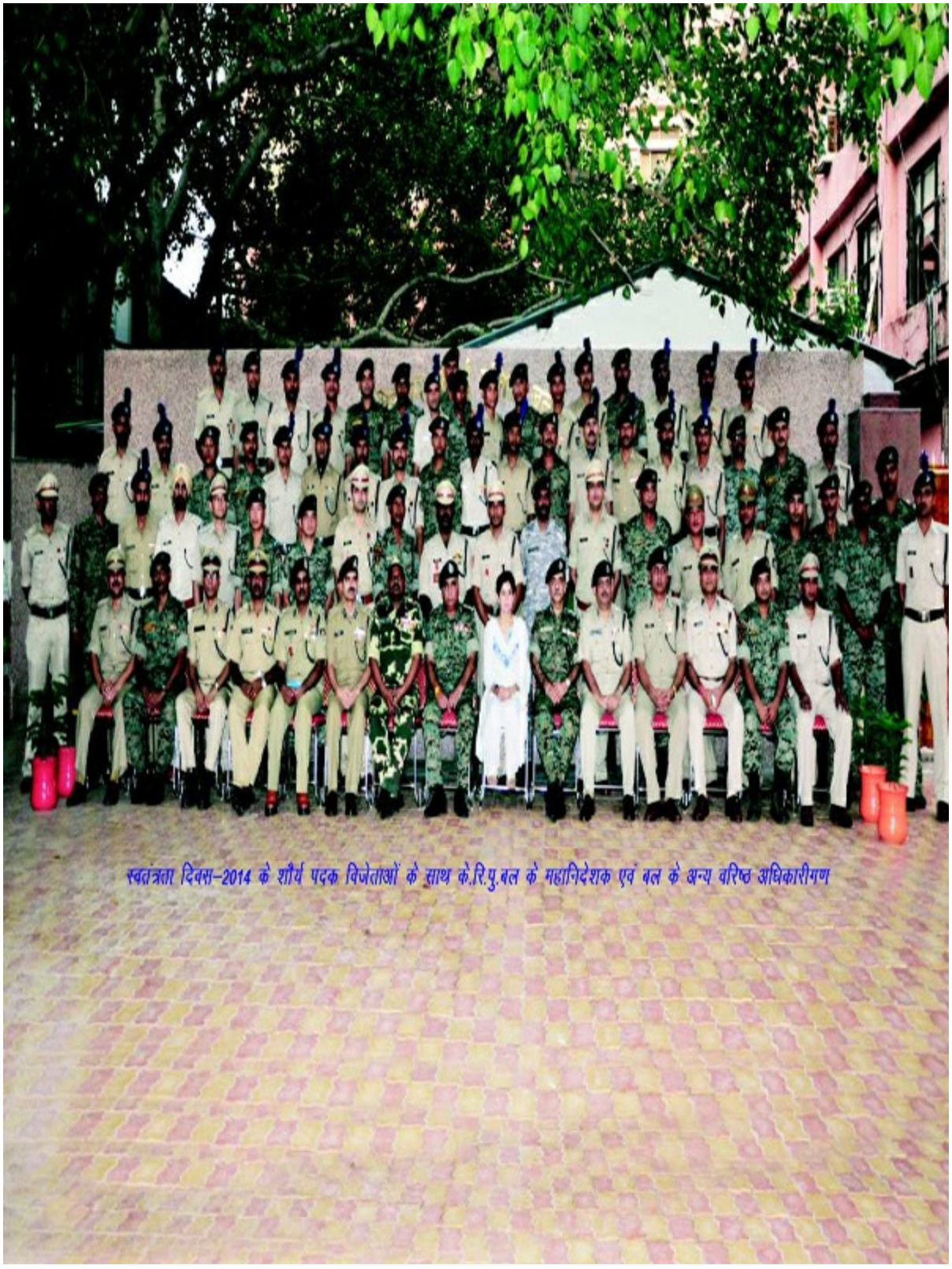
इस अवसर पर ग्रुप केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित के.रि.पु.बल मेला में जवानों एवं उनके परिजनों का उत्साह देखने लायक था। इसमें सभी ने बढ़-चढ़कर हिस्सा लिया। मेला को मनोरंजक बनाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के खेलों का आयोजन किया गया तथा इसमें प्रथम, द्वितीय एवं तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त करने वाले प्रतिभागियों को पुरस्कृत किया गया।



27 जुलाई, 2014 को के.रि.पु.बल की हीरक जयन्ती के अवसर पर बल के अशक्त कार्मिकों के लिए 'स्किल डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम' का औपचारिक रुप से उद्घाटन करते श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय व श्रीमती सुनीता त्रिवेदी, अध्यक्षा, कावा



श्री एम.एस. राघव, अपर महानिदेशक, दक्षिणी क्षेत्र की सेवानिवृत्ति के अवसर पर उनके जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण पलों के चित्रों का संग्रह उन्हें भेंट करते श्री दिलीप त्रिवेदी, महानिदेशक महोदय



स्वतंत्रता दिवस–2014 के शौर्य पदक विजेताओं के साथ के.रि.पु.बल के महानिदेशक एवं बल के अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारीगण

INTER OFFICE NOTE
CENTRAL WELFARE BRANCH

No.CWF-26/1014-15-Wel
Dated, the April, 2016

Subject : REGARDING UPDATION OF DECISIONS TAKEN DURING GOVERNING BODY MEETING - 2014 HELD ON 20/11/2015 AT DIRECTORATE GENERAL, CRPF

Kindly refer to this Branch endorsement of even No, dated 15/12/2015 (copy enclosed) vide which minutes of subject meeting was forwarded to your branch for necessary action accordingly. It has been noticed that decisions taken during subject meeting not yet updated on CRPF website.

02. A copy of minutes of subject meeting is once again enclosed herewith for updation of decisions on CRPF website.

Ecnl : (18 leaves)

04/04/16

For DIG (Welfare) Dte.

DIG(IT)

महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय परिसर, लोधी रोड नई दिल्ली–03

(गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

संख्याः के०क०नि०–26/2014-15-कल्याण

दिनांक–दिसम्बर 2015

सेवा में,

स्पेशल महानिदेशक, उत्तरी जोन/ मध्य जोन/ पूर्वोत्तर जोन/अपर महानिदेशक हैदराबाद।

महानिरीक्षक, पश्चिमोत्तर/ दक्षिणी/ मध्य प्रदेश/ पश्चिमी/ पूर्वी / उत्तरी/ पूर्वोत्तर/ कोबरा/ मध्य/ मणिपर एवं नागालैण्ड/ त्रिपुरा/ बिहार/ श्रीनगर/ ज म्मू / द्रुत कार्य बल/ राजस्थान सेक्टर/ पश्चिमी बंगाल/ उड़ीसा/ झारखण्ड/ छत्तीसगढ़/ महानिरीक्षक (परिचालन) श्रीनगर/ (परिचालन)जोरहाट/ मांउन्ट आबू/अकादमी कादरपुर/ महानिरीक्षक (प्रशिक्षण) महानिदेशालय/ महानिरीक्षक (संचार) महानिदेशालय/ महानिरीक्षक/ निदेशक (मेडिकल) महानिदेशालय।

सभी उपमहानिरीक्षक, (परिचालन सहित) के०रि०पु० बल।

सभी कम्पोजिट अस्पताल, के०रि०पु० बल।

सभी प्राचार्य के०प्र०का०/ र०प्र०के०, के०रि०पु० बल, प्राचार्य के०प्र०का० (टी०एंडआईटी)

सभी प्राचार्य/ सीआईएटी, के०रि०पु० बल, सिलचर/ शिवपुरी, केरिपुबल।

सभी उपमहानिरीक्षक, गुप केन्द्र, के०रि०पु० बल।

उपमहानिरीक्षक सीडब्लूएस–1, 2, 3 के०रि०पु० बल।

सभी बटालियन कमाण्डेंट, (आर०ए०एम०, सिगनल एवं एसडीजी सहित) केरिपबल।

उपमहानिरीक्षक/ मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी महाप्रबंधक, केन्द्रीय पुलिस कैंटीन केन्द्रीय कार्यालय परिसर, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली 110003

विषय :– महानिदेशालय, केरिपुबल, नई दिल्ली में दिनांक 20/11/2015 को आयोजित केरिपुबल कर्मचारी शैक्षिक समिति, केरिपुबल शिक्षा निधि, केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि एवं जोखिम (प्रीमिया) निधि की वर्ष 2014-15 की शासी निकाय बैठक के कार्यव्रत का प्रेषण।

महोदय,

महानिदेशालय, केरिपुबल, नई दिल्ली में दिनांक 20/11/2015 को आयोजित, केरिपुबल निधियों की वर्ष 2014-15 की शासी निकाय बैठक के कार्यवृत को प्रेषित किया जाता है। शासी निकाय बैठक में लिए गये सभी निर्णय दिनांक 01/01/2016 से लागू होगें। सभी पुलिस महानिरीक्षक (प्रशासन एवं परिचालन) से अनुरोध है कि उक्त शासी निकाय बैठक के कार्यवृत की प्रतिलिपि अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को प्रेषित करना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

अनुलग्नक : उपरोक्तानुसार

भवदीय



(बी०पी० सिंह)
<u>उपमहानिरीक्षक (कल्याण)</u>

आंतरिक :– महानिदेशालय की सभी शाखायें हिन्दी शाखा सहित सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु। उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित पैराओं पर तत्काल आवश्यक कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करने के अनुरोध साहित किया जाता है :

- उपमहानिरीक्षक (निर्माण) महानिदेशालय को मुद्दा संख्या 1 (कर्मचारी शैक्षिक समिति)
- उपमहानिरीक्षक (कल्याण) महानिदेशालय को मुद्दा संख्या 3 (शिक्षा निधि), मुद्दा संख्या 1/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 6/ 7 (के०क०निधि), अन्य मुद्दा संख्या 1 तथा 3, मुददा संख्या 4 एवं 5 में अनुमोदन के अनुसार फण्ड मैनुअल में आवश्यक संशोंधन हेतु प्रकरण प्रशासन अनुभाग को अग्रसारित करना सुनिश्चित करें।

मुद्दा संख्या 1/ 2/ 4/ 5/ 6 (जोखिम निधि)

अनुलग्नक : उपरोक्तानुसार



(अरविन्द पी० आनन्द)
<u>उपकमाण्डेंट (कल्याण)</u>

दिनांक 20/11/2015 को महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, नई दिल्ली में आयोजित केरिपुबल केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि, केरिपुबल कर्मचारी शैक्षिक समिति, केरिपुबल शिक्षा निधि तथा जोखिम (प्रीमिया) निधि की वर्ष 2014–15 की शासी निकाय बैठक का

कार्यवृत्त:–

महानिदेशालय, केरिपुबल, नई दिल्ली के सम्मेलन कक्ष में दिनांक 20/11/2015 को महानिदेशक, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की अध्यक्षता में केरिपुबल केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि, केरिपुबल कर्मचारी शैक्षिक समिति, केरिपुबल शिक्षा निधि तथा जोखिम (प्रीमिया) निधि की वर्ष 2014–15 की शासी निकाय बैठक आयोजित की गई।

02. सर्वप्रथम पुलिस महानिरीक्षक ने सभी सदस्यों का स्वागत करते हुए बताया कि बल स्तर पर संचालित, के०रि०पु०बल कर्मचारी शैक्षिक समिति, शिक्षा निधि, केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि तथा जोखिम निधि के वित्तीय वर्ष 2014–15 के आय–व्यय का लेखा–जोखा देखने, उस पर चर्चा करने तथा विभिन्न जोनों से प्राप्त बल के कार्मिकों के कल्याण संबंधी मुद्दों व प्रस्तावों पर विचार–विमर्श करने के लिए यह बैठक आयोजित की गई है ।

03. तदोपरांत महानिदेशक महोदय ने बल की केन्द्रीय निधियों की शासी निकाय की वार्षिक बैठक में उपस्थित सभी सदस्यों का स्वागत करतें हुए बताया कि यहां सभी निधियों की बैठक के लिये एकत्रित हुये हैं तथा कल्याण संबंधी निधियों का फोल्डर पूरे विवरण के साथ दिया गया है जिसके अनुसार बैठक में कार्रवाई की जानी है साथ ही यह भी बताया कि इन निधियों का उपयोग ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा जवानों के कल्याणार्थ होना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त यदि ऐसा भी कोई प्रस्ताव, जो बल के कार्मिकों के कल्याणार्थ हो, तथा इस कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित न हो, उसे भी रखने में संकोच न करें। इसके पश्चात महानिदेशक महोदय ने पुलिस उपमहानिरीक्षक (कल्याण) से बैठक की कार्रवाई आरंभ करने को कहा।

तत्पश्चात्, शासी निकाय की बैठक की कार्यसूची पर विचार–विमर्श प्रारम्भ हुआ।

<u>के०रि०पु०बल कर्मचारी शैक्षिक समिति के विचारार्थ मुद्दे</u>

<u>मुद्दा संख्या–1</u>

केरिपुबल के कार्मिकों के बच्चे जो कि देश के विभिन्न शहरों में विभिन्न संस्थानों से तकनीकी/व्यवसायिक शिक्षा तथा मेडिकल/आईआईटी इत्यादि में पढ़ रहे हों, को हॉस्टल सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाई जाए।

प्रस्तावक: कोबरा सेक्टर

निर्णय

विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि श्री संजय यादव, पु०उ०म०(निर्माण) एवं श्री योग्यान सिंह, पु०उ०म०(परि०–2) महानिदेशालय की देख–रेख में एक समिति गठित की जाय जो कि दिल्ली में विशिष्ट स्थान चिन्हित करेंगे एवं समिति द्वारा चिन्हित स्थान पर केरिपुबल कार्मिकों के बच्चों के लिए रहने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने पर अग्रिम कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

कार्रवाई– पु०उ०म०(निर्माण)/ पु०उ०म०(परि०–2) महानिदेशालय

मुद्दा संख्या–2

केरिपुबल के जवान अधिकतर जम्मू एवं कश्मीर/ पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों एवं नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रो में अपनी सेवाएं दे रहें, इसलिए सेवारत कार्मिकों के बच्चो को तकनीकी/ व्यवसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों/ जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में मोटर मैकेनिक/ इलेक्ट्रीशियन ट्रेड के प्रशिक्षण के लिए आईटीआई खोला जाय । इस पर आने वाले खर्च का वहन अंशदान की राशि में वृद्धि कर किया जाय । इसके अतिरिक्त असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार एवं झारखण्ड में आईटीआई खोले जायें।

प्रस्तावक : कोबरा सैक्टर/ पश्चिम बंगाल एवं इस्टर्न सेक्टर

निर्णय

विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि वर्तमान में जो आईटीआई चल रहे हैं उन्हें व्यवस्थित ढंग से चलाया जाय । वर्तमान में जो आईटीआई चल रहे हैं उनमें रिक्त सीटों को भरने के लिए पहले केरिपुबल के कार्मिकों के बच्चों से भरा जाय तत्पश्चात् बचे हुए रिक्त सीटों को केरिपुबल कार्मिकों के संबंधियों से भरा जाय तथा सभी कार्मिक वर्तमान में उपलब्ध आईटीआई, जहाँ पर सीट खाली रहती है, का लाभ उठा सकते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त सभी ग्रुप केन्द्र के कार्यालय अध्यक्ष, उनके नजदीकी सरकारी आईटीआई में संपर्क स्थापित करेंगें एवं केरिपुबल कार्मिकों के बच्चों के लिए सीटों का आरक्षण लेने संबंधी कार्रवाई करें ।

कार्यवाही– सभी पु०उ०म०, ग्रुप केन्द्र/आईटीआई आवडी/ भुवनेश्वर/ आईटीसी वजीराबाद/ आईआईएण्डटी वजीराबाद

शिक्षा निधि के विचारार्थ मुद्दे

मुद्दा संख्या-1

(क) विदेशों में विभिन्न संस्थानों में पढ़ रहे बल के कार्मिकों के बच्चों को शिक्षा निधि से मेरिट स्कालरशिप प्रदान की जाय।

(ख) बल के कार्मिकों के बच्चे, जो कि विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालय/रिसर्च संस्थान से पीएचडी कर रहे हों, को शिक्षा निधि से मेरिट स्कालरशिप प्रदान की जाय।

प्रस्तावक: आरएएफ/मध्य प्रदेश/ दक्षिणी / एनडब्ल्यू/ मणिपुर एवं नागालैण्ड सेक्टर, पुउम (सीआर एण्ड विजिलेंस) महानिदेशालय

निर्णय

विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से उपरोक्त मुद्दों पर निम्न प्रकार से निर्णय लिया गया :—

(क) चुंकि फण्ड मैनुअल के अध्याय-3 के पैरा 6 (10) में निहित प्रावधानों के अनुसार छात्रवृत्ति केवल उन छात्र/छात्राओं के लिए स्वीकृत की जाती है जो GOI/AICTE/UGC/DOEACC से मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थानों से कोर्स कर रहे हैं। अतः मेरिट छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकृत संबंधी आदेश को यथावत् रखा जाय।

(ख) फण्ड मैनुअल में विश्वविद्यालय/रिसर्च संस्थान से पीएचडी करने वालों को छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकृत करने का प्रावधान नहीं दिया गया है। अत: मेरिट छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकृत संबंधी आदेश को यथावत् रखा जाय।

कार्रवाई- केरिपुबल के सभी कार्यालय

मुद्दा संख्या-2

वर्तमान में केटेगरी-ए के अन्तर्गत 04-05 वर्ष में पूर्ण किये जाने वाले इन्जीनियरिंग/चिकित्सा से संबंधित स्नातक कोर्स आते हैं एवं केटेगरी-(बी) के अन्तर्गत 02-03 वर्ष में समाप्त होने वाले डिप्लोमा कोर्स/व्यवसायिक कोर्स आते हैं। जबकि बीएससी (एग्रीकल्चर)/एमएससी (एग्रीकल्चर) को कालेज स्तर पर विज्ञान गुप के अन्तर्गत लिया जाता है। चूंकि बीएससी (एग्रीकल्चर) डिग्री कोर्स पूर्ण करने की अवधि 04 वर्ष है एवं एमएससी (एग्रीकल्चर) डिग्री कोर्स पूर्ण करने की अवधि 02 वर्ष है। अतः बीएससी (एग्रीकल्चर)/एमएससी (एग्रीकल्चर) डिग्री कोर्स को कालेज स्तर पर विज्ञान ग्रुप के बदले में तकनीकी कोर्स केटेगरी "ए" में शामिल किया जाय।

प्रस्तावक: दक्षिण अंचल

निर्णय

विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि मामले में यथास्थिति बनायी रखी जाय।

कार्रवाई - केरिपुबल के सभी कार्यालय

मुद्दा संख्या-3

AMITY, Kallinga/SRM एवं अन्य निजी प्रतिष्ठित शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में केरिपुबल के बच्चों हेतु सीटों के आरक्षण हेतु प्रयास किये जाय।

प्रस्तावक: राजस्थान/इस्टर्न/पश्चिम बंगाल सेक्टर केरिपुबल

निर्णय

विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि इस संबंध में पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, उत्तरी सेक्टर द्वारा बोर्ड का गठन किया जाय। जो कि AMITY, Kallinga/SRM एवं अन्य निजी प्रतिष्ठित शैक्षणिक संस्थानों से संपर्क स्थापित करेंगे एवं जो संस्थान बिना डोनेशन लिए केरिपुबल के कार्मिकों के बच्चों को दाखिला दे सकें उससे संबंधित सूचना केरिपुबल के सभी कार्यालयों को अवगत कराते हुए इस महानिदेशालय को सचित करेंगे।

कार्रवाई- पुलिस महानिरीक्षक उत्तरी सेक्टर

मुद्दा संख्या-3

शासी निकाय की बैठक के दौरान उपस्थित सदस्यों के द्वारा मेरिट स्कॉलरशीप से संबंधित निम्नलिखित मुद्दा उठाया गयाः—

1) दिनांक 03/12/13 को वर्ष 2012-13 की शासी निकाय बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था मेरिट छात्रवृत्ति सभी अन्य रैंक/अधीनस्थ अधिकारी एवं द्वितीय कमान अधिकारी रैंक तक के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को ही देय होगी। इसका लाभ सभी राजपत्रित अधिकारीयों को भी दिया जाय।

2) उप वित्तीय सलाहकार, महानिदेशालय द्वारा यह मुद्दा उठाया गया कि मेरिट छात्रवृत्ति केरिपुबल के वैसे कार्मिक, जो कि मुठभेड़ के दौरान शहीद हुए हों, के बच्चों को स्नातक स्तर तक स्वीकृत किया जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त मुठभेड़ के दौरान 100 प्रतिशत अशक्त होने के कारण अशक्तता पेंशन (Sustained 100% disability during action duty and boarded out from service) पर भेज दिये

गये कार्मिकों के बच्चों को भी मेरिट छात्रवृत्ति स्नातक स्तर तक स्वीकृत किया जाय ।

निर्णय

विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से उपरोक्त मुद्दों पर निम्न प्रकार से निर्णय लिया गया :—

1) सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि सभी रैंक/राजपत्रित अधिकारी को मेरिट छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकृत किया जाय ।

2) सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि मेरिट छात्रवृत्ति केरिपुबल के वैसे कार्मिक, जो कि मुठभेड़ के दौरान शहीद हुए हों एवं मुठभेड़ के दौरान 100 प्रतिशत अशक्त होने के कारण अशक्तता पेंशन पर भेजे गये हों (Sustained 100% disability during action duty and boarded out from service), के बच्चों को स्नातक स्तर तक स्वीकृत किया जाय।

3) उपरोक्त दोनों निर्णय दिनांक 01/04/2016 अर्थात् शैक्षणिक सत्र 2015-16 से लागू होंगें ।

कार्रवाई - केरिपुबल के सभी कार्यालय/महानिदेशालय (कल्याण)

केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि अनुभाग

मुददा संख्या 01: चिकित्सा सेवा के बाजार मूल्यों में बढ़ोत्तरी को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि से रेंज मुख्यालयों/ ग्रुप केन्द्रों/ बटालियनों को आवंटित किये जाने वाले अस्थायी अग्रिम (Temporary Imprest) को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

प्रस्तावक :— मध्य / दक्षिणी जोन (मध्य प्रदेश/मध्य सेक्टर)
उपमहानिरीक्षक (तकनीकी) महानिदेशालय
अमेठी रेंज , ग्रु०के०बंगलौर/पल्लीपुरम

निर्णय : बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान सर्वसम्मति से केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि से आपात स्थिति में कार्मिकों की चिकित्सा हेतु निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को आवंटित किये जाने वाली अस्थाई अग्रिम (Temporary Imprest) राशि में उनके समक्ष दर्शाये गये अनुसार बढोत्तरी का निर्णय पारित किया गया :

S.N.	OFFICES	ENHANCEMENT IN TEMP. IMPREST
1.	All Adm. Ranges (for personnel of Range Office and all Adm. Units under command)	Rs. 5,00,000/- to Rs. 7,00,000/-
2.	All GCs	Rs. 2,00,000/- to Rs. 5,00,000/-
3.	All Bns including SDG/PDG	Rs. 5,00,000/- to Rs. 10,00,000/-

कार्रवाई :- के०क०नि०अनुभाग, कल्याण शाखा, महानिदेशालय

मुद्दा संख्या 02 : चश्में की अनुदान राशि सभी अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को दी जानी चाहिये क्योंकि चश्में की आवश्यकता उम्र बढ़ने पर ही होती है। उक्त अनुदान की धनराशि को रूपये 2,500/- की दर से पूरी सेवा में एक बार दिया जाना चाहये।

प्रस्तावक :- मध्य/ दक्षिणी/पूर्वोत्तर/ जे०एण्ड के० जोन,
उत्तरी /मध्य/ झारखण्ड/मध्यप्रदेश/
प०बंगाल, पूर्वी, राजस्थान एवं त्रिपुरा सेक्टर,
ग्रु०के०पल्लीपुरम/पुणे/ बंगलौर/195 बटा०)

निर्णय :—

बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि से चश्में के लिये दी जाने वाली अनुदान राशि को पूर्ववत् रुपये 1200/- ही रखने का निर्णय लिया गया इसके अतिरिक्त उक्त सहायता राशि अब सिपाही से सूबेदार मेजर पद तक के कार्मिकों को पूरे सेवाकाल में एक ही बार दिये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया।

कार्रवाई :- के०रि०पु०बल के सभी कार्यालय/बटालियन

मुद्दा संख्या 03 : मृत्यु के मामले में केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि से दी जा रही वित्तीय सहायता रुपये 1,00,000/- की धनराशि को बढ़ाकर रुपये 2,00,000/- किया जाए।

प्रस्तावक :- पूर्वोत्तर जोन (त्रिपुरा सेक्टर)

निर्णय : बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि से मृत्यु के मामले में शहीद / मृतक के आश्रितों को दी जाने वाली सहायता राशि को पूर्ववत् रुपये 1,00,000/- एवं मासिक अंशदान को भी यथावत रखने का निर्णय लिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि मृत्यु के मामलों में बटालियन कल्याण निधि से दी जाने वाले तात्कालिक सहायता

राशि को रूपये 20,000/- से बढ़ाकर रूपये 50,000/- किया गया जिसका भुगतान निम्नानुसार किया जायेगा :

क०सं०	विवरण	भुगतान
01	बटालियन कल्याण निधि	रू० 20,000/-
02	केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि	रू० 30,000/-
	कुल धनराशि	**रू० 50,000/-**

इस सन्दर्भ में यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि संबंधित कार्यालय/यूनिट द्वारा मृतक के आश्रित को रू० 50,000/- तत्काल भुगतान किये जायेंगे तदुपरान्त केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि द्वारा रू० 30,000/- संबंधित कार्यालय/यूनिट को भुगतान किया जायेगा।

कार्रवाई :— के०रि०पु०बल के सभी कार्यालय/बटालियन एवं के०क०नि०अनुभाग/कल्याण शाखा, महानिदेशालय

मुद्दा संख्या 04 : वर्तमान में बाजार में सामान के मूल्य में वृद्धि एवं मंहगाई के कारण ग्रुपकेन्द्र / बटालियन में कैंण्टीन चलाने के लिये जमा राशि की सीमा क्रमशः 15 लाख एवं 10 लाख में बढ़ोत्तरी करने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रस्तावक :- मध्य जोन/मध्य सेक्टर एवं एम०पी० सेक्टर

SIGNAL / SELO

TO : ALL FORMATIONS INCLUDING CoBRA, RAF, SIGNAL & TRG INSTITUTIONS

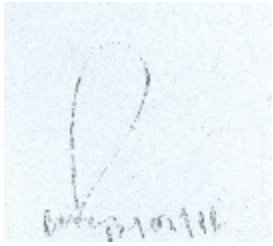
FM : DIG (WELFARE), DTE.

NO.CWF 26/2014-15-WELFARE

DTD 12 JANUARY, 2016

U/C (.) GOVERNING BODY MEETING 2014-15 ON 20/11/2015 (FRIDAY) (.) KLY REFER TO THIS HQR LETTER OF E/NO. DTD 15/12/2015 VIDE WHICH MINUTES OF ABOVE MEETING HAS BEEN CIRCULATED TO ALL FORMATIONS OF CRPF (.) SOURCE OF

PAYMENT OF SPECTACLE CHARGES IS ERRONEOUSLY MENTIONED AS CENTRAL WELFARE FUND (.) THE SAME MAY BE READ AS BN.WELFARE FUND REPEAT BN.WELFARE FUND INSTEAD OF CENTRAL WELFARE FUND PLEASE*III*



For DIG (WELFARE) DTE

INTERNAL: ALL BRANCHES OF DTE GENERAL

निर्णय : बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि फण्ड मैनुअल के अध्याय 8 के पैरा । (एफ) में उल्लिखित अनुदेशों के अनुसार ग्रुप केन्द्र एवं बटालियन में कैंटीन चलाने के लिये आवश्यक कैपिटल राशि की सीमा कमश: 15 लाख एवं 10 लाख को निम्नानुसार बढ़ाया जाता है :

क्र०सं०	कार्यालय	कैपिटल राशि की सीमा
01	ग्रुप केन्द्र	02 रू0 15 लाख से रू0 20 लाख
02	बटालियन	रू0 10 लाख से रू0 15 लाख

इसके अतिरिक्त बैठक के दौरान सर्वसम्मति से कैंण्टीन द्वारा अर्जित लाभ के वितरण के सन्दर्भ में फण्ड मैनुअल के अध्याय 8 के पैरा 11 (एफ)(1) में दिये अनुदेशों में निम्नानुसार संशोधन अनुमोदित किये गये :

पैरा 11(एफ)(1) :अर्जित लाभ का 15 प्रतिशत शिक्षा निधि को एवं 10 प्रतिशत कैंण्टीन की कैपिटल को बढ़ाने हेतु जमा राशि (Corpus)में जमा किया जायेगा।

पैरा 11(एफ)(2) से (5) : अपरिवर्तित

कार्रवाई :- केरि0पु0बल के सभी कार्यालय/बटालियन एवं शिक्षा निधि अनुभाग/ कल्याण शाखा, महानिदेशालय

मुददा संख्या 05: मास्टर कैंटीन द्वारा अर्जित किये जाने वाले लाभ की धनराशि के उपयोग के बारे में निम्नलिखित दिशानिर्देश जारी किये गये हैं :

(1) लाभ का 40 प्रतिशत कैण्टीन फण्ड में इसके विस्तार हेतु शामिल

किया जायेगा।

(2) लाभ का 30 प्रतिशत बल के कार्मिकों के कल्याण हेतु उपयोग किया जायेगा।

(3) लाभ का 30 प्रतिशत आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं एवं अनुरक्षण में उपयोग किया जायेगा।

रेजीमेंटल फण्ड के उपयोग हेतु उपमहानिरीक्षक की वित्तीय क्षमता रू0 1 लाख है। अतः रू0 1 लाख से अधिक राशि के उपयोग हेतु प्रशासनिक एवं वित्तीय स्वीकृति हेतु उच्च कार्यालयों को प्रस्ताव अग्रसारित करना पड़ता है एवं इस कारण से कैण्टीन की आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं एवं अनुरक्षण हेतु इस स्वीकृति में लम्बे समय की आवश्यकता होती है। अतः उन गुपकेन्द्रों जहां पर मास्टर कैंण्टीन स्थापित है, के उपमहानिरीक्षक की वित्तीय क्षमता रू0 1 लाख से बढ़ाकर कम से कम रु0 10 लाख की जाय जिससे कि मास्टर कैंण्टीन के लिये आवश्यक आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं एवं अनुरक्षण का कार्य आवश्यक औपचारिकताओं की पूर्ति करते हुये समय से किया जा सके। इसी प्रकार महानिरीक्षक एवं महानिदेशक की वित्तीय क्षमता को भी निम्नानुसार बढ़ाया जा सकता है :

महानिरीक्षक रू0 10 लाख से 1 करोड़ तक
महानिदेशक रू0 1 करोड़ से 10 करोड़ तक

प्रस्तावक :- दक्षिणी जोन/ग्रुप केन्द्र आवडी

निर्णय : बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिये गये :

(1) मास्टर कैंटीन द्वारा अर्जित किये जाने वाले लाभ का 40 प्रतिशत कैण्टीन फण्ड में इसके विस्तार हेतु शामिल किया जायेगा।

(2) लाभ का 30 प्रतिशत बल के कार्मिकों के कल्याण हेतु केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि में जमा किया जायेगा।

(3) लाभ का 30 प्रतिशत आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं एवं अनुरक्षण में उपयोग किया जायेगा।

(4) मास्टर कैन्टीन की आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं एंव अनुरक्षण हेतु कार्यवाही में होने वाले विलम्ब को कम करते हुये प्राधिकारियों की वित्तीय शक्तियों को, जहां भी मास्टर कैंटीन उपलब्ध है, निम्नानुसार बढाया जा सकता है एवं इसकी सूचना केन्द्रीय कोटी, सी0पी0सी0 को दी जाय :

प्राधिकारी	वर्तमान में निधि मैनुअल के वित्तीय शक्तियाँ	प्रस्तावित वित्तीय शक्तियाँ मास्टर कैन्टीन के लिए
बटा0 कमाडेण्ट	50,000/--	रू0 1,00,000/-- तक
उपमहानिरीक्षक	01 लाख	रू0 1,00,001/-- से रू0 10,00,000/-- तक
महानिरीक्षक	1 लाख से ऊपर	रू0 10,00,001/-- से रू0 15,00,000/-- तक
विशेष /अपर महानिदेशक	--	रू0 15,00,001/-- से रू0 20,00,000/-- तक
महानिदेशक	--	पूर्ण वित्तीय शक्ति

कार्रवाई :- केरिपुबल के सभी कार्यालय/बटालियन, कल्याण शाखा, महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, सी0पी0सी0

मुद्दा संख्या 06: बल के कार्मिकों को उनके तैनाती स्थान पर मास्टर कैंण्टीन की सुविधा उन्हें स्मार्ट कार्ड के जरिये दी जानी चाहिये। यह स्मार्ट कार्ड उन्हें एवं उनके परिवार वालों के लिये रू0 100/- प्रति कार्ड की दर पर जारी किया जाना चाहिये एवं इस कार्ड में इस प्रकार की सुविधा होनी चाहिये कि इसे मशीन के स्लॉट में स्वाइप करते ही इसके जरिये खरीदे गये सामान का विवरण प्राप्त हो जाय जिससे कि कोई भी कार्मिक निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक की खरीद न कर सके। इसके लिये एन0सी0ओ0 के लिये प्रतिमाह रू0 7,000/- अधीनस्थ अधिकारी के लिये 50 10,000/- एवं राजपत्रित अधिकारी के लिये रू0 20,000/- की सीमा निर्धारित है। उक्त सीमा को एन0सी0ओ0 के लिये प्रतिमाह रु0 10,000/-, अधीनस्थ अधिकारी के लिये रू० 15,000/- एवं राजपत्रित अधिकारी के लिये रू0 25,000/- की अधिकतम सीमा तक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

प्रस्तावक :- दक्षिणी जोन, जम्मू सेक्टर

निर्णय : बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि चूंकि स्मार्ट कार्ड जारी करने की प्रकिया पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, सी0पी0सी0, गृह मंत्रालय के पारा विचाराधीन है। जहां तक खरीददारी की सीमा बनाने का प्रश्न है, इसे एन0सी0ओ0 के लिये प्रतिमाह रू0 10,000/-, अधीनस्थ अधिकारी के लिये रू0 15,000/- एवं राजपत्रित अधिकारी के लिये रू0

25,000/- की अधिकतम सीमा तक बढ़ाने हेतु केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, सी0पी0सी0 को प्रस्ताव भेजा जाय।

कार्रवाई :- कल्याण शाखा, महानिदेशालय

मुद्दा संख्या 07: समस्त सी0पी0सी0 कैण्टीनों में बिकने वाले सामानों से वैट माफ होना चाहिये। एवं इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि सामान का मूल्य सी0पी0सी0 एवं सी0एस0डी0 में बराबर होना चाहिये।

प्रस्तावक :- दक्षिणी / जे0एण्ड के0 जोन/ जम्मू सेक्टर

निर्णय : बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि चूंकि वैट में छूट राज्य सरकार का विषय है तथा विभिन्न राज्यों में उनके नियमों एवं शर्तों के अनुसार वैट में अलग अलग छूट दी गयी है। अतः इस सन्दर्भ में केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, सी0पी0सी0 से अलग से पत्राचार किया जाय।

कार्रवाई :- कल्याण शाखा, महानिदेशालय

अन्य मुद्दे :

अन्य मुददा सं0 1 श्री एन0सी0अस्थाना (भा0पु0से0), महानिरीक्षक, उत्तरी सेक्टर ने यह प्रस्ताव किया कि के0रि0पु0बल में 42 ग्रुप केन्द्रों में से मात्र 31 ग्रुपकेन्द्रों में गैस एजेंसी स्थापित हैं। शेष गुपकेन्द्रों में भी गैस एजेंसी स्थापित की जाय।

निर्णय : बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि जिन ग्रुपकेन्द्रों में गैस एजेंसी स्थापित नहीं है वहां पर भी गैस एजेंसी आरम्भ करवाने के लिये संबंधित कार्यालयों को निर्देश जारी किये जांय।

कार्रवाई :- कल्याण शाखा, महानिदेशालय

अन्य मुद्दा सं0 2 श्री संदीप दत्ता, उपमहानिरीक्षक, गुपकेन्द्र, नई दिल्ली ने यह बताया कि बैण्ड कार्मिकों का मानदेय दिनांक 18/05/2015 से बन्द कर दिया गया है जो कि उनके मनोबल के प्रतिकूल है अतः उक्त मानदेय को पुनः प्रारम्भ किया जाय।

निर्णय : बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि बैण्ड कार्मिकों का मानदेय पुनः प्रारण किया जाय।

कार्रवाई :- कल्याण शाखा, महानिदेशालय

अन्य मुद्दा सं0 3 शौर्य दिवस के अवसर पर आमंत्रित शहीदों के आश्रितों के आने जाने एवं उनके रहने तथा खाने पर होने वाले खर्च को बटालियन कल्याण निधि के

बजाय केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि से वहन किया जाय।

प्रस्ताव : उप निरीक्षक/जीडी प्रदीपचन्द्र मण्डल, 221 बटालियन

निर्णय : बैठक में विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि शौर्य दिवस के अवसर पर आमंत्रित शहीदों के आश्रितों के आने जाने एवं खाने पर होने वाले खर्च को केन्द्रीय कल्याण निधि से वहन किया जाय। कल्याण शाखा, महानिदेशालय उचित दिशा-निर्देश जारी करें।

कार्रवाई :- केरिपुबल के सभी कार्यालय/बटालियन एवं के0क0नि0 अनुभाग, महानिदेशालय

जोखिम निधि

पिछले वर्ष शासी निकास की बैठक में रखे गए मुददो पर की गई अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई एवं शासी निकाय की पुष्टिकरण :-

वर्ष 2013 में आयोजित शासी निकाय की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि जोखिम निधि पास बुकों का मैनुअल रख-रखाव बन्द कर उनका कम्प्यूटराईजेशन किया जाए । उक्त संबंध में लिये गये निर्णय के आधार पर महानिदेशालय की आईटी विंग द्वारा एक सैलो मोडयूल तैयार किया गया ताकि ग्रुप केन्द्र / यूनिट द्वारा जोखिम निधि पास बुकों का कम्प्यूटराईजेशन किया जा सके । इस संदर्भ में सभी कार्यालयों को जोखिम निधि पास बुकों के इन्द्राज पूर्ण करने एवं उसकी वैधता की जांच करने हेतु एक अधिकारी बोर्ड का गठन करने के आवश्यक निर्देश जारी किये जा चुके है।

महानिदेशालय की आई०टी०विंग से प्राप्त डाटा के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध 291521 जोखिम निधि पास बुकों में से 279899 जोखिम निधि पास बुकों को सेलो मॉडयूल में फीड किया जा चुका है तथा कुल 11622 जोखिम निधि पास बुकों को सेलो मॉडयूल में फीड करना शेष रह गया है । मिंटिग में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि जिन कार्यालयों का कम्प्यूटराईजेशन कार्य अभी तक अपूर्ण हैं, वे दिनांक 31/12/2015 तक उक्त कार्य को पूर्ण कर प्रगति रिपोर्ट महानिदेशालय की आई0टी0शाखा को दें।

कार्रवाई : जोखिम निधि शाखा, महानिदेशालय

मुददा संख्या 1

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के विभिन्न कार्यालयों से यह सुझाव आए हैं कि जोखिम निधि की मासिक अंशदान एवं निधि से मृत्यु एवं सेवा निवृति पर

मिलने वाली आर्थिक सहायताओं में बढ़ोतरी की जाए।

(**प्रस्तावक :-** सेन्ट्रल जोन /पुलिस महानिरीक्षक पूर्वोत्तर सेक्टर/ सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर / छत्तीसगढ़ सेक्टर / उडीसा सेक्टर/9040 सेक्टर/ आर0एफ0सेक्टर /पूर्वी सेक्टर/ त्रिपुरा सेक्टर/ मणिपुर व नागालैण्ड सेक्टर/ ग्रुप केन्द्र नागपुर/ सी0टी0सी0कोयम्बतूर/77 बटा0/91 बटा0)

निर्णय :-

विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि मासिक अंशदान में किसी प्रकार की बढोतरी नहीं की जाए किन्तु, जोखिम निधि से मृत्यु एवं सेवा निवृति पर प्रदान की जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायताओं में निम्नानुसार संशोधन/ बढ़ोतरी की जाए जो दिनांक 01/01/2016 से प्रभावी होंगी।

क) सेवानिवृत्ति/डिस्चार्ज/डिसमिसल/रिमवल के मामले में

क.सं.	विवरण	
01	20 वर्ष से कम तक अंशदान करने पर	25 प्रतिशत बोनस सहित वापसी (कोई बदलाव नहीं)
02	20 वर्ष से 30 वर्ष के बीच किए गए अंशदान पर	70 प्रतिशत बोनस सहित वापसी (कोई बदलाव नहीं)
03	30 वर्ष से अधिक एवं अधिवर्षिता पर	150 प्रतिशत बोनस सहित वापसी (125 प्रतिशत से बढाकर 150 प्रतिशत)

ख) मृत्यु के मामले में :–

कं0सं0	विवरण	लाभ	देय राशि का विवरण
1	कार्रवाई के दौरान मृत्यु	रू0. 20 लाख (कोई बदलाव नहीं)	आश्रित एवं माता पिता को देय आर्थिक सहायता का अनुपात 70 प्रतिशत एवं 30 प्रतिशत यथावत रहेगा।
2	सेरीब्रल मलेरिया से मृत्यु	रू0. 20 लाख (कोई बदलाव नहीं)	
3	अन्य किसी भी प्रकार की मृत्यु/गुमशुदगी पर	रू0. 12 लाख (10 लाख से बढाकर 12 लाख)	रू0 7 लाख मृत कार्मिक के आश्रित को एवं रू0 5 लाख मृत कार्मिक के माता पिता को प्रदान किये जायेंगे।

(कार्रवाई :– सभी अंचल/सेक्टर कार्यालय/जोखिम निधि शाखा महानिदेशालय)

मुद्दा संख्या 2

सामान्य भविष्य निधि पर्ची की तरह जोखिम निधि की पर्ची भी वर्ष में एक बार कार्मिको को मुहैया कराई जाये।

(प्रस्तावक :– कमाण्डेन्ट– 150 बटालियन)

निर्णय :–

पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर जम्मु कश्मीर अंचल कार्यालय एवं महानिरीक्षक परिचालन जोरहट के कार्यालयों को उनके कार्यालय में पदस्थ कार्मिको को जोखिम निधि वार्षिक स्टेटमेंट सामान्य भविष्य निधि पर्ची की तर्ज पर जारी करने के निर्देश जारी किये गये थे। इस संदर्भ में उनके कार्यालय द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि उक्त कार्य सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण कर उनके कार्यालय में पदस्थ कार्मिको को जोखिम निधि का वार्षिक स्टेटमेन्ट जारी कर दिया गया है। अतः विचार विमर्श के पश्चात यह निर्णय लिया गया कि इस प्रक्रिया को पूरे बल में लागू किया जाए ।

(कार्रवाई :– सभी कार्यालय/ जोखिम निधि शाखा महानिदेशालय)

मुद्दा संख्या 3

प्रचलन के अनुसार रैजीमेंटल निधियों की सरपलस राशियों का निवेश राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको में ए.डी.जी.० (है.क्वा.) की अध्यक्षता में गठित निवेश समिति के द्वारा लिये गये निर्णयों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है । किन्तु दिनांक 16/ 6/ 2015 को आयोजित निवेश समिति बैठक में धन निवेश की प्रकिया को सुगम व सरल बनाने हेतु निवेश समिति का पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई । गहन विचारविमर्श के उपरांत बल के महानिदेशक महोदय के अनुमोदन से समिति द्वारा निवेश समिति का पुनर्गठन निम्न प्रकार से करने का निर्णय लिया गया है जिसका शासी निकाय के अनुसमर्थन की आवश्यकता है ।

क. **यदि निवेश की धन राशि एक सौ करोड से कम हो तो निवेश समित का गठन इस प्रकार होगा :–**

1). DIG(Adm/Wel) 2). Dy. FA 3). Account Officer, 4)Dy. Comdt (Wel) 5). One Insp/SI from Delhi/NCR based Units 6). One SI(M) from Delhi NCR based Units 7). Two HCs from Delhi/NCR based Units 8). TWO CTs from Delhi/NCR based Units Total = 10

ख. **यदि निवेश की धन राशि एक सौ करोड या इससे अधिक हो तो निवेश समित का गठन ए.डी.जी. (मुख्यालय) की अध्यक्षता में इस प्रकार होगा :–**

1). IG(Pers) Member-1 2). IG(Prov) Member-II, 3). IG(Adm) Member-III, 4). FA 5). DIG(Adm) Member-IV, 6). DIG (Trg) Member-VI, 7). DIG(IT) Member-VII, 8). Dy.FA Member-VIII, 9), AD(Accts) PAO Member-IX, 10). Dy. Comdt(Ops) Member-X, 11).One Insp/SI from Delhi/NCR based Units Member-XI, 12) One SI(M) from Delhi/NCR based Units Member-XII, 13). Two HCs from Delhi /NCR based units Member-XIII. & XIV, Two CTs from Delhi/NCR based Units Member-XV & XVI 15). DIG (Wel) Member Secretary, 16). DC(Wel)- Member Jt. Secretary.

(प्रस्तावक :– जोखिम निधि शाखा महानिदेशालय)

निर्णय

आयोजित शासी निकाय की बैठक में उपस्थित सभी सदस्यों द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से अनुसमर्थन किया गया।

(कार्रवाई :- कल्याण शाखा महानिदेशालय)

मुददा संख्या 4

इस महानिदेशालय में आयोजित दिनांक 5/ 2/ 2015 को आयोजित शासी निकाय की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि जो कार्मिक कार्रवाई एं ड्यूटी के दौरान अपने अंगों को खोते है, उनके कृत्रिम अंगों के प्रत्योरोपण में सरकारी मद से प्रतिपूर्ति योग्य देय राशि के अतिरिक्त जो राशि खर्च होगी उसका भुगतान जोखिम निधि से किया जायेगा। किन्तु उक्त मिटिंग में इस संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित तथ्यों पर कोई स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है:–

1) जोखिम निधि से राशि स्वीकृत करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी?

2) आर्टिफिशयल अंग लगाने हेतु जोखिम निधि से स्वीकृत की जाने की अधिकतम राशि?

(प्रस्तावक :– जोखिम निधि शाखा महानिदेशालय)

निर्णय :–

विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया कि परिचालन के दौरान मुठभेड़ में अपंग हुए कार्मिकों को अच्छी क्वालिटी के आर्टिफिशियल अंग लगाने हेतु सरकारी मद् से देय राशि के अतिरिक्त Deficit amount जोखिम निधि से प्रदान की जाए जिसके सुगम संचालन हेतु निम्नलिखित निर्णय भी लिए गए :–

(क)

1) केवल पारेचालन के दौरान मुठभेढ में अपंग हुए कामैकों को ही अच्छी क्वालिटी के आर्टिफिशियल अंग लगाने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।

2) स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तीय प्राधिकारी महानिदेशक महोदय होंगे।

3) सक्षम प्राधिकारी मामले दर मामले के आधार पर निर्णय लेने हेतु प्राधिकृत होंगे।

(ख)

अब तक कृत्रिम अंगों को लगाने हेतु जोखिम निधि से निम्नलिखित कार्मिकों को उनकी इच्छानुसार अच्छी गुणवत्ता के कृत्रिम अंग लगवाने हेतु जोखिम निधि से निम्न विवरणानुसार स्वीकृत डिफिसिट राशि स०. 22,99,579/–का सर्वसम्मति से अनुसमर्थन किया गया :–

क्र0 सं	बलसं0,पद व नाम	विवरण	मंजूरी की तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि	वापस प्राप्त राशि
1	107190054 SI/GD Ajay Kumar 153 Bn	Endolight weight Modular prostheses (KX-06 knee joint with sauction socket)	4/7/2015	5,41,632/-	73,040/-
2	941410924 CT/GD Dilip Kumar, 153 Bn	-do-	4/7/2015	5,41,632/-	73,040/-
3	650460814 CT/GD Sachitra Kumar Sethi, 160 Bn	Endolite light weight externally powered trans-humeral prosthesis with mechanical elbow (automatic elbow) with writ unit with myoelectric hand (sensors control)	22/4/2015	13,58,500/-	2,53,500/-
4	115096046 CT/GD Lakhi Nath Kutum, 65 Bn	Endolite Rt below knee system with demountable BK assy pyramid adaptor clamp, echelon foot, BK fairing cosmetic cover, silicone liner, socket lock, socket & fitment charges	4/9/2015	3,09,595/-	52,200/-
			TOTAL RS.	27,51,359/-	4,51,780/-
	Ratified amount	Rs. 27,51,359 – 4,51,780 =	Rs. 22,99,579/-		

(कार्रवाई :– जोखिम निधि शाखा महानिदेशालय)

मुद्दा संख्या 5 मृतक कार्मिकों के आश्रितों को जोखिम निधि से आवर्ती भुगतान की राशि रू० 1000/– प्रतिमाह 20 वर्ष के लिए इस शर्त पर स्वीकृत किया जा रहा है कि यदि मृतक कार्मिक की पत्नी/ आश्रितों को पूर्व में स्वीकृत 20 वर्षों के आवर्ती भुगतान की अवधि के दौरान उसके परिवार के किसी सदस्य को (मृतक की विधवा/ पुत्र/ पुत्री) को केरिपुबल में करूणामूलक आधार पर सरकारी नौकरी प्रदान की जाती है तो ऐसी स्थिति में जोखिम निधि से प्रदान किया जा रहा आवर्ती भुगतान नौकरी ग्रहण करने की तिथि से बन्द कर दिया जाएगा।

किन्तु उक्त आदेश में मृत कार्मिक के आश्रित को केवल केरिपुबल में करूणामूलक आधार पर भर्ती तक ही सिमित किया गया है, किंतु केन्द्र या राज्य

सरकार के किसी भी विभाग में करूणामूलक आधार पर भर्ती होने के संबंध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

(प्रस्तावक :– जोखिम निधि शाखा)

निर्णय :–

इस संदर्भ में गहन विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त यह निर्णय लिया गया कि के०रि०पु०बल के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र सरकार,/ राज्य सरकारों के किसी भी विभाग या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपकमों में बल के आवर्ती भुगतान प्राप्त कर रहे मृत कार्मिकों के कितने आश्रितों / बच्चों को करूणामूलक आधार पर नौकरी प्राप्त हुयी है तथा कितने आश्रितों / बच्चों को करूणामूलक आधार पर उन्हें पेट्रोल पम्प/ एल०पी०जी० / किरोसन तेल इत्यादि की एजेंसी/ डीलरसीप की प्राप्ति हुई है, का विवरण सभी ग्रुप केन्द्रों से प्राप्त किया जाए जिसके आधार पर इस मुद्दे पर कोई उचित निर्णय लिया जाए।

(कार्रवाई: सभी गुपकेन्द्र/ जोखिम निधि शाखा, महानिदेशालय)

मुद्दा सख्या–6

वर्ष 2014 में आयोजित शासी निकास की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि परिचालनिक ड्यूटियों के निर्वहन के दौरान घायल हुए कार्मिकों को कृत्रिम अंग लगाने हेतु आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से डी०आर०एफ० के नाम से एक फण्ड संचालित किया जाए। बाद में डी०आर०एफ० फण्ड को बंद कर इसे जोखिम निधि में विलय कर दिया गया। वर्तमान में डी०आर०एफ० में पुलिस महानिरीक्षक उत्तरी सेक्टर द्वारा हाफ मैराथन फण्ड से प्रेषित की गई राशि रू०, 23,29,253/– उपलब्ध हैं। चूंकि, कृत्रिम अंग लगाने हेतु आर्थिक सहायता जोखिम निधि से प्रदान की जा रही है अतः डी०आर०एफ० में उपलब्ध राशि को जोखिम निधि खाते में हस्तानांतरित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

(प्रस्तावक :– जोखिम निधि शाखा)

निर्णय :–

शासी निकाय की बैठक में सर्वसम्मति यह निर्णय लिया गया कि उपरोक्त राशि को जोखिम निधि खाते में हस्तानांतरित कर दिया जाए।

(कार्रवाई :– जोखिम निधि शाखा)

मुद्दा संख्या–7

वर्तमान में जोखिम निधि से देय वित्तीय लाभों को मृत्यु को विभिन्न श्रेणियों में विभक्त कर प्रदान किये जा रहे है :–

मृत्यु के भ्रमित वर्गीकरण के कारण विभिन्न कार्यालयों द्वारा लाभ स्वीकृति में काफी विसंगतियां पाई जा रही हैं। अत: उपरोक्त मामले में एकरूपता एवं पद्धति में सुगमता लाने हेतु यह प्रस्तावित है कि मृत्यु के मामलों में दिये जाने वाले लाभों के मामलों पर गहनता से जांच पड़ताल के उपरान्त उचित एवं सुगम श्रेणीकरण किया जाए तथा वित्तीय सहायता निर्धारित किया जाय।

निर्णय :—

मामले में गहनता से जांच पड़ताल के उपरान्त निम्न निर्णय लिया जाता है :—

To set aside all ambiguities and in order to maintain uniformity in issue of sanction order, decision on categorization of death and its financial assistance is enumerated as below :—

Sl.No.	Details	Assistance	Distribution
01.	**Death in action during operation :-** a). **Death occurring during** i) enemy action in international war or border skirmishes. ii) action against militants, terrorists, extremist. b). If the death is unfortunately caused due to any violent acts of extremist or unsocial elements like road mines, bomb blasts, armed attack etc.	20 Lacs	70% to NOK of deceased and 30% to parents.
02.	Cerebral Malaria	20 Lacs	70% to NOK of deceased and 30% to parents.
03.	Other Death	12 Lacs	7 Lacs to NOK of deceased and 5 Lacs to parents.

हस्ताक्षर 15 दिसम्बर 2015
(बी०पी० सिंह)
उपमहानिरीक्षक (कल्याण)

मृत्यु के भ्रमित वर्गीकरण के कारण विभिन्न कार्यालयों द्वारा लाभ स्वीकृति में काफी विसंगतियां पाई जा रही हैं। अत: उपरोक्त मामले में एकरूपता एवं पद्धति में सुगमता लाने हेतु यह प्रस्तावित है कि मृत्यु के मामलों में दिये जाने वाले लाभों के मामलों पर गहनता से जांच पड़ताल के उपरान्त उचित एवं सुगम श्रेणीकरण किया जाए तथा वित्तीय सहायता निर्धारित किया जाय।

निर्णय :—

मामले में गहनता से जांच पड़ताल के उपरान्त निम्न निर्णय लिया जाता है :—

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(बी०पी० सिंह)
उपमहानिरीक्षक (कल्याण)

SIGNAL/ SELO

TO ALL FORMATIONS INCLUDING CoBRA, RAF, SIGNAL & TRG INSTITUTIONS

FM DIG (WELFARE). DTE

NO.CWE 26/2014-15-WELFARE

DTD JANUARY, 2016

U/C (.)**GOVERNING BODY MEETING 2014-15 ON 20/11/2015 (FRIDAY)** (.) KLY REFER TO THIS HQR LETTER OF E/NO, DTD 15/12/2015 VIDE WHICH MINUTES OF ABOVE MEETING HAS BEEN CIRCULATED TO ALL FORMATIONS OF CRPF (.) SOURCE OF PAYMENT OF SPECTACLE CHARGES IS ERRONEOUSLY MENTIONED AS CENTRAL WELFARE FUND (.) THE SAME MAY

BE READ AS BN.WELFARE FUND REPEAT BN.WELFARE FUND INSTEAD OF CENTRAL WELFARE FUND PLEASE///



For DIG (WELFARE) DTE

INTERNAL ALL BRANCHES OF DTE GENERAL

SIGNAL / SELO

TO ALL FORMATIONS INCLUDING CoBRA RAF. SIGNAL & TRG INSTITUTIONS

FM DIG (WELFARE), DTE

NO.CWE 26/2014-15-WELFARE

DTD JANUARY, 2016

U/C (.) **GOVERNING BODY MEETING 2014-15 ON 20/11/2015. (FRIDAY)** (.) KLY REFER TO THIS HQR LETTER OF E/NO. DTD 15/12/2015 VIDE WHICH MINUTES OF ABOVE MEETING HAS BEEN CIRCULATED TO ALL FORMATIONS OF CRPF (.) SOURCE OF PAYMENT OF SPECTACLE CHARGES IS ERRONEOUSLY MENTIONED AS CENTRAL WELFARE FUND (.) THE SAME MAY BE READ AS BN.WELFARE FUND REPEAT BN.WELFARE FUND INSTEAD OF CENTRAL WELFARE FUND PLEASE///



For DIG (WELFARE) DTE

INTERNAL: ALL BRANCHES OF DTE GENERAL