78 years of Glorious Service to the Nation

Anniversary Issue 2017



CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE



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 प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे।

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

Tale of Valour : ***Sh. Rajnath Singh,*** *Hon'ble Home Minister releases* ***"Adwitiya Anjani"*** *Illustrative Book on 09.04.2017*



Taking over the reins : ***Sh. R.R. Bhatnagar,*** *takes over as DG CRPF*



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Chief Editor

FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S DESK



The history of CRPF dates back to pre-independence times. Raised as "Crown Representative's Police" on 27th July, 1939 to contain turbulence and uprising in princely states, the Force embraced a national character after independence and was rechristened as the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). From a single battalion Force, its ranks have swelled to 239 Bns and it is today the largest paramilitary force in the world.

The CRPF was constituted as an Armed Force of the union by promulgation of Central Reserve Police Act 1949. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel the then Union Home Minister visualized a multidimensional role for it in tune with the changing needs of the newly independent Nation. The Force was presented with colors on 19th March, 1950 by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

The Force grew in size as demand for its deployment continued to increase. The work of the CRPF detachments at Bhuj, Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) and Chambal Ravines, attracted notice of the authorities and praise from the people. It was the CRPF which bore the brunt of the first onslaught of the Chinese at Hot Springs (Ladakh) on October 21, 1959 when a small CRPF patrol was ambushed and overwhelmingly out-numbered by the Chinese. In the ensuing skirmish, as many as 10 CRPF men laid down their lives for the Motherland. Their Martyrdom on October 21 is observed throughout the country as the 'Police Commemoration Day'.

A small contingent of 2nd Bn CRPF repulsed the 3,500 men strong Pakistani Brigade attack on 9th April, 1965 at Sardar Post in Gujarat in which 34 Pakistani soldiers were killed. In the battle six valiant CRPF men laid down their lives at the call of duty. This day is being observed as "Valour Day" in the Force.

In the 1971 war, CRPF played a pivotal role and our men were awarded 22 Gallantry medals. When terrorists stormed the Parliament on 13th December, 2001, it was the CRPF who withstood the onslaught and thwarted the designs of the terrorists to enter the Parliament. In this incident, Constable (Mahila) Kamlesh Kumari made the supreme sacrifice. She was awarded "Ashok Chakra" the highest peace time decoration. In another gallant act, the Force foiled the nefarious attempt of the terrorists to storm Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid disputed shrine at Ayodhya on 5 July, 2005, eliminating all of them. The Force has an enviable record of achievements on foreign land too. Deployed in Sri Lanka in 1987, as part of the IPKF, Constable(Mahila) Bimla Devi was conferred the Sena Medal. CRPF created history when an All Women Formed Police Unit was requisitioned for the first time by the United Nations and was deployed under the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in 2007. Nine such Formed Police Units of women were inducted with the last one withdrawing in 2016 after having been a great source of inspiration for the women of Liberia & peace keepers world wide.

A major fidayeen attack was thwarted by the 45 Bn, CRPF in Sumbal, Distt- Bandipora, J & K on 5/06/2017 and all the four militants were gunned down by the alert CRPF troops. Arms, ammunition and explosives have been recovered in huge quantity from the possession of killed militants including 4 AK Series Rifles.

Shouldering the responsibility of Internal Security, CRPF has, over the years, proved its dedication and professional acumen. The complex internal security range from simple law and order situations in different parts of the country to dealing with guerilla units armed with sophisticated weapons and formed on the lines of regular army units in Left wing theatre. CRPF has, over the years, courageously fought many anti-insurgent/terrorist battles in Punjab, North-East and Jammu and Kashmir and proved its mettle.

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 1586 medals, for various acts of gallantry, including 1 Ashok Chakra, 1 Kirti Chakra, 1 Vir Chakra and 14 Shaurya Chakras. 68 gallantry medals were awarded to officers and men of the force in 2016 and 16 gallantry medals awarded this year. As on date 2097 personnel of CRPF have sacrificed their lives in the line of duty for the nation.

39 Field surgical units (FSUs) have been established in LWE area. 04 Field Hospitals at Chintalnar, Basaguda, Chintagupha and Bheji (Chhatisgarh) have been established in phased manner with effect from 26th January 2015 to 01st July 2015 to provide emergency medical care to the injured troops during operations against naxalites in highly sensitive areas of Chhatisgarh State. 38 CGHS approved private hospitals have been empanelled in Delhi/NCR/All over the country for specialized/cashless treatment of the troops.

CRPF is providing security cover to 65 protectees of different threat categories. The VIP Security Training Centre at GC CRPF G/Noida has been established for providing pre-induction and orientation training in VIP security duties. At present, CRPF is having 20 sanctioned training institutions, viz. ISA, CRPF Academy, CTCs-04, RTCs-08, CIATs – 03, CSJWT, CTC (T & IT) and DBT&S. 12 Officers/Men of CRPF Training Institutions have been awarded Union Home Minister's Medal for excellence in Police Training. Basic Training of newly allotted 21500 Recruits and Basic Training has already started at 14 ATCs and 08 RTCs w.e.f. 17/04/17 & 24/04/17.

GOI/MHA has accorded sanction for a sum of Rs. 160.33 crore for acquisition of land at 12 locations vis Rampur for Central Weapon Store, Dheerti Dharore/Charar-E-Sharif/Mirzapur/ Kareva/ Faizabad/Visakhapatnam for Battalion Camping Site, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Gaziabad for Parliament Duty Group, Mahavir Nagar, New Delhi for Separated Family Accommodation (SFA) , Ajmeri Gate, New Delhi and Dimapur for Transit Camp, CGO Complex, New Delhi for CRPF HQR.

On the housing front, construction of 10,331 nos of family quarters and 55 barracks under CAPFs housing project has been under progress.

Financial Assistance (immediate relief from CWF) to the NOKs on death of CRPF personnel has been increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. Risk Fund Amounts to NOK of deceased officers and men has been increased to Rs. 20 lakhs from Rs.15 lakhs.

To encourage the meritorious students, 'Ashok Chakra Smt. Kamlesh Kumari Scholarship' has been instituted. One topper student each from Science/Commerce/Art stream of class 11 studying in CRPF Public School, are given Rs.15,000/- per annum. Scholarship is being provided to those CRPF wards whose parents are killed in action/active duty or have suffered 100% disability in action. Rs.2000/- per month will be paid up to class-12 or till ward is studying in the CRPF Public Schools. Financial Assistance is provided from Risk Fund for fitment of good quality artificial limb to those personnel who lost their limbs/body parts during operations duty/ action. Financial Assistance is provided from CWF for injured/disabled in action during operation and duties. It has been decided to provide financial assistance out of CWF to the injured personnel under A,B,C &D category. The hospital admission period in respect of all CAPFs personnel, injured in action while on duty is being treated as duty.

On account of its outstanding performance and supreme sacrifice, the Force has emerged as the most Dependable and People Friendly Force entrusted with maintaining the unity and integrity of the country. Living truly to its motto of "Service and Loyalty", the Force marches on valiantly.

On the joyous occasion of the 78th Anniversary Day 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.

JAI HIND



(Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar)
Director General

Good Management is making difficult things simple



T.G.L. Iyer
DG, CRPF (Retd.)

We are living in a violent society. We feel that criminals are walking or riding along the streets and peace loving people live inside fortified residences with dogs, watchmen and security alarm bells. The ratio of policemen to population is determined by assuming that the majority of people are peace loving and want to lead a contented joyous life. Where one policeman could do a job today probably a hundred policemen are lined-up so that the law breakers are kept in check.

We see now that the respect for law has diminished. Breaking the law is fun and everyday some incident or the other astonishes the law abiding citizen. When we open the morning newspaper, somewhere in our country people die due to accident, riot, or some agitation where violence breaks out.



Parents are not sure whether or not the child will come back safely from the school. Women have become vulnerable and they are not only afraid to travel at night but in a day time too. Chief Minister of a State went into fast for a day to protest against farmer's violence caused due to Police firing to quell a riot. In olden days the direction given by a policeman had value but now violating the direction is the new fashion. The common citizen feels that he has to protect himself since the police have become weak and ineffective.

The law and order of a State is the responsibility of the State Government and they use their Reserve Police to

support the Police Station Staff. Now there is a proliferation of CAPFs like the CRPF, BSF, CISF, NSG, ITBP and a few more to supplement the State Police as they are not able to handle violence caused due to some cause or the other. Many die in the confrontation on both sides i.e, civilian, Police and Para Military and a stage has come that the Army is involved riot control. As we are aware, the role of the army is to defend the Country and not get involved in civil disobedience. But we see in a State like Jammu and Kashmir the Army gets involved in maintaining peace.

Violence has increased because of many reasons. Main reason is lack of population control. When the number of people increase, when science and technology is making manufacture of ingredients automatic and when more people get qualified than the number of jobs available, when unemployment not only creates a discontented population, when any amount of pursuation, suppression and use of force by police are not able to bring normalcy and the population is in a State or agitation for some reason or the other, a silent inner revolution is going on among the people.

The CRPF the main Para Military Force has grown in size because any members of Battalions are found to be inadequate. Casualties are more and when the number of martyrs are increasing and many families are left as destitute with no earning member but only compensations in the form of money, people feel that protection from violence has slim and rare. Money cannot compensate the



absence of the head of the family not only because of decreasing income but absence of love, affection and fancily life. A vacuum is created which cannot be filled-up with other types of compensations. The values which keep the people together destroyed and eroded.

As mentioned before our main problem is population. The increasing numbers need more food, more institutions to educate, more jobs to the educated and constant demand for increase in the standard of living . When automation is the key word in industries, the job market is steadily sinking and highly qualified people are available for small jobs and the competition to survive becomes more and more acute. Unemployed people take to crime and more and more of policemen are not able to control the tide of crime. It is the values that bind the people together and when those values are lost in the race for grabbing more and more of comforts, then a stage comes, when man becomes a beast and the finer values which keep the community together are lost. Devolution replaces evolution and the qualities of the beast are more pronounced than the finer qualities of an evolved human being.

When people become frustrated, because of increasing violence, increasing vulnerability and a total sense of insecurity, they do not accept life as valuable and worthwhile. They hold low opinion about themselves, manifest their frustrations and insecurities. They indulge in errant behavior, aggressiveness, violence and so on. Something very basic is lacking in the heart and minds of our modern society. We can call it mental sickness and low self-esteem. This discontentment manifests as violence disturbing normal life and security.

The main problem with the CRPF is that they are always on the move. The lower ranks call it “Chalte Raho Pyare Force” because when they land at a place, there is no time to get familiar with the place and as strangers they have to go into action because it is an emergency. The force is totally unprepared for an emergency because any sensible action can be taken only with some familiarity with the place. This can be called “Unpreparedness” which becomes a liability leading to sporadic action instead of a well prepared plan. The result is more causalities for no fault of anyone except getting involved in an unfamiliar situation with total unpreparedness. The remedy lies in deploying them with a little spare time for familiarity.

The force becomes a target because of the uncertain future. Many take voluntary retirement and it becomes difficult to get another suitable job in the bargain. The simple truth emerges that the individual Jawan has no internalized feelings, nor a sense of belonging as there is nothing to share with others. One can’t love anyone unless he himself possesses it. Many chiefs of CRPF have tried to understand the problems but are unable to solve any because of the problem is basic i.e. the isolation from the realities of life. What is going on is adjustment to the best of one’s ability instead of any radical reformation to stabilise life of the Jawan and retain his identity as a human being of value contributing something to the community and nation. I can only wish good luck and a happy life to all the CRPF personnel and their families who are struggling hard to serve the Country to the best of their ability!

Faculty Development - Role of Top leadership



A.N. Srinivasan
IGP, CRPF (Retd.)

INTRODUCTION

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



SELECTION OF FACULTY

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

QUALITY REQUIRED IN AN IDEAL FACULTY

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

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

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

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

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

v) Innovative in approach/training methodologies.

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

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

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

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

x) Keenness to serve in a Training Institutions.

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

DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE SKILL AND APTITUDE

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

PERIODIC UPGRADATION OF TRAINING METHODOLOGIES AND SYLLABI

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

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

AND UPGRADATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

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

TRAINING POLICY

While the system should be open to periodic reviews and should encourage introduction of new ideas, contents and methodology, a certain amount of continuity is required to render training programmes effective. This can be achieved only if a broad training policy is formulated after due consultation at various levels keeping in view the future requirements of the Organization. The training policy should therefore be a well drafted document and should take into consideration personnel/ functional/ operations requirements of the Force for a considerable length of time .There is also imperative need to issue an Annual Training Directive by the Directorate General laying down the training requirements of the Force for a particular year as also the philosophy behind the Directive.

RECEPTIVITY TO NEW IDEAS

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

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

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

CONCLUSION

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



Naxal Problem and A Possible Solution





V.P.S. Panwar
IGP, CRPF (Retd.)

Joginder Singh
IGP, CRPF (Retd.)

Even before independence, during 1946 the Communists led the uprising in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh against feudal landlords. The peasants and farm labourers revolted against oppressive land lords and were successful in getting thousands of acres of land released from land lords and distributing it amongst landless peasants and sharecroppers . After independence , constitutional provisions of 5th and 9th schedules which gave land rights over forest land to scheduled tribes remained unimplemented. There was no political will to implement these constitutional provisions and disturb the status quo. These were the main reasons causing naxalite movements and also of the existence even today .



The failure of land reforms also adversely affected both social and economic conditions of landless and sharecroppers who were most deprived sections of the society. Only three states implemented land ceiling act by 1955 ie J&K , Bengal and Kerala . In West Bengal where United Front Government led by CPM was in power , land reforms were in a way not very effective . After independence , the political power got in fact passed on to the comparatively rich and influential people from upper strata of the society . The deprived and oppressed people of the society which included landless peasants, sharecroppers , labourers etc who depended on rich class for their welfare hardly had any say in decision making . These were the reasons which led up isings in various states ie West Bengal, Bihar , Andhra Pradesh , Telanagana, Orissa , Chhattisgrah ,Maharastra etc.

These uprisings although represented very genuine grievances of large poor population but were extremely violent in nature . They were led by Communists who believed that the power comes from the barrel of the gun and dreamt of formation of a Communist nation out of these revolts one day on lines of China. If they had kept their aims limited to achieving benefits for oppressed people by peaceful and democratic means , they would have perhaps succeeded to a large extent . They invited wrath of the Governments of the



day and were treated serious as law and problems instead of being identified with social and economic problems of oppressed people. This trend continues even today . Naxals had in fact done greatest disservice to the oppressed classes as they suffered most and hardly gained anything and also not likely to gain anything in future as long they remain on violent path .

Kargil Review Committee constituted to comprehensively study and review complete security system brought out many grand deficiencies in the security management . A high level committee set up to improve the security management decided , among other things, to assign main role of internal security including C I Ops to Central Reserve Police Force . CRPF , even before , was the leading internal security Force of the Central Government. The Force was initially raised as" Crown Representative Police" in year 1939 during British era to mainly deal with agitations , riots etc. It effectively carried out its duties and proved to be an asset. It was mainly because of this reason that the Force was retained and rechristened an " Central Reserve Police Force " after independence by the Central Government which had Sardar Patel as Home Minister. He played a pivotal role in this and therefore , in gratitude to him , Force celebrated his birthday as its raising day for a long time . The Force was initially guarding Indo Tibetan Border . The country remembers the day as Police commemoration day as the members of this Force martyred on Indo –China border during 1956 . The force was utilized for law and order duties, to deal with agitations, conduct of elections , disaster management etc . Name anything related to internal security, this force was there to deal with . Other forces like BSF, ITBP, CISF, NSG , NDRF etc were raised much later . BSF,ITBP in fact were raised under the provisions of CRPF Act . The Force also played a commendable role in dealing with insurgency and terrorism in West Bengal , Andhra Pradesh , J&K , Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Assam and Punjab. The Force is still deployed in large strength in all left wing effected states . Over the period , separate Forces were raised for specific jobs as now there are separate Forces for guarding borders (BSF) ,to deal with hostage situations (NSG) , to manage disasters (NDRF) etc .

The need of specialization apparently grew in the Force. It was in this process that 10 Bns of Rapid Active Force were raised to deal with communal law and order situations . Now 5 more existing Bns have been converted to RAF. This force has proved to be very effective because they were specifically trained and equipped for this task. They have been doing commendable job in UN Missions abroad and received numerous appreciations from foreign countries . Similarly, it was felt that there should be specialist Bns for counter – insurgency and jungle warfare . Accordingly , 10 Cobra (Combat Bns for Resolute Action) Bns were raised . These Bns have also done exceptionally good job in left wing effected states .

After the recent attack on CRPF troops in Sukma in which Force lost many brave soldiers , one of the very senior

officer of the Indian Army who is respected for his knowledge and patriotism wrote that units of CRPF deployed in Chhattisgrah were designated to deal with aggregated law and order situations and not to undertake high risk combat operations which requires rigorous individual and collective training . Whereas the need of more training for any Force can not be over emphasized, it may be mentioned here that most of the personnel of these Bns deployed in LWE States had undergone rigorous collective training with Army and also within the Force by highly trained instructors . Many officers and men have also undergone individual training in the training institutions of Army , CRPF and other Forces specifically for counter insurgency and jungle warfare . Therefore , what he wrote is not correct . There are senior ex-Army officers who are assisting the Force in the field of training . The force has a Training Directorate which has very competent and well trained officers including officers from Army background . The senior ex – Army officers also command various training institutions of the Force . There are sessions and seminars to deliberate about training . Training programmes and methodology are scrutinized and updated. Equipment and weaponry modernization is given utmost importance . Morale and motivation are never ignored . Yet with all these attributes in right earnest , in a war like situations , any Force can some time suffer causalities , not always because of their faults and

weaknesses but also because of inherent strength of the adversary . And in this , CRPF is not alone. When Force suffers and somebody puts question mark on their capability , it is demoralizing , it hurts, it is like rubbing salt on the wound of soldiers who may be of any Force. The maximum deployment in LWE states is of CRPF and they have also killed and apprehended a large no. of naxals and recovered a large quantity of arms , ammunitions and explosives . Since this Force is in the front of this fight and have largest presence there , it has to be also prepared for such situations. Let it be placed on record that it is only CRPF wherein anytime if a terrorist tried to attack the camp , never came out of the Force alive.

The point which is being missed is the correct appreciation of the problem existing in left wing effected states . The Forces are fighting naxals in Abujhmad area who are entrenched in a very large inhospitable jungle and hilly terrain. The area is around 1500 sq. km. It is inaccessible. There is no presence of Government there . There are no roads, no hospitals , no schools , no Government offices and badly lacks the communication facilities . It is a fact that area has remained neglected for a long time and is now even called as liberated zone . Poor tribes have been exploited there for a long time . Naxals have mobilized a large number of tribes taking advantage of their poverty, illiteracy , lack of job opportunity etc . But , now even if the Government most sincerely wants to address these issues by developing these areas , naxals resist allowings it to happen . If they allow or assist, they will lose the relevance . Poor tribes are the victim of the circumstances. They are between devil and the deep sea. They believe that if any body can help , they are only the Naxals. They seem to have lost hope in the present system of the governance. In the light above discussion , following is suggested:-

1) The dialogue is the most preferred method of resolution of any conflict. But naxals who believe in gun culture will hardly be amenable to this . They believe

in the ideology of communism and aspire to form a separate communist nation. It was because of this reason that earlier uprisings in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh etc had to be put down only with the use of force. However, sincere efforts should still be made by involving relevant persons and organizations to solve it by dialogue in a time bound manner if naxals are willing to participate . In case they are not willing to join dialogue , other options should be explored .

2) Naxals are also highly motivated . They are born and brought there and also operate there . Therefore ,they can work there far better than any Force from outside , howsoever , trained they may be . Keeping this in mind , there is need to enhance level of Force . Maximum number of CRPF Bns deployed there should be Cobra Bns. concerned State Governments should raise specialized Force like Grey Hounds of Andhra Pradesh . Army should be associated with the task with requisite air combat support . The Forces should be provided UAVs and others latest technical gadgets to enhance their capability to fight this menace.

3) There is dire need to strengthen Forces legally to act effectively there. After Chhattisgrah was formed in year 2000, about 1125 security Force personnel have died there . This shows the gravity of the situation. It is necessary that the affected areas are declared disturbed and Armed Forces Special Power Act is invoked.

4) All forces deployed in left wing effected area should work under one operational command . All Forces including Army , CPMFs and State police Forces should be deployed in grid pattern in mutual support of each other and the CRPF men should get proper rest and recuperation which is badly lacking under present scheme of arrangements .

5) Army, CPMFs and State Police Forces should help each other keeping in view their core competencies. Army should provide better trained and operationally oriented manpower to CAPFs and State Police Forces . CAPFs should do the same for State Police Forces . State Police forces should provide local officers having knowledge of the area for better intelligence gathering to the Army and CPMFs.

Only once , naxals are militarily defeated , they will come forward for talks and resolve the problem and then only there will peace and development there.



Dogs for Ops as Force Multipliers

In the wee hours of June 7, 2017 a stray dog adopted by the Company of the 45 the Battalion of the Central Reserve Police Force in Sumbal area of Bandipora district of Kashmir suddenly began barking at the bushes lining the road. The sentry on duty Constable Dinesh Raja felt that something was amiss. No sooner he started probing the unusual behaviour of the dog, a volley of bullets came his way from across the road. Since he was well protected in his sentry post, he had a providential escape. Joined by the other sentry Constable Prafulla Kumar, the two gave a befitting reply to the militants. The place was soon reverberating with sound of firing and explosion of grenades. After an hour-long gun-battle in which the Company personnel were joined by their Battalion Commandant Iqbal Ahmed and the Quick Reaction Team, four militants believed to have infiltrated from across the border were shot dead.



M.P.NATHANAEL
IGP, CRPF (Retd.)



While the action taken by the CRPF men was commended by the Director General Mr. R.R. Bhatnagar and drew encomiums from the press, the role played by the stray dog that had initially alerted the sentries on duty did not draw much attention. In no small measure did the dog contribute to the success of the CRPF in neutralizing the militants.

Traditionally, CRPF posts in far-flung areas have been hosts to stray dogs and have often saved the posts from attacks by barking whenever a stranger approached the posts. They have served as deterrent to insurgents from approaching the posts with a view to attack the personnel.

The New Delhi Municipal Corporation is toying with the idea of picking up stray dogs and select the ones that would be useful and train them over a period of time to provide security in the residential localities, markets and parks as it is not possible to saturate the Capital with policemen to guard every nook and corner round the clock. The stray dogs, though not formally trained, are even these days rendering yeoman service by preventing any strangers entering into the localities where they are based. They have their territories carved out for themselves and ensure that no other dog enter their territory. During nights they serve as watchdogs of their territory preventing entry of any stranger in their territory.

Even to this day, in several of our remote posts – in Army as well as para military forces, the stray dogs are constant companions of the jawans. One could even spot them perched atop vantage pointsmaintaining constant vigil along with the jawans deployed on Road Opening patrols in Srinagar and along the routes of Amarnath Yatra.

The Army, police and police paramilitary forces purchase their dogs from various agencies or breeding centres of the Army, Indo Tibetan Border Police, the Central Industrial Security Force and even the CRPF. The dogs have proved their utility in operationsagainst criminals, terrorists and the Left Wing Extremists.

In January last year, Rocky, a sniffer dog with the elite National Security Guard played a vital role in sniffing out explosives during the counter operations in Pathankot airbase when Jaish-e-Mohammed terrorists attackedand killed seven bravehearts of the Air Force and the Defence Security Corps. For the first time in the history of the Indian defence forces, Rocky was awarded the Sena Medal "for exceptional devotion to duty" and thus became the first canine to be so honoured.

During the elections in Chhattisgarh in 2014, the sniffer dogs of CRPF Battalions were credited with having sniffed out 221 kgs of explosives thus saving lives of several personnel. Brandy, a Labrador with 2nd Battalion alone detected 40 kgs of explosives and thrice detected IEDs just in the nick of time. Brandy is believed to have died due to heat stroke.

In yet another incident in June 2014, Juliet, a Belgian Malinois, saved the lives of CRPF men when she detected 20 Kgs of IED on the Telpada-Rebana road under Daitari police limits of Keonjhar district in Odisha. When the CRPF platoon was on area domination duty, Juliet stopped near a mound of earth and refused to move any further. When Juliet began pawing the earth, electric wires were detected leading to a packet of IEDs.

Another Malinois, Anamika is credited with having detected over 50 Kgs of explosives during the last two years in LWE-affected state of Jharkhand. She died earlier this year and was buried with full honours to the accompaniment of 18-gun salute.

The Belgian Malinois dogs gained popularity as the ideal canine for operationsafter Cairo, the Belgian Malinois that accompanied the Navy Seal team of USA to killworld's top and most dreaded elusive terrorist Osama Bin Ladenin Pakistan on May 1,2011 gave a memorable performance. Cairo'saction was hailed by all military experts.

Better known as 'Mali', the Belgian Malinois dogs are the preferred breed over the German Shepherd and the

Labradors, largely because of their agility, strength, capability to run at speeds upto 50 Kmph. They can run up to 35 Kms at a stretch. Their ability to sniff out even the minutest of traces of explosives due to their olfactory senses being a lakh times stronger than that of human beings coupled withthe ferocity with which they attack place them a pedestal above all other breeds.But the most prominent asset of the Malinois is the keen sense to detect an ambush in advance. This multiple ability makes these canines the most desired dogs for operations in hostile territories.

During President Barack Obama's visit to India in January 2015,as many as 20 of these Malinois dogs of the elite K-9 squad of US Secret Service were pressed into service. An advance party of the K-9 squad arrived well in advance putting up in style in a 5-star hotel of Delhi along with their handlers and carried out the sanitization drill. The squad has the best of the Malinois dogs with a strength of 75 and are always put up in luxury suites. They initially join as Constables and then earn their promotions on the basis of their performance with a dash of perks added for special tasks of outstanding nature as detection of IEDs or blocking entry to any intruder. In October 2014, two such Malinois – Jordan and Hurricane – had pinned down an intruder in the White House.

Presently, the CRPF has 284Malinois dogs deployed largely in the LWE-affected Stateswith most Battalions having a minimum of four of them.45 more are under training at the CRPF Dog Trainingand Breeding School at Taralu on the outskirts of Bengaluru.

The use of dogs in operations is no new strategy. While they were used in World War I largely as messengers, in World War II they were used extensively by the US Marines to spot Japanese troops deployment in the Pacific islands. Around 4,000 dogs were deployed in Vietnam to accompany the US Army patrols, which helped in saving thousands of precious lives. Over 2,500 Military Working Dogs (MWD) – as they are known in US Army parlance – were deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq in the recent years.

While the US Marines and the Army have relied on these four-leggedcompanions drawing full advantage and saving lives of their men ,we do not seem to attach as much





importance to deploying dogs in our field operations as we ought to. Perhaps many lives could have been saved if these Malinois dogs had been pressed into service in various operations in the LWE-affected States.

The US Department of Defence has about 3000 military dogs serving all over the world. Of these, 600 are deployed in war zones alone. In 2010, these dogs were credited with having sniffed out as much as 6000 Kgs of explosives. The number of casualties that were averted by timely detection of explosives by these loyal dogs can well be imagined. According to former Lt Gen.Michael Oats of the US Army, "technology like the electronic frequency jammers has been successful. But the highestsuccess rates were still achieved using K9 units and trained handlers".

Dogs used for operational purposes in the police, Army and the para military forces are retired when they are about 10 years old. While they were earlier put to sleep – "humane euthanasia"- the practice has now been done away with, consequent to a Public Interest Litigation in Delhi High Court last year.

The bond that exists between a dog handler and the dog that he handles, trains and almost lives with grows stronger with passing years. As buddies they are together in all situations and undertake great risks to their lives while on patrols in hostile terrain that may be heavily mined. Jose Armenta, a dog handler and buddy of German shepherd Zenit, lost both his legs when he accidently stepped on a mine and his legs got blown in Afghanistan in 2012. His concern even after after his legs had been blown off was for Zenit. Zenit had a narrow escape. Much against the rules governing the adoption of these war dogs, the US Army allowed Jose to adopt his favourite buddy Zenit after a long drawn battle after he was boarded out.

According to a former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and former Commander of the US Forces in Afghanistan General David Petraeus, "the capability they (military dogs) bring to the fight cannot be replicated by man or machine. By all measures of performance, their yield outperforms any asset in our inventory. Our Army would be remiss if we failed to invest more on this incredibly valuable source."

There is a lesson to be drawn from the General's assessment regarding the use of dogs in our operations extensively. These four-legged companions ought to be put to good use to save our casualties and to overpower the militants. What better force multiplier can we have than these intelligent, ferocious life savers of our forces.

Civic Action Programme (CAP)



N.K.K. Prasad, 2-I/C
06 Bn, NDRF, Gandhinagar

Just taking the name of CAP, it conjures up the scene of distribution of various materials like Sports items, Blanket etc. to the ordinary folks in the interior area of India by the Forces. The practice of distribution of such items and undertaking various welfare measures have become common place now a days by the Forces/CAPF in general and CRPF in particular. But hang on! have you ever thought why the Govt. is so particular about it.

Since to tackle the hydra-headed menace of Naxalism / Terrorism/ Insurgency there's no silver bullet, the Govt. has undertaken multi-prong steps like Ops "green hunt", conduct of election, and providing economical / educational support to the deprived citizens in the affected area to bring them back in the mainstream.



It goes without saying the fringe is none other than certain deprived sections / masses of our society who have now become destitute of even ordinary human feelings by causing brutal killings to the civilians and acting cowardice against the Forces/CAPF inflicting damages. They are the 'Have nots' of our society and arguably they are the suppressed and impoverished lot within us. Their vented grudges and grievances display that their dissatisfaction have accumulated and congealed into hatred and enmity towards the Govt. and its machinery.

But my point is nothing but to highlight the relevance of CAP (Civic Action Programme). As we say it's the beauty of the nature that every single entity here has got its relevance / charms. And every action has got its impact. CAP has also got its relevance. And on the lighter note – Never underestimate the power of a common man / Act.

Having served particularly in the naxal area of Chhattisgarh in the places like, Awapalli / Dantewada, Jaspur / Sarguga I found it apparently revealing that the people in the interior are so poor that they could hardly manage sports items for their kids, even those studying in higher classes. Sans this 'Kabaddi' has become their favourite game thanks to poverty and squalor behind it. This is indeed a crying shame and damning indictment to modern India / day era. It is ironical for the sapiens, the country which

got independence almost 70 years back, we are not in the position to bear even basic sports facilities to major part of our population.

I could indeed discern the joy on the lips of the children and their family members by providing the sports materials to them. Undoubtedly, this is the best method of WHAMP (Winning the heart and mind of the people).

No other forces better know than the CRPF the gravity of CAP and I can vouch for that. How effectively the CRPF utilizes the little resources for the citizens is un-comparable as honesty and transparency are the bedrock of its existence. Now, CRPF have become the symbol of loyalty, commitment, hard work and patriotism.



In fact CAP is a part of the Multi-pronged approaches adopted by Govt. of India to counter the menace of Naxalism/ Terrorism/Insurgency. 'Off course' it is a drop in the ocean but its gravity cannot be ignored. The idea behind it is to give a soothing touch in mitigating the negativity ingrained in some cast adrift sections. It is a message for the affected people that they are integral part of our 'Motherland' India and we will leave no stone unturned to bring them back on right track.

Conducting Civic Action Programme, Skill Development Programme, Organizing "India Tour" Programme for the children of various parts of the country, a few of whom have not yet seen Railway track, are the few measures to bring awareness among Citizens, are symbolism of love and affection of Govt./ whole country to the affected population.

One more fact may be emphasized here that in the words of Napoleon Bonaparte. There are only two things which unite men/people "Fear or Love, Goswami Tulsidas also underlines in this couplet the same:-

''विनय न मानत जलधि जड़ गए तीन दिन बीती,
बोले राम सकोप तब भय बीन होहि न प्रीति।''

With these words I'd like to say that Acts like "Ops Green Hunt" are fearing measures to control the adversary and welfare measures show our love.

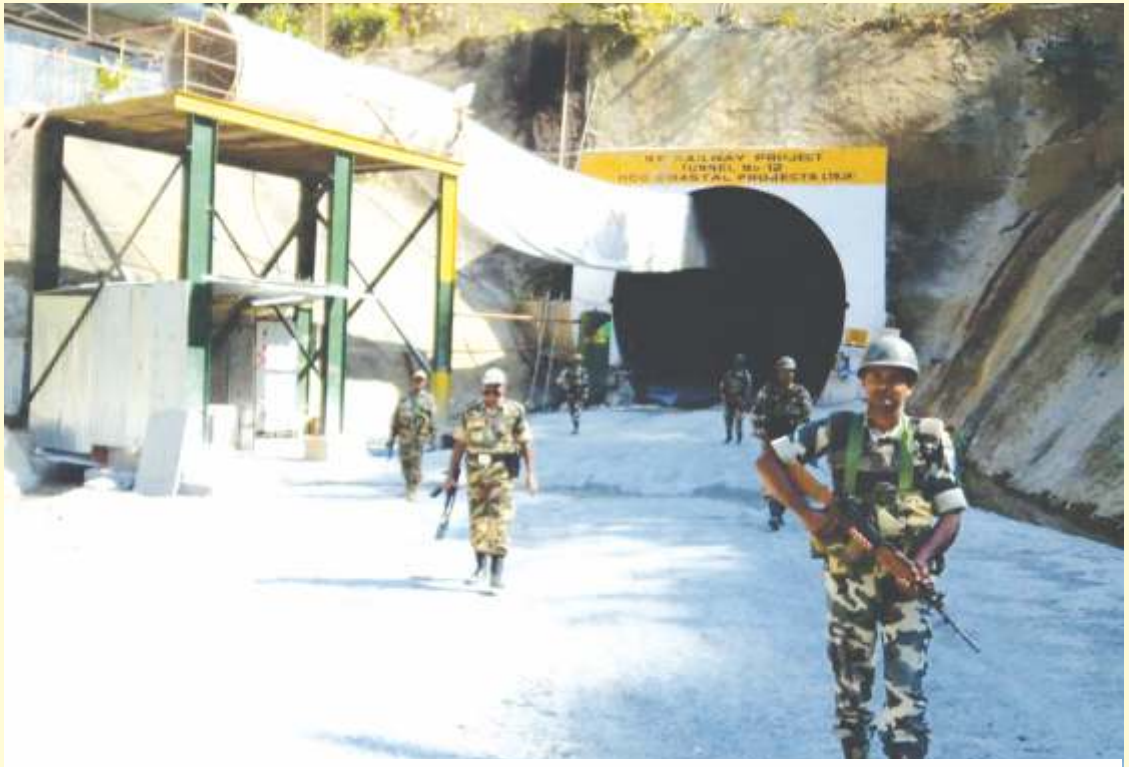
The Govt. of India deserves all praise for the multifarious approaches to meet with the challenge of Naxalism / Terrorism/Insurgency. I express my gratitude to the GOI in unison with CRPF fraternity for the utilitarian and potent step like Civic Action Programme which has rendered a great success for whole CRPF. Further, I appeal the GOI for its expansion and more funding.

Role of CRPF in Connecting Hearts and Shaping a Prosperous future for Manipur



Lal Chand Yadav
Commandant-143 Bn, CRPF

Manipur, The name which is though associated with scenic beauty, great landscape, rich culture and beautiful people also brings images of backwardness, blockades, chaos associated. Sometimes one can wonder why despite after 70 years of Independence this area has not yet seen an iota of development. The most glaring reason which is evident is the absence of proper connectivity. Not everyone can enjoy a journey by Air on regular basis; the presence of Domestic Airport in the capital city Imphal is irrelevant in terms of bringing development to Manipur. The nearest Railway station to Imphal is at Dimapur (Nagaland) at 212 Kms through NH-2 and Jiribam (Manipur) at 206 Kms through NH-37. Both the routes despite being National Highways are only 2-lane and are in very poor condition, hence the cost and time of transportation increase manifold. Also whenever there is a call of strike in neighbouring states, these 2 NHs take the brunt and even the essential supplies halt. Even the last economic blockade went on for 130 days which threw the state upside down. Only respite was provided when CRPF took over the responsibility to ensure supplies through NH-37.



Jawans of 143 Bn Guarding Tunnel No. 12 at Khongsang

The biggest question in front of Successive Indian Government was how to develop this part of India. Then The ambitious Railway Project to connect Imphal to Jiribam in the year was approved in 2008.



The Survey began in the year 2008 and a total of 111 Kms of rail line from Jiribam to Imphal was approved with a total of 45 tunnels and 46 bridges with an initial estimated budget of Rs. 6570 crores. The Magnanimity of the project required experts in the field but even bigger worrying factor was the security of the manpower to perform the job of tunnels and bridges

Here comes the CRPF for help as always. 3 Units (86, 87& 143) were deployed from Jiribam to Imphal for the project's security & ROP duties along with other state forces out of which maximum direct deployment was of 143 Bn, CRPF in securing the tunnels.

The CRPF has role of guarding the future lifeline and also to escort senior railway and govt. officials to the project sites. Needless to say that without the CRPF this project cannot be successfully completed. The project has gained momentum due the sense of security imbibed in the minds of the Private Construction companies deployed in the project. Very soon Manipur is going to view the development on track.

The Sentinels of North-East are standing tall , the CRPF has withstood the sands of time and the bonhomie with the local population is the real proof of this. The CRPF feels proud to play a vital role in development of Manipur and always ready for the next challenge.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT

S.No.	Items	Jiribam-Tupul	Tupul-Imphal	Total
1	Length	84 Km	27 Km	111 Km
2	Tunnels	37 Nos	08 Nos	45 Nos
3	Total Length of tunnels	43 Km	18.2 Km	60.2 Km
4	Major bridges	16	06	22
5	Minor bridges	102	40	142
6	Number of Stations	06	03	09

DG Visits to field formations



DG Visits to field formations



Visit of Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, MoS (Home) & Shri Jitender Singh, MoS(IC) MODONER at Shri Amarnath Yatri Camp & interaction with QAT



"Veer Gatha" Series



Oorja - CAPFs Youth Under - 19 Football Talent Hunt Tournament 2017



Oorja - CAPFs Youth Under - 19 Football Talent Hunt Tournament 2017



Glimpses of CRPF Family Welfare Association



Glimpses of CRPF Family Welfare Association



My Reminiscence, CRPF Neemuch



Kuldip Singh,
Comdt., CRPF (Retd.)

Crown Representative Police was raised at N.I.M.A.C.H. (North India Military And Cavalry Hqr.) on 27th July, 1939. Maj J.F. Peart was the founder Commandant. It was erstwhile cantonment of Gwalior Princely state :-

Maj David Ochterlony was the first commandant of British army to be stationed here. Later on he became Maj-Gen and the resident of Rajputana. He got house built and named "Ochterlony House". He stayed in this house from1822 to 1825. Then he moved to Meerut due to sharp differences with Federal Govt., where he died in 1825 itself. Ochterlony house was converted into CRPF officers Mess on its inception and continue to be so till date. The mansion still seems to be unperceivable.



WITNESS TO GLORY : THE MAJESTIC OCHTERLONY HOUSE AT NEEMACH.

During 1822 British Cantonment was established at Neemuch and subsequently disbanded in 1932, The barracks built by British Empire about 20 years ago are still intact, whereas the Subsequent barracks constructed about 40 to 50 years back have been declared unsafe. It speaks volumes of quality, integrity, professionalism and vision of that time.

Evolution of Crown Representative Police is a mere coincidence with the disbandment of 4/2nd Punjab Regiment during 1939. There was a school of though a-floating albeit at nascent stage to raise federal police analogous to American pattern. The conceived police force was to be at the behest of Federal Govt. Britisher could foresee the difficult, delicate and demanding role of CRP. It could be deployed at alarcrity speed. It was necessitated due to multifarious factors i.e, dacoity menace, tumultuous riots alarming lawlessness, states police lackadaisical performance, uprising revolt against British empire, discontentment amongst princely states.

4/2nd Punjab regiment was disbanded during that period. Thus the Sikhs and Dogras from the unit were



One of the Victoria Barracks which was renamed as Sardar Barrack in 1965

amalgamated and inducted into Crown Representative Police. It was envisaged to be a model police of the country with greater amount of efficiency, efficacy and effectiveness.

Composition of the Force was GO's-07, JCO's-30, Ors 970 Total 1007. There were 4 service coys with supporting staff of HQ coy. Its training was akin to infantry pattern. The training, discipline, administration were of very high standards. The infrastructure, training apparatus were qualitatively superior. The officer's were dead honest. JCO's were the real backbone of the force.

Maj J.F. Peart earlier served with 102 Punjab Regiment and Pioneers (Sikh troops). Thus, he has great faith in Sikhs. Gurudwara precincts were specially earmarked by him. He used to attend religious congregations at Gurudwara Sahib. Occasionally, he was invited to CRPF silver Jubilee, but could not make it. My father was in touch with him till early seventies.

My father later Sub. Maj. Banta Singh was V.C.O. in 4/2nd Punjab Regiment during 1935. He joined CRP on its raising day i.e, 27th July, 1939 at Neemuch. He was one of the founder stalwarts of CRP. He received CRPF colours from Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel,in 1950, presented Guard of Honour to Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India at Neemuch 1954.He actively partook and spearheaded operations against, "HURS" in Khairpur (Sindh, Now in Pakistan) during 1942-43 which were of delirious nature. His contribution to restore normally in Junagarh State was a hall mark. CRPF played a pivotal role in controlling linguistic riots of Bombay during 1956, under his command. Shri G.W. Khot I.P., Maharashtra cadre highly commended his leadership. For more details read, my article, "Advent of Crown Representative Police, Profile, Late Sub, Major Banta Singh".

Naik (Later Subedar) Barkat Singh was awarded George Cross, while posted in 4/2nd Punjab Regiment of Indian Army at Meerut. The unit was disbanded subsequently.Naik Barkat Singh joined CRP on its raising day at Neemuch. Since the erstwhile 4/2nd Punjab Regiment was disbanded and the George Cross awardee was in CRP, the investiture ceremony was held at Neemuch, in C.R.P. to dispel

doubts prevailing in certain quarters, this elucidation is necessitated. Thus the George Cross goes to the and honoured for this award, it speaks volumes of U.K. government magnanimity whereas, we are quite oblivious of this Valour.

CRPF is the hub of internal security, which has very complex, crucial critically complicated role. Albeit it has no independent role. It plays ancillary role to augment 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 Punjabm Naxalism in red corridor. The list is unending like extremism, communal riots, labour unrest, elections, relief and rescue operations, VIP security. The force accomplish Commendable performance under trying and traumatic conditions. The central Govt. in particular and public in general have great faith in CRPF for its judicious, impartial and effective performance. CRPF has national composition even at section level.

Force has endless series of achievements in its kitty, however, cardinal events are enumerated.

Khairpur:- HURS operation of 1942-43, was of delirious fury. It was an acid test anda milestone in the gallant and glorious history of CRP.

Balasinor:- Sub Maj. Chanan Singh crushed the dacoity crusade during 1944. He was conferred the title of "Sardar Sahib" for his audacity and sagacity. He was appointed Suptdt. of Police Balasinor from the rank of Sub Maj. In CRP by British Govt.

Princely States Annexation:- CRPF played pivotal role for annexation of princely states of Kishangarh (Raj.), Date (M.P.), PEPSUL (Punjab), Rampur (U.P.), Hyderabad, Junagarh during 1947-48 into Union of India.

Hot Spring 1959:- Contingents of 3rd BN CRPF was deployed under Jem Rulia Ram. The Chinese launched unprovoked military offensive attack on 21st Oct. 1959 in guile manner, CRPF stood to the occasion, we lost 10 gallant men. Police commemoration parade is held on 21st Oct every year. CRPF is proud of this event.

Sardar Post:- During 1965 one coy of 2nd Bn CRPF was deployed there. Sinister design of Pakistan army launched a brigade attack on this post with the sole objective to capture this tactical point. However CRPF audacious and gutsy defence repulsed the Pakistani attack. It is a golden, glorious and gallant chapter in the history of CRPF.

Yusmarg-1965 War:- Please read my article in CRPF Samachar. Army units celebrate such events annually. We are quite oblivious.

Chicken Neck post Samba (J&K)-1971:- CRPF was deployed there, Pakistan launched fierce attack, which was gallantly repulsed by CRPF. Tactically it was a vantage point. Shri Ranbir Singh Rana was the hero of this gun battle success.

Operational acumen:- The excellent work done by CRPF in J&K under inclement and hostile conditions will go long way in the annals of CRPF 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 work and achievements were altruism. To launch anti Naxal Operations in red corridor belt is in itself culmination.

Neemuch is Mecca of CRPF. Apart from 1st Bn. The Other Bns raised here were 2nd, 3rd. 6th. CTC was also established here. At present Group Centre, CTC, RTc, Signal Bn, Hospital are located here.

Mehta Stadium:- Lt. Col. Sanwal Singh was the founder Principal of CTC. He was a diehard soldier. He conceived and constructed the stadium with zeal and mission on war footing. His passion and unflinching efforts could accomplish this stupendous task. Hardly there were any resource i.e. manpower, finances other infrastructure available at that time for this huge project. It was his arduous toil and sole dream. His son Shri M.V. Singh, a national basket ball player was commandant in CRPF.

Sub Maj Bungalow:- The house where Montessori School is being run now, was earmarked for Major residence. Shri Bhagat Singh was the first Sub Major to occupy this house. My father Shri Banta Singh was the last Sub. Maj to stay in that house. British era had special significance for Sub Major, which was an institution itself. Sub Maj used to be a bridge between officers and men. He used to be confidential staff officer of the Commandant. Now, there is sea change due to conceptual approach.

Children Park:- Children Park at Neemuch was magnificently maintained. It used to be specially decked during VVIP Visit. I vividly remember that Sh. Jawaharlal Lal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India used to spend his valuable time with children in this park. Children used to be immaculately dressed. Sweets and gifts were distributed to them. Shri Sunil Thorpe had developed such Children Park at GC Jalandhar.

During my interaction with officers at various level, It gives impression that microscopic percentage read and evince interest in the past history of the force. I had been addressing the trainee officers at CRPF Academy Kadarpur, but, with the change of guards, perception also changes.

The present generation should not be oblivious to the sufferings and sacrifices of older lots. It is due to their constructive contribution, the force is swelling to gargantuan growth. Some of them consider to be far too superior and authoritative while dealing with retirees lot.

I visited Group Centre Neemuch during 1976, when I got Police Medal for meritorious service. To refresh my old memories of childhood, service, again,. I visited during Dec 2016 after a span of 40 years. Shri Sunil Thorpe, Principal Staff to D.G. CRPF has intrinsic knowledge, coupled with rich and diverse experience of the force. He helped my greatly.

CRPF is a glorious, gallant, vibrant and resilient police force of the county. Thus the myth of CRPF duties conjured an image of dourg dangerous duties successfully. They operate under trying traumatic and critically hostile conditions. We should keep the Flag of the Force fly high in the sky.



Historic Neemuch Fort which is an important landmark of 1857 Revolution

VIP Security in CRPF: Scripting a golden chapter



Abhinav Anand,
DC, VIP Security Dte.

How does a three year old baby look to a sagacious septuagenarian who has seen seventy eight springs in his life! Certainly full of enthusiasm, inquisitiveness, energy and positivity, some of the child's traits. Similarly VIP Security in CRPF is steadily taking its shape since its inception three years back in year 2014. In the process, it has earned laurels for its 78 year old accomplished mentor i.e. CRPF.

14th March 2014. Three Battalions of CRPF namely 220, 221 & 224 were earmarked exclusively for VIP Security duties by MHA. VIP Security wing in CRPF rose to the expectation of Ministry and in a very short span proved its mettle as professionally distinct force in this theatre.The USP which differentiated CRPF from the rest in business was its Pan - India presence, the reach from Andaman to Arunachal or Bastar to Baramulla. More and more protectees began to be assigned to CRPF. A year later, one more unit came into the fold, newly raised 235 BN, taking the count to 04 VIP Security Battalions. In the relocation of GCs, all VIP Security units came under one GC and one Range at Noida under overall operational control of IG (Int/VS) at Directorate. Today CRPF can proudly boast of its VIP Security which has emerged as *Single largest* amongst all agencies in terms of securing Z+/Z category protectees.



VIP Security wing at Directorate and its Control Room at GC Noida under aegis of DIG (VS) and IG (Int/VS) has been smoothly monitoring, supervising and coordinating the tour programmes on the cardinal principle of Zero-error security. It is one reason why Assembly

Elections in Bihar (2015), Assam, West Bengal, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Puducherry (2016) and Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Goa, Manipur (2017) witnessed error free VIP Security duties with sound precision and execution. The categorization of protectees is done by Government depending upon the level of threat by virtue of their association with administrative or political machinery and/or who have imminent threat from terrorist, militant or fundamentalist groups. Not to mention Z+/Z protectees, even Y category protectees under CRPF cover are all threat based only and not position (statutory) based. This is to draw the point that VIP Security personnel continue to thwart the nefarious designs of these elements by setting deterrence through sound tactics, alertness and reflexes at ground zero, be it elections, public meetings, social functions or executive meets all across the country. For close supervision, all sectors of CRPF have a DIG rank officer as Nodal Officer. The 24x7 VS Control Room at Noida supplemented by Unit Control Room acts as information multiplier for real time operative smoothness on ground.

VIP Security personnel are chiseled into valuable human resource, thanks to a state-of-the-art VIP Security Training Centre (VSTC) at GC Noida under able guidance of DIGP, GC Noida. Pre Induction Training, GOs/SOs Orientation Training and ToT courses are being run at VSTC with latest techniques like Proximate Use of Force (PUF), High Intensity Training (HIT) and lectures by professionals from IB, INMAS and SPG. The classroom lectures are interactive learning session with focus on practical approach to situation handling. VIP Security duties are governed by broad guidelines of MHA which are security arrangements for protection of Individuals, commonly referred to as Yellow Book. Trainees are taught the minute details of Yellow Book, 'SOP on VIP Security duty' and time to time directives of MHA.

Another salient feature of this vital and sensitive duty is the concept of team. It is a team which acts independently and its spur-of-the-moment decision is respected and honored by all. A team may consist of half or full section at a time depending upon Z+ or Z category security cover, it is providing on ground. Sometimes circumstances are thrown open to the team due to turn and twist of the moment. The collective prudence or individual action in such contingency is always encouraged provided it goes in line with cardinal rules of BEN (Body Cover, Evacuation and Neutralization) and is commensurate with what ground situation warrants. Therefore a jawan in VIP Security is the strongest link in the whole system. Rather than trickle down effect, it is reverse process or fountain effect in VIP Security scenario. One reason why the confidence level of ranks in such environment is so high. Did you hear….where the mind is without fear and head is held high! Officers need to boost the morale and motivation of team by a pat on their shoulders, few words of appreciation, awards and rewards. Since many silent whispers of thanks from stakeholders remain unheard, it is the officers in VIP Security who spontaneously do so loud and clear.

Many of the provisioning proposals have seen the light of the day, prominent being distinct uniform, dedicated escort vehicles and VSTC training hostels. A few are under pipeline. As proverb goes that a road well begun is the battle half won. Slowly and steadily, VIP Security wing of CRPF is scripting golden chapter in the glorious saga of CRPF.

Homage to Martyrs

Shri R.R. Bhatnagar DG CRPF paid homage to martyr No. 850815602 SI/GD Sahab Shukla who laid down his life on the altar of duty against militants in Srinagar (J&K) on 24 June, 2017. DG, Senior officers and men of the force laid wreaths on the mortal remains of Shaheed SI/GD Sahab Shukla, on 25 June, 2017.

On 24 June, 2017, the CRPF troops (29 Bn, CRPF) under command of Insp/GD Jamiluddin along with State Police were deployed for ROP duty at Pantha Chowk, under PS Pantha Chowk, Distt. Srinagar (J&K). While withdrawing from the duty, unknown militants fired upon CRPF semi B.P. Vehicle. In the incident, No. 850815602 SI/GD Sahab Shukla attained martyrdom and CT/Dvr Nisar Ahmed sustained bullet injuries. CRPF troops retaliated promptly. During subsequent operation, troops neutralized 02 foreign militants and recovered AK-47 Rifle - 02 Nos, Mag - 06 Nos and large carry bag - 02 Nos.







Amarnath Ji Yatra-2017

The first group of 2280 numbers of pilgrims along with 72 vehicles were flagged off on 28th June, 2017 by the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of the State Dr. Nirmal Kumar Singh from Base Camp, Bhagwati Nagar, Jammu for Amarnath Ji Yatra-2017 under the security arrangements of Central Reserve Police Force & J&K Police. Adequate security arrangements have been made by the CRPF keeping in view of present terrorist activities in J&K. CRPF has utilized modern tools for security like UAV & other security gadgets for proper surveillance of Yatra so that security of the pilgrims is not compromised at any cost. As per the present security scenario, Amarnath Yatra of this year is more



challenging compared to Yatras of previous years. CRPF has been assigned the prime responsibility to conduct the SANJY-2017. Sh. A.V.S. Chauhan, IG CRPF, Jammu Sector alongwith other senior officers of CRPF and other security agencies were also present.

Details of pilgrims with vehicles who proceeded on 28th June, 2017 are as under :-

Total pilgrims proceeded	2280 Numbers
Vehicles	72 Numbers
Details of Pehalgam Route	Male - 1235 Nos
	Female -300 Nos
	Sadhu -47 Nos
	Vehicles -14 LMV + 33 HMV, Total= 47 Nos
Details of Baltal Route	Male - 576 Nos
	Female - 122 Nos
	Vehicles -12 LMV + 13 HMV, Total=25 Nos
Time of Departure from Convoy Ground	First Vehicle – 0522 Hrs
	Last Vehicle – 0545 Hrs

Till 19th July, 2017 2,22,619 Pilgrims had Darshan at holy cave.







Launching of Toll Free helpline 14411 Madadgaar by CRPF

Hon'ble Governor of J&K, Shri N.N. Vohra formally launched the Toll free helpline 14411 Madadgaar on 16th June, 2017 in a function organised in Tagore Hall, Srinagar. The helpline will be manned by CRPF for the citizens of Kashmir residing in the state or any part of the country. Central Reserve Police Force which has a large presence in the valley believes that its spatial spread in areas which are otherwise far and beyond gives them this unique advantage to be the interface between the public and the agency of the state, who can address the issue, whenever a citizen calls the helpline. Issues could range from disruption in civic amenities, women's security, medical emergency, drug counselling, tourist assistance to pilgrims visiting shrines in Jammu and Kashmir, providing information on recruitment in the Forces, disaster relief etc. Besides, genuinely facilitating speedy redressals, this initiative is also expected to bridge the disconnect and win back the trust and confidence of the local population.





The Governor while lauding the initiative of the Force congratulated Shri R.R. Bhatnagar, DG, CRPF and Shri Zulfiquar Hasan, IG (Operations), CRPF, Kashmir on this very unique and imaginative way to connect with the citizens of Kashmir and make a difference. He further stated that the foot prints of the Force all over the country, the progress made in communication technology, gives this special edge to CRPF to respond, not just to the local population but also to any Kashmiri citizen settled anywhere in the country. He saw this as a great opportunity, specially for the youngsters of Kashmir to explore

avenues beyond the boundaries of the state as well.

The event was marked by the presence of the Deputy Chief Minister, DrNirmal Singh and Minister for Education Shri Syed Mohammad Altaf Bukhari, apart from the Chief Secretary, J&K, GOC, 15 Corps, DG JKP and many senior functionaries of the state administration and police. The Dy Chief Minister while speaking on the occasion specially appreciated the logo of the helpline, which depicts an open palm with the symbolic Chinar leaf, Dal Lake and the beautiful mountain ranges of Kashmir reflecting the thought and spirit behind Madadgaar. Shri Mohd Altaf Bukhari, Minister for Education in his address was all praise for the restraint shown by CRPF in the most challenging time and exhorted the Force to treat the protesting students with kid gloves. Both the Governor as well as the Dy. Chief Minister appealed to the media to give wide publicity to the helpline so that every Kashmiri wherever he is, can benefit from it. Shri R R Bhatnagar, Director General, CRPF who came all the way from Delhi specially for the event, expressed his optimism and assured that the Force, wherever deployed will render all assistance and will emerge as a medium for redressal of grievances of the citizens. Few prominent citizens of Kashmir too spoke on the occasion and appreciated the humane approach of the Force and its empathy for the citizens of Kashmir. The function also witnessed the presence of local people from across the valley.



My First Crowd Control duty in Alwaye town during Mid-1977

- By Ramesh Chandra,
IGP CRPF (Retd.)

THE DEPLOYMENT

After passing out from the ISA Mt Abu on 29 Aug 1976, I joined GC Avadi on 02 Sept '76 and subsequently 28 Bn at Chennai on 15 Sept- as a result of interaction with Sh NS Saxena IP, DG during passing out dinner, to post young officers first to the units not to Group Centres. 28 Bn was then camped within IIT campus Chennai, from where it moved for Army training at Nanmangalam jungle camp - a few kilometres southwest of the city- an old feature with CRPF Bns to retrain them enbloc by & with ref to Infantry units. After the army training the unit was mobilised to Thirauwanantpuram with Hq in 1st Bn Kerala Armed Police Camp Palayam and coys in different distts of state on various IS duties. My coy A/28 was deployed for security of Governor's house and B/28 was under refresher training at the Bn Hq with OC coy Sh Anurag Saxena on short leave.



THE ORDERS & THE MOVE

One summer evening in the month of June 1977, I was called for, by the Commanding Officer Sh SK Sankaran (sword of honour of Emergency Commission course Sl no. 1) while I was on the sports ground. He told me that there was some trouble in Syrian Catholic Church in Alwaye town. The Kerala Govt had requisitioned a coy of the CRPF and B coy was detailed. As the OC coy was on leave I was told to take over the coy immediately, prepare the coy for move in light kit, pouch ammunition and one week's rations and be ready to move at 2000 hrs. I went to the coy office, called coy subedar and passed the orders. The coy sprang to action and by 2000 hrs the coy in light kit, pouch ammunition and one week's rations was ready for move. Kerala police had already detailed two buses one truck and a light vehicle to supplement the coy transport. After final report to the CO, the coy moved out at 2030 hrs.

After whole night's drive in bright moonlit night, the coy reached Alwaye town by daybreak. Enroute, in wee hours of the morning my small Willy's jeep got stuck in Cochin town in sand in a 25 mtr stretch dug out for resurfacing. Having employed all the mechanical manuevours at his disposal, the driver finally gave up saying the jeep was required to be towed out. Before I could arrange for the same, about half a dozen young jawans of the coy, mostly from Punjab, came up and lifted the jeep through to hard surface.

At the KAP camp Alwaye, at about 14 km stone north of Cochin, the coy was allotted a separate barrack and I was offered accommodation in circuit house or any hotel nearby. But I preferred accommodation within the same campus as the coy, whether in a vacant built up accommodation or a tent. Due to non-availability of built up vacant accommodation the distt SP arranged an EPIP tent from the adjoining Thrissur distt. Thus by the afternoon, I alongwith the coy was reasonably accommodated. At Alwaye camp, except for morning PT and two classes in the forenoon and

afternoon each on crowd control, the coy had no work. I kept the Bn Hq informed through daily sitreps.

THE BACKGROUND

Alwaye is a town connected by road from north, south and east. The Syrian Catholic gentry from the villages, antagonised by the step motherly treatment of the town folks, in matters of services & mass, had given an ultimatum to the church administration that on a given date they would forcibly enter the church premises in the town and takeover the premises & the property. On D-day, I positioned myself in the police control room and deployed a Pl each at all the three entrance points, 100 Mtrs behind the police parties, drawing a few men from each pl as reserve with me. At about 11AM my Pl Cdr SI Sansar Singh from Punjab, informed me on RT that the situation on the eastern entrance to the city was going to be violent and the small police party resisting their entry would be soon out-numbered by the massive crowd forcing their way in.

THE OP

I hurried to the spot got down near my Pl and found the situation already precarious- police had placed women police with a rope barrier in the front- a tactic to keep the men folk in the crowd away, confronted by the crowd by placing stout-built young women in the front to break-through a way, with pushes & pulls, accompanied by frenzied shouting. As I reached the spot, the duty magistrate, introduced to as ADM Cochin and duty police officer- a newly passed out Indian police service officer whose name tab showed his name as Sh Alphones, came to me and told me that CRPF will have to be deployed. The Irony was that I was not older than Alphones with less than one year's field service.

I asked Sh Alphones, the duty police officer to announce on loud hailers in local lingo that "the crowd had gone unruly, the CRPF has been called in and asked to disperse the crowd, adding that in view of unruly crowd-behaviour, the CRPF officer has decided to use fire. You are given five minutes to disperse failing which he will open the fire." The request was immediately carried out. In the mean time I told the Pl Cdr to line up the Pl in two rows from three (to make the number appear larger), bring the Pl to attention position, command them to bring the arms to high left position, order them to fill the magazines with five rounds (we had 303 bolt action rifles, 7.62 rifles were introduced later) but pl will do the mock action not actually filling up any rounds, then bring them to stand ease position (this information was kept from the duty magistrate & duty police officer), confiding in the Pl Cdr if the firing were at all to be resorted to, it will be done on my specific orders to a particular jawan. As I was waiting for the crowd response, the alternative scenario was unfolding in my imagination - crowd not complying, I asking the duty magistrate for permission to resort to minimum firing, opening of fire, quiet a few persons falling to ground (.303" & 7.62 mm caliber rounds had greater piercing power), consequent Judicial Enquiry, etc. (Old police officers would bear me out that post emergency was an era of judicial enquires.) But that was part of the game.

After the announcement there was internal movement within the crowd. Externally it could be seen that both side balconies emptied windows were shut, onlookers from both sides ancient stone-walls and lined up trees got down, ladies from the front of the crowd receded to back, men falling in the front unfolded

thier dhotis (I presumed symptomatic of stand down) withdrew a few yards back, and so on. By the end of five minutes the entire crowd had vanished and the road upto three hundred yards, so far filled with humans wore deserted look. I took a deep breath, boarded the jeep and drove back to police control room.

At the control room the elderly SP sitting behind a wide table wearing worried look rose to his feet and congratulated me. I humbly thanked him, telling him that I had actually not done anything, deserving his congratulations. He rejoined "that was the thing actually required".

THE RECAP

Years later during Assam Assembly election of 2002, in Nalbari Distt, there were four army units engaged in anti-insurgency role and two CRPF units - 96 Bn commanded by Sh A Sholapurkar of 1976 course CRPF officer and 120 Bn of which I was the CO. After successful elections we had a dinner for all six unit commanding officers. One of the Army unit was 6 Bihar regiment. The CO, Col George during interaction asked me if I had ever been to Kerala. I replied in affirmative briefly recounting the incident to him. His face scintillated he called his lady wife aloud sitting two sofas away " Lily (marginal error possible in name) this is the officer your dad used to speak of. Then told me that the SP of Alwaye during that time was his father-in-law, at the verge of retirement. The lady came to me and told me that then she was eight years old.

I retired during Oct 2011. During Feb-March 2012, our batch was invited to Thirauwanantpuram by AM Mohd IG - one of our batch mates. While passing through the Police HQ in the city I remembered Sh Alphonse and wanted to find out about him. I went to the reception, introduced myself, and wanted to know about Sh Alphones. The receptionist told me that he had retired from the rank of Dir Gen. I took his telephone no. from her and gave a ring. Mrs Alphones took the call and informed me that he was out of the house and she would inform him that I had called. After some time I received a call from Sh Alphones. I said "good after noon Mr Alphones, my name is Ramesh Chandra, I am a retired IG of CRPF, long back during 1977, we did a crowd control duty together in Alwaye." The excitement was visible in his voice, he enquired where I was staying saying that he would meet me in the evening. He came by about 7 PM in the evening to CRPF Group Centre officers' mess. We shared our memories, places we had been to, what the children were doing and had our dinner together. He informed me that during service period he had taken study leave and done an MBA, after which he has been visiting management colleges and other institutions for various talks. He extended his standing invitation saying that I would stay with him during all my future visits to the town. I was profusely humbled by the affection and originality of my guest, and we dispersed.

I forgot to mention to him that the Pl which dispersed the unruly crowd during Syrian Catholic Church dispute of 1977 in Alwaye town, had no rounds in his rifle chambers.



Threat Perception and Analysis



Omji Shukla
2-I/C -235 BN V/S

On joining the VIP Security unit, the word that fascinated me most was alphabetic categorization of PP's (Z+, Z, Y+, X). On enquiry, somebody told me it is based on threat perception & analysis. How it is calculated, was an enigma to me. When I enrolled myself in VSTC for orientation course for VIP Security, I came to know that this is the first principle of VIP security. This article is my little attempt to simplify the complex and elaborate process of threat perception analysis for the benefit of officers, Jawans of VIP Security units. Threat is the mother of security. If there is no threat, there would be no need of security. There may be many reasons to genesis of threat. These reasons may be related to country, times, persona of the related person and his post, duties. Threat can vary according to change in circumstances. It is a dynamic, continuously fluctuating state and so it necessitates that threat perception and analysis is a regular feature. It lays the foundation of organisation, format, paraphernalia, role, duties of security establishment.



A Security personal can start the work of threat perception and analysis in a very simple way. He should imagine himself in place of a terrorist or a member of the group which wants to create the threat for his protectee and brain storm himself about various probable threat situations which he might create for e.g.

Let us imagine you have to provide security to a political leader. First of all, put yourself in the leadership role of extremist or terrorist organisation which is against the ideology of this political leader. In that situation your ultimate aim will be assassination of this political leader. Now to fulfil this aim, what type of resources, men, material or circumstances you would require? What are the weaknesses in security establishment which you want to take advantage of?

Which may be the ways and means to execute the task? What are the loopholes in security establishments which can be used to break the jinx of invincibility? By analysing the above factors you would be pretty much clear about the plans which can likely be made to sabotage the valuable target.

Therefore, first principle of threat perception and analysis is think like a terrorist!

Though it appears simple on reading but in reality it is a very complex task which requires close attention to details. To make it a success, you must be aware of reasons, circumstances of rise growth of specific terrorist organisation, it's form, rank- structure, the mental makeup of members, modus –operandi, sources of their motivation, extent of public support, Political or any other kind of assistance, past achievements and failures. In short it can be said that you must be aware of minute details of that particular organisation- only when you reach this state, then only you can undertake the thorough analysis of threat perception. Now two major factors will emerge:-

(A) Power and Capability of terrorist organisation

And

(B) Weakness of security establishment.

As mentioned earlier, it is a dynamic process. As circumstances change, threat situation will also change. Perception and analysis of threat has to keep abreast of ever changing times and situations and to be updated.

(1) **Calculation of Threat-** There are special cells to calculate the threat perception of national level leaders. National intelligence agencies and police administration are continuously alert and aware about it. In almost all countries, there are special cells in intelligence departments which exclusively perform the threat perception and analysis of VIP's. Sometimes they are known as TMC (Threat Management Committees).

The task of these committees is to evaluate the threat perception from time to time. It is holistic in its approach and includes threat evaluation from various sides, threat to him, his family, in residence, work place and visiting place. Based on this threat analysis, they submit their reports accordingly.

Generally information related to threat calculation is easily available in public domain. Daily newspapers, magazines, special reports, radio, television, social media are full of news, reports of important incidents and give wide coverage to such type of news. They are laced with sketch, photographs, animated videos and detailed reports and viewpoints of all shades. But they must not be absorbed at its face value. Application of mind is the foremost necessity to make this information useful tool in our task of threat calculation. In spite of various limitations, they are the best, readily available source of information of threat analysis. Therefore it is necessary that one must identity the type & nature of threat to specific VIP whose task of security has been assigned

to us. We must also be aware of normal geographical jurisdiction in which said VIP usually works.

(2) **Type of information and methods to maintain it-** The second step in this elaborate process would be to discern as to which types of information are to be collected and how will they be maintained so as to be practically useful.

At the outset, make a data base in soft copy which is backed by a hard copy to avoid tinkering by viruses in software. Whenever you get any information even remotely related to your PP, geographical area, organisation related to PP, sabotage incidents then immediately put it in data base. The important ingredients of information would be:-

(A) Date, time of incident.
(B) Place of incident.
(C) Nature of incident (IED, Murder, Kidnapping, Weapon Snatching, Ambush, Stray Firing).
(D) Responsibility if owned up?
(E) Target of incident? Reason thereof.
(F) Caste/Religion/Nationality of target.
(G) Details of death/injury to own personnel/ civilians.
(H) Loss of public/ private property.
(I) Details of death/ injury to terrorists.

Collect as much information as you can on above points. If you have access to any specialist's opinion or have your own analysis then it must be entered too. For e.g. if a specialist has said that explosive used in a particular instance is RDX and operating principle was Pull Switch then it must be entered too.

(3) **Source of information-** There might be umpteen source of information which must be entered:-

(1) Newspapers (National, International, Local)
(2) Magazines, Literature of various Forces, PVT security agencies.
(3) Government reports, statement
(4) Discussion in Parliament, Assemblies.

(4) **Validity of information:-** After collection of information its veracity and validity needs to be Established.
Following are the means to accomplish this task.
(a) Personal visit of place of incident.
(b) Interrogation of persons related to incident.
(c) Comparative study of different components of an information accessed from different sources .
(d) Comparative study of visuals of same incident from different Sources.
(e) Sources of information accessed by terrorists.
  (1) Open source such as newspaper: - e.g. Terrorists may plan attack on PP after reading visit programme published in a newspaper.
  (2) Information accessed from human sources present near PP such as his workplace, home and area.
  (3) Information extracted from disgruntled elements.
  (4) Information extracted from a mole planted in government machinery by terrorists.
(f) Collecting intelligence through wireless, telephone, mobile, cameras.
(g) Surveillance of movement of PP and developing a logical pattern.

(5) **Responsibility of Data- base Maintenance: -** The next step would be to decide as to who will collect, collate, validate and maintain the processed information. It would be prudent to delegate it to specific people or agencies.



Only then they will become specialists and they get to know intuitively the sense of proportionate importance of any particular information.

This same person would prepare reports after evaluating various information available based on which detailed precautions/briefings would be given to personnel of various security establishments.

(6) **Analysis: -** After collection of various information's related to threat perception, its SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat) analysis is must to develop a logical, comprehensive pattern of modus operandi. It would give you an insight as to need and degree of preparedness of security for a particular PP. It would also make you aware of capability of local Police administration. Based on this analysis a SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) can be evolved.

While doing this task you should try to find out answers to following questions from information available. If you are facing difficulty in getting the answers then start the process of collection again.

Types & shades of terrorists/extremists organisation active in your PP'S area. What are their aims? What may be their relation to your PP?

- ✓ Are these terrorists of criminal nature?
- ✓ Pattern of terrorist incidents in the area.
- ✓ Repetition of any specific incidents.
- ✓ Assistance if any from people, state or nation.
- ✓ Any act of extortion done by them.
- ✓ If they have been successful, what may be reasons thereof? If unsuccessful, reasons thereof.
- ✓ Which PP's were never attacked in your area? System of their security establishment.
- ✓ Whether ASL done religiously.
- ✓ Level of co-ordination with state police officers.
- ✓ Their psychology & attitude towards your PP.

Above analysis should be done with pure honesty, dedication, transparency and boldness. If there will be any lacunae in the analysis then the ramifications will be disastrous both for you & for your PP.

Only after analysis you would come to know security needs of PP. Whether it is of short term, medium term or long term. Thereafter the detailed plan of security can be checked out. All personnel and officers of VIP security have to be extra sensitive about this first & foremost principle of VIP security which is the foundation of flawless execution of duty.

CRPF extending helping hand to flood ridden locals of Imphal

The heavy rains on 1st July, 2017 night poured the lower areas of Porampat with inundation. CRPF promptly came into action in the early morning on 2nd July, 2017 and troops of CRPF under command of Shri Jogendra Singh Mourya, 2-I/C of 143 Bn located at Lamphelpat rushed to the flood impacted area of Bashikhong Kongba Irong of PS Porampat. The force personnel relentlessly delivered their services throughout the day to locals and rescued them to safe places, channelizing the water flow to reduce the inundation level. The locals felt relief and expressed appreciation to CRPF for timely assistance.







CRPF at a Glance

The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was raised on 27th July, 1939 at Neemuch as the Crown Representative's Police. The primary task of the force was to help the Princely States to preserve "Law and Order."

The Independence of the country marked an important watershed in the life of the Force which was renamed as the Central Reserve Police. This Act constituted the CRPF as one of the Armed Forces of the Union. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel the then Union Home Minister visualized a multidimensional role for it in tune with the changing needs of the newly independent Nation. The Force was presented with colors on 19th March, 1950 by Sardar Patel.



The Force grew in size as demand for its deployment continued to increase. The work of the CRPF detachments at Bhuj, PEPSU and Chambal Ravines, attracted notice of the authorities and praise from the people. It was the CRPF which bore the brunt of the first onslaught of the Chinese at Hot Springs (Ladakh) on October 21, 1959 when a small CRPF patrol was ambushed and overwhelmingly out-numbered by the Chinese. In the ensuing skirmish, as many as 10 CRPF men laid down their lives for the Motherland. Their Martyrdom on October 21 is observed throughout the country as the 'Police Commemoration Day'.

A small contingent of 2nd Bn CRPF repulsed the 3,500 men strong Pakistani Brigade attack on 9th April, 1965 at Sardar Post in Gujarat in which 34 Pakistani soldiers were killed in the battle.

Six valiant CRPF men laid down their lives at the call of duty. The days is being observed as Valour Day in the Force.

In Sri Lanka, two CRPF Battalions and one Company of Mahila Battalion were deployed as a part of the IPKF. The first major offensive of the LTTE was directed against the CRPF troops, but they repulsed the attack with grit and determination.

The brave Jawans of the Force had proved their mettle by foiling a suicidal attack on Parliament House by militants on December 13, 2001. In exchange of fire between the CRPF and militants, that continued for about 30 minutes, all the five militants were eliminated.

On 5th July, 2005, five armed terrorists tried to storm the Ram Janambhoomi/Babri Masjid Complex in



Ayodhya. They had penetrated the outer security rings manned by the UP Police. The CRPF Jawans posted at the inner security rings rose to the occasion and thwarted the evil designs of the terrorists, eliminating all of them on the spot.

CRPF had done an excellent job in controlling militancy in Punjab in 1980s and insurgency in North Eastern States. It is combating Naxalism in LWE area and terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir.

The expansion of the Force has been directly proportional to the growing demands of the state to deploy CRPF to quell unlawful activities. As such, from a humble 1 Bns, it has now expanded to 243 Bns, including 10 Rapid Action Force Bns, 10 CoBRA Bn, 5 Signal Bns, 06 Mahila Bns, 01 Special Duty Group and 01 Parliament Duty Group. For effective command and control the Force has been divided into 04 Zones headed by 03 Special Directors General and 01 Addl. Directors General to man administrative control over 23 Adm/Ops Sector and 56 Adm/Ops Ranges. The other field formations consist of 43 Group Centres, 20 Training Institutions, 03 Central Weapon Stores, 07 Arms Workshops, 03 Static/Mobile Workshops and 21 Composite Hospitals out of which 04 are of 100 bedded Capacity and rest of 50 bedded capacity, besides other intermediary establishments. The Force has taken giant strides in the field of specialization and has opened many specialized schools viz. Institute of IED Management at Pune, CRPF Intelligence School at Gurgaon, College of IT at Bangalore, Dog Breeding and Training

Centre at Taralu, Bangalore, Training of Trainers School at Dharampur, CoBRA School for Jungle Warfare &

Tactics (CSJWT) and RAF Academy of Public Order (RAPO) at Meerut.

CRPF plays a significant role in times of natural disasters. Super cyclone in Orissa the destructive Tsunami waves, earthquake in Gujarat, the J&K earthquake and plague on Surat disrupted life on a massive scale. Relief, rescue and rehabilitation efforts were launched by the Centre and State Governments on an unprecedented scale. CRPF played a very important role in these efforts. During floods in Srinagar also CRPF carried out massive rescue operations.

The CRPF extends its assistance for socially weaker sections in the form of free medical camps, distribution of school books, study tours and creation of infrastructure in villages under it's Civic Action Programmes.

The Rapid Action Force (RAF), formed on October 7, 1992 to deal with communal riots and riots like situations, had made its impact and won confidence of the people from the very beginning. Its mere presence has a preventive effect on a riot situation. Their commendable role in quelling communal tension at Sitamarhi (Bihar) 1992, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) 1997&98 and Lucknow 1999 is still alive



in mind of the countrymen. During 2002, their contribution in quelling riot and providing rescue and succour to the victims in Gujarat has been applauded by all sections of people. In recognition of its services the President of India has been pleased to honour the Force with Color, on its 11th Anniversary on 7th October, 2003.

The Force had also been deployed internationally at Kosovo, Haiti, and Sri Lanka. Many contingents of male & female were also deployed in the Liberia as a part of UN Peace keeping mission.

Many a bright star has shone on the sports firmament of the CRPF during last few decades. 16 sports persons of the Force have been conferred upon Arjuna Awards. Sh. G.S. Randhawa and Ms. N. Kunjarani Devi were also awarded Padamshree. These sports persons participated in National and International sports events and will always be remembered with pride, not only by the officers and men of the CRPF but also by all sports lovers in the country.

AWARDS

Since its inception, the CRPF has earned 01 George Cross, 01 Ashok Chakra, 01 Kirti Chakra, 01 Vir Chakra, 14 Shaurya Chakra, 03 Padma Shri, 03 King's Police Medal for Gallantry, 49 President's Police and Fire Service Medals for Gallantry, 192 President's Police Medal for Gallantry, 1205 Police Medal for Gallantry, 04 Vishisht Seva Medal, 01 Yudh Seva Medal, 05 Sena Medals, 100 Prime Minister's Police Medal for Life Saving, 03 Jeevan Raksha Padak and 05 IPMG.

HERO OF THE YEAR

Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh and Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, DG CRPF felicitating the brave heart Chetan Cheeta, Commandant at a Function of E-24 News Channel at Taj Palace, New Delhi



Change of Leadership : ***Sh. Sudeep Lakhtakiya,*** *officiating DG, CRPF hands over baton to* ***Sh. Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar,*** *new DG*



Peacekeepers of the Nation



CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

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