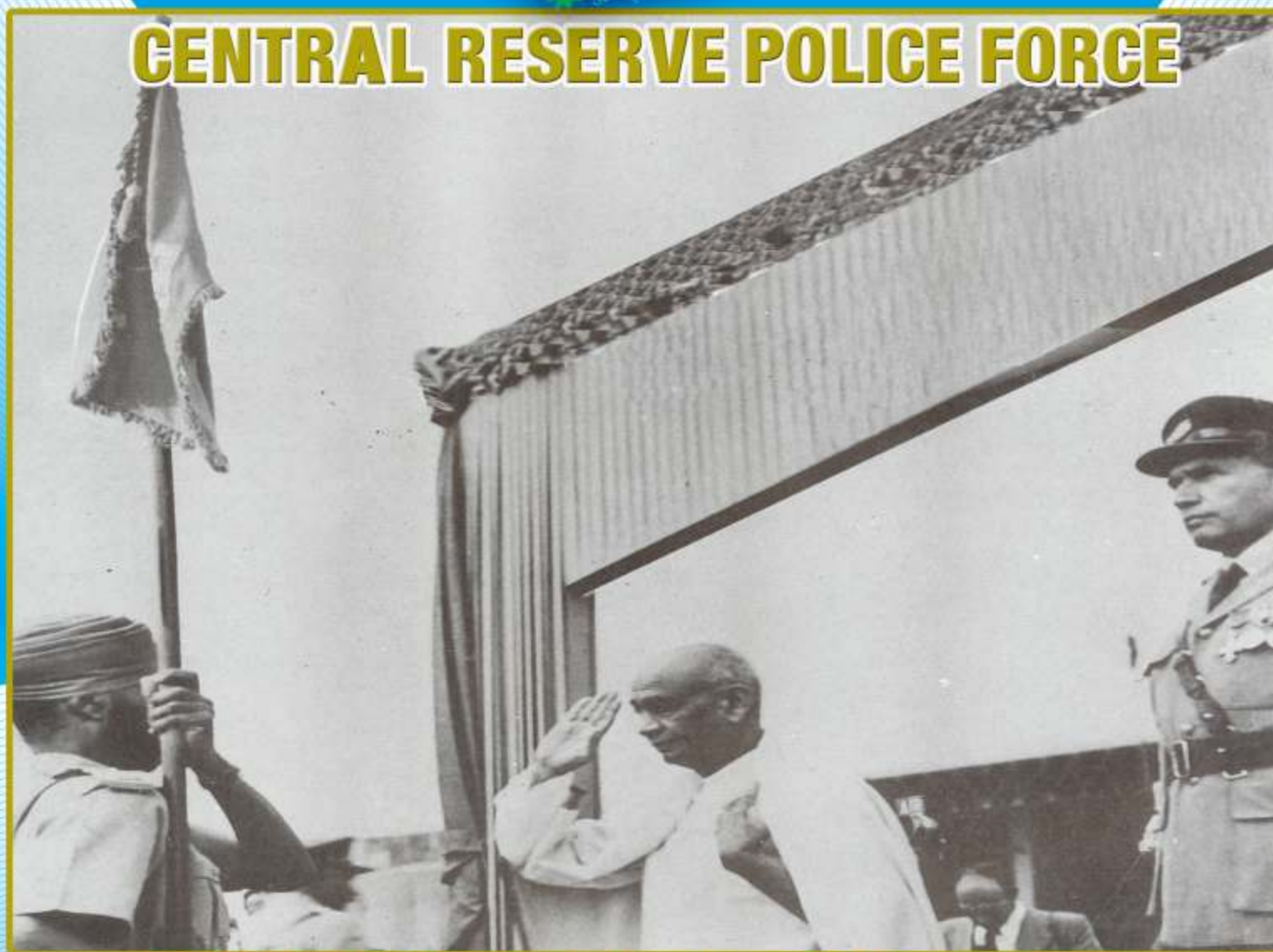




DIAMOND JUBILEE (1939-2014)
75 Years of Selfless Service to the Nation

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

**S
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Service & Loyalty



Best Marching Contingent - Republic Day Parade, 2014

बल का ध्येय

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

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



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

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Disclaimer

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

Chief Editor

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सत्यमेव जयते
राष्ट्रपति

भारत गणतंत्र

**PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA**

Message



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

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

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

New Delhi

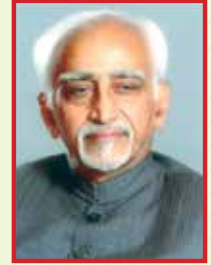
July 17, 2014

(PRANAB MUKHERJEE)



उप-राष्ट्रपति
भारत
VICE-PRESIDENT
INDIA

Message



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

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

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

New Delhi

August 6, 2014

(M. HAMID ANSARI)



प्रधानमंत्री
भारत

PRIME MINISTER
INDIA

Message



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

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

New Delhi

12th July, 2014

(NARENDRA MODI)



गृहमंत्री
भारत
HOME MINISTER
INDIA

Message



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

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

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

17th July, 2014


16.07.14
(Rajnath Singh)



गृह मंत्री राज्य

भारत सरकार

MINISTER OF STATE FOR
HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Message



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

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

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

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

With regards,

12th July, 2014

Yours sincerely,

(KIREN RIJIJU)



मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
भारत सरकार
**CABINET SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

Message



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

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

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

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

16th July, 2014


(AJIT SETH)



मंत्रिमंडल सचिव

भारत सरकार

HOME SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Message



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

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

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

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

21st July, 2014

(ANL GOSWAMI)

From the Director General's Desk

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



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

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

"Valour Day" (9 April) respectively.

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

Shouldering the responsibility of Internal Security, CRPF has, over the years, proved that it is second to none in dedication, professionalism and military acumen. The complexity of Internal Security can be gauged from the fact that problems in India range from simple law and order to dealing with regular guerilla units armed with sophisticated weapons and formed in the lines of regular army

units. CRPF has, over the years, fought many Anti-insurgent/terrorist battles in Punjab, North-East and J & K and proved its mettle. Today it is fighting its toughest battle against the Maoists in dense jungles of Central India.

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Dilip Trivedi'. The signature is fluid and stylized, with a large initial 'D'.

(DILIP TRIVEDI)
Director General

Visit of Dignitaries : Hon'ble Presidents of India



THOSE WHO SHAPED OUR DESTINY

DIRECTORS GENERAL OF THE FORCE



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

THOSE WHO SHAPED OUR DESTINY

DIRECTORS GENERAL OF THE FORCE



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

THOSE WHO SHAPED OUR DESTINY

DIRECTORS GENERAL OF THE FORCE



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

THOSE WHO SHAPED OUR DESTINY

DIRECTORS GENERAL OF THE FORCE



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



SH. DILIP TRIVEDI
17/08/2013 Till date

*They Made Us Proud !
Distinguished Medal Winners*

George Cross-1942



NK GD Barkat Singh

Ashok Chakra



*Shaheed Constable/Mahila
Kamlesh Kumari*

Kirti Chakra



*Shaheed Constable Bhrigu
Nandan Choudhary*

PADMASHREE



Sh. S.S.Virk



J S Randhawa



Kunja Rani Devi

They Made Us Proud ! Distinguished Medal winners

SHAURYA CHAKRA



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



Shaurya Chakra-2002
HC/GD Santhosh Kumar



Shaurya Chakra-2002
HC/GD Shyambir Singh



Shaurya Chakra-2002
HC/GD Sukhwinder Singh



Shaurya Chakra-2005
SI/GD Dharmbir Singh



Shaurya Chakra-2005
SI/GD Chhote Lal



Shaurya Chakra-2006
Sh. Vijeto Tinyl D/C



Shaurya Chakra-2011
Late CT/GD
Ashish Kumar Tiwari



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



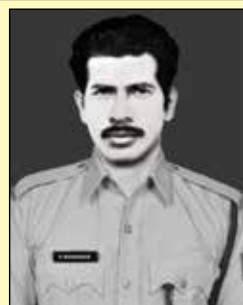
Shaurya Chakra-2012
Sh. Nagendra Singh,
A/C



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



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



Vir Chakra

Vir Chakra-1988
Late CT/GD
T.Mohanan

National Sports Awardees of CRPF

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



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

Arjuna Award
(Swimming)-1984



Sh. Khajan Singh
DIG

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



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

Arjuna Award (Athletics)-1975



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

Arjuna Award (Athletics)-1985



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

National Sports Awardees of CRPF

**Arjuna Award
(Weightlifting)-1992**



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

**Arjuna Award
(Shooting)-1997**



Ms. Shilpi Singh
Inspector/GD (Retd.)

**Arjuna Award
(Athletics)-1998**



Sh. Paramjit Singh
Second-in-Command

**Arjuna Award
(Weightlifting)-2000**



Mrs. Sanamacha Chanu,
Asstt. Commandant

**Arjuna Award
(Judo)-2003**



Sh. Akram Shah,
Asstt. Commandant

**Arjuna Award
(Kabaddi)-2004**



Sh. Sunder Singh
Inspector/GD

National Sports Awardees of CRPF

**Arjuna Award
(Judo)-2004**



Ms. A. Anita Chanu,
Asstt. Commandant

**Arjuna Award
(Judo)-2007**



Ms. Kh. Tombi Devi
Asstt. Commandant

**Arjuna Award
(Wushu)-2012**



Sh. M. Bimoljit Singh,
Constable/GD

**Arjuna Award
(Weightlifting)-2006**



Ms. Geeta Rani,
Asstt. Commandant

**Arjuna Award
(Wushu)-2011**



Ms. W. Sandhya Rani
Constable/GD

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

The 'CRPF Theme Song' was released on 28th February, 2014, in a Diamond Jubilee Year function, held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Sh Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble

President of India was the Chief Guest. Sh Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister released the song and presented the 1st CD of the song to the President. Sh R.P.N. Singh, Min

of State for Home, Sh Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary, Noted lyricist & MP Sh Javed Akhtar and Sh Dilip Trivedi, DG CRPF, heads of other CAPFs, senior officers of the Force and



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



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



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

jawans were present on this august occasion.

The song is penned by renowned lyricist, Sh Javed Akhtar, composed by Sh Raju Singh and sung by Sh Javed Ali. The CRPF Song aims to

bring out the valour and bravery in soldiers to make them resolute and determined on the battle ground. Earlier Sh Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister presented a memento, to Sh Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India. The



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

image of the legendary 'Ochterlony House' of Nimach, where the Force was born in 1939, is inscribed in the memento. A short film, depicting the valour of CRPF, was also screened on the occasion.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

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

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

I compliment Shri Javed Akhtar,

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

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

Some of the members of the Forces have been awarded gallantry medals and many other distinctions including the Kirti Chakra and Gallantry Medals on the Republic Day. The history of CRPF is thick with acts of bravery and valour. CRPF has produced many a chivalrous sons

who have done their utmost in securing our country. I take this opportunity to also salute the brave hearts from this security force, who have sacrificed their lives at the call of duty.

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

The 'Rule of Law', which is a cardinal principle on which a modern state rests, has to be enforced



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

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

This year, we will witness the 16th General Election to the Lok Sabha. The Indian electorate is one-seventh of the global population. The election of a government at the Centre by the

people every five years is an exercise of gigantic proportions and poses enormous challenge to all those involved in its conduct. The security forces, particularly the CRPF, have to give their best in ensuring that free and fair elections are held under a peaceful atmosphere.

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

Left wing extremism is a major thrust area for CRPF operation. The operational engagement has

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

There is a worrying increase in communal violence in some parts of our country. To control its spread, the communication system - both external and internal - has to be strengthened. The social media, which enables reaching out quickly to large number of people, has to

be incessantly monitored for any incendiary messages. Early warning systems have to be put to effective use in potentially troublesome situations.

CRPF has secured and woven the internal security fabric by demonstrating its operational

prowess along with a humane approach. This pan-India Force has taken pioneering steps towards modernization and enhanced combativeness. But more needs to be done. Ground level tactics have to be made more innovative by the adoption of state-of-the-art planning strategies. To give confidence to the

troops, they have to be equipped with modern gadgetry and weaponry. To develop their morale further, the welfare issues have to be addressed promptly.

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



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

Jai Hind !

Speech of Sh Javed Akhtar, Noted lyricist & MP on the occasion of Release of CRPF Theme Song at Vigyan Bhawan on 28th February, 2014

इज्जतमाह मोहतरम सदरे जम्हूरिया, श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी,

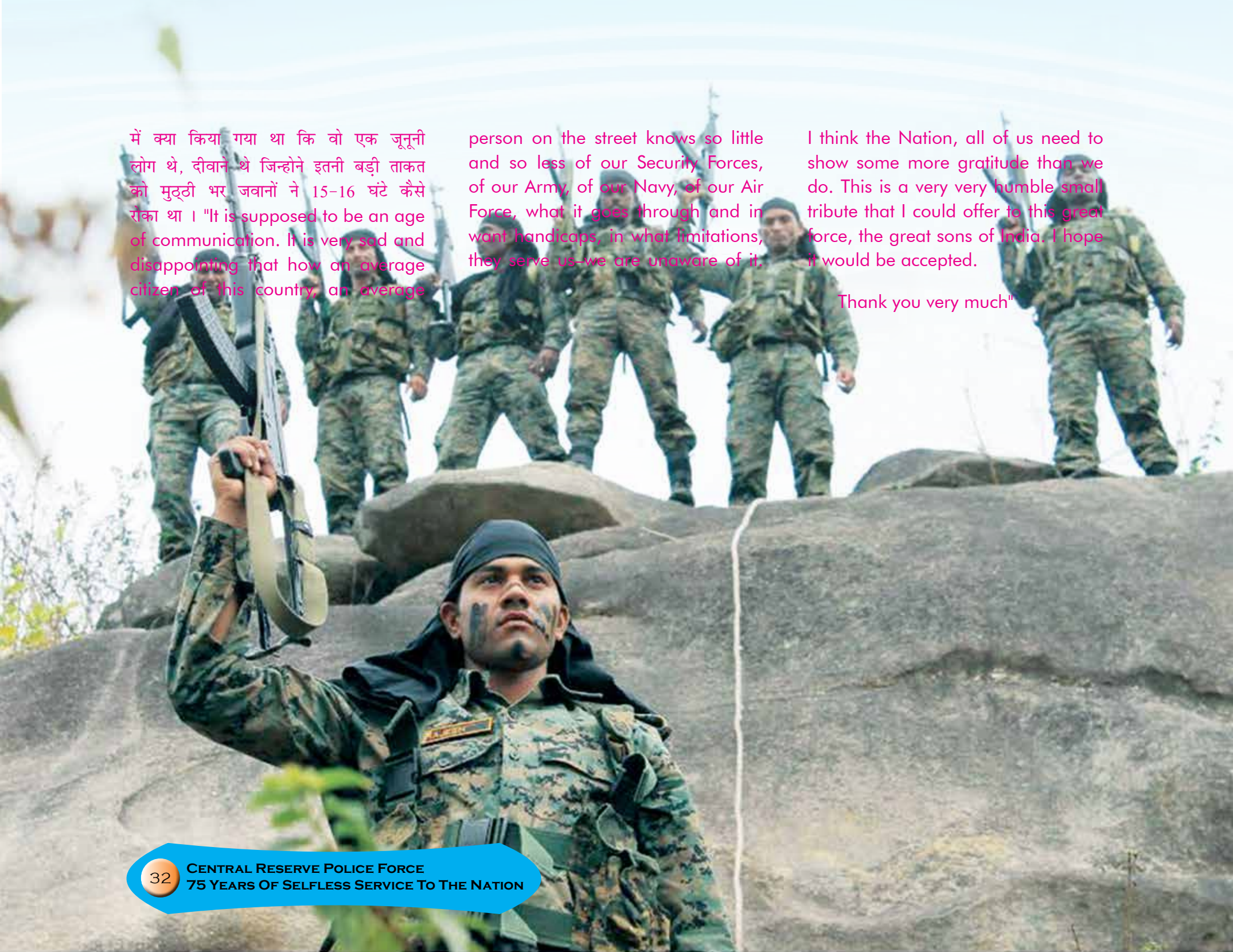
यूँ तो जो गीतकार है, शायर है उनका यही काम है, वो लिखते, लेकिन कभी कभी कुछ ऐसा मौजूं कुछ ऐसा topic, कुछ ऐसा विशेष सामने आ जाता है कि अच्छे अच्छे लिखने वाले का हाथ और कलम कांप जाता है। ये अजीब सी बात है जो मैं एक writer की हैसीयत से बहुत बार experience कर चुका हूँ कि कैसे होता है क्यों होता है लेकिन ऐसा होता है ये मैं जानता हूँ कि मैं अगर अपनी study में अपनी library में बंद अकेला बैठ कर कुछ लिखता हूँ लेकिन वो सच्चे दिल से नहीं लिखता। मैं ये सोच कर लिखता हूँ कि ऐसे ही लिखा जाता है या मैं ये सोच कर लिखता हूँ कि शायद लोग मुझसे यही expect करेंगे और उसे अपनी ग्राफ्ट से, अपनी होशियारी से, अपने experience से, जो भी मुझे जुबान पर control है उससे लिख देता हूँ। तो वो कहीं भी सुनाया जाए कहीं भी पढ़ा जाए, कभी सुना जाए उस में असर नहीं होता। लेकिन अगर मैं अपनी तनहाई में अकेले

पन में बैठ कर वो लिखता हूँ जो मैं दिल से लिख रहा हूँ, अगर उसमें दुख है तो मैं वो दुख महसूस कर रहा हूँ और उसमें गर्व है तो वो गर्व मैं महसूस कर रहा हूँ अगर उसमें गुस्सा है तो वो गुस्सा मैं महसूस कर रहा हूँ। तो वो ही शब्द होते हैं जो dictionary में होते हैं लेकिन फिर मुझसे हजारों मील दूर वो लोग जिनसे मैं शायद कभी नहीं मिलूंगा, जब वो इन शब्दों को सुनते हैं, पढ़ते हैं या सुनाते हैं तो उनके दिलों में वो ही भावना जागती है। ऐसा क्यों होता है, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन बेईमानी से लिखा हुआ शब्द असर नहीं रखता और ईमानदारी से पूरी भावना और सच्चाई और emotion से लिखा हुआ शब्द वही शब्द लोगों के दिलों पर असर डालता है। जब मुझे ये मौका ये इज्जत दी गई कि मैं anthem लिखू इस great organisation के लिए, ये इतनी बड़ी संस्था है, इतनी बड़ी फोर्स, जिसका कितना एहसान है हिन्दुस्तान के आम नागरिक पर। मैं समझता हूँ, हम ये पूरी तरह जानते ही नहीं, दुःख की बात है तो मैंने दख्खास्त की कि मुझे कुछ CRPF की detail, कुछ उसकी history, कुछ उसकी

achievements के बारे में, और मैं ये समझता हूँ कि मैं एक well informed

आदमी हूँ, ये मेरी राय ये है अपने बारे में। लेकिन जब मैंने पढ़ा तो मुझे शर्म आई कि जो मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ और जो मैं जान रहा हूँ मुझे क्यों नहीं मालूम था और मेरे लिए ये भी शर्म की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों लोग नहीं जानते हैं कि एक फोर्स कितनी खामोशी से लेकिन कितनी जिम्मेदारी से, कितनी मुस्तेदी से, कितनी चौकसी से और कितनी जानबाजी से और कितने हौसले से क्या कुछ हमारे लिए कर रही है। मैं आप से बड़ा दावा तो नहीं कर सकता लेकिन ये आप से सच कहता हूँ कि इसका एक-एक शब्द मैंने तभी लिखा कि जब मैंने इसके बारे में, फोर्स के बारे में सब कुछ जाना और मुझे अफसोस हुआ कि मेरी तरह और भी ना जाने कि कितने लोग होंगे जिन्हें नहीं मालूम होगा कि 1959 में Hot spring में क्या हुआ था, जिन्हें नहीं मालूम होगा कि 65 में 'रण ऑफ कच्छ'





में क्या किया गया था कि वो एक जूनूनी लोग थे, दीवाने थे जिन्होंने इतनी बड़ी ताकत को मुट्ठी भर जवानों ने 15-16 घंटे कैसे रोका था । "It is supposed to be an age of communication. It is very sad and disappointing that how an average citizen of this country, an average

person on the street knows so little and so less of our Security Forces, of our Army, of our Navy, of our Air Force, what it goes through and in what handicaps, in what limitations, they serve us—we are unaware of it.

I think the Nation, all of us need to show some more gratitude than we do. This is a very very humble small tribute that I could offer to this great force, the great sons of India. I hope it would be accepted.

Thank you very much"

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

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

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

Since its inception as the Crown Representative's Police Force in 1939, the Central Reserve Police Force has traversed a glorious period of 75 years adding laurels to its achievements. During this period, the Force has taken on the Pakistani

and Chinese invasions, been in the forefront of the fight for national integration, played a significant role in anti-militancy operations of the North-East and J&K, contained communal violence in various parts of the country and has been actively involved in maintaining Law and Order throughout the Nation.

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

It would not be inappropriate to

say that today while Law and Order is a state subject, none of the state Governments can achieve equilibrium on this front without the intervention and active support of the CRPF.

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

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



with empathy to the citizens of India.

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

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

The Force has never stepped back in the task mandated for it and today has a pan India presence and is also operating abroad as part

of United Nations peace keeping missions. Diversity in its role has been its hallmark, Resoluteness in its action is its trademark.

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

As a matter of fact so varied and effective is the role played by CRPF,

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

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

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

Jai Hind

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CRPF AN OVERVIEW

--Ramesh Chandra
Former IG , CRPF

Inception and Deployment Pattern

The Force was raised on 27 Jul 1939 at Neemuch MP, as Crown Representative's Police- renamed as Central Reserve Police after independence, with no greater fanfare than would a small band of eight officers, thirty subordinate officers and nine hundred and seventy other ranks, of trained & dedicated personnel, in urgent situations to quell an already-raging Prajamandal agitation spread in a number of princely state across pre-independence India. Born with the Force like a twin and sticking to it heather-to, probably was also an invisible sibling-'urgent situation', responsible for its continuous growth to largest Para-Military Force of the world with



CRPF Jawans on way to Hot Spring in 1959

4,948 officers, 17,636 subordinate officers & 2,79,460 other ranks, total 3,02,044 including ministerial medical and NDRF elements, spread of deployment within & without the borders and burgeoning image exuding confidence among central & state govts and public alike for it's quality, endurance and bulldozing

resilience un-affected by varieties of adversities.

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

the desired fine balance between operational efficiency and rest & refitment requirements of the Force.

Geographical deployment of the Force after quelling the said agitation in princely states of central India, spread-out, slowly but steadily to containing the banditry in central & western India followed by integration & consolidation of Indian states during independence and subsequent frequent border

skirmishes on western border and J & K. Later, the Force was deployed in J&K and post re-organization of Indian States, in North -East where initially Naga desperadoes unleashed havoc in adjoining Assamese villages and post re-Organization of states, the insurgency raised it's head during mid-fifties, owing to local reasons gone vulnerable due to proximity to international borders.



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

Post-independence, the complexion of traditional law & order commenced a steady transition into insurgency in Naga & Mizo hills, which consumed considerable length of time and efforts of the Force to bring under control and eventually by devolution of power through democratic

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

The rudimentary Naxalism of Charu Majumdar of late sixties, resurrected with intense indoctrination, mass participation and ample supply of weapons & explosives in the states of north & eastern Andhra, Chhattisgarh,



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

Jharkhand & Odisha, where poverty, slow-paced administration and unemployment were raging high. This time around, it's incidence was alarmingly high and spread, fast. About one-third of the Force is engaged in containing its onset by deliberate & chance operations, manual & aerial surveillance, weaning out the masses through civic programs, with development

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

The specialized responsibilities

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

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

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

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

The Training Component

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

The Force, as of now, has institutional training capacity of about five to six thousand recruits per year, the shortfall supplemented by Ad-hoc Training Centres. Apart from basic training, six to eight weeks' re-training is required for the troops

every year to refresh their knowledge & skills which can be carried out at Unit Hq locations in peace areas and Group Centre for Units in field areas. Besides, up-gradational (pre-promotional) training and specialization training courses, like

requirement of conducting as many more. Rotational re-training for units in field areas is being carried out at 37 chosen locations. Thus the training establishment of the Force is marginally under capacity, which



PM Indira Gandhi addressing senior officers at ISA Mt Abu

in special weapons, staff duties, law officers' duties etc, need to be carried out at Central Training Colleges. At present the Force is conducting 08 types of basic training courses, 35 pre-promotional courses and more than 33 specialization courses with

needs to be made-up and reviewed periodically.

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

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

Provisioning & Equipment

The provisioning in the Force is centrally controlled for design & quality and decentralized, except for controlled stores, for actual procurement to Group Centres, each to cater for its five attached units. Pan-India deployment of Units entails into multiple crisscross

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

The authorization of equipment & accouterment initially guided

by the role akin to infantry, has undergone up-gradation, owing to feed-back from field, enhancement in technology, raising of specialized components within the Force like RAF, CoBRA & NDRF, improving the working-comforts of troops on long duty-hours away from camps; and accounts for induction of Light Weight Running Shoes, Boot Tactical, Organic Socks, Synthetic



President Dr Rajendra Prasad meeting the officers

Web Equipment, Ruck-Sack, Nyco (nylone-cotton) Disruptive Pattern Uniforms, Carabiner & Slithering Gloves, Quick-Clot coated bandages, Nylon Lifejacket, Foldable Solar

Chargers & Light Weight Blast Protective Eyewear, to name a few.

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

The importance of an efficient, rugged, well-equipped

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

Present Shape & Size

Starting with just one Battalion of 08 officers, 30 Subordinate Officers and 970 other ranks, begotten by the 'urgency' component in the Internal Security aspect in the history of the Nation, the Force stands today to be the largest Paramilitary Force in the world, of 231 Units (including 10 RAF, 10 CoBRA, 05 Signals & 03 NDRF), organized in

Force HQ and four Zones, further distributed in 22 Sectors (including training and communication), 44 ranges (including training & Communication), two academies, four CTCs, eight RTCs (including three under raising), three CIATs (including one under raising), eight other training institutes- one each for Intelligence, IED, IT, Public Order Management, CoBRA Training, Training of Trainers and Canine Training.

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



CRPF in UN Mission in Haiti

from local-mild to national- tense, warrants the deployment of the Force under above mentioned situation by turns, leaving hardly any elbow-room for the much needed respite of rest & refitment.

Under these circumstances, the Force needs to come out with a deployment pattern to afford the

men one mild or peace tenure after every two field tenures, either by rotation across all theaters in the country or by localizing the Force within a Zone of choice and rotate the Force for peace & field tenures within the Zone. While the first option has put the Force under tremendous amount of stress & strain continuously, the second option is fraught with the dangers of losing all India character. The third option left, therefore, would be to afford adequate time for rest & refitment, by distributing the units Zone-wise only for rest & refitment and field tenures to be completed out

of the home-Zone. This arrangement would afford the troops equitable time in field & peace areas and maintain it's all India character, necessary for efficiency, effectiveness & mutual intermixing of troops.

The Force has, probably by default, remained devoid of any

intelligence network of it's own for a long time. While majority of senior Commanders didn't think it to be necessary, a few even opposed any intelligence network for the Force. The fall-outs, predictably, were two: one- near-complete absence of int. culture in the Force from top- with due apology- to bottom, which might not have affect the top professionally, as much as the bottom- the field operators; two- morphing an obscurantism in the Force for importance, demand & use of strategic and tactical real-time intelligence before undertaking manpower intensive operations, even in worst affected theatres of operations. This minor over- sight of early organizational stages, over a period of time, reached the fruition stage evident by regular operational casualties. Though quiet late, the apparatus is now in place, pending inculcation of subtle int. culture among the field commanders below Battalion level and most importantly regular supply of elixir of real-time intelligence to them before every operation for better results and least

casualties.

Amidst all odds, the Force with tremendous amount of resilience and indomitable moral, has constantly given a fine account of itself whether in bringing under control prajamandsal agitations, consolidation of India states- of pre-independence era, or insurgency of north-east, terrorism of Punjab, militancy of J&K, the latest left wing extremism of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha & Andhra- Internal Security challenges of



Ms N Kunju Rani Devi receiving award from President of India

modern era, evident by winning decorations of 01 George Cross, 03 King's PMG, 01 Ashok Chakra, 01 Kirti Chakra, 01 Vir Chakra, 12 Saurya Chakras, 1147 President's & Police Medals for gallantry, 04 Vishist Deva Medal, 01 Yudh Seva Medal, 05 Sena Medals, 2651 Distinguished & Meritorious Service Medals besides President's Colours during 1953 and also later for RAF, for yeoman service rendered to the nation. Performance in operations is adequately matched by excellent feats in various disciplines of national & international sports, evident by winning 02 Padmashri (GS Randhawa- athletics, Kunjurani Devi -weight lifting), 01 Khel Ratna (GS Randhawa) and 16 Arjuna Awards.

Strength & Weakness

The CRPF, drawing and deliberately maintaining representation of, manpower from all

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

The area of best utility and worst neglected in the Force, has been the indigenous wherewithal of intelligence collection including interrogation, coalition and dissemination at tactical level to units and at strategic level to Sectors, Zones and Force Hq. Lateral inputs from State police and other central govt agencies have been few and far in between, mostly stale and for the purpose of records. Now,



though, the apparatus is in place but the dire need still remains to activate the faculty of intelligence requirement before every operation among field Commanders whether from own Hq or from State police offices, asking for the operational assistance. Availability of real-time intelligence and detailed briefing of troops before every operation would improve the results and work as life-saving elixir for the troops, the near-starvation from which has been taking the toll of precious lives by dozens and scores.

The experience lives & dies with the officers and men, un-codified into AARs (mentioning the aims, objects achieved, strength & weaknesses noticed, lessons learnt and recommendations made, for additional training, and/or equipment) and Administrative Reports duly reflected in permanent records in due course. This presupposes allocation of this work at Range, Sector & Force Hq levels even at the cost of additional staff for this important piece of additional

The Force possesses a rich treasure of experience of working in different states, theaters of operation and variety of situations from maintenance of law & order to fighting insurgency, terrorism and left wing extremism.

task.

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

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

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

Career planning of both officers and men, having direct bearing on their sustained performance, has also been taken care of. Promotions are, as should be, by timescale,

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

PR and welfare of widows & medically retired personnel through Welfare And Rehabilitation Board, are a few other areas requiring special mention for their effectiveness. PR within the force is taken care of through force magazines and DO letters but without, new areas need be broken. Not only officers at higher level should volunteer and be encouraged to catch the future generations young by speaking to them at schools & colleges and other forums about the salient aspects of internal security vis-a-vis CRPF, but also senior officers must contribute articles on current scenario of internal security vis-a-vis CRPF, in newspapers, magazines & journals. The good work of WARB is also required to be more visible as expected at the time of formation, in the area of training needy widows, incapacitated and retired personnel for rehabilitation in civil life, by working like an employment exchange with added responsibility to train the aspiring candidates for the available rehabilitation.

“FROM RAJ TO REPUBLIC”

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

– J. S. Gill
Former IG, CRPF

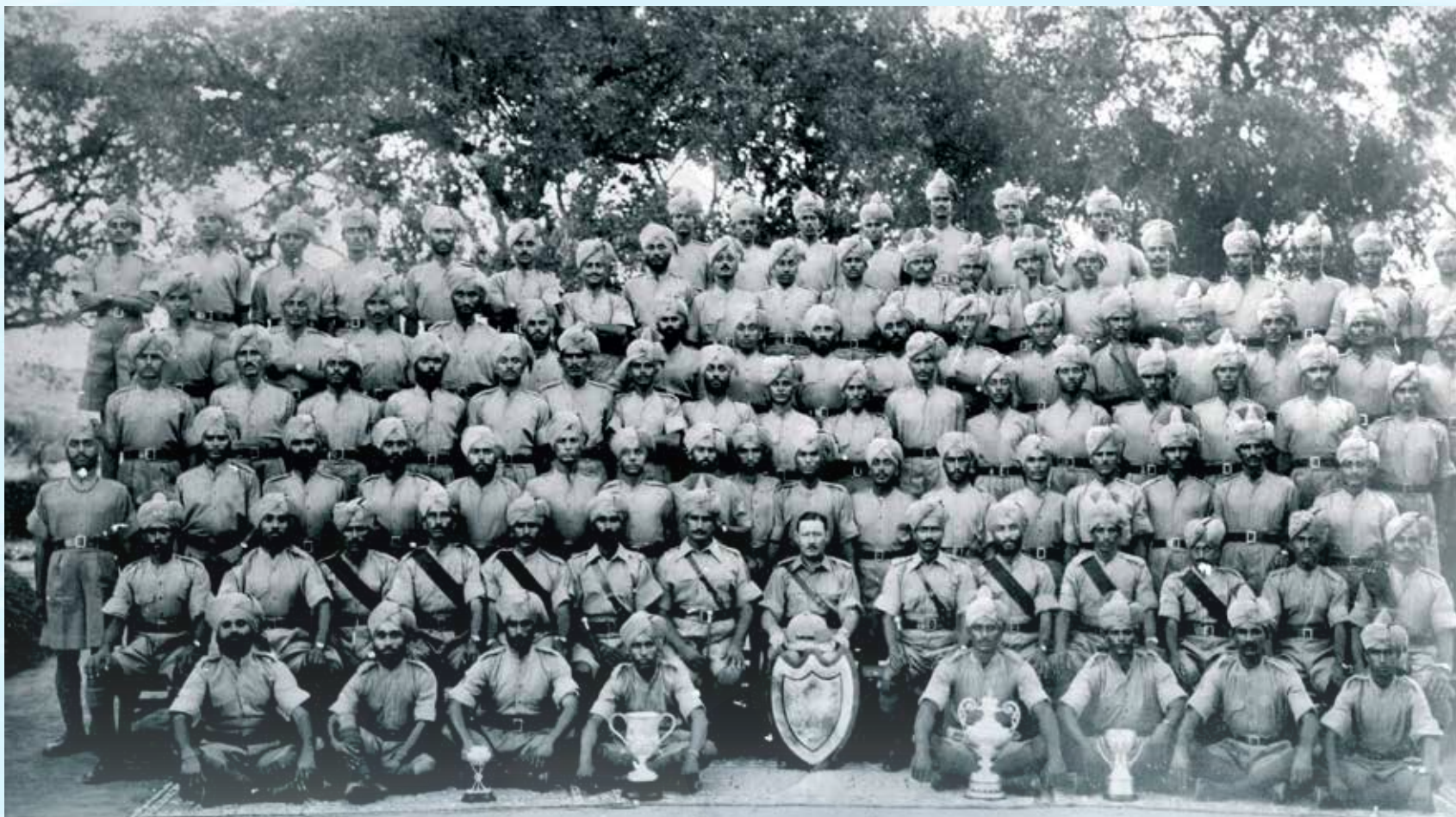
British Raj was the British rule in the Indian Sub continent between 1858 to 1947. The region, commonly called India in contemporary usage including areas directly administrated by the United Kingdom as well as the princely states ruled by individual ruler under paramountcy of the British crown. At the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

the military, foreign affairs and communication were under British control. The British also exercised the general influence over the states' internal politics, in part through the granting or withholding of recognition of individual rulers.

As we are nearing the platinum Jubilee of raising of CRPF, I was reflecting on the contribution of those British Officers who left a indelible imprint on the force through their enormous contribution against all odds and teething problems of a new force. I am sure in early 1939, when Mr. John M. Evart IP Director IB and Major J.F. Peart, commandant must be busy in raising the crown Representative's Police, they would

have never even dreamt that within 74 years the force would become one of the largest para military force of the world. Crown representative's Police was initially raised at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) on 27th July 1939 to assist the princely states to maintain law and order in the wake of Parjamandal agitation. When freedom came, Sardar Patel the then Dy. Prime Minister and Home Minister with forethought and vision renamed it as the Central Reserve Police Force to maintain the culture and structure of the Force.

The great convulsions and upheavals after partition attempting to rupture the Indian social fabric



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

were effectively contained. In this, the force played a heroic role upholding the system and the people together.

There is very sketchy reference to some of the Stalwarts in the recorded history of CRPF i.e. Coffee

Table Books and other publications. Since, my posting in Neemuch in early 2003, I had tried to collect



information from varied sources National Archives, Golden Jubilee Journal of Sagar Police Training College, Rajputana Agency record and from first hand accounts from some of the survivors who joined CRPF in 1939. Many British ICS, IP and Indian Army Officers Played significant role in the raising of the Crown Representative Police. Notable amongst them were Mr. F.H.Puckle, ICS, Political Advisor,

Mr. John M. Evart, IP, Director IB, Mr. A.C. Lothian, ICS, Resident Rajputana, Mr. AG Philips, IP, IGP, Ajmer and Merwara and Police Assistant to Resident Rajputana, and Mr. J. F. Peart, Commandant. I have selected only following officers who played major part in raising and nurturing of the force. Their thumbnail sketches are given below;

1) MR. JOHN M EVART, IP

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The service will be arduous necessitating constant transfers.

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

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

4) MR. E. L. TREGENZA, IP:- He was from 1922 batch of IP. He belonged to Central Provinces and Berar Cadre. He was principal of Police Training College, Sagar from 1936 – 1940. Though he remained Commandant for only 6 months from March' 1943 to Sept' 1943, but his

tenure was of great significance and caused turbulence due to his raising issue of Command and Control of Crown Representative's Police. There was one incident of note where Mr. Tregenza did not allow Mr. R. Powell, IGP and Police Assistant to the Resident of Rajputana to inspect Crown Representatives Police. He had to return back to his HQr from the railway station itself. His view was that he was only responsible to the Crown Representative and IGP could not carry out formal inspection of his unit. The matter became so serious that the Secretary to the Excellency Crown Representative directed Resident for Rajputana to issue order in August 1943 as an experimental measure and for a period of one year in the first instance. The powers of Dy. Inspector General of Police in the united provinces will be exercised by Commandant Crown Representative's Police. Under this arrangement the commandant of the force will correspond on all questions concerning the force with Resident (or his secretary), direct and no direct correspondence need take



measure for one year and necessitated principally the peculiar mentality of Tregenza, the late Commandant should now be abrogated. It is wasteful to have an experienced Police Officer as Police Advisor to the Resident of Rajputana and to forbid him to exercise any power in respect of Crown Representative's Police (who were presumably placed under the administrative control of the Resident for Rajputana because he had a senior and experienced Police Officer on his staff); it is inconvenient and unfitting for the head of an Administration to be also a Departmental Head; and

place between the Police Assistant and commandant. However, on repatriation of Mr. E.L. Tregenza in Sept 1943, the order was cancelled with following justification.

"Mr. R. De la C Ozanne,

the Commandant Crown Representative's Police, Mr. Blunden, my Police Advisor and I have discussed this matter and we are entirely agreed that the procedure, introduced as an experimental

unnecessary complications arise in the matter of clerical staffs. It is requested, therefore, that the orders contained in Political Department memorandum under reference be now cancelled and the previous procedure be restored"

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

5) MR. C. F. PARRY, IP, OBE, was from CP and Berar Cadre. He was principal of the Central Provinces Police College, Sagar from 1933 to 1936. He joined Crown Representative's Police as Commandant on 28th June 1941. The most important deployment during his tenure was consisting of three companies in March' 1942 in Khairpur State to assist in dealing with Hur Menace. Hurs a fanatical Mohammeden Sect, after the arrest of their leader, Pir of Pagaro commenced in Sind, a murder, dacoity and sabotage, leading to the murder of the Nazim of Police of Khairpur State. The arrival of Crown Representative's Police detachment improved the situation and the vacated station house was re-occupied by the crown representative's police and outposts were established in the desert area, and along the railway lines, canals and inhabited area. The names of

Mr. H.A.St. C. Stracey and Mr. H. Osbourne were brought to the notice of commander-in-chief for valuable services in connection with the operations of the Upper Sind Force, 1942-43, by the General Officer Commanding. Mr. C. F. Parry, Commandant was awarded OBE for his excellent services during anti-hur operations. Crown Representative's Police was also presented a silver salver for their outstanding work during Anti-Hur operations. Mr. C.F. Parry relinquished charge on 20th March 1943. He was Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces from 21/9/1946 to 12/8/1947 i.e. till his repatriation to England.

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

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

Because of constraints of space, I have mentioned about six officers only. However, a large number of IP officers, Army officers and officers

from the provinces played a leading role in shaping the destiny of this great force. Some of the officers who served at various times are as under;

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

Mr. L. H. Lewisohn, IP.

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

Mr. R. D. laOzanne, IP (Commandant)

Mr. N. P. G. Hoole, IP

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

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

Mr. N. S. Holmes, IA.

Khan Sahib Bashir Ahmed Khan,
NWF Police.

Major J. E. A. Bazalgette.

Major G. J. K. Stapleton, IA

Capt. J. A. G. Buss

Capt. R. P. W. Greengrass.

Major. R. J. O. Fox, IA (Commandant)

Mr. G. T. Beer, M.B.E.

Capt. T. A. Webster.

It is only due to the efforts of

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

For the first time in the history of Crown Representative's Police, the force was deployed in Delhi from August 1947 to December 1947, in the wake of partition riots. The force also played outstanding role at Rampur, Kathiawar and Junagarh. Sardar Patel, the then Home Minister, was highly impressed with the performance of this Force. Due to his forethought and vision and recommendation of Lord Mountbatten (incidentally Crown Representative's Police guarded viceroy's house), the force was retained with the new name of Central Reserve Police Force. The constituent assembly passed

the CRPF Act on 22nd January 1949, which got Governor General's assent on 28th December 1949. The Hon'ble members Dr. John Mathai, Sh. Vinak Rao B. Vaidya, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Pandit Bal Krishan Sharma, Sh. Sita Ram S. Jajoo, Sh. C. Subramaniam participated in the debate on the bill which was piloted by the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then Home Minister. The Force operated under the name of Central Armed Police till CRPF Act was passed.

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

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

A Silver Trophy

Dr Trinath Mishra
Former DG, CRPF

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

Khairpur was a native state located in the northern part of Sindh now in Pakistan. In 1783 Mir Sohrab Khan of the Talpur clan of Billochis defeated the native Kalhora Sindhi ruler Mian Abdul Nabi and established his authority over the area. He selected the village of Barhan as his capital. As the place

was full of Khajoor (date palm) trees called Khark in Sindhi tongue, the capital came to be called Khairpur.

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

support of the East India Company to firm up its authority and entered into a treaty with the British in 1832 and agreed to help the British in their campaign in Afghanistan. This



Mir Sohrab Khan of Talpur State

treaty bore fruits for the Talpurs in 1843 when the British annexed Sindh but spared Khairpur.

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

These measures failed to

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

When the Second World War broke out and it seemed in the beginning that the British imperial sun was going to set, the Hurs thought that their day of reckoning



Faiz Mahal

had come. A vigorous push could make the doddering British Empire fall.

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

the British law and throw off the yoke.

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

Sindh has a long tradition of blind commitment to a cause. In Maha-Bharat it is mentioned that a band of "Samshaptaka" troops had fought on the side of the Kauravas. They used to take an oath (Shap) to fight to the finish, hence they had got this name. They had challenged Arjuna, the mightiest Pandava warrior and led him away on the day the Kauravas had formed the Chakra-Vyuh and killed Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna. Pir Pagaro exploited this trait of his followers. To put a holy halo around his struggle against the British he used the methods developed by Hasan Bin Sabhah of Alamut. Hasan Bin Sabhah was the founder of the

Naziri Ismaili sect of Assassins. He had convinced his followers that any act – falsehood, violence, robbery, thievery or even cold-blooded murder with poison, rope or dagger, done at the behest of his command would not only absolve the doer of any sin but also grant him eternal bliss in paradise. In the second half of the eleventh century the Fidayeens – followers of Hasan Bin Sabhah were so called, had carried out a series of assassinations at his behest.

S y e d Sibghatullah Shah Rashidi, the sixth Pir Pagaro, evolved an ingenious system to motivate his Fidayeens. He would call for volunteers who were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the cause. He would take all those who came forward inside his mosque at Pir

Jo Goth, his base, and make them lie down. A counterpane was put over them. Pir Pagaro and the family members of the volunteers would recite the Surat Al Fateha (the funeral prayer). This made the volunteers dead for the material world. Then he would make them stand up. This signified their resurrection for the cause. The community feted them and no desire of theirs were left unfulfilled. These Fidayeens were



employed to wage war against the Darbar and the British. To them he gave the slogan "Watan ya Maut" (Homeland or Death).

The Hurs proclaimed their leader as "Saveh Badshah" (Victorious King) and under his direction launched a most virulent guerilla campaign.

They established a strong base within the Mhakhi forest from where they sallied forth in small groups to attack government establishments.

Police stations, Canal head works, government offices, railways and post and telegraph offices became their foremost targets.

It was beyond the capability of Khairpur Darbar to meet the menace. It appealed to the paramount power. The British armed forces could be ill-spared. The war against the Axis powers required undivided attention

of the British armed strength. Freedom struggle in various parts of British India had also acquired a new militant hue and had to be contained. Hence the Political Deptt. of the Govt. of India decided to entrust the newly raised Crown Representative

Police (CRP) – which had been raised only 2½ years back, this task.

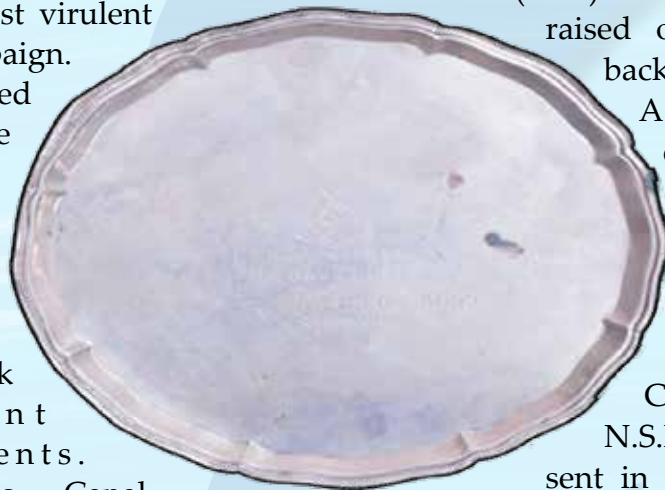
A detachment consisting of 3 service companies, under the command of Asstt. Comdt. Major

N.S.Holmes was sent in March 1942 to

Khairpur to operate against the Hurs. In principle, they had gone to assist the civil authority of the princely state. However, there was hardly any civil authority on the ground. The Police stations had been looted and burnt. The state's officers were afraid to move about. No one was prepared to assist the peace-keepers. Reign of terror existed.

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

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



and stabbed to death.

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

Within a short period CRP could restore the confidence of people in government. It re-established the police stations and outposts in the desert area. A large number of wanted offenders were arrested and their cache of arms, ammunition and other implements of sabotage recovered. Significantly among the recovered articles there were a number of train-wrecking implements. Vigorous patrolling was organized. Restoration of normalcy made the British confident

enough to conclude the trial of Syed Sibghatullah Shah Rashidi II alias Pir Pagaro VI. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 20th March, 1943 in Central Jail, Hyderabad (Sindh). His two sons were deported to England, where they lived upto 1951. The Pir's corpse was interred in an unmarked grave. Even today no one knows where he is buried.

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

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

were left back to train and shape-up the state police force.

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

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

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

CRPF : An Ever Growing Organization

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

Making further strides with a renewed commitment 'DESH KE HUM HAIN RAKSHAK', CRPF marks its Diamond Jubilee with a new theme song. The song may be recent, but as an organization, CRPF

has consistently lived upto those values in its past 75 years. The proud Force has in the true sense of the word earned it. The oldest and now largest armed Police Force on the internal security grid has traversed

alongwith the Nation through all its frictions & fractures right from the Rann of Kutch to the boundaries of the North east; from Kashmir to Kanyakumari; from simple law & order protests to extreme situations of insurgencies & militancy and from open conflicts to proxy wars; from direct confrontations to technologically exported terror wars and from traditional modules to dynamic improvisations, its entire saga is an ideal model of bravery and sacrifice. As the most dynamic force to rely upon, it has a rich history of restoring peace, however volatile the situation. Its popularity and acceptability led to its being designated as the 'Main Counter Insurgency Force' with a rapid growth to over 228 BNs. The best thing about CRPF is that it has imbibed multifarious dexterities. It has defied all life cycles paradoxes.





For any management expert, it shall form an interesting study.

The most remarkable feature is that it has accepted all the challenges and quickly adapted itself to ensure a quality-response. It has thus become versatile. It has also not

given up its organic character amidst bureaucratic tangles, thus remaining 'lively'. And most importantly, it has its own risk analysis. Knowing well that it has to honour the fences drawn between centre and the state in our federal set-up, it has collaborated well with the states and

its local populace. Despite varied administrative dichotomies, it has drawn its own smart operational responses to cope with the resultant trade offs. Security threats per-se are not the risks for CRPF. It has learnt to deal with it. The best responses have been witnessed not very long

back in Punjab as well as Kashmir and now in areas affected by Maoist violence. The extrinsic capacity deficits have been largely mitigated by the inner values and heightened emotions. The core organic character of the Force has made its cohesive mark again and again.

However, this is also the time to reflect upon the issues emanating from the past and to draw a road map ahead. The large growing organisations often have the risks of disintegration and disenchantment.



People tend to lose the personal touch and become victims of bureaucratisation. This gives birth to paper tigers.

Inonimity further accentuates anonymity. Personal 'castle-building' or creation of comfort zones tend to take precedence over the larger interests of the organisation. Whereas, at the macro level collaborative efforts become indispensable in order to survive, micro dynamics converge to form closed-systems.

Communication channels being endless often tend to promote wild grapevines. Perceptions rule the roost. One seldom does any reality check owing to domain - inaccessibility, physical as well as hierarchical. CRPF too has not been able to escape these

impediments encountered by any growing organisation. Growing in numbers alone is not sufficient. It also leads to compromising on quality as people are pushed upward to fill up the supervisory gaps without having much work experience. One finds it hard to differentiate between information and knowledge, between the plausible and the appropriate.

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

the situation or we are conducting operations on sheer administrative parameters? Have we mastered the art of planned deviations? These are some of the questions we can ask ourselves.

Operational grids have been oscillating between various counter

responses, depending upon the modus-operandi of the adversaries. The recent incidents of Naxal ambush remind us of the age old combat tactics with respect to guerrilla warfare. The idea of recalling these tactical moves is only to re-emphasize the need for a dynamic

operational culture, the point which has already been highlighted above. Critical aspects that would indicate what dynamism could mean in the operational terms may include various multi-dimensional options such as situational extrapolations, SWOT analysis, cross country navigation, planning for bluffs and deceptions, vulnerability cum opportunity mapping and so on.

This carries us further to the leadership and command domains so that we do not lose sight of the lead issues. In fact, strategic leadership and the art of combat should be viewed as the core business of the commanders. Constant shift of plans and places, as per the dynamic character of the conflict grid, could be the desired option in extreme situations. Owing to statistical pressure and a lack of operational vision, the security forces often defy the principle of strategic ambush and tend to provide a tactical advantage to the adversary through their



premature dispositions. Whereas, one needs to be alert to the traps being laid by the opponent, including the allurements offered by him, efforts should be continuously on to locate a strategic entry into his domain. Commanders ought to retain organic character of their Forces high by mystifying their subordinates through their authority, good faith and a rewarding attitude. They can, thus, maintain their control, cohesiveness and a high quality of delivery of their services by adopting good practices. To mention a few - good commanders don't



wear out their troops unnecessarily. They don't send their troops on operations unless they can foresee an advantage. They don't use the troops mechanically, nor do they leave the responsibility of deployment on unconcerned subordinates. 'Use not the troops unless you see a gain' and 'fight not unless you occupy a critical position'; such are the strategic dispositions good commanders follow. They know the job, they know their people, they know the circumstances, they know the moves of the opponent, they can predict contingencies and, thus, give an effective combat plan at the appropriate time to their subordinates, who will then be highly motivated to perform in a compact, cohesive manner. Strategic operational vision hovers around all these crucial dimensions. However, it is a game of wit where

baits, bluffs and manipulations are used to find ways to success. It is a game where the lesser evils are adopted to avoid the greater evils, but only when it is unavoidable and only to the extent that it is indispensable.

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

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

A Saga of Glorious Past

A Journey - Abu Lawrence School to Internal Security Academy

– B. S. Chauhan
Director, ISA, Mt Abu

A pleasant retreat, set amidst lush forest hills, Mount Abu is an oasis in the barren desertscape of Rajasthan. This holy mountain lies at



Mt. Abu Bazar



*Nakki Lake
During their hey days*

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

Mount Abu has been home to many saints and sages. Due to the

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

Abu Lawrence School – “Never Give In”

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

Sir Henry arrived in India during Feb. 1823 and joined the headquarters of Bengal Artillery at Dum Dum, Calcutta. He was knighted in 1848, promoted as

Brigadier General in 1856 and appointed Chief Commissioner at Lucknow. Sir Henry founded four Schools at different locations in India viz. Mount Abu, Sanawar (Kasauli), Lovedale (Ooty) and Ghora Gali (Muree, now in Pakistan). "Never give in" was the shared motto of all his schools and this was taken from the Lawrence "Coat of Arms". Sir Henry Lawrence also established asylums in the hills of India, at first near Sanawar (Kasauli) and later at Mt. Abu as per his wife's Honoria Lawrence long – standing desire of an Asylum for the children of British soldiers in India.

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



Abu Lawrence School - presently ISA

MEMOIRE

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

I came to A.L.S (ABU LAWRENCE

SCHOOL) in 1940 aged 8 Yrs, and left in 1948, you could say all my early formative years were here in MOUNT ABU.

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

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

OUR DAILY REGIME:- (MONDAY TO SATURDAY)

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

0630 – MORNING INSPECTION BY HOUSE MASTER

0700 – BREAKFAST.

0800 – MORNING FORMATION/ PARADE

0815 -MARCH TO YOUR CLASS

1230 – MID DAY MEAL

1330 -REST PERIOD

1530 -TEA MEAL

1600 - EVENING CLASSES

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

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

dormitory was closely supervised by HOUSE MASTER OR MISTRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

Local information: - At my time there appeared to be only a dozen cars in all of

Mount Abu, these were used by Rajahs ! and the British Resident. All social events took place only in the then RAJPUTANA CLUB, nowhere else. Street lighting was almost unknown and an old bus service took about 1 and half to 2 hours from ABU ROAD TO MOUNT ABU.

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

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

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

JAI HIND !



Mr. PATRICK ROBERT MICHAEL
MCMAHON

No.1, HACKING LANE,
SOUTH ELMSALL, PONTEFRAC, T
ENGLAND, UK, WF 92SU,

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

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

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

Children of pure European parentage were given precedence

MEMOIRE

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

The principal then was Major Leblond, a non sense English man aided by his jovial wife. So staunch discipline was the key. The staff was all British, suitably garbed in suits, the students uniformed in cotton grey shirts, shorts and tunics, with red and black striped ties, belts and stockings. The school started with morning prayer with live piano played by the Music Teacher and sung with gusto by the principal, the staff and the students. Weekly church service held in the church across the road was a ritual. Monthly ball room dances were conducted. It was a swell set up.

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



Ex- student, Abu Lawrence School

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

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

Initially, the Central Police



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

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

Internal Security Academy – “ ज्ञानेन् साधयते शक्तिः”

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

ground and Cama Rajputana club ground were used for carrying out outdoor training activities, while Polo ground of Mt. Abu was used for horse riding and conducting Passing out Parade of IPS officer trainees till 1975 and direct officers of CRPF/CAPFs undergoing their basic foundation course at ISA, CRPF, Mt. Abu. In the year 2000, twelve



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

CPWD properties with an area of approx. 24.05 acres were transferred to CRPF at a cost of Rs.31,65,540/- only, while the historical Rajputana Hotel Estate (RHE) having an area of 5.18 acres has been recently acquired through State Govt on 10/07/2013 at a cost of Rs.18,49,56,761/- only. At present ISA is functioning from 14 properties with a total area of 33.732 acres of land.

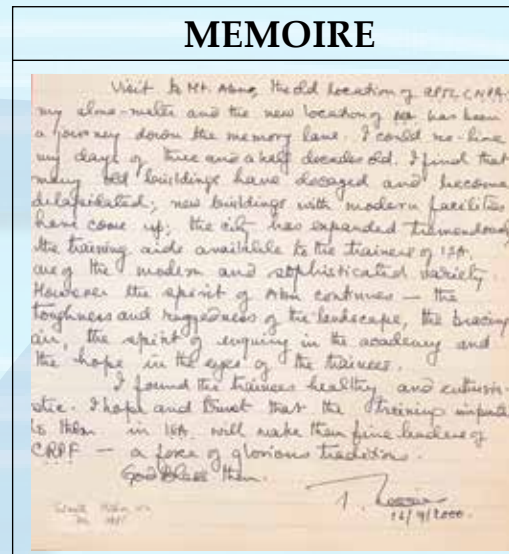
The Academy was raised with an objective to organize Internal Security Courses and Seminars for various levels of officers of Central Police Organizations, State Police and the Executive Magistrates and also to run basic foundation and in-service courses for Gazetted Officers of the CRPF and other CAPF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

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

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

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

14th batch had undergone their basic training at Central Training College – Nimach.



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

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

Mount Abu for its up-gradation as ‘Centre of Excellence’ to achieve modernization, to meet objective of operational requirements, for integration of training needs and creation of facilities for effective coordination amongst all CPMFs so

ISA: My Alma mater

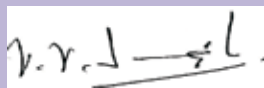
1975 batch of DAGOs, was the first batch fully trained and passed out from ISA. The training syllabus was fine mix of exhaustive outdoor and extensive indoor training. It had clear philosophy of treating trainees like officers of class and soldiery of ruthless physical training.

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

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

ISA, as a premium training institution, have contributed in many ways in development of Leadership & Human Resource, to provide strong backup to the force. Many of us are recipients of Gallantry Medals and other prestigious decorations to prove that the

Academy produced the best. All this we owe to our pride alma mater ISA and pay tribute to all members of training faculty and junior instructors.



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

that such facilities could be shared by all forces.

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

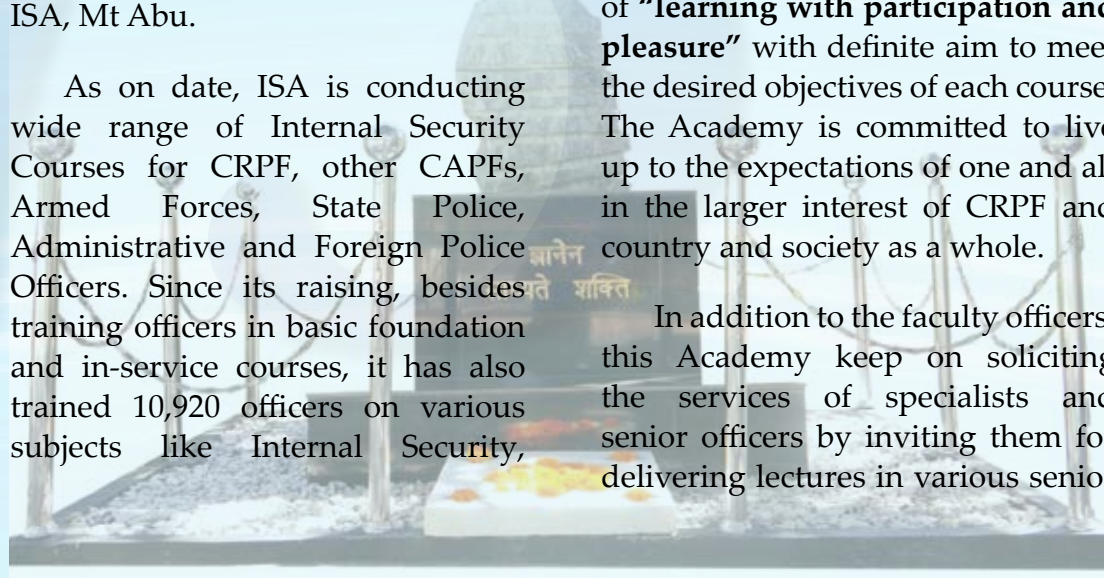
On introduction of Limited departmental competitive examinations (LDCE) in the year 2001, officers were called as Departmental Entry Gazetted Officers (DEGO) and their training was entrusted to ISA. Till 2006, five batches of DEGOs had undergone their basic training at ISA, Mt. Abu. Later it was shifted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

As on date, ISA is conducting wide range of Internal Security Courses for CRPF, other CAPFs, Armed Forces, State Police, Administrative and Foreign Police Officers. Since its raising, besides training officers in basic foundation and in-service courses, it has also trained 10,920 officers on various subjects like Internal Security,

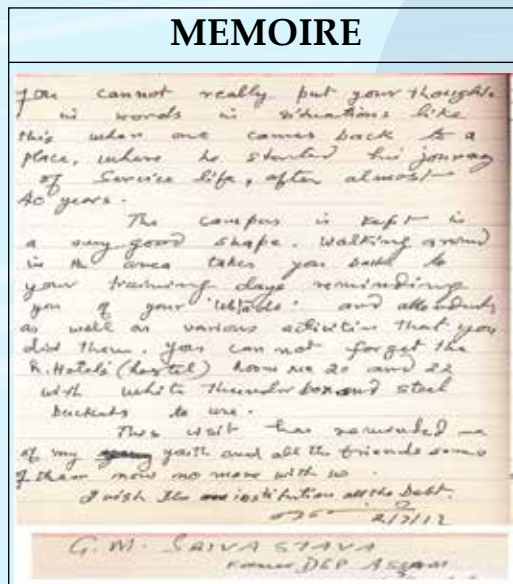
Human Rights, Public order & Rule of Law, Staff duties, dealing court cases, etc.

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

In addition to the faculty officers, this Academy keep on soliciting the services of specialists and senior officers by inviting them for delivering lectures in various senior



level courses to enrich the knowledge of participants. Nothing could be better than calling officers who were trained here and CPTC/ISA happens to be their Alma Matter. They feel pride in accepting our invitation and sharing their rich and valuable



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

Academy in its 40 years of rich saga and glorified history has

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



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

Academy.

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

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

What's in a Name ?

– S. D. Pandey
Former DG, CRPF

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

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

After the Crown's Representative, the Viceroy, left the shores of the sub-continent, India became a sovereign State, a Polity, like it was never before. May be the historians can draw our attention to some weak and short-lived approximations of a modern nation state in the past but these are at best exceptions and don't alter the overall picture .

As a civilization and a culture India is indeed the ageless and vibrant 'ancient' that has withstood

the ravages of time while many others of the same ilk—'Unano Misr Roma'—have gone into oblivion. As a modern polity, however, it is still young and also very vulnerable. Even though many prophets of doom, who predicted its collapse, have been proved wrong, we cannot ignore the reality of the threat that it faces. Our concern in this note is with the threat arising from within

even though the external threats try their best to make full use of the internal situation.

In brief, the major threat arises from what has been our major



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

A force raised and designed 'to help the princely states to contain the unrest' of the praja would have been not only an anachronism in the new situation but also utterly inadequate in the post colonial scenario. During the struggle for freedom both 'We the people of India' and our leaders had had a good and fruitful exposure to the craft of turning real or imaginary unrests into 'agitations'. These did not come to a full stop after Independence---'Inquilaab Zidabad' continued to be a favourite political slogan. Unfortunately, with the wise leadership of the old veterans gradually disappearing from the scene, we have increasing instances of such agitations not only turning into sporadic violence but growing



as regular armed insurrections that weaken the essential 'strong centre' by attrition and if not dealt with firmly and in good time, have the potential to turn India into an 'almost failed state' like some in our neighborhood.

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

confident affirmative answer to this crucial question.

The staggeringly large size of the Force may give the impression of its adequacy –at least numerically. But a deeper analysis would show that constant and massive deployments on routine duties in aid of State governments tend to seriously compromise both the 'Reserve' and 'Central' nature of CRPF. They give substance to the in-house joke that over the years it has tended to become the largest 'man power contractor' for the States. And then there is another



such tell tale joke --- the signature letters "CRPF" standing for a 'Chalte Raho Pyre Force' -- which indicates how serious damage can be caused to the morale





Deployed at the disputed shrine at Ayodhya

the strength of the Centre itself. The capacity and expertise to tackle such threats effectively cannot be allowed to be neglected because of the preponderance

of the routine 'aid to civil power' commitments. Given the nature of the basic law of the land a determined effort is called for both from the leaders of the Force and the political masters as custodians of the 'mind and muscle' parts of the prescription for making CRPF equal to the new delicate and difficult role indicated by its new name.

and quality of training that must be provided, and constantly updated. The old so-called 'Indian India' — the rajvaras--- have all gone and we now have our new constituent States of 'India that is Bharat'. And they will have all kinds of agitations for which they will need help from the Centre. Providing that help will thus remain an important part of the charter of duties of this newly christened old force. But is that the end of the story? We can say an emphatic 'no' to this in view of the experience of some serious threats, with an ominous combo of internal and external elements, aimed at eroding



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

Thy 'will' be done!

- Rakesh Jaruhar
Former Special DG, CRPF

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

heavy burden in defending 'the idea of India'.

The common Indian is often in awe of the Maoist-extremists. His perception in general is that the state is unable to curb/contain their lawlessness. Images of killed policemen together with images

of armed extremists undergoing training, leaves him with the question – what is the Indian state upto ?

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

The police, especially the CRPF – the Trident of the Central Government, is getting transformed into a unit that can respond appropriately not only to what the extremists can inflict, but to also respond appropriately. After the





Crossing a River

incident in Dantewada in 2010, wherein 76 CRPF personnel were killed by Naxalites, the first lesson was spelt out succinctly: train them; when that is over, retrain them; when retraining is finished train them again and when that is over,

retrain them. This intensive training program is not only making the men more capable of defending themselves, but is also enhancing their self confidence. Towards this end the Home Ministry has set up over thirty new training

centres/nodes. As these become fully operational, the qualitative difference in the CRPF's capability will undergo a palpable change. The operational capability of CRPF has been enhanced. The shelters/camps in deep jungles have been brought within the 'strike' capability of CRPF

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



of the men. The communication network is now so robust and multi-tiered that every unit can always access its command and control centres. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) is likely to be a game changer. Their extensive operationalization

of extremists. The 'enveloping response' to major incidents – such as the one that occurred in Darbha Ghat is needed and the groundwork has been laid for this.

The political leadership of all the Maoist affected states are very concerned about this problem. Carrying out public mobilization in Junglemahal area in West Bengal, Jan Sampark visits in Maoist affected districts and depleting their support base in Bihar, creating Special Operations Groups in

possible to dislodge them from their safe havens.

The third lesson learnt was the need to induct new technology. Widespread computerization and its extensive use in operations has been very helpful in planning and executing operations. GPS, night vision devices, binoculars, satellite images, telescopic sights for snipers, and a wide variety of new weapons ranging from Under Barrel Grenade Launchers to X-56 rifles has enhanced the fighting capability

is still in progress. Significant success has been achieved on certain occasions. The availability of helicopters has gone up from three to 15 in a years time. This has allowed casualty evacuation, rapid movement of strike units and swift response to information received about the movement



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



Shooting Prowess

Orissa, personally supervising the availability of food for the tribals of Bastar and setting up counter insurgency schools in Chhattisgarh etc., are in fact acknowledging

the problem and trying to find an appropriate solution. The clear mind that they have displayed vis-à-vis the Maoists, has been of immense help to CRPF in their operations.

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

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

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

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

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

– Dr N. C. Asthana
IG Training, CRPF

Insurgents use all the tools available to them—political, informational (including appeals to religious, ethnic, or ideological beliefs or social/societal exploitation), military, and economic—in their attempt to discredit or eventually overthrow the existing dispensation. Modern governments do have an initial advantage in resources; however, that edge is counterbalanced to a considerable extent by the requirement of the commitment of a vast amount of resources to maintain order and protect the target population as well as critical infrastructure. Insurgents succeed by sowing chaos and disorder anywhere; the governments are

liable to be perceived as failing unless they maintain a degree of order everywhere. Quite often the psychological effect of insurgent strikes on the collective psyche of the nation is much greater and more decisive than their actual physical component.

In response, counterinsurgency (COIN) must be a massive, complex and multi-dimensional effort involving military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, social, developmental, and even cultural actions taken by the governments to defeat insurgencies. The sheer complexity of the exercise is evident from the fact that in the numerous counterinsurgency

campaigns that have been conducted by other nations since the end of the Second World War, very few qualify as a complete success. Still, it always pays to learn from the wisdom (or lack of it) of others for as Prince Otto Von Bismarck had famously said: “Fools learn from their own experience; I prefer to learn from other people’s experiences.”

Britain’s approach to counterinsurgency prior to 1998 focused primarily on the operational and tactical level to defeat Maoist-style ‘nationalist’ insurgencies. Hailed as the epitome of the British model, General Robert Thompson’s ideas were really focused at the strategic and operational level,

whereas General Frank Kitson's ideas are generally seen as a practitioner's viewpoint at the operational and more specifically, tactical level. Gen. Robert Thompson had outlined five broad principles: a clear political aim; work within the law; the development of an overall plan; defeat political subversion; and secure base areas. Gen. Frank Kitson emphasized four basic points: good coordinating machinery; the propaganda war (psywar); effective intelligence; and operating within the law.

The British counterinsurgency doctrine has been criticized as



being too Malaya and Northern Ireland centric in the distillation of the lessons learnt in which certain historical realities have been ignored. The Chinese Communists under Chairman Mao Tse Tung were still consolidating internally after their victory over the Nationalist Chinese and had not really been able to provide any substantial support to the Malayan Communists. As such, the firepower of the insurgents was absolutely primitive in comparison to that of the British. Further, Britain effectively undermined the Malaysian Communist Party by setting a clear political objective to grant Malaya independence by 1957.

Malaya was successful in large part because of its geo-strategic location with only one border with Thailand and a secure base in Singapore from which to operate. It could be isolated and rebel sanctuaries addressed easily. The WHAM was a novel idea in that era but the British had a great

advantage in that the insurgents were really very primitive people on whom the WHAM gimmicks could make an impact—a situation not likely to be encountered anywhere else.

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

Following the demise of the era of communism-inspired insurgencies, the current American COIN doctrine regards "insurgents" as outsiders



(or at least ‘trouble makers with a foreign ideology’) by the native population in a fixed geographic region. The current US counter-insurgency doctrine is based on the concept of “fight, secure, build”.

While the ‘fighting’ aspect is obvious, the act of ‘securing’ requires commitment of a large number of troops to continue to secure the

territory ‘won’ or ‘liberated’, the need to begin cooperation with civilian support and of course, the negative costs of occupation—something which the ISAF has so painfully learnt in its 13 year long operations in Afghanistan with a whopping \$140 billion having been spent on the ‘fighting’ aspect alone ! Success in ‘building’ is necessary to sustain ‘securing’, and

success in securing is necessary to continued success in fighting—a mutually dependent relationship which some authorities describe as ‘stability operations’. This involves a complicated agenda of non-military policies, authorities, specialists and resources intended to bring down the passive, if not active support of the people to the insurgency. The old WHAM is now being peddled by the Americans as ‘decency and brotherhood’ approach. At the operational level, however, critics maintain, it translates into: "Try to be nice, but if they don't go along with the program ‘manipulate’ them. If that doesn't work, kill them." It is obvious that they too have had no aversion to ‘eliminating insurgents’ and collateral damage does not press panic buttons. It needs no reminder that a heavy dependence on artillery and air support has all along been vital to the American doctrine since the Vietnam days—now epitomized in the extensive use of heavily armed APCs and MRAPs of all kinds; Predators; and Apache gunships.

The Americans are intellectually

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

The Israeli approach to COIN has been described as 'stabilization operations' in a prolonged low-intensity conflict zone with a special focus on people of their own ethnic origin. As a long term measure, realizing that reconciliation is not really possible, their traditional technique has been physical segregation of the target populace. The Americans also copied it in Iraq where vast areas have been sealed off behind concrete walls and sand berms, creating what they call

'gated communities'. Over-watch is maintained increasingly through unmanned aerial platforms—described as 'aerial occupation'. In their peculiar circumstances, the Israeli approach has essentially been one of counter-terrorism and not counterinsurgency in an urban setting as envisaged by its exponents like Carlos Marighella. At operational level they place great emphasis on actionable intelligence at company level. The Israelis have frequently been criticized on the ground of 'overkill'.

Since their tactical gains have often mesmerized uninitiated observers, it merits a critical evaluation. The basis of the Israeli approach of 'overkill' is an unstated belief that a 'proportionate response' is not an effective deterrent to terrorism. Scott Atran, a veteran analyst, argues that "repeated suicide actions show that massive counterforce alone does not diminish the frequency or intensity of suicide attacks." Even Richard Boucher, then State Department spokesperson under the hawkish

Bush administration doubted the value of Israel's offensive moves, namely, targeted killings, when he stated in July 2001 that "Israel needs to understand that targeted killings of Palestinians don't end the violence, but are only inflaming an already volatile situation and making it much harder to restore calm." Daniel Byman has shown in his work 'A High Price: The Triumphs and Failures Of Israeli Counterterrorism', that tactical victories eventually become strategic defeats. The killing of Hamas's master bomb-maker, Yahya "the Engineer" Ayyash, in 1996, for example, no doubt dented Hamas's capabilities for some time, but it also led to a renewed wave of bus bombings. The continuous killing of terrorists in West Bank and Gaza has only led to being more and more of them being produced—in fact Israeli action in those areas has, to a considerable extent, become the global rallying point for susceptible Muslims to take up arms against Zionist oppression supported by the West, thereby making the West almost an unintended target.

The Memorable Journey

– Dr B N Ramesh

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The CRPF Act 1939 was the legal basis from the starting of the Crown Representative Police Force, which, post independence, was converted as Central Reserve Police Force by the Iron Man of India Sardar Patel. The mandate, functions, responsibilities, conditions and compensations were all stipulated in the Act and various rules and amendments were made there in from time to time. It was also subject to the revisions through various Pay Commissions and through special orders from the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. In the beginning of this century, CRPF had been mandated the crucial task of maintaining the Internal Security. The challenges that were causal to such mandate were many and chief among them being the uncontrollable march of the Left Wing Extremism from Tirupati



to Pashupati. The emergence of CPI(Maoist) with the concept of mergers and acquisitions of the Left Wing Extremists Organizations in the Country on 21st Sep 2004 is a combination of all these challenges

and brought in the biggest threat to Internal Security.

Since the above mentioned threat of the left wing extremism especially post Sep 2004 is a pan Indian challenge and was spreading across many of the districts in the country apart from the 9 severely affected States, at one point of time according to the Ministry of Home affairs, the Left Wing Extremism was very active in 221 districts of the six hundred and odd districts of the Country. This has caused a paradigm shift in the role of the CRPF and the CRPF no longer remained as CRPF. In other words, Central Reserve Police Force, since the Force is no longer reserve force, has become Completely Deployed Police Force and there was an increasing demand for the creation and deployment of the new battalions of the



CRPF. It became CDPF in the first decade of this millennium namely Completely Deployed Police Force. The reservership of CRPF has to be understood not only from the point

of quantity but also from the point of quality. It is reserved only for intervention under some peculiar conditions which has lots to do with the Union – State relations. The same thing was a big subject matter of the Sarkaria Commission, which examined the Union – State relation in India. The same issue is also integrally related with the article 356 of Constitution of India namely the imposition of the President's Rule.

The single serious aspect of change that brought a congenial transformation of attitude among many state governments is the increasingly irrefusable lethality of the Left Wing

Extremism in the first decade of this millennium. This is the main reason for the growth of the CRPF in terms of numbers, utilization and also in terms of deployment much more today when compared to the whole of its existence for the past seventy five years. Today the CRPF is 220 Battalions and a few more are being raised. Every day recruitment is going on for different categories.

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

Function

The functional specialization of the CRPF is tailor made to its wide

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

Maintaining such tough tasks on a 24X7 basis ensuring full efficiency and no let off of their attention is not a job that can be performed

by ill-trained, ill-equipped, ill-motivated force. Since the CRPF is a well trained, well equipped and a superbly motivated force, there is increasing demand even for the routine Panchayat elections, on the part of the State. Governments in the entire country for deployment of the CRPF since the local police is invariably seen as politically colluding with the ruling party of whatever dispensation. Thus, through its well oiled machinery and hugely acclaimed functioning, the CRPF, in my opinion, deserves a new name as 'Credibility Reinforcing Police Force'. I feel that the CRPF functioning can be put in the following words in Hindi. जहाँ सीआरपीसी (CRPC) फेल होती है वहाँ सीआरपीएफ चली जाती है। 'सीआरपीएफ, सीआरपीसी को अपने पांव पर खड़ा कराके फिर वापस अपनी बैरेक्स में चली जाती है'

The performance audit of the CRPF on a daily basis is enough of an indicator of an all India nature of its skill, knowledge, expertise, experience and efficiency. One need not go to the annals of history,

few incidents are enough to show the valour of the CRPF especially when two companies of CRPF stopped one brigade of Pakistan's Army in the 1965 war, and when the CRPF personnel sacrificed their lives in Tibetan area and when the force played an important role in maintaining the peace and tranquility post the Bangladeshi Liberation and also when the force played an important role in almost every national calamity either man made or natural. Even the 16th Lok Sabha Election during March-May 2014 saw maximum sacrifices by the CRPF in terms of number of men who became martyrs. The very fact of more than thousand Gallantry Medals, over two hundred President Police Medals for Gallantry with Kirti Chakras etc is a symbol of the performance of this great force. I am not indulging in self congratulatory mode if I were to repeat that the Indian Parliament and the sanctity of the Indian prestige as a Nation was protected by the supreme sacrifice of the CRPF when the Parliamentary attack took place in the year 2001.

The then Prime Minister and Union Home Minister aptly paid tributes to the martyred CRPF personnel.

Expertise

CRPF is deployed in the aid of local police to face the emerging crisis in terms of any counter insurgency or threat to internal security in any part of the country on the requisition of Chief Minister of the State to the Union Home Minister. While this is a mere legal provision in practice, on a daily basis when once deployed, the CRPF is used on many occasions in those areas, even for those tasks which cannot be interpreted as severe challenge to the Internal Security. This is because of the comfort that people of the country feel, in presence of the ever alert CRPF Jawans. Be it the Convoy protection from Srinagar to Jammu, or be it the Convoy protection for Amarnath Yatra every year in the months of June-Aug in J&K or even entire protection of more than ten million people, while they visit the Holly Amarnath Shrine. Many State Police Organizations lost their respect in

the eyes of people because of their abdication of power and betrayal of their responsibility. While no purpose is being solved if I were to mention the name of particular State as it is in the knowledge of every citizen of the country, the same police man from the same state, when he wears the CRPF uniform, his entire attitude towards the people changes and the attitude of the people towards him also gets changed as a mutually reinforcing positively changed virtuous cycle. Thus, it is a transformation from the vicious circle to virtuous cycle, from a relationship of mutual distress and acrimony to a respectable environment of mutual trust and confidence and from a war torn situation of strife to a peace maintenance situation of valour and validity.

There is not a single citizen of the country, who doesn't genuinely feel that the CRPF deployment in the crisis ridden situation is much more beneficial and utilitarian than the deployment of their so called State Armed Police or District Armed

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

Culture

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

vehicle and the people are not only tasked but are also taken to task, that too in the environment of total transparency.

Right from the morning marker to evening debriefing, every rank and file of the CRPF are expected to be totally glued to the job and the systemacy of the forms is ensured through its various reports that the Force needs to file every day generating the vital information for its operational commanders in empowering them to be extremely rational in their decision making. Thus culture has been a great contributor in the quality of operational performance of this great Force.

Potentiality

The potentiality of the CRPF is best put in one of the speeches made earlier during which I said that the CRPF cannot lose its efficiency by more than 5% even the most idiotic person, becoming the decision maker in its affairs. In other words, the tough fabric of the CRPF Act is

an inborn tool in shaping the action of CRPF. The potentiality, if these provisions are followed in letter and spirit, has only the sky as its limit. The potentiality of CRPF was witnessed by me as a child of 8 years old in the year 1971, when the force was deployed in my hometown to quell the separate Andhra agitation and later when I was Sub-Division Police Officer in Bengal, using this Force for conducting the Parliament elections and also during the visit of late Rajiv Gandhi just five days before his assassination and also as DIG operations in Hyderabad, IG Operations in Chhattisgarh and also IG Operations of Kashmir. My experiences inform me that because of its all India nature and because of its culture and grooming of its officers and men this force has got the maximum potentiality to really become the best police Force in the world, because of following reasons:-

1. Efficiency
2. Its all India nature
3. Its knowledge about India

4. Its culture
5. Its discipline
6. Its adjustment capability
7. Its patience
8. The fear psychosis it enjoys among the anti national forces
9. Its historical operational Efficiency

I always believed that if the Law and Order is really given to the CRPF for a period of two years in the Country, there will be no Law and Order problems for the coming 20 years in the Country. "CRPF has been rediscovering itself in capacity building through appropriate capacity building by planned infrastructure development, Schools, Specialized Training Institutions and the concept of in service training. Induction of the force multipliers including the latest Belgian Shepherd dogs and the non doctrinal approach through which the so called Mine Protecting Vehicles (MPVs) were removed

for their non congeniality in LWE areas and insistence on patrolling by foot, all indicate the willingness of the members of the Force for their voluntary capacity building to meet the emerging challenges.

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

Welfare

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

New Definition

I have every reason thus, to rechristen the CRPF as 'Constitutional Rights Protection Force', since it is not only a great force in terms of

maintenance of Internal Security but while maintaining so, it also maintains the Constitutional Rights of the people of India.

Coordination, Synergy, Force Multiplier

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

All India Nature

CRPF is not only recruited from all the states but its deployment is also throughout the Country. There is hardly any State in which CRPF doesn't have either its unit or its deployment. CRPF Group Centres, Recruit Training Centres, Central

Training Collages, Academies, Special Training Institutions, Battalions HQrs, Composite Hospitals, Communication Centres, the Schools run by The CRPF for public, all are situated in different parts of countries and every major State has its share. It's a fact that while some states have more presence than others and thus there is a need to set right this anomaly, as otherwise it becomes irreconcilable in its nature and may no longer be an all India Force. States like Rajasthan has two Group Centres, more than two training Institute and Battalion HQrs etc so is the case of the newly carved State of Telangana which has two Group Centres in and around Hyderabad and so is the case of Haryana. States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat too need more permanent CRPF installations.

Training & Grooming

In my opinion training is that activity that connects the quality with quantity. The character of the officer is directly proportional the quality



of the training that is imparted when he joins the force. This is true for jawan also. While I do not claim to have the first hand information regarding the constable training since I have already passed out more than 335 Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers (DAGOs) and another 230 are in pipeline and which are the biggest batches ever in the history of the CRPF, I am reasonably confident that the personality of the training institutes are reflected in the official behaviour of the officers throughout their career. Training thus is extremely important in any officers/Jawans career especially in the police

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



and character builders.

CRPF has been fortunate to have clear cut training policy/ syllabus, target based approach and monitoring mechanism because of which the some of the training institutes in CRPF including the CRPF Academy, Gurgaon are really world class and this has been brought into picture by global agencies especially in the case of CRPF Academy. The operational performance of the CRPF can be reflected at the Web sites of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the CRPF Directorate. The sacrifice of its youngest 2-I/C, Mr Jha as late as on 4th July 2014 is enough

of an example of the readiness of its officers to sacrifice their life for the cause of the nation. The reduction of the losses of the CRPF over the past 2-3 years justifies the following quotation of the author:-

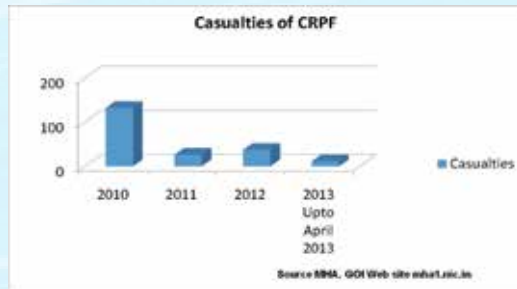
याद रखो कहानी
चिन्तलनार की सारा,



नहीं तो भविष्य में वो बनेगा चिन्ता की
नारा ।

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

CRPF cares for law and

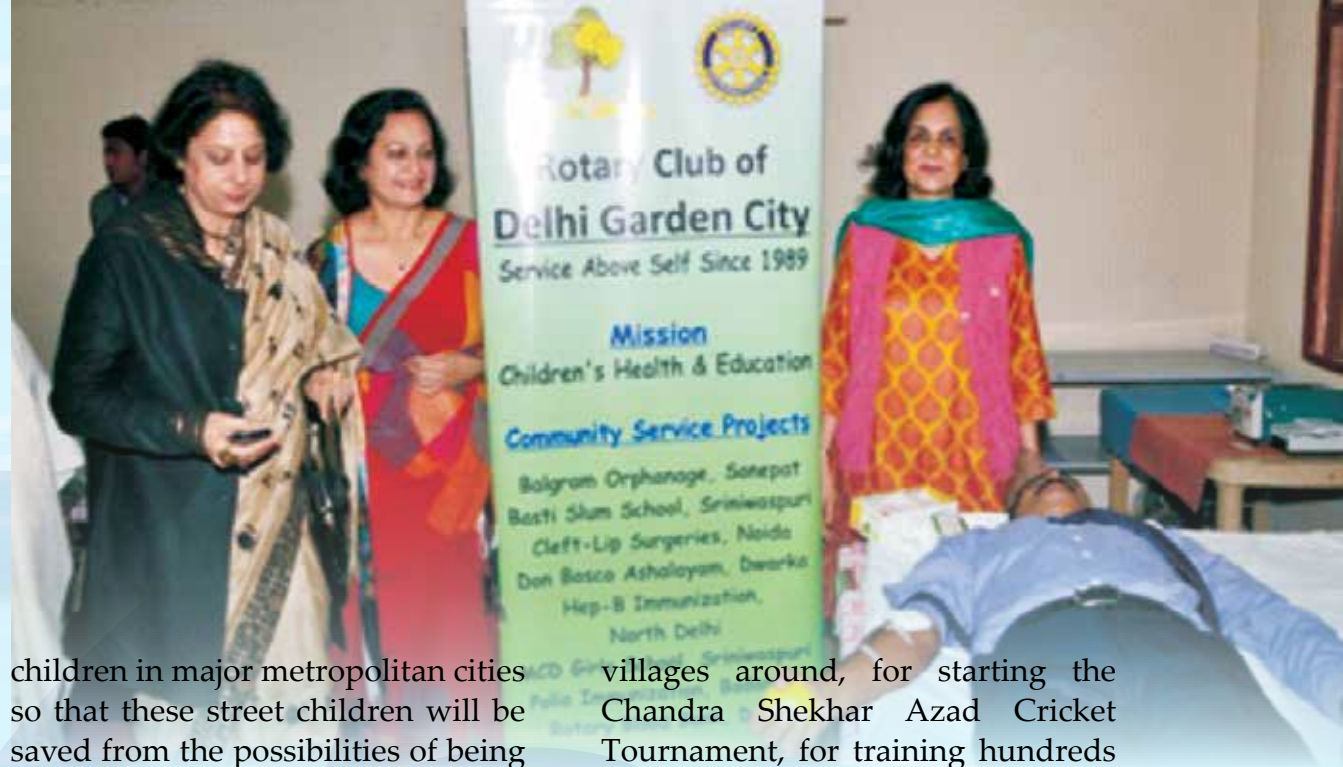


implements the law in its true spirit and letter. It is double HR in the sense, it cares for Human Rights in the world and it promotes Human Relations at work. There are very few genuine accusations of violation of Human Rights on the part of the CRPF by any so called Human Right watch groups.

CRPF Wives Welfare Association (CWWA) as well as schools and various Groups Centres undertake the activities for helping the public. During its 75th year, the CRPF is undertaking massive work for the promotion of goodwill, national integration and regeneration among the youth and also taking care of the girl child, promotion of blood depositions and ultimately there is an initiative for adopting the street

children in major metropolitan cities so that these street children will be saved from the possibilities of being cheap recruits by the fundamentalist organizations or the anti-national force.

The CRPF Academy is undertaking such activities with full gusto. CRPF Academy salutes, the DG CRPF, Shri Dilip Trivedi Sir for sparing his valuable time and the President of CWWA, Smt Sunita Trivedi Madam for constantly being the eminent personalities of inspiration for the Director, staff and the trainees in undertaking extraordinary initiatives for ecological protection, starting of Cycle Club, for adopting the 19



villages around, for starting the Chandra Shekhar Azad Cricket Tournament, for training hundreds of youth every day free of cost, building bridges among the villages



and for also undertaking removal of pollutants and also for starting organic farming, tree plantation, beautification on self help basis without any cost to the exchequer.

CRPF also emerged as a feeder to the prestigious institutions like National Security Guard, Parliamentary Defence Group,

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



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

To conclude, people are the ultimate in any democracy and

peoples will is reflected through elections. CRPF is the one that ensures the free and fair elections not only in the opinion of People of India but also in the opinion of bureaucracy in India. It is a very rare occasion where in People and bureaucrats agree and express the same opinion on a particular security force. This speaks volumes of the 'Credibility Reinforcing Police

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

All the above rays of the facts are germinated from the SUN OF TRUTH which is the testimony of

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

भारतीय नागरिकों की शान हैं हम ।

भारतीयता का निशान हैं हम ।

CRPF हैं हम ।

केन्द्रीय, राज्य स्तर पर प्रजा सेवा करते हैं हम ।



CRPF Sanchaar

- Shailendra Kumar
IG (Communication & Works), CRPF

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

—General Omer Bradley

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

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

Till 1965, the Signal Platoons were part of the executive Bns. The executive Bns and their detachments used to communicate directly with their DIGP HQrs and Bn HQrs respectively. With a view to improve technical, operational and administrative functioning of the Signal set up of the Force, a need was

felt for re-organization. As a first step towards the reorganization plan, 1 Signal Bn. was raised at Neemuch on 1/12/1965 with Shri A P Saxena as its first Commandant. It streamlined the signal set-up and improved the level of communication and its supervision. 1st signal Bn was also conducting all basic and up-grading courses till 1970 when adhoc wireless training centre was established at Neemuch which was later regularised as SGC/CTC (T) when the force adopted GC pattern.

Most of the CRPF units were deployed in North East and J & K, and 1 Signal Bn continued to provide communication for the entire Force. In order to ensure that signal traffic of Units deployed in whole of North-east a signal centre named Eastern Signal centre was

established at Mokamahghat. In this continuing process of integrating and streamlining the communication network, 1 Signal battalion established a large Signal Centre at the Force HQrs Delhi, linking IGP, DIGP and selected Group Centers with the Force Hqrs. Coys of 1 Signal Bn are located at Noida, Shillong, Guwahati, Lucknow & Jharoda Kalan. To defuse disturbances caused by Naxals in the state of West Bengal, many units were deployed and a Sector HQR known as Sector-II was established at Kolkata in the year 1968. Accordingly Eastern Signal Centre was shifted from Mokamaghat to Kolkata to provide better communication coverage.

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

it was shifted to Banjara Hills, Hyderabad (AP) in 1971 and further to Chandrayan gutta, Hyderabad in 1976. Coys of 2 Signal Bn are located at Hyderabad, Imphal, Bangalore, Avadi & Mumbai.

3 Signal Bn was also raised at Rampur on 1/6/1969 again under command of Shri A P Saxena. Its coys were located at Kolkata, Rampur, Durgapur and Delhi. The signal detachment of 3 Signal Bn actively participated in Indo-pak war during 1971 with additional man power and



TX/RX- HM30

radio sets while deployed with 32 & 38 BNs. With change of deployment pattern, Coys of 3 Signal Bn were relocated and on date are located at Kolkata, Ranchi, Patna, Agartala & Bubhaneswar.

During late 60s and early 70s few new HF sets such as TX HM 30, TX/RX G524 and TX/RX RFT 15 were introduced. VHF communication depended on GV 650, LVP 313, GH 301 and PRC 25C. These sets along with dedicated man power ensured smooth communication and CRPF

Signals earned good name among all CPMFs. In the year 1970 the communication responsibilities of the force were distributed evenly amongst the signal Bns. 1 Signal Bn was moved from Neemuch to Delhi in 1973 and started functioning at present location



TX/RX- LVP 313

at Jharoda Kalan. A new era of communication began with the introduction of mechanical Teleprinters in 1977 which were used till 2000. Electronic Teleprinters started replacing them in 1990 and were used in 2006.

In the meantime 4 Signal Bn was raised at Neemuch on 1/9/1985. Shri R N Rao was the first Commandant. The unit was raised by pooling strength and resources from SGC (since abolished) and remaining three signal units. Coys of 4 Signal

Bn were located at Neemuch, Ajmer, Mount Abu and Gandhi Nagar. On date unit is successfully discharging its communication duties in extreme naxal infested area of Chhattisgarh. Coy located at Ajmer and Mount Abu have been shifted to Raipur and

Jagdalpur.

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





AUTOMAX

operations during 1989 to 1991 in terrorist infested areas of Punjab and on date is particularly responsible for communication in volatile Kashmir valley. Due to vast deployment of CRPF IN Kashmir valley 3 Coys of 5 Signal Bn are there. Other two



SELO

Coys are located at Jammu and Chandigarh. One of its brave operator HC/RO A. Sakhtivel has been awarded President Police Medal for gallantry posthumously for displaying courage and devotion to duty of high order during an encounter on 28th June 2005 at Bhadrarwah, Distt Doda (J&K). One of the main challenging task of this unit is to provide efficient communication during annual Amarnath Yatra. Two major signal centres are established on both base camps at Nunwan and Baltal and both routes are covered till the holy shrine. This unit also involved in various innovative activities such as UAV development and implementation programme through its R&D Cell.

During last two decades, CRPF has expanded hugely with a multiple role resulted a huge work load which requires more dedication and hard work of Signal personnel. On date, Fourteen thousand personnel in five Bns are working under

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

Rapid Action Force-In the Global Scenario

– Marianus Minj,
DIG RAF



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

The Concept of Global Force is based on the concept of Vasudeva Kutumbakam. Vasudeva Kutumbakam is the gist of Upanishads indicating Universal brotherhood and goodwill. It is a philosophy that inculcates an understanding that the whole world

is one family. And everything is interconnected. It is a philosophy that tries to foster an understanding that the whole of humanity is one family.

In the changing security scenario, it is becoming increasingly difficult

to separate internal and external threats to security. Both of these are posing challenges before India to maintain the stability and security conditions in the country. However, it should be maintained that internal cohesion and strength bolsters a nations’ overall strength, deters its

adversaries, enhances the morale of its citizens and safeguards its national security. No nation can be secured unless its internal security is also ensured. A nation in chaos cannot be secured from external threats. Internal strife and disorder can damage national interests, endanger the lives of citizens, lead to breakdown of law and order, make enforcement of laws difficult & the country more vulnerable to external threats. In such a state, society cannot progress smoothly nor can citizens feel secured.

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

Our security is vulnerable to threats, tensions and conflicts originating both from indigenous

and exogenous sources. Internal security situation in India should be examined with this background.

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

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

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

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

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

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

sensitive areas .

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

The RAF is specifically meant to provide speedy aid to normalize a disturbed law and order situation. Rigorous training, absolute preparedness and quick reaction are the hallmark of the RAF. Training in RAF is aimed at building the foundation for the performance of the

role in a combat force. It is designed after identifying the present and future roles of the personnel to equip them with the knowledge, skill and inattitudes required for effective and efficient performance of their duties.

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



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

In the present scenario we have seen the anti social elements are using social media, mobile technology and cyber media alongwith traditional



methods as a weapon against Govt. They misuse the technologies and always tries to convert the mindset of law abiding citizens and forced them

riots and riots like situation, the anti social elements aim behind riots is to destruct the structure of Govt and to rule over the nation.



not to follow law. They wants to create such an environment in which people are forced to think that the Govt is against the citizens. Almost all the countries in the world are facing the problem of

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



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



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



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CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE



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