



सीआरपीएफ समाचार

मई - जून 2026





मुख्य संरक्षक:
श्री ज्ञानेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह
भा.पु.से. महानिदेशक

संपादकीय सलाहकार मण्डल

अध्यक्ष:

श्री ज्ञानेन्द्र कुमार वर्मा, भा.पु.से.
महानिरीक्षक(परिचालन)

सदस्य:

श्री एम. धिनाकरण, उप महानिरीक्षक(कार्मिक)
श्री बी. जयकृष्णन, उप महानिरीक्षक(परिचालन)
श्री पॉली पी.पी., उप महानिरीक्षक(कल्याण शाखा)
श्री हर्षवर्धन, कमांडेंट(आसूचना)
श्री हरज्ञान सिंह गुर्जर, कमांडेंट(परिचालन)

मुख्य संपादक:

श्री मनोरंजन कुमार, द्वितीय कमान अधिकारी
(जन संपर्क अधिकारी)

संपादक:

श्री रेवाशंकर गोल्हानी,
सहायक कमांडेंट(राजभाषा)

संपादकीय सहायता:
सउनि/मंत्रा0 विपिन कुमार

डिजाईनिंग एवं चित्र:

हव0/जीडी दिनेश कुमार
जन संपर्क फोटो सेल, महानिदेशालय
और सीआरपीएफ बटालियन

संपादकीय कार्यालय:

महानिदेशालय,
केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल,
ब्लॉक-1, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय परिसर,
लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003,
दूरभाष: 24360649

इस अंक में

आर्टिकल

4 Transforming the CRPF:
Leadership Beyond the
Battlefield

39 अवसाद (Depression) : वर्दी के
पीछे का मौन संघर्ष

43 A Mom in the Age of AI

46 मिट्टी की खुशबु

झलकियाँ

48 CAPF Soldier's Guide to
Financial Freedom

52 खुद की खोज और आत्म-साक्षरता
के बीच संबंध

54 पर्यावरण संरक्षण

56 Glimpses

68 कल्याण शाखा

69 भर्ती शाखा

70 प्रशिक्षण शाखा

मेडल एवं उपलब्धियाँ

76 DG's Commendation Discs
and Certificates

79 Achievements

सीआरपीएफ समाचार एक द्विमासिक पत्रिका है। इसमें प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले विचार लेखकों के व्यक्तिगत विचार हैं। विभाग की नीति से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। — मुख्य संपादक

महानिदेशालय सीआरपीएफ की ओर से प्रकाशित



CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

SALUTES THE WARRIORS OF INTERNAL SECURITY



VIPIN WILSON
Asstt.COMMANDANT



CONSTABLE
SADDAM HUSSAIN



CONSTABLE
FEDA HUSSAIN DAR



CONSTABLE
SANJAY TIWARI





Transforming the CRPF: Leadership Beyond the Battlefield

Dr P M Nair, IPS

Ex-DG NDRF, EX-SDG CRPF

“Great Forces Remain Great Only by Constantly Reinventing Themselves”.

No organisation can remain relevant unless it continuously reinvents itself. The ancient wisdom of Sanatan Dharma proclaims:

“Parivartanameva Sthiramasti” — Change alone is constant. Centuries later, the Greek philosopher Heraclitus echoed the same timeless truth: “The only constant in life is change.”

Few organisations exemplify this philosophy as effectively as the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). Over the decades, the Force has demonstrated an extraordinary ability to adapt itself to the ever-changing internal security challenges confronting the nation. Often described with affection as the “Chalte Raho Pyarey Force,” the CRPF has repeatedly proved that mobility, resilience and adaptability are among its greatest strengths.

Such transformation, however, does not occur automatically. It requires visionary leadership capable of anticipating future challenges, questioning established practices and steering change in the right direction at the right time. The senior leadership of the Force—comprising officers of the Indian Police Service and experienced CRPF cadre officers—has consistently played a pivotal role in this journey of transformation.

The result is evident today. The CRPF has evolved into the Government of India’s premier force for internal security, capable of responding to diverse challenges

ranging from insurgency, militancy, extremism, counter-terrorism, etc., to election duties, riot control and disaster response.

What is equally remarkable is the organisational culture of the Force. Whenever carefully considered reforms have been introduced, the CRPF has embraced them with remarkable maturity and almost no institutional resistance. Such adaptability has not only enhanced operational efficiency but has also resulted in enormous savings of financial resources, human effort and valuable time.

The following initiatives, in which I had the privilege of being personally involved, illustrate how thoughtful administrative reforms can significantly strengthen a professional force.

1. Annual Change Over (ACO): Ending a Tradition, Beginning a Revolution

ACO: A Well-Intentioned System: For several decades, the ACO formed an integral part of CRPF's operational philosophy. Until 2008, it was accepted almost as an article of faith.

The underlying logic was straightforward. If a Battalion (BN) remained deployed continuously at one location for more than three years, there existed the possibility of developing local affiliations and vested interests. Frequent movement of BNs was therefore considered essential to preserve the neutrality, objectivity and operational effectiveness of the Force.

Given the vast geographical spread of India's internal security challenges, the CRPF was deployed across multiple operational theatres. Broadly, these included: the North-Eastern States; Jammu & Kashmir; the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected regions; and comparatively peaceful areas across Western, Southern and Central India. Besides these operational deployments, the Force also maintained Group Centres, weapon and equipment depots, training institutions, academies and logistics establishments that supported its nationwide functioning.



The Annual Change Over was carefully planned so that BNs rotated periodically from one theatre to another. The Operations Directorate at Force Headquarters attempted to balance hardship by moving BNs from highly challenging operational environments to comparatively less demanding assignments.

The word “comparatively” is important. No deployment of the CRPF is ever completely free from operational responsibility. Even so-called peace stations have their own law and order commitments, election duties, disaster response responsibilities and internal security obligations. The objective, therefore, was not to provide comfort but to achieve operational balance.

A Logistical Exercise of Massive Proportions

Every year, between April and July, the Operations Directorate at Force Headquarters undertook one of the largest administrative exercises within the Force.

After meticulous planning which takes a few months, and approval by the Director General, movement orders were issued for dozens of BNs across the country. The scale was enormous.

In 2008 alone, more than seventy-five BNs were simultaneously on the move under the ACO programme.

The planning demanded extraordinary precision. As one BN vacated an operational area, another had to take over almost immediately so that internal security responsibilities did not suffer even for a day. In challenging places, a brief overlap was also provided to enable the incoming BN to familiarise itself with local conditions and receive operational briefing from the outgoing unit.

The concept was professionally sound. Its implementation, however, imposed an enormous logistical burden.

Under the system then in force, a BN carried virtually everything with it whenever it moved. This includes: Weapons; Ammunitions; Vehicles; Communication

equipment; Stores; Office records; Camp infrastructure; Family belongings; Support staff and so on. In fact, there was an old saying within the Force: “A CRPF Battalion on ACO carried almost everything with it—except the land on which it stood.”

Packing, transporting, unloading and re-establishing an entire BN was an exercise of staggering proportions. Thousands of personnel and their families underwent repeated displacement. Vehicles, equipment and stores travelled thousands of kilometres across the country, resulting in inevitable wear and tear, avoidable expenditure and enormous administrative effort and colossal discomfort.

When Logistics Became an Operation in Itself

While the philosophy behind the ACO was sound, its execution gradually evolved into one of the largest recurring logistical exercises undertaken by any security force in the country and, perhaps, across the world.

The movement of a BN involved far more than relocating armed personnel. Every transfer meant dismantling a fully functional establishment and recreating it hundreds or even thousands of kilometres away. It was, in effect, the movement of an entire township. Weapons, ammunition, vehicles, communication equipment, stores, office records, camp infrastructure, personal belongings, kitchen equipment and countless other items had to be packed, loaded, transported, unloaded and re-established. Along with the operational personnel travelled clerical staff, mechanics, cooks, drivers, ministerial employees and, wherever applicable, their families.

Every movement demanded meticulous coordination among the CRPF, the Railways, civil administration and numerous support agencies. Even a minor delay at one point could trigger a chain reaction across the entire movement schedule.

The human effort involved was enormous; the financial cost was equally staggering; yet, these were only the visible dimensions and the hidden costs were even greater.



A Journey Across India

To appreciate the magnitude of the challenge, let us consider a typical movement during those years. Suppose a BN deployed at Anantnag in the Kashmir Valley received orders to move to Sibsagar in Assam. Its first destination would be Jammu, the principal transit point for almost all movements into and out of the Kashmir Valley. From there, the BN would await the allotment of a special train by the Railways. On reaching Guwahati or Kolkata, another phase of transit would begin before the final destination was reached. The journey often stretched over several days. Sometimes, over a week.

The so-called “special trains” were rarely special in practice. Since passenger and goods traffic understandably received higher operational priority, these trains frequently waited for long hours at railway stations or outer signals before proceeding. Many of them did not even have pantry facilities. Whenever the train halted for an extended period, CRPF personnel would quickly unload cooking utensils, light makeshift stoves beside the railway tracks, prepare meals for hundreds of men and then hurriedly repack everything before the whistle signalled departure. The journey itself became an operation. **For a moving Battalion, railway platform and even beyond became a temporary camp and every halt became an exercise in logistics.**

The Human Face of ACO

For an outsider, such movement may have appeared routine. For the personnel, it was anything but routine. Behind every BN movement were hundreds of human stories. There was the young constable carrying not only his rifle but also the anxieties of a family that had yet to settle at the new location. There was the vehicle mechanic wondering how many of the ageing vehicles would survive another cross-country journey. There was the quartermaster struggling to account for thousands of items of government stores. There were officers trying to maintain operational readiness even while supervising one of the largest administrative exercises of the year. The transfer was not merely physical. It was emotional. It was administrative. It was logistical. And above all, it was exhausting.



Samba: A Lesson in Reality

One incident during 2005 vividly demonstrated the enormity of the problem. That year, more than thirty BNs were moving out of different locations in the Kashmir Valley, while an almost equal number of BNs from other parts of the country were moving in to replace them.

Nearly all these movements converged at one place—**Samba**, near Jammu. The railway station and adjoining transit camps became scenes of extraordinary activity. Personnel, vehicles, mountains of luggage, weapon crates, communication equipment, tents, stores and household articles occupied every available inch of space. There was hardly any room left to move. Thousands of men waited patiently for trains that often arrived much later than scheduled.

Then nature intervened. Heavy rains lashed the area. Within a short time, large portions of the transit area were submerged under water. Countless boxes containing personal belongings and government stores were inundated. Furniture, bedding, records, equipment and supplies suffered extensive damage. Months of careful packing and preparation appeared to dissolve in muddy water. The financial loss was considerable. The emotional strain on the personnel was immeasurable. It was difficult not to ask a fundamental question, **“Was there a better way?”**

When Tradition Demands Re-examination

Organisations often continue with long-established systems because “that is how things have always been done.” Yet, every established practice must periodically answer one fundamental question: **“Does it continue to serve the purpose for which it was originally created?”**

The ACO had undoubtedly served the Force well for many years. But the operational environment had changed. The Force had expanded. Infrastructure had improved. Operational responsibilities had multiplied. The costs—financial, logistical and human—had risen dramatically. What had once been an effective administrative practice was gradually becoming an expensive organisational burden. The need was no longer for incremental improvement. It called for a fundamental rethinking.



Leadership Insight: *“Good leadership is not afraid to question yesterday’s best practices. Every system must periodically justify its continued existence.”*

A Revolutionary Decision of 2008

The experiences accumulated over several years made one fact increasingly evident.

The ACO, though conceived with the best of intentions, had gradually become an exercise whose costs far outweighed its benefits. It consumed enormous financial resources, demanded painstaking planning, imposed severe physical and emotional strain on personnel, and caused avoidable wear and tear to valuable government assets.

A fundamental question therefore confronted the leadership of the Force: **“Should tradition continue simply because it is old, or should it yield to a better system?”**

The answer demanded careful deliberation rather than impulsive action. Views were invited from formations across the country. Operational commanders, administrative officers and field formations were consulted. Every conceivable advantage and disadvantage was objectively examined. The concerns expressed from the field were analysed with an open mind. Only after this exhaustive process was a decision taken in 2008 to discontinue the ACO.

It was, in every sense, a paradigm shift. What had remained an unquestioned organisational practice for decades came to an end—not because it had failed in the past, but because it no longer served the future. **“Leadership is not simply going with the tradition; it is the wisdom to replace it when a better alternative emerges.”**

From Movement to Continuity

With the discontinuance of the ACO, an entirely new approach evolved.

The infrastructure painstakingly created by a BN over several years no longer had to travel across the country. Vehicles, weapons, communication equipment, camp establishments, office infrastructure and logistical resources remained where they were. The incoming BN inherited an established operational base and, instead of rebuilding everything from scratch, could immediately focus on strengthening and improving it.

The savings were enormous. Transport costs reduced dramatically. Wear and tear of vehicles and equipment came down substantially. Damage to stores during repeated transit was almost eliminated. Administrative workload was drastically reduced. Above all, thousands of officers and men were spared the recurring physical hardship and emotional stress associated with massive annual movements. It was a reform whose benefits extended far beyond economics. It restored valuable operational time.

Addressing the Challenges

Every major reform raises genuine concerns. The discontinuance of the ACO was no exception. One important apprehension was whether prolonged deployment at one location might gradually create local affiliations or vested interests among personnel. The Force addressed this issue pragmatically. Instead of transferring entire BNs, personnel were rotated systematically. Approximately one-third of the manpower of each BN continued to be transferred periodically, thereby ensuring healthy rotation while preserving institutional continuity.

Simultaneously, a carefully designed balance between “insiders” and “outsiders” was maintained. No BN was allowed to become dominated by personnel belonging to the same State in which it was deployed.

The all-India character of the CRPF remained fully intact. Specialised functions, particularly those relating to intelligence gathering, were also reviewed separately. Wherever operational exigencies demanded retention of experienced personnel beyond the normal tenure, suitable administrative arrangements were made.



Every challenge found a practical solution. Remarkably, the transition was smooth. There was no operational disruption. No fall in efficiency. No organisational turbulence.

The Hallmark of a Professional Force

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of this entire reform was not the decision itself. It was the response of the Force. Thousands of officers and men accepted a transformational change with extraordinary professionalism. There was neither resistance nor uncertainty. Once the rationale was understood, the Force adapted quickly and efficiently.

That, to my mind, is one of the defining characteristics of the CRPF. Its greatest strength lies not merely in its courage under fire but in its willingness to learn, adapt and evolve. Indeed, salute the entire Force.

A professional organisation does not become stronger by resisting change. It becomes stronger by embracing change that serves the larger organisational interest. **“The measure of a great Force is not how firmly it holds on to yesterday’s practices, but how confidently it prepares itself for tomorrow’s challenges. CRPF didn’t just adapt to change-it thrived on it.”**

A Quiet Revolution

Looking back, the discontinuance of the ACO may appear to be a routine administrative decision. It was anything but routine. It released enormous financial resources for more productive purposes. It reduced avoidable human hardship. It improved operational continuity. It strengthened logistics. Most importantly, it demonstrated that meaningful reforms need not always be dramatic.

Sometimes, the most far-reaching transformations occur quietly, through thoughtful administrative decisions based on evidence, consultation and conviction. The abolition of the ACO stands as one such example. It reaffirmed an enduring truth:



“Modernisation is not merely the acquisition of new technology. It is equally the courage to discard obsolete and/or irrelevant systems.”

Leadership Insight

Every organisation accumulates traditions over time. Many deserve to be preserved because they embody hard-earned wisdom. Others, however, outlive the circumstances that created them. Effective leadership lies in recognising the difference. A reformer must neither reject tradition for the sake of change nor preserve tradition for the sake of comfort.

The true test of leadership is to ask a simple question: **Does this system still serve the purpose for which it was created?** If the answer is “No,” change is not merely desirable—it becomes a responsibility.

Leadership Lesson

The finest organisations are not those that never change. They are those that possess the confidence, maturity and discipline to reinvent themselves without losing their core values. The CRPF demonstrated that organisational excellence is achieved not only through courage in operations, but also through courage in reform.

“योग:कर्मसुकौशलम्”(YogahKarmasuKaushalam):

“Excellence in action is Yoga.” — Bhagavad Gita (2.50)

The reform of the Annual Change Over reflected this timeless wisdom. It was an exercise in excellence—not merely in administration, but in leadership itself.

2. Setting Up Institutions of Eminence in CRPF

“Great institutions are not remembered for preserving the past; they are remembered for preparing themselves for the future.” Professional excellence



does not emerge by chance. It is the outcome of sustained investment in people, technology, knowledge, skills, attitude and resources. Any organisation entrusted with critical national responsibilities must continuously build the capacity of its personnel and equip them to respond to emerging challenges. Professionalisation and specialisation are therefore not optional; they are essential for ensuring efficiency, reducing losses and delivering results under the most demanding circumstances. Effective leadership requires the ability to look beyond immediate concerns and anticipate future challenges. It must identify emerging threats, assess organisational vulnerabilities and initiate timely interventions. In many ways, necessity is indeed the mother of invention. The evolving internal security scenario during the first decade of the century demanded new capabilities, specialised training and institutional innovation within the CRPF. Extensive field studies, operational reviews and data-driven analyses provided the foundation for informed decision-making. These efforts ultimately culminated in the establishment of five institutions of eminence, as described below, between 2010 and 2013. Though their formal inauguration occurred during these years, the conceptualisation, planning and groundwork had begun as early as 2008. **“CRPF’s strength lies not merely in its numbers, but in its ability to learn, adapt and transform every challenge into an opportunity for growth.”**

Issues, Challenges and In-depth Review and Introspection

The years 2008 and 2009 were particularly challenging in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected regions of the country, then widely referred to as the “Red Corridor.” Stretching from West Bengal to Andhra Pradesh and covering present-day Telangana, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and parts of Assam, these areas witnessed a sharp rise in Naxalite violence. One of the most alarming trends was the increasing number of CRPF personnel losing their lives in IED ambushes.

Every major incident was followed by a Court of Inquiry that identified causes and recorded lessons learnt. However, we felt that a deeper examination was necessary. Rather than merely assigning responsibility, it was important to understand the

systemic shortcomings that enabled such incidents to occur.

Accordingly, a detailed internal review was undertaken by the Operations Directorate. Senior officers visited the sites of major incidents and conducted independent assessments. These field studies generated insights that went beyond the findings of formal inquiries.

One of the most important observations was that Naxalites habitually planted IEDs along roads, village paths, cart tracks and commonly used walking routes. Force personnel moving along predictable paths were therefore highly vulnerable. This led to the conclusion that troops needed to avoid conventional routes wherever possible and move through forested terrain by creating their own tracks. Equally important was the need to master stealth movement. Even the sound of dry leaves crunching underfoot could alert hidden insurgents waiting to trigger an explosion. These realities underscored the necessity of specialised jungle warfare training.

Another important finding related to the sophistication and diversity of IED deployment. Naxalites employed multiple triggering mechanisms and concealed explosive devices in ingenious ways. Some were placed along the edges of tracks; others were designed as booby traps. In certain cases, explosives were buried beneath roads during the construction stage itself. Understanding the design, deployment, detection, avoidance and neutralisation of such devices required a high level of specialised expertise.

Field studies also revealed that IED attacks were rarely isolated technical events. They were carefully planned operations involving human surveillance and remote activation. Often, one or more Naxalites would remain concealed at a distance, waiting for the precise moment to detonate the device. Their methods of observation were remarkably innovative. In some cases, a small piece of cloth tied to a tree served as a marker. When the headlights of a passing vehicle illuminated the marker at a predetermined point on a curved road, the hidden operator would trigger the explosion.

The challenge, therefore, was not merely to detect the IED but also to locate and neutralise the individuals waiting to activate it. These operators could be hidden



50 to 250 metres away in dense forests, making them almost impossible to detect, especially during night operations. It became evident that specialised tracking dogs could play a decisive role in locating such hidden threats. This insight ultimately led to the creation of a dedicated dog breeding and training facility.

Yet another critical gap identified during the review was in the field of intelligence gathering. CRPF units operating in remote areas depended largely on local police and intelligence agencies for inputs. While these agencies made significant efforts, their reach in difficult terrain was often limited. Much of the available intelligence was technical in nature. Human intelligence, however, remained indispensable. Since CRPF personnel were permanently deployed in many remote areas, they were uniquely positioned to cultivate local sources and develop actionable intelligence networks. This highlighted the need for strengthening intelligence capabilities through a dedicated training institution.

Outcome of Introspection: These findings collectively shaped the decision to establish a series of specialised institutions that would transform operational preparedness and capability within the Force.

(a) Institute of IED Management, Pune

The idea of an Institute of IED Management emerged from the rumination process stated above. The Ops Dte decided to locate it at Pune, as there were other expert facilities in the nearby defence establishments. What began in a modest and dilapidated barrack located inside GC Pune gradually evolved into one of the most specialised institutions of its kind in the country. With support from defence establishments in Pune and the dedicated efforts of experienced professionals, the institute took shape. An appropriate official was identified, trained abroad and tasked to run the Institute. He did a splendid job.

A systematic effort was made to collect and analyse case studies of IED incidents that had occurred over the preceding decade. Detailed models were prepared, incidents were categorised and operational patterns were identified. The various

modus operandi employed by Naxalites were documented and converted into training aids, case studies and simulation exercises.

The institute developed an extensive repository of knowledge covering different categories of explosives, triggering mechanisms and counter-measures. Simulation facilities, laboratories, training yards and classrooms enabled trainees to gain both theoretical understanding and practical experience. Global experiences relating to IED threats were also studied and incorporated into the curriculum.

Inaugurated by the Union Home Minister in 2010, the Institute of IED Management has since grown into a centre of excellence. It has significantly enhanced the operational capability of CRPF personnel and has also attracted officers from various security agencies in India and abroad. Over the years, thousands of personnel have benefited from its rich knowledge base, practical orientation and specialised training.

The lesson was simple yet profound: every tragedy must become a classroom, and every lesson learnt must be institutionalised. The Institute of IED Management was born from that conviction.

(b) Jungle Warfare School/ Cobra Training School, Belgaum

Another important lesson that emerged from the operational introspection was the need for specialised jungle warfare training. The terrain in many LWE-affected areas favoured insurgents who were familiar with forests, hills and difficult terrain. To effectively counter such threats, CRPF personnel required intensive training in jungle survival, stealth movement, tracking and combat tactics.

The CRPF Ops Dte, with the support of the Inspector General of Police, Karnataka, identified a suitable parcel of land in Belgaum for establishing a Jungle Warfare School, later re-christened as CoBRA training school. The Home Secretary of Karnataka extended valuable support in facilitating the transfer of land at a concessional rate, recognising that the institution would serve a larger national purpose.



A retired Brigadier on deputation to CRPF as DIG was entrusted with the responsibility of establishing the school. Through his dedication and coordination with various agencies, the foundation of the institution was laid. Over the years, many officers and instructors contributed to its growth, transforming it into one of the finest jungle warfare training institutions in the country. The school significantly enhanced the operational capability and confidence of CRPF personnel deployed in challenging environments.

(c) Dog Breeding and Training Centre, Tharalu, Karnataka

One of the key findings of the introspection analysis of the challenges on ground, undertaken by the Ops Dte, was that Naxalites often concealed themselves near potential ambush sites, waiting for the right moment to trigger IEDs. Detecting and neutralising such hidden threats before they could act became an operational necessity.

This led us to explore the use of specialised tracking dogs. After extensive research and consultations, the Belgian Shepherd (Malinois) breed was identified as particularly suitable for operational requirements. Beginning modestly with ten dogs, the centre started functioning from temporary facilities at Tharalu in Karnataka.

“A well-trained dog can detect what even the most sophisticated gadget may miss. Innovation often lies in combining nature with strategy.”

The establishment of the centre was preceded by detailed studies of best practices followed by organisations such as the Army Veterinary Corps, and the Dog Training Academies of BSF and SSB. Based on these learnings, the CRPF Ops Dte adopted a unique model of breeding and training, allowing the dogs to develop resilience in natural conditions. The Karnataka Government again extended valuable support in facilitating land for the project.



A CRPF officer with veterinary expertise was chosen to lead the initiative. Within a short period, the centre evolved into both a training institution and a breeding facility. In less than a year, over fifty trained dogs were deployed in LWE-affected areas.

The results were remarkable. These highly trained dogs helped locate hidden insurgents, detect suspicious activity and prevent numerous ambushes. Their extraordinary sense of smell enabled them to detect human presence even from considerable distances. Many lives were saved, several hideouts were uncovered and numerous attempts to trigger IEDs were thwarted. What began as an innovative experiment soon became a force multiplier in anti-Naxal operations.

(d) Intelligence School, Kadarapur

Operational experience repeatedly highlighted the importance of timely and reliable intelligence. To strengthen the intelligence-gathering capabilities of the Force, a specialised Intelligence School was established by the Ops Dte of CRPF inside the CRPF Academy Complex at Kadarapur.

“Operations win battles, but intelligence prevents them from being lost. Information is often the first line of defence.”

Experts from different fields were associated with the institution to develop training modules, methodologies and instructional materials. The curriculum covered human intelligence, technical intelligence and financial intelligence, while also integrating emerging information technology tools. The objective was to create a cadre of personnel capable of generating actionable intelligence and enhancing operational effectiveness.

(e) RAPO / School of Public Order Management, Meerut

While the first four institutions primarily addressed challenges arising from Left Wing Extremism, there was also a growing need for specialised training in public



order management.

The Rapid Action Force (RAF), one of the most respected professional wings of the CRPF, has earned national recognition for its expertise in handling riots and other law-and-order situations. To further strengthen these capabilities, a specialised School of Public Order Management was conceived and finally established at the RAF Academy of Public Order (RAPO) in Meerut. The institution provides world class training in crowd management, conflict resolution, leadership and professional response during public disturbances.

“Managing a crowd/mob is not about the use of force; it is about the disciplined use of judgment, restraint and professionalism.”

Institutions that Reflect Adaptability: The five institutions described above are more than training establishments. They represent the ability of CRPF to learn, adapt and innovate in response to evolving challenges. Each institution was born out of operational necessity, informed by field experience and strengthened through professional commitment. In fact, the bedrock for all of them were the operational exigencies, intricate analysis and the visionary thinking by the Ops Dte of CRPF.

Together, they demonstrate a fundamental truth about successful organisations: relevance is sustained not by tradition alone, but by the willingness to change and develop with the times. In creating these institutions, CRPF transformed lessons learnt in the field into enduring centres of excellence, thereby strengthening its capacity to safeguard national security.

3. Enhancing Facilities for CRPF Personnel on Election Duty

As the premier internal security force of the Government of India, the CRPF plays a pivotal role in ensuring the peaceful conduct of elections. This responsibility assumes even greater significance during Parliamentary elections, when almost the entire Force, except those deployed in highly sensitive assignments, is mobilised for election duties across the country.

The 2009 General Elections, held in five phases between 15 April and 13 May, presented one of the largest security mobilisation exercises in the world. Besides the CRPF, personnel from other Central Armed Police Forces, the RPF, State Police organisations and Home Guards were deployed across India. Managing the movement, deployment and redeployment of such a vast force required meticulous planning and seamless coordination.

To oversee this gigantic exercise, the Election Commission designated the Additional Director General (Operations), CRPF, as the Chief Force Coordinator (CFC). The responsibility of the CFC extended far beyond merely moving personnel from one location to another. It involved coordinating with the Chief Election Commissioner, Election Commissioners, Chief Electoral Officers of States, police organisations, Railways, civil aviation authorities and numerous other agencies to ensure that lakhs of personnel reached the right destination at the right time, performed their duties effectively and were redeployed swiftly for subsequent phases of the election. At peak periods, nearly three lakh personnel could be on the move simultaneously. It was a managerial challenge of enormous proportions.

One issue that particularly drew my attention was the condition in which force personnel travelled during election deployments. Though the Railways provided what were called “special trains,” the term often applied only to their designation. The trains were frequently assembled from available coaches, mostly lying around unused and, therefore, many lacked adequate lighting, sanitation and other basic facilities. Personnel carried their own rations, cooking utensils and essential supplies. During long journeys, trains often halted away from station platforms so that personnel could cook their meals. Access to water, electricity and sanitation was limited, and meals were frequently prepared under difficult conditions.

The hardships were even greater for personnel travelling from remote locations. A force contingent moving from Dharmanagar in Tripura, for example, had to travel by road to the railway station, board a metre-gauge train to Lumding, shift to a broad-gauge train and then continue onward to Guwahati and beyond. Similar difficulties were faced by personnel travelling from other parts of the North-East. The



journey often involved multiple changes between buses and trains, while carrying weapons, ammunition, protective gear, rations and other essential equipment. The physical strain and mental stress were immense. Yet, like disciplined soldiers, CRPF endured these hardships without complaint.

For many years, these difficulties had been accepted as part of the job. However, what struck me was that courage and endurance should never become reasons for denying personnel better facilities. Hardship may build character, but avoidable hardship serves no useful purpose.

Having witnessed these challenges firsthand, I felt that the issue was not merely administrative but also one of dignity and welfare. I raised the matter with the Chief Election Commissioner and argued that personnel entrusted with safeguarding the democratic process deserved better treatment. To his credit, the Chief Election Commissioner immediately appreciated the seriousness of the issue and agreed that corrective measures were necessary.

Force Transfer by Air

One of the solutions proposed was the use of aircraft for transporting personnel from distant and logistically challenging locations. Detailed plans were prepared for utilising aircraft from Air India and the Indian Air Force, including heavy-lift aircraft wherever required.

A high-level meeting convened by the Chief Election Commissioner, along with CFC and senior officials of the Civil Aviation Ministry, Air India, the Indian Air Force resulted in an immediate decision to introduce large-scale air transportation for election duty personnel. The decision brought immense relief to the Force and significantly reduced travel time, fatigue and operational disruptions.

Implementation, however, was not without challenges. Flights originating from the North-Eastern States often had to overfly Bangladesh, requiring diplomatic clearances. Additional permissions became necessary because the personnel were carrying arms, ammunition and, in some cases, grenades classified as explosives.



Through close coordination by the CFC with various ministries, diplomatic channels and the Bangladesh authorities, these issues were resolved quickly and efficiently.

This experience highlighted an important lesson. Challenges are part of every process. Leadership lies in converting those challenges into opportunities. What initially appeared to be obstacles became opportunities for innovation, coordination and institutional learning. More importantly, the initiative improved morale and reinforced the message that the welfare and dignity of force personnel mattered.

“Leadership is not merely about moving men and material; it is about moving systems to serve the people who serve the nation.”

The success of the initiative was such that air transportation of force personnel gradually became an accepted practice for election deployment in difficult sectors. The true value of a reform lies not in its announcement but in its continuity. Once the system proved its worth, it ceased to be an experiment and became an institution.

From Ration Supply to Packed Meals

Another area that required attention was the arrangement of food during long train journeys. Traditionally, personnel carried dry rations and cooked their meals en route. The process was cumbersome and time-consuming. Obtaining water, fuel and cooking space was a challenge, while maintaining hygiene under such conditions was equally difficult.

At that point, a simple but transformative idea emerged from the Operational Commander of CRPF. Why not provide packed meals through IRCTC, just as regular passengers received catering services on trains?

The proposal was placed before the Election Commission. The Chief Election Commissioner readily agreed and directed IRCTC to provide packed meals to force personnel at designated locations during their journeys. The impact was immediate and far-reaching.



Trains no longer needed to halt away from platforms and for prolonged periods. Personnel received timely meals, gained access to station facilities and were spared the burden of carrying large quantities of rations and cooking equipment. The reform improved convenience, hygiene, morale and operational efficiency.

What pleased me most was that a problem accepted for decades as inevitable was solved through a simple change in approach. Many problems persist not because solutions do not exist, but because nobody questions the status quo.

“Every enduring problem contains the seed of a solution. Leadership begins when someone decides to look for it.”

Looking back, these initiatives may appear administrative in nature. However, they carried a deeper message. Every improvement signalled to force personnel that their welfare mattered. A motivated and respected force performs better than one that merely obeys orders. Operational effectiveness and personnel welfare are not competing objectives; they are complementary pillars of organisational excellence.

These reforms also reflected the adaptability of the CRPF. The Force has always accepted challenges with resilience and professionalism. Equally important, it has never hesitated to embrace positive change when it benefits its personnel and enhances operational effectiveness.

“A force becomes truly strong not only when it equips its personnel for battle, but when it respects their dignity throughout the journey.”

4. Acquiring Land and Creating Infrastructure in Jammu & Kashmir

No institution can function effectively without a strong physical foundation. Land and infrastructure are not merely assets; they are enablers of operational readiness, training, welfare, team building and organisational growth. For a force like the CRPF, which is constantly on the move and deployed in some of the

most challenging environments, the availability of suitable land for transit camps, BN headquarters, family accommodation and training facilities assumes critical importance.

The period between 2004 and 2006 witnessed several initiatives in Jammu & Kashmir aimed at strengthening the infrastructure base of the CRPF. These efforts initiated and driven by the IG (Ops) Jammu Sector CRPF, were driven by operational necessity, supported by effective networking and realised through close coordination with civil administration and other stakeholders. A few examples deserve mention.

Samba Transit Camp

The movement of BNs, personnel, vehicles and equipment into and out of Jammu & Kashmir required efficient transit arrangements. It was felt that CRPF needed a dedicated transit facility near Samba Railway Station, one of the key entry points for force movements. With the support of the District Collector, a five-acre plot adjoining the railway station was identified and allotted to the CRPF. The District Collector extended wholehearted cooperation and facilitated the creation of essential amenities, including separate sanitation facilities for men and women, a crèche for children and other support services. The transit camp soon became an important logistical hub, greatly easing the movement of personnel and equipment through the region. *“Operational efficiency often begins long before the operation itself begins.”*

A Permanent Home for the Battalion Guarding the Vaishno Devi Shrine

The Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine has long been one of the most sensitive and heavily visited pilgrimage destinations in India. The responsibility of securing the shrine had been entrusted to the CRPF for many years.

While personnel carried out their duties with dedication across the challenging terrain, the BN itself lacked a proper headquarters and accommodation facility.



Units were functioning from scattered locations around Katra, leading to administrative and operational difficulties.

Recognising the need for a permanent establishment, efforts were intensified to identify suitable land. After prolonged correspondence and consultations, an excellent site was secured at Dhirti Dharod. The project received further impetus with the support of the Director General, CRPF.

The location proved ideal. Surrounded by natural beauty and supported by a perennial water source, the site gradually evolved into a well-planned campus providing operational, administrative and family support facilities. Today, it stands as a vibrant establishment serving the personnel responsible for the security of one of India's most revered shrines. ***“Those who protect millions of pilgrims deserve a place they can proudly call home.”***

Additional Group Centre at Hiranagar

The Group Centre at Bantalab, Jammu, had reached saturation point, leaving little room for future expansion. Since Group Centres serve as the regimental backbone of the Force—maintaining service records, providing family accommodation and supporting BNs administratively—the need for an additional facility became increasingly evident.

After detailed surveys and consultations, suitable land was identified at Hiranagar and nearby locations. The proposal eventually culminated in the establishment of a new Group Centre at Hiranagar, which today functions as an important administrative and welfare hub for several CRPF units. ***“A growing force requires not only more manpower, but also stronger institutional roots.”***

Nagrota BN and Training Facilities

Nagrota occupies a strategically important location because of its proximity to major defence establishments and its role as a transit point for BNs moving between

Jammu and the Kashmir Valley. Recognising its significance, adequate land was acquired for establishing a BN campus as well as a subsidiary training facility. The picturesque surroundings, coupled with its strategic location, made Nagrota an ideal site for strengthening operational preparedness and transit management. ***“Strategic locations create strategic advantages when supported by timely planning.”***

Sunderbani BN Campus

Sunderbani serves as an important gateway for force movements towards Rajouri and Poonch, both operationally sensitive regions. It was therefore essential to establish a proper CRPF presence in the area.

However, the acquisition process was not without challenges. A dispute arose between the BSF and CRPF regarding the division of a strategically located plot. The proposal to divide the land equally was impractical because the access road was too narrow to permit an effective bifurcation.

Through patient dialogue and close coordination with the DG BSF, a mutually acceptable solution was reached at by the IGP (Ops) Jammu Sector CRPF. As a result, a portion of the land under BSF possession was transferred to the CRPF. The site proved highly valuable, not only because of its location but also due to the availability of abundant water resources, including a perennial spring. This episode demonstrated that many institutional challenges can be resolved through dialogue, mutual respect and a spirit of cooperation. ***“Negotiation often achieves what confrontation cannot.”***

Gangyal Battalion Campus

Several BNs in Jammu were functioning from temporary and often congested locations, resulting in avoidable inconvenience and operational limitations. To address this issue, suitable land was identified at Gangyal and acquired for establishing a dedicated BN campus. The initiative provided much-needed relief and



contributed significantly to improving administrative efficiency, accommodation and operational preparedness.

“A well-settled force is better positioned to respond swiftly to unsettled situations.”

Building Infrastructure, Building Morale

The examples described above represent only a fraction of the estate development initiatives undertaken during that period. Similar efforts continued across different locations, gradually strengthening the infrastructure backbone of the CRPF.

What is remarkable is that even in the absence of adequate facilities, CRPF personnel never allowed hardships to come in the way of their duties. They adapted to circumstances, accepted challenges with professionalism and continued to deliver results in the finest traditions of national service.

At the same time, every improvement in infrastructure translated into better morale, greater efficiency and enhanced operational effectiveness. These initiatives reaffirmed an important truth: welfare and operational readiness are not competing priorities; they are mutually reinforcing.

The ability of CRPF personnel to adjust to any environment without complaint and yet perform their duties with commitment is one of the Force's greatest strengths. It is this spirit of resilience, adaptability and dedication that has made the CRPF one of the most dependable pillars of India's internal security architecture.

“Buildings may be made of brick and mortar, but institutions are built on vision, perseverance and the people who bring them to life.”

The significance of these initiatives becomes significant when viewed in the context of Jammu & Kashmir during that period. Land acquisition in a sensitive border State, affected by security challenges and competing institutional requirements, was never a routine administrative exercise. Availability of suitable land was limited, procedural clearances were often complex, and multiple stakeholders had to be consulted before decisions could be finalised. Progress therefore depended

not merely on official authority but also on credibility, trust, sustained liaison and a shared commitment to national security. The successful acquisition of these properties reflected the spirit of cooperation between the CRPF, civil administration, defence establishments and other agencies operating in the region, as well as a lot of homework by the CRPF personnel.

5. Special Recruitment in Jammu & Kashmir: A Paradigm Shift in Opportunity and Inclusion

In 2005, the Government of India decided to undertake a special recruitment drive in Jammu & Kashmir to induct more than 3,000 personnel into the CRPF. The initiative had a larger national objective. It was intended not only to strengthen the Force but also to provide meaningful employment opportunities to the youth of the State, thereby preventing their diversion towards the misguided influences of militant groups and their sympathisers.

This commendable initiative, viewed in a broader perspective, was also an exercise in inclusive governance, social outreach and nation-building. It sought to carry the benefits of development and employment to communities that often remained distant from mainstream opportunities. At its core was the belief that fairness, representation and equal opportunity are powerful instruments for winning public confidence and strengthening national integration.

The responsibility for conducting this massive recruitment exercise was entrusted to the Inspector General of Police (Operations), Jammu Sector of CRPF. Before launching the process, a detailed assessment of the existing recruitment system was undertaken. The objective was simple: understand its strengths and weaknesses and then redesign the process to make it more inclusive, transparent and representative. The review brought out some surprising realities. Recruitment rallies were largely confined to a few locations, particularly Srinagar and Jammu, with a predominant focus on Srinagar. Consequently, a disproportionately large number of recruits had been coming in from a limited geographical area. Communities living in



remote regions and outlying segments, including Gujjars, Bakharwals and other marginalised groups, rarely had the opportunity to participate meaningfully in the recruitment process. Distance, lack of awareness and limited access acted as barriers.

It was evident that if recruitment was to become truly representative, the process itself had to move closer to the people. Accordingly, a major departure from the existing system was introduced. Instead of concentrating recruitment at a few central locations, vacancies were distributed block-wise, with allocations linked to the population of each block. The objective was to ensure equitable representation and provide equal opportunity to eligible youth living in remote and underserved areas.

Implementing such a decentralised system was neither easy nor convenient. It required extensive coordination with district administrations and police authorities across Jammu & Kashmir. Recognising the importance of institutional support, the IGP, CRPF met the Chief Minister and sought assistance in directing District Collectors and Superintendents of Police to facilitate the recruitment process. The support received from the State administration proved invaluable.

As the process progressed, another challenge emerged. Many candidates from remote areas were educated in local languages and were not sufficiently proficient in Hindi or English. Conducting the written examination only in these languages would have unfairly disadvantaged otherwise capable candidates.

The issue was taken up with the Union Home Minister, and approval was obtained to conduct the written examination in the local language as well. This seemingly simple decision transformed the recruitment process. It ensured that language did not become a barrier to opportunity and that merit could be assessed more fairly.

The decentralised recruitment process was undoubtedly more time-consuming and resource-intensive. Yet it served the larger public interest. The results were encouraging. Significant numbers of candidates from Gujjar, Bakarwal and other

underrepresented communities entered the Force on merit. The recruitment profile of the CRPF in Jammu & Kashmir became far more representative of the society from which it drew its personnel.

What emerged was much more than a recruitment exercise. It was a quiet but meaningful social transformation. Young people from distant villages and marginalised communities gained access to stable employment, dignity and a sense of belonging. At the same time, the Force benefited from a broader social base and deeper local representation.

More importantly, the initiative demonstrated that security and development are not mutually exclusive. Every young person who secured employment through this process became a stakeholder in peace, stability and progress. In that sense, the recruitment drive became an instrument of social outreach and nation-building, while simultaneously strengthening public confidence in the fairness of government institutions.

“True inclusion begins when opportunity travels to the doorstep of the deserving.”

Looking back, the initiative demonstrated that administrative systems should not merely be efficient; they must also be equitable. Sometimes a small change in process can produce a profound change in outcomes. By taking recruitment to the people instead of expecting the people to come to recruitment, the CRPF widened its reach, strengthened public confidence and opened new doors for thousands of young men and women.

The success of this initiative reaffirmed a simple but powerful principle: fairness is not achieved by treating everyone identically; it is achieved by ensuring that everyone gets an equal opportunity to compete. Inclusive recruitment is therefore not merely a personnel policy—it is an instrument of social integration, confidence-building and nation-building.

“When institutions become inclusive, they do more than recruit people; they build trust, create hope and strengthen the nation.”



6. Special Recruitment from Naxalite-Affected Areas: Employment as an Instrument of Peace

One of the most effective ways of containing militancy and extremism is to reduce the flow of human resources into their ranks. Extremist organisations survive not merely on ideology and weapons but also on a continuous supply of recruits. In many affected areas, young men and women are lured, coerced, intimidated or compelled to join extremist groups. Therefore, creating legitimate opportunities for the youth is not merely a developmental activity; it is an important component of national security.

Keeping this objective in view, the Government of India decided during 2008–2009 to undertake special recruitment drives in Left Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected areas. The aim was to provide meaningful employment opportunities to local youth while simultaneously reducing the influence of extremist organisations. With active support from the Government, the CRPF launched an extensive recruitment initiative, resulting in the induction of thousands of young men and women into the Force.

The effort extended beyond recruitment into the CRPF. Recognising that not everyone would be eligible or interested in joining the Force, special efforts were also made to facilitate employment in the private sector. With the support of credible NGOs working in Naxal-affected areas, thousands of young people were connected to opportunities in industrial stitching, driving, welding, security services, housekeeping and other trades. The underlying philosophy was simple: every young person who obtained dignified employment became less vulnerable to exploitation by extremist groups.

Recruiting Tribal Women: A Silent Transformation

One of the most significant initiatives related to the recruitment of women for newly raised women BNs of the CRPF.



Under the prevailing recruitment system, vacancies were distributed state-wise and community-wise. Consequently, the number of tribal women recruited from Chhattisgarh in any given year remained limited. However, a careful review revealed that a large number of reserved vacancies for tribal candidates, carried over, had accumulated over previous years and remained unfilled. It was therefore decided to aggregate these backlog vacancies and utilise them for a focused recruitment drive among tribal women from Bastar and adjoining regions. The decision proved transformative.

The process itself was not without challenges. During discussions with district authorities, an important reality emerged. Many young women who had completed their schooling continued to stay in school hostels because they had nowhere else to go. Their villages were deeply affected by Naxalite activity, and opportunities for employment or higher education were scarce.

The lady District Collector offered a valuable suggestion. If these young women could be identified, mobilised and provided coaching, many of them would be capable of qualifying for recruitment.

The idea was immediately acted upon. Hundreds of eligible girls were identified from different hostels and provided intensive coaching at Jabalpur to prepare them for the recruitment process. The close partnership between the District Administration and the CRPF yielded remarkable results. A large number of tribal women from Bastar and surrounding areas successfully joined the Force.

The impact extended far beyond employment. Each young woman who joined the CRPF became a role model in her village, and an ambassador of peace. Her success inspired confidence among other families and demonstrated that there were wonderful alternatives to violence and extremism. ***“Every tribal girl who joined the CRPF carried not merely a job offer, but a message of hope to her village.”***



Recruiting Tribal Youth: Opportunity Replacing Extremism

Another important initiative focused on the recruitment of tribal young men from the Bastar region into the regular BNs of the CRPF. Government approval was obtained to provide reasonable relaxation in physical standards such as height and chest measurements. This was necessary because many tribal youth from the region, though physically robust, agile and resilient, were of smaller build than candidates from other parts of the country. The response was overwhelming. Thousands of young men from some of the most heavily Naxal-affected areas participated in the recruitment process.

Many stories emerging from the recruitment centres were deeply moving. Some of these young men had never travelled beyond their villages. Many had never seen a large town or city. A few had never worn footwear in their lives. Several came from families that struggled to secure even one proper meal a day. Yet, when provided a fair opportunity, they displayed remarkable determination and resilience.

The transparent and merit-based recruitment process enabled thousands of such youth to enter the CRPF. In a broader sense, it also prevented their exploitation by extremist organisations. Many of these youngsters would otherwise have remained vulnerable to coercion, inducement or forced recruitment by Naxalite groups.

Employment, therefore, became a powerful instrument of counter-extremism. ***“The best way to prevent a young person from joining the gun is to give him a future worth protecting.”***

The Integrating Power of the CRPF

Looking back, one of the most remarkable aspects of the initiative was the ease with which these young recruits adapted to life in the Force. Many had come from remote tribal villages with limited exposure to the outside world. Yet they quickly integrated into the organisational culture and became productive members of the CRPF family.

This reflects one of the greatest strengths of the Force. The CRPF has an extraordinary ability to absorb, assimilate and accommodate people from diverse backgrounds, irrespective of language, ethnicity, region, religion or social status.

A single company of the CRPF is often a miniature India. Personnel from almost every State, speaking different languages and representing different cultures, live, train and serve together with a common purpose. Diversity, instead of becoming a source of division, becomes a source of immense strength and national perspective.

The recruitment drive demonstrated that employment generation, inclusive governance, social outreach and national security are closely interconnected. By creating opportunities in regions affected by extremism, the State not only strengthened the Force but also strengthened public confidence and social stability.

“Every youth recruited from an extremist-affected area is not merely a new employee; he or she is a stakeholder in peace, development and nation-building.

7. Deputation of CAPF Officers to State Police: A Path-Breaking Initiative

By 2009, anti-Naxal operations across the country had gathered considerable momentum. More than fifty BNs of the CRPF were deployed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected areas, undertaking intensive operations in some of the most difficult terrains in the country. Regular operational reviews were conducted by the CRPF leadership, particularly by the Additional Director General (Operations), along with senior officers from the affected States. Whenever possible, the Director General, CRPF also participated, enriching the discussions with his experience and strategic insights.

These reviews went far beyond routine operational briefings. They examined strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and emerging threats, while simultaneously addressing issues relating to operational planning, logistics, welfare and morale. The objective was to continuously refine strategy and improve outcomes.

As the challenge of Left Wing Extremism intensified, the Union Home Minister personally began conducting state-wise reviews of anti-Naxal operations. These



meetings brought together senior officials from the Central Government, CRPF and State Governments, including Chief Secretaries, Directors General of Police and other key stakeholders.

One such review, held in Odisha, led to an innovative solution that would eventually become a force multiplier in anti-Naxal operations.

During the discussions, the CRPF highlighted a recurring operational challenge. Whenever a CRPF company moved into the field for operations, it was desirable that at least one officer from the State Police—preferably a Deputy Superintendent of Police or an Inspector—accompany the contingent. Such joint deployment ensured better coordination, access to local intelligence, understanding of terrain and seamless legal follow-up.

While many States were able to provide such officers, Odisha faced a unique problem. For several years, there was no direct recruitment to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Therefore, most of the existing officers had risen through the ranks after long years of service. As a result, many DySPs were senior in age and often found it difficult to undertake prolonged jungle operations involving arduous movement through difficult terrain while carrying weapons and equipment. The CRPF pointed out that the absence of adequately agile field officers from the State Police was affecting operational effectiveness. The Union Home Minister urged the State Government to address the issue. The Chief Minister, however, candidly explained that the State simply did not have sufficient officers available for such deployment.

The discussion that followed opened the door to an entirely new idea.

The Chief Minister queried that, until the shortage was overcome, can the Central Government consider placing experienced officers from the CRPF and other Central Armed Police Forces on deputation to the State Police?

The Home Minister wondered as to how it is possible at all. Nevertheless,

there itself he sought the views of the CRPF leadership present in the meeting. Representing the Director General, the ADG (Ops) responded positively. He suggested that selected Deputy Commandants from the CRPF could be deputed to the State Police and posted as Additional Superintendents of Police (Operations) in the affected districts for a period of three years.

The proposal was unusual. Traditionally, officers from State Police organisations were deputed to Central Armed Police Forces. Here, the process was being reversed.

The Home Minister was pleasantly surprised by the willingness of the CRPF to support the states. He immediately appreciated its potential. During the return journey to Delhi, he further suggested that the initiative need not be confined to the CRPF alone. Officers from other CAPFs such as the BSF and SSB, who had operational experience in LWE areas, can also be considered.

The idea gained immediate acceptance. Soon thereafter, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued orders for the deputation of selected Deputy Commandants from the CRPF, BSF and SSB to various LWE-affected States. They were appointed as Additional Superintendents of Police (Operations) and entrusted with operational responsibilities for a period of three years.

The results were encouraging. These officers brought with them specialised expertise in planning and executing operations, force management, field tactics and leadership under challenging conditions. The State Police, on the other hand, possessed deep knowledge of local terrain, community dynamics, legal procedures and intelligence networks.

The combination proved exceptionally effective. When local knowledge merged with operational expertise, the outcome was far greater than the sum of its parts. In modern management terminology, it became a classic force multiplier.

Reports from subsequent period demonstrated that these officers made significant contributions to anti-Naxal operations in Odisha and other affected States. They strengthened coordination between Central and State agencies, enhanced operational effectiveness and contributed to improved outcomes on the ground.



More importantly, the initiative demonstrated that institutional boundaries should never become barriers to national security. When the larger objective is the welfare and security of the nation, organisations must be willing to share talent, knowledge and resources. ***“The best institutions do not merely protect their own turf; they contribute their best talent wherever the nation needs it most.”***

This initiative reaffirmed an important principle of leadership and governance: collaboration often achieves what individual effort cannot. The willingness of the CRPF to support the State Police and generate “double strength”, reflected a spirit of cooperative federalism and shared responsibility in addressing national security challenges.

What began as a discussion in a review meeting evolved into a path-breaking administrative reform that strengthened operational capability across multiple States. **“National security is best served when institutions work not in silos, but in synergy.”**

The author, Dr PM Nair, is grateful to the smart, diligent and committed officers and personnel of CRPF, who made all these achievements possible for CRPF, the Pride of the Nation.



अवसाद (Depression) : वर्दी के पीछे का मौन संघर्ष

स.उ.नि./मंत्रा. प्रभात कुमार झा

ग्रुप केन्द्र रांची

अवसाद या डिप्रेशन वैसे तो मनोभावों से संबंधी दुःख से होता है, परन्तु इसके भौतिक कारण भी अनेक होते हैं, जैसे— आनुवांशिकता, हार्मोन, तनाव, बीमारी, नशा, अप्रिय स्थिति में लम्बे समय तक रहना आदि। डिप्रेशन के 90 प्रतिशत रोगियों में नींद की समस्या होती है। डिप्रेशन एक लाइलाज रोग नहीं है। परन्तु इसकी अधिकता के कारण व्यक्ति आत्महत्या तक कर सकते हैं। वैसे तो यह महिलाओं और पुरुषों दोनों में हो सकता है परन्तु पुरुष अक्सर अपनी डिप्रेशन की अवस्था को स्वीकार करने में संकोच करते हैं। आज के समय में यह एक गम्भीर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्या बन चुका है। यह केवल उदासी या निराशा नहीं है, बल्कि एक ऐसी स्थिति है जो व्यक्ति के विचारों, भावनाओं और दैनिक जीवन को गहराई से प्रभावित करती है।

सुरक्षा बलों के जवान अक्सर कठिन भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों, नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों, आतंकवाद विरोधी अभियानों, चुनाव ड्यूटी, ऑपरेशनल दबाव तथा अनिश्चित वातावरण में कार्य करते हैं, जिनसे मानसिक तनाव बढ़ने का खतरा रहता है। इन जिम्मेदारियों के बीच वे अनेक प्रकार के शारीरिक एवं मानसिक दबावों का सामना करते हैं। जवान कई महीनों तक अपने परिवार से दूर रहते हैं। कठिन ड्यूटी, अनियमित कार्य समय, अवकाश की सीमित उपलब्धता, समय पर अवकाश न मिलना तथा लगातार सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव डालती है। कई बार जवानों को प्रतिकूल मौसम, असुविधाजनक आवास, सीमित संसाधनों तथा जोखिमपूर्ण परिस्थितियों में कार्य करना पड़ता है। यह निरंतर दबाव धीरे-धीरे मानसिक थकान और तनाव को जन्म देता है।





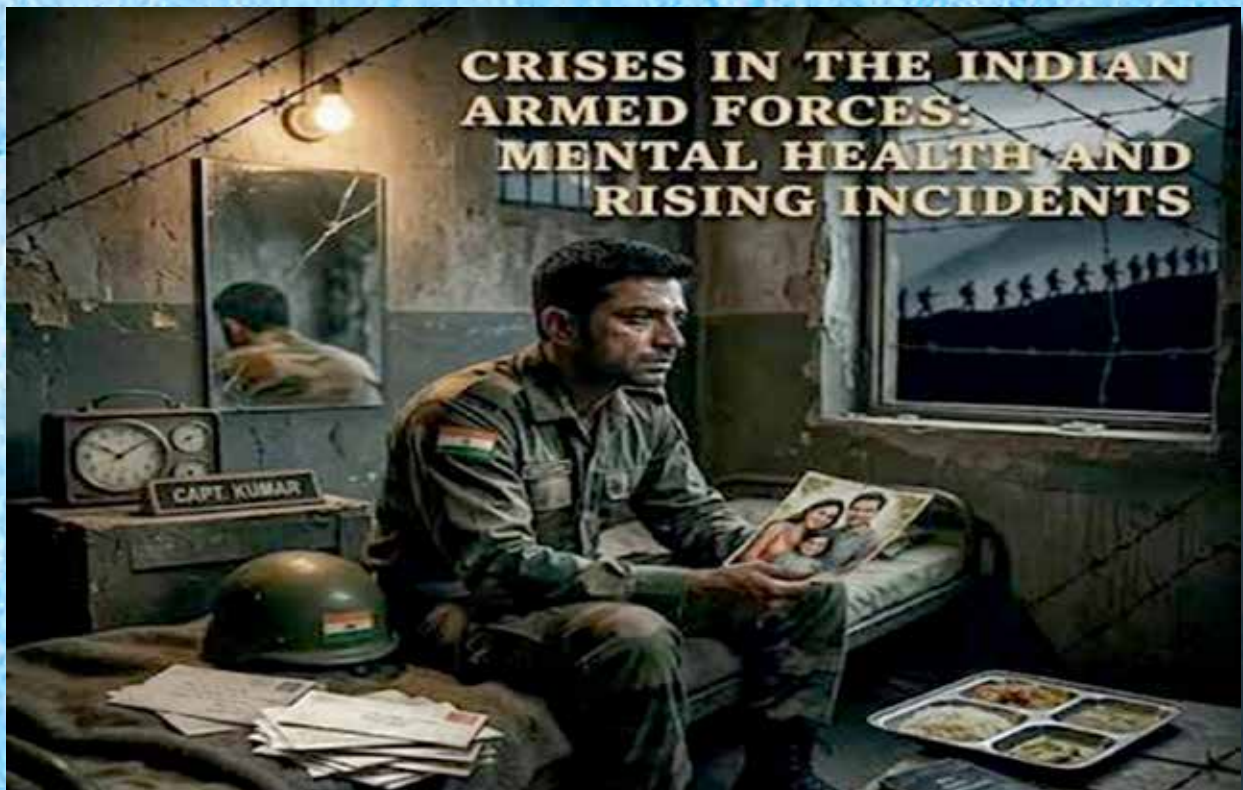
दूसरी ओर, पारिवारिक समस्याएँ इस तनाव को और अधिक बढ़ा देती हैं। पति-पत्नी के बीच मतभेद, बच्चों की शिक्षा व स्वास्थ्य की चिंता, बूढ़े होते माता-पिता की स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ, घर के प्रति आर्थिक दायित्व, सम्पत्ति विवाद, परिवार की आशाओं पर खरे उतरने का दबाव तथा अन्य पारिवारिक कलह जवानों को भीतर से विचलित कर देते हैं। जिसके कारण ड्यूटी पर रहते हुए भी उनका मन परिवार की चिंताओं में उलझा रहता है। जब वह न तो अपने ड्यूटी की चुनौतियों और न ही पारिवारिक समस्याओं का समाधान कर पाता है, तो वह स्वयं को असहाय और अकेला महसूस करने लगता है परन्तु वह अपनी बातें संकोच तथा बदनामी के भय के कारण किसी से बताना नहीं चाहता है।

लगातार तनाव का सबसे बड़ा प्रभाव अनिद्रा के रूप में सामने आता है। व्यक्ति को नींद आने में कठिनाई होती है। सोने का कितना भी प्रयास कर ले परन्तु उसकी चिंताएँ आंखें बन्द होने पर भी लगातार चलती रहती हैं, शाम से रात और रात से सुबह हो जाती है। पर्याप्त नींद न मिलने से चिड़चिड़ापन, थकान, सिरदर्द, एकाग्रता में कमी तथा कार्यक्षमता में गिरावट आने लगती है। इस स्थिति से बाहर निकलने के लिए वह नशे जैसे— शराब, सिगरेट इत्यादि का सहारा लेने लगता है। परन्तु जल्द ही उसे आभास होता है कि ये सारी चीजें उसे नींद

लाने में मदद नहीं कर रही बल्कि इससे उनके मन में उत्पन्न होने वाला दोष का भाव उन्हें और अधिक डिप्रेशन की ओर ले जा रहा है। डिप्रेशन से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति में निराशा, आत्मविश्वास की कमी, सामाजिक दूरी, रुचियों में कमी तथा नकारात्मक विचार बढ़ने लगते हैं।

वह स्वयं को दूसरों से अलग-थलग महसूस करता है। कई बार उसे लगता है कि उसकी समस्याओं का कोई समाधान ही नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में आत्मघाती विचार उत्पन्न होते हैं, जिसका दुष्परिणाम न केवल जवानों बल्कि उनके परिवारों के साथ-साथ बल के क्षमता पर भी पड़ता है, जो कि अत्यन्त चिंताजनक है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सुरक्षा बलों में मानसिक तनाव और आत्महत्या की घटनाओं ने इस विषय की गम्भीरता को उजागर किया है।

सुरक्षा बलों के जवानों को लोग बहादुर मानते हैं, तथा उन्हें यह मानना कठिन लगता है कि उन्हें भी किसी प्रकार का मानसिक तनाव हो सकता है। जबकि जिन परिस्थितियों में जवान ड्यूटी करते हैं, तथा परिवार से दूर रहकर परिवार के खुशहाली की आशा करते हैं, यह उन्हें बल के बाहर के किसी भी व्यक्ति से अधिक मानसिक संवेदनशील बनाता है।



इस समस्या से बचाव के लिए मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जागरूकता आवश्यक है। नियमित व्यायाम, योग, खेल-कूद, पर्याप्त नींद, संतुलित आहार, परिवार और मित्रों से संवाद तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मनोवैज्ञानिक परामर्श लेना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। कई मामलों में यह देखा गया है कि मित्रों एवं परिवार के सदस्यों का साथ मिलता है तो व्यक्ति जल्दी डिप्रेशन से बाहर आ जाता है। इसलिए परिजनों को सजग रहना चाहिए और यदि उनके परिवार का कोई सदस्य गुमसुम रहता है, अपना ज्यादातर समय अकेले में बिताता है, निराशावादी बातें करता है, तो उसे तुरंत किसी अच्छे मनोचिकित्सक से परामर्श दिलायें। साथियों और अधिकारियों को भी ऐसे कर्मियों की पहचान कर उन्हें भावनात्मक सहयोग प्रदान करना चाहिए। बल के जवानों के लिए उसके साथ ही उसके परिवार होते हैं, जो उसके स्वयं के परिवार से ज्यादा समय उनके साथ बिताते हैं। ऐसे में उनका कर्तव्य और बढ़ जाता है कि वह अपने साथी को कभी अकेले में उदास न रहने दें। उसके साथ हँसने-खेलने की कोशिश करते रहें। यदि वह किसी समस्या को साझा करता है, तो उसका मजाक न बनाकर उपाय खोजने में उसकी मदद करें। इस चुनौती का समाधान केवल व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर ही नहीं, बल्कि सामूहिक स्तर पर भी आवश्यक है। डिप्रेशन कोई कमजोरी नहीं, बल्कि एक वास्तविक मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्या है, जिसका समय पर उपचार और सहयोग द्वारा समाधान संभव है। एक स्वस्थ और संतुलित मन में ही एक सक्षम, सतर्क और प्रभावी सुरक्षा बल की आधारशिला है।





A Mom in the Age of AI

M. Waheeda, AC (Min)

O/O DIG, RAF-II, Navi Mumbai.

One day my son asked me,
“Mom, do you know what LLM is?
What is Machine Learning?”
I looked at him wide-eyed,
My ignorance plainly showing.
I had only learned
The languages humans spoke,
While he was learning
the languages that understand machines
I knew just a little
About cipher coding,
But he had to master
Java, Python, SQL, C++, and more.
For me, Java was an island in Indonesia,
And Python a deadly snake.
For him, they were tools
That made machines think and work.
For me, Rust meant
The corrosion of iron.
For him, Rust was
Another powerful coding language.



The words “backend,” “frontend,”
“Go,” and “Swift”
Meant entirely different things
To each of us.
He was on Mars,
And I was not even on Earth;
Leave alone Venus!
That was the day
I decided to upgrade myself.
The iGOT Karmayogi platform
Offered me a helping hand.
And I understood then
The need to evolve.
Learning is not meant
Only for technical minds.
It belongs to all of us.
Simple ways to grow,
To stay updated,
To keep pace with changing times.
Algorithms, Embeddings,
And Fine-Tuning,
Were no longer strangers.
ML, AI, and Prompts
Slowly became familiar friends.

I wanted to grow beside my children,
To see the world through their eyes,
To guide them with more wisdom
Through uncertain coming years.
To understand their pressures,
To help them conquer their fears,
To walk beside them
Instead of being left behind.
For this is a mother's endeavor,
To keep learning, to keep loving,
In this world of Robotics and AI.





मिट्टी की खुशबू

उप निरीक्षक / मंत्रा० रिपुदमन सिंह भदौरिया

160 बटालियन

मिट्टी प्रकृति का एक अनमोल उपहार है। प्रकृति के अनेक उपहारों में मिट्टी का स्थान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। मिट्टी केवल धरती की सतह नहीं है, बल्कि जीवन, सृजन और आनंद का स्रोत भी है। मानव का जन्म, उसका पालन-पोषण और अंततः उसका विलय भी मिट्टी में ही होता है। इसलिए मिट्टी से हमारा संबंध केवल भौतिक नहीं, बल्कि भावनात्मक और सांस्कृतिक भी है। मिट्टी में एक अनोखा आनंद छिपा होता है। वर्षा की पहली बूंदों के साथ उठने वाली मिट्टी की सौंधी खुशबू हर व्यक्ति के मन को आनंद से भर देती है। यह खुशबू प्रकृति के साथ हमारे गहरे संबंध का प्रतीक है। जब पहली वर्षा की बूंदें सूखी धरती पर गिरती हैं, तब वातावरण में एक अदभुत और मनमोहक सुगंध फैल जाती है। यह सुगंध केवल मिट्टी की नहीं होती, बल्कि हमारे जीवन, संस्कृति और प्रकृति से जुड़े गहरे भावों की भी होती है। मिट्टी की खुशबू हमें अपनी जड़ों, अपने गांव और अपनी मातृभूमि की याद दिलाती है और बचपन की मधुर स्मृतियों को ताजा कर देती है। मिट्टी प्रकृति का अमूल्य उपहार है। ग्रामीण जीवन में मिट्टी का आनंद और भी अधिक अनुभव किया जाता है। बच्चे मिट्टी में खेलकर खुशी प्राप्त करते हैं, किसान मिट्टी में परिश्रम करके संतोष पाता है और कलाकार मिट्टी से सुंदर कलाकृतियाँ बनाकर अपनी रचनात्मकता को व्यक्त करता है। यही मिट्टी हमें अन्न, फल, फूल और जीवन के लिए आवश्यकता अनेक संसाधन प्रदान करती है।

मिट्टी की खुशबू का हमारे मन पर विशेष प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह हमें शांति, सुकून और अपनत्व का अनुभव कराती है। शहरों की भागदौड़ और कृत्रिम वातावरण में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए यह खुशबू प्रकृति से जुड़ने का एक सुंदर अवसर बन जाती है। पहली बारिश



के साथ उठने वाली यह महक बचपन की यादों, खेलकूद और ग्रामीण जीवन की सरलता को भी ताजा कर देती है।

भारतीय संस्कृति में मिट्टी का विशेष महत्व है। हमारी सभ्यता, परंपराएं और अनेक लोककलाएं मिट्टी से जुड़ी हुई हैं। मिट्टी से बने दीपक, घड़े, खिलौने इसका हिस्सा हैं। इसलिए मिट्टी की खुशबू केवल प्राकृतिक अनुभव नहीं, बल्कि हमारी सांस्कृतिक पहचान का भी प्रतीक है।

आज के समय में बढ़ते प्रदूषण, वनों की कटाई और भूमि के अत्यधिक दोहन के कारण मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित हो रही है। यदि हम प्रकृति और पर्यावरण का संरक्षण नहीं करेंगे, तो आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ इस अनमोल अनुभव से वंचित हो सकती हैं। इसलिए मिट्टी और पर्यावरण की रक्षा करना हम सभी का कर्तव्य है।

अंततः मिट्टी केवल एक प्राकृतिक संसाधन नहीं, बल्कि जीवन का आधार और हमारी संस्कृति की पहचान है। मिट्टी की खुशबू हमें प्रकृति के साथ हमारे अटूट संबंध का एहसास कराती है। यह हमें अपनी जड़ों से जोड़े रखती है और जीवन में सादगी, प्रेम तथा कृतज्ञता का संदेश देती है। वास्तव में, मिट्टी की खुशबू धरती मां का वह स्नेहिल स्पर्श है, जो हर हृदय को आनंद और अस्मिता से भर देता है। इसलिए मिट्टी की खुशबू में केवल वर्षा की ताजगी ही नहीं, बल्कि किसानों के श्रम और आशाओं की सुगंध भी समाई होती है। इसलिए इसका सम्मान और संरक्षण हम सभी का कर्तव्य है।





CAPF Soldier's Guide To Financial Freedom

ओमजी शुक्ला, कमांडेंट,
193 बटालियन

Let's not forget that a happy soldier makes an efficient Force! What if the traps of unhappiness are mostly errors of judgement, self-created and are like whirlpools of disaster from which there seems to be hardly any escape. In this article, I would dwell upon these traps, causes and solutions to come out of them from the practical perspective of a CAPF soldier.

1. Taking loans without a clear repayment plan :- Most of our Jawans I met during the course of my 25 years interaction with them take loans to buy land and build a house without any clear plan of handling the monthly EMI's alongside regular expenses. Loans seem like a quick way to fulfill a dream, without understanding long-term financial commitment, they struggle with pressure of repayments.

2. Marriage for everyone and especially for a CAPF soldier brings additional mental psychological and financial stress for which they had not prepared any contingency plan. Most of CAPF soldiers are torn between responsibilities towards parents, siblings and new added responsibilities of wife and kids. They maintain multiple home set-up which eats up their finances and impermanent, uncertain nature of their postings further compound their mental, financial and psychological health.



3.To beat the financial burden they are easily trapped in get-rich scheme and heavily invest in shares without having complete knowledge and lose their hard-earned money.

4.They don't have any personal Term insurance and health insurance to meet any exigencies. Neither do they have any emergency fund equal to six months of their Salary not do they understand the concept of compounding which is working against them because of huge EMI's and bad debt like personal loans.

5.Our CAPF soldiers don't pay much need to any need of understanding financial concepts like long term planning, budgeting debt management and are quite vulnerable to making decisions based on immediate needs rather than long term sustainability.

6.Most of us come from rural or semi-urban lower middle class background and are ga-ga after getting Government, stable job. Driven by desire to showcase our success, we engage in emotional spending influenced by social pressure rather than necessity.

7.Most of us get some temporary allowances based on our place of posting. We link these allowances to loan repayment plan and relying on variable income for long term financial commitments is risky, as unexpected changes can leave one financially vulnerable.

8.Many times I have seen various CAPF Jawans having expensive gadgets. It clearly shows inability to distinguish needs and wants and impulsive spending learning little for savings or investments.

9.Most of us assume that family support would surely come in crisis and never put focus on financial planning, independence, updating next-of-kin in service records



which become a bone of contention between wife, parents, siblings.

10. Most of our CAPF personnel never discuss financial planning with wife and thus a shroud of secrecy is there in very important financial decisions. It becomes difficult for wife, kids to understand it in the absence of CAPF soldier and they become vulnerable to exploitation.

11. Most of CAPF soldiers don't have a legal claim over the family house and in his absence, his family is subjected to fear of eviction by other family members. Similarly, CAPF soldiers don't have any clear, structured wealth transfer planning resulting in disputes between family members disturbing peace, harmony at home.

“ SOLUTIONS ”

1. Start early, Start now :- Many people postpone savings thinking they will do it when they earn more. The earlier you start, the better it is.

2. Define your financial goals :- Don't try to achieve anything and everything immediately. Make goals and give them time so that they can be achieved without much strain.

3. Budgeting is Key :- A structured budget helps you control where your money goes. Separate expenses into needs and wants.

4. Make emergency funds, they help in unpredictable life situations and prevent them from turning into financial disasters.

5. Invest Wisely :- Inflation erodes value of our money overtime. Investments in equity, debt and other instruments help your wealth grow faster than inflation.

6.A good financial plan is ready to face life's surprises. Always secure yourself with term plan and health insurance over what our Force offers us. This would provide a cushion to meet life's uncertainties.

7.Limit you total EMI's to 30% of your basic salary for a balanced financial life. Stay under 30% EMI load for financial peace and stability. Don't add temporary allowances for repayment of long term loans.

8.Always apply the 15 day rule :- Pause for 15 days before making any big purchase. Distinguish between needs and wants. Think Smart Spend Wiser.

9.Be very clear about your legal heirs, their rights and prepare a will update name of NOK in service records properly. Rely on your own financial health not on family support alone.

10.Never fall prey to Ponzi Scheme, get rich quick scheme, gambling. Be contented with reasonable returns with full protection of principal in long term wealth planning.

11.Involve your spouse, kids in financial planning. Don't keep shroud of secrecy over financial plans and matters relating to property, wealth.

CAPF soldiers keep a backup plan, a contingency plan for everything and it is high time to implement it in their life too. Financially secure Soldier has the potential to fight life's uncertainties in a better manner and most importantly is a happy soldier.





खुद की खोज और आत्म/साक्षरता के बीच संबंध

निरी०/मंत्रा० सुरेन्द्र सिंह

आर.टी.सी-दो आवड़ी

खुद की खोज के माध्यम से प्राप्त आत्म समझ एवं आत्म साक्षरता की प्रक्रिया को अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाती है। जब हम जीवन में अपनी आंतरिक सच्चाइयों और मूल्यों को समझते हैं तो हम उन्हें दूसरों के साथ साझा करने में अधिक आत्म विश्वास महसूस करते हैं। इससे हमारे इस बल में आपसी रिश्तों में ईमानदारी एवं गहराई बढ़ती है। यह एक दूसरे के पूरक के रूप में काम करते हैं।

खुद की खोज और आत्म साक्षरता के लाभ

- 1) आत्म समझ
- 2) भावनात्मक स्थिरता
- 3) सामाजिक लाभ
- 4) मजबूत रिश्ते
- 5) समर्थन नेटवर्क

खुद की खोज में आत्म संदेह:- कभी-कभी व्यक्ति को अपनी पहचान और मूल्य को पहचानने में कठिनाई हो सकती है। हम अपनी मन की भावनाओं और विचारों को साझा करने में डर या असुरक्षित महसूस करते हैं। खुद की खोज और आत्म साक्षरता के दौरान अपनी असुरक्षाओं को स्वीकार करना और विश्वास रखना महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हम अपनी भावनाओं और विचारों को बिना किसी डर या संकोच के साझा करते हैं। यह हमारे जीवन में खुलापन रिश्तों में विश्वास और पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाता है। आत्म साक्षरता के व्यक्ति के भावनात्मक विचारों

में सुधार होता है। खुद की खोज और आत्म साक्षरता के दौरान अपनी असुरक्षाओं को स्वीकार करना और विश्वास रखना महत्वपूर्ण है।

निष्कर्ष:— खुद की खोज एक आंतरिक आत्म निरंतर प्रक्रिया है, जो हमें अपने अस्तित्व, असली पहचान और जीवन के लक्ष्य को समझने में मदद करती है। खुद की खोज अपने जीवन में कई चरणों में कर सकते हैं जैसे आत्म-निरीक्षण, आत्म स्वीकृति, आत्म परिभाषा, आत्म साक्षरता, आदि। ये सभी प्रक्रियाएं मिलाकर व्यक्ति को एक संतुलित और पूर्ण जीवन जीने में सहायता करती हैं, जो कि व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से फायदेमंद होती है।





पर्यावरण संरक्षण

उप निरी० / (तकनीकी) सुरेन्द्र नाथ सिंह
13 बटालियन बेतार प्लाटून (5 सिग्नल बटा०)

कुदरत के कानून से, करो कभी न खेल ।
कुप्रभाव से कहर पड़ेगी, न पाओगे झेल ॥

पेड़ प्रकृति की देन है, पालो इसे पुत्र समान ।
पानी पवन इन्हीं से है, मत लो इनकी जान ॥

पल-पल पेड़ लगाईये, हर दम हो बरसात ।
सूखा से राहत मिल जाए और हरियाली की सौगात ॥

फल से ही फुर्ती मिली, लकड़ी से क्यों लोभ ।
कटने से धरती हिली, मिटा न मन का क्षोभ ॥

बाँधों पर वृक्षों से रूकती, आगे बढ़ती बाढ़ ।
यही हमारे कवच हैं, फिर क्यों इनसे रार ॥

बादल फटना धरती हिलना, जब आए तूफान ।
रक्षा में अनमोल रतन, करती कुदरत कुर्बान ॥



बना रहे हम सबके मन में, सदा पेड़ों से प्यार ।
धरती का श्रृंगार संवारो, देकर इन्हें दुलार ॥

रक्षा करते हैं प्राणों की, जीवन को देते आधार ।
सृष्टि का संचालन इनसे, सजता है सारा संसार ॥



Glimpses



Distribution of sewing machine at Khumpui Academy, Khumulwng Yakhili Academy, Khumulwng. Govt. Degree College, Khumulwng under AOR of G/140 Bn CRPF, Chakmaghat, Khowai, Tripura under Civic Action Program 2025-26.



आंतरिक सुरक्षा अकादमी, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, माउन्ट आबू(राजस्थान) में संचालित यंग ऑफिसर कोर्स क्रम संख्या-15 की झलकियाँ।



केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की 02 बटालियन के बल संख्या-0741190604 उप निरीक्षक/जीडी ओमनाथ की शहादत पर उनके गृहनगर-हलता, पोस्ट-किश्तवाड़ (जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, में 52 बटालियन केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा श्रद्धासुमन अर्पित किए गए। इस दौरान शहीद के उत्तराधिकारी, परिवार के अन्य सदस्य एवं स्थानीय ग्रामीण उपस्थित रहें।



दिनांक 23/05/2026 को 182 बटालियन, केरिपुबल, द्वारा सिविक एक्शन प्रोग्राम के तहत सरकारी हाई स्कूल, पायईर, जिला-पुलवामा (जम्मू व कश्मीर) में आयोजित चिकित्सा शिविर की झलकियाँ।



11 बटालियन केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा, दिनांक 05/06/2026 को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर किए गए पौधारोपण की झलकियाँ।



ग्रुप केन्द्र केरिपुबल ईम्फाल (मणिपुर) में, दिनांक 05/06/2026 को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर किए गए पौधारोपण की झलकियाँ।



श्री ज्ञानेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह, भा.पु.से., महानिदेशक, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा मणिपुर दौरे के दौरान दिनांक 05/06/2026 को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर किए गए पौधारोपण की झलकियाँ।



ग्रुप केन्द्र, केरिपुबल, जमशेदपुर (झारखण्ड) में, दिनांक 05/06/2026 को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर किए गए पौधारोपण की झलकियाँ।



डॉ० अनामिका सिंह, कावा अध्यक्षा, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 04/06/2026 को महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल में आयोजित कावा सम्मेलन की झलकियाँ।



श्री जकी अहमद, भा.पु.से. विशेष महानिदेशक(प्रशा०), केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा दिनांक 05/06/2026 को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर किए गए पौधारोपण की झलकियाँ।



श्री ज्ञानेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह, भा.पु.से., महानिदेशक, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा दिनांक 24/05/2026 को वीडियो कॉन्फेस के माध्यम से बल के कार्मिकों की समस्याओं/शिकायत को सुनकर यथाशीघ्र किए गए निष्पादन की झलकियाँ।



दिनांक 14/06/2026 को अन्तराष्ट्रीय रक्त दान दिवस के अवसर पर अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा आयोजित किए गए रक्तदान शिविर की झलकियाँ।



दिनांक 21/06/2026 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के अवसर पर, केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान कोयंबटूर, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा आयोजित योग की झलकियाँ।



दिनांक 21/06/2026 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के अवसर पर, मुख्यालय-61 बटालियन, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, श्रीनगर जम्मू व कश्मीर में आयोजित योग कार्यक्रम की झलकियाँ।



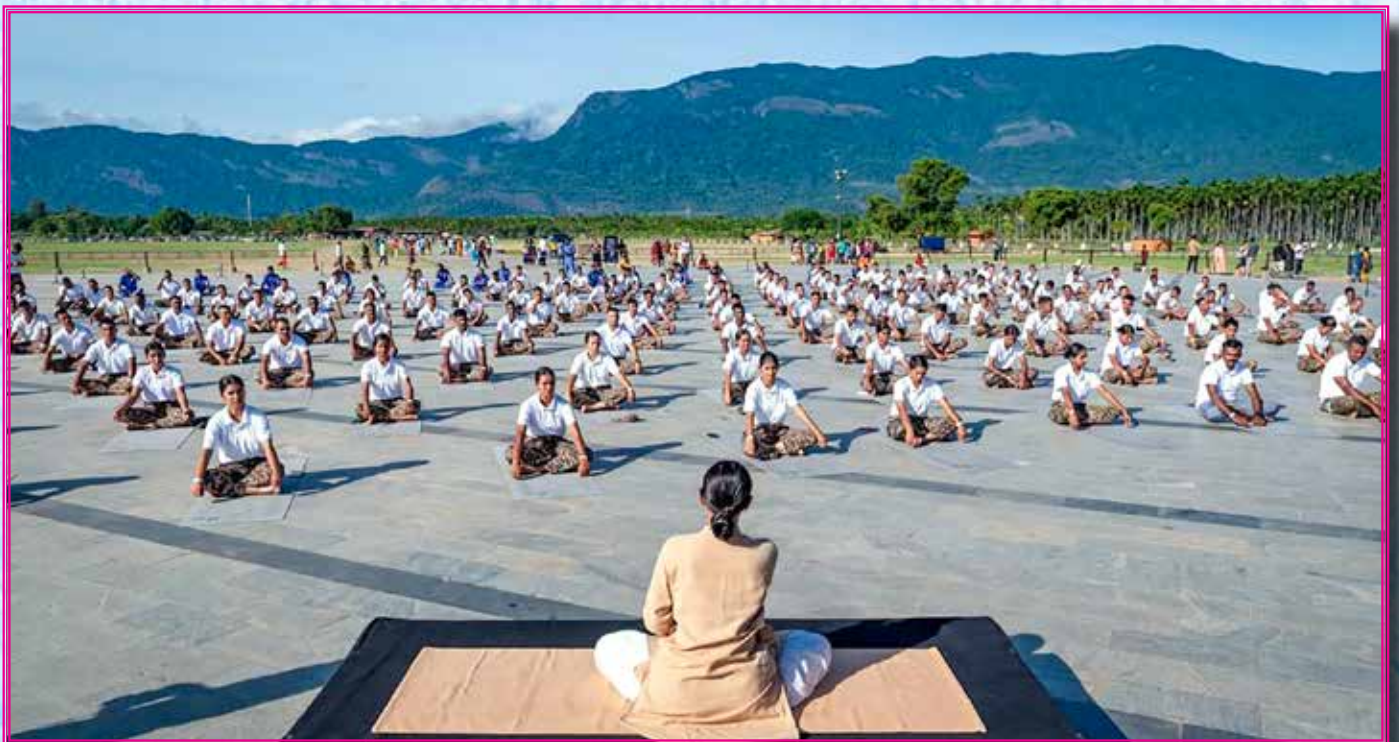
दिनांक 21/06/2026 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के अवसर पर, मुख्यालय-97 द्रुत कार्य बल बटालियन, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, होबली, शिवमोग्गा, कर्नाटक में आयोजित योग कार्यक्रम की झलकियाँ।



दिनांक 21/06/2026 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के अवसर पर, मुख्यालय-99 द्रुत कार्य बल, बटालियन, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, हकीमपेट, सिकंदराबाद, तेलंगाना में आयोजित योग कार्यक्रम की झलकियाँ।



दिनांक 21/06/2026 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के अवसर पर, केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान कोयंबटूर एवं 105 द्रुत कार्य बल, बटालियन, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा आयोजित योग कार्यक्रम की झलकियाँ।



दिनांक 21/06/2026 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के अवसर पर, केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान कोयंबटूर एवं 105 द्रुत कार्य बल, बटालियन, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा आयोजित योग कार्यक्रम की झलकियाँ।



दिनांक 21/06/2026 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के अवसर पर, एस.डी.जी. कैम्प., नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा आयोजित योग कार्यक्रम की झलकियाँ।



दिनांक 21/06/2026 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के अवसर पर, एस.डी.जी. कैम्प., नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा आयोजित योग कार्यक्रम की झलकियाँ।



महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, नई दिल्ली में दिनांक 23/06/2026 को आयोजित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की तिमाही बैठक की झलकियाँ।



महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, नई दिल्ली में दिनांक 23/06/2026 को आयोजित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की तिमाही बैठक की झलकियाँ।



संसदीय राजभाषा समिति-1 द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल सेक्टर मुख्यालय, केरिपुबल, कोलकाता के दिनांक 25/06/2026 को किए गए निरीक्षण की झलकियां।



संसदीय राजभाषा समिति-1 द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल सेक्टर मुख्यालय, केरिपुबल, कोलकाता के दिनांक 25/06/2026 को किए गए निरीक्षण की झलकियाँ।

कल्याण शाखा

01. कावा द्वारा महिलाओं को सशक्त एवं आत्मनिर्भर बनाने तथा उनके स्वास्थ्य को मद्देनजर रखते हुए वार्षिक गतिविधि कैलेंडर एवं वार्षिक स्वास्थ्य कैलेंडर के अंतर्गत माह मई, 2026 में विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कावा केन्द्रों पर "गर्मी में पोषण एवं कौशल विकास कार्यशाला : फलों का संरक्षण, स्वास्थ्यवर्धक नाश्ता एवं व्यवसाय हेतु बेकिंग, साथ ही ताजगी प्रदान करने वाले शीतल पेय बनाने" तथा "महिला स्वास्थ्य दिवस" संबंधी गतिविधियों का सफलतापूर्वक आयोजन कराया गया, जिसमें महिलाओं ने उत्साहपूर्वक भाग लिया। इन कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य महिलाओं में स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ कौशल विकास एवं स्वरोजगार को प्रोत्साहित करना रहा।
02. इसके अतिरिक्त, सीआरपीएफ परिवार कल्याण संस्था की एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल के अंतर्गत कावा की सहयोगी क्षेत्रीय कावा केंद्र में सीआरपीएफ में कार्यरत कार्मिकों एवं उनके परिवारजनों के मानसिक एवं भावनात्मक स्वास्थ्य को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 03 दिवसीय "Heartfulness Meditation Program" का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में प्रतिभागियों ने अत्यंत उत्साह एवं सकारात्मक ऊर्जा के साथ सहभागिता की। कार्यक्रमों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:—

1. 18/05/2026 — कावा की सहयोगी क्षेत्रीय कावा केंद्र गुरुग्राम, सीआरपीएफ में दिनांक 18/05/2026 से दिनांक 20/05/2026 तक सफल आयोजन किया गया।
2. 21/05/2026 — कावा की सहयोगी क्षेत्रीय कावा केंद्र, एसडीजी में दिनांक 21/05/2026 से दिनांक 23/05/2026 तक सफल आयोजन किया गया।

कावा द्वारा आयोजित इन कार्यक्रमों ने महिलाओं के कौशल विकास, स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता तथा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संवर्धन की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। संस्था भविष्य में भी सीआरपीएफ कार्मिकों एवं उनके परिवारजनों के कल्याण हेतु इस प्रकार की जनहितकारी एवं प्रेरणादायी गतिविधियों का आयोजन करती रहेगी।



भर्ती शाखा

उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान भर्ती शाखा द्वारा करुणामूलक आधार पर सि/जीडी के पद पर कुल 04 महिला अभ्यर्थियों को भर्ती किया गया है।



प्रशिक्षण शाखा

सी.टी.सी. नीमच संस्थान के सभी कार्मिकों के परिवारजनों की महिलाओं एवं बच्चों के लिए स्वयं रक्षा तकनीक (सेल्फ-डिफेंस टेक्नीक्स) पाठ्यक्रम दिनांक 11.05.2026 से 18.06.2026 तक आयोजित किया गया। पाठ्यक्रम के सफल समापन के उपरांत प्रतिभागियों को प्रोत्साहित एवं उत्साहित करने हेतु प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान किए गए।



दिनांक 23.05.2026 को ब्रिगेडियर (सेवानिवृत्त) श्री विक्रम सिंह, उप महानिरीक्षक, सीआरपीएफ द्वारा सी.टी.सी. नीमच संस्थान का भ्रमण किया गया।



दिनांक 25/05/2026 को केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, नीमच(मध्य प्रदेश) में कुल-61 नवनियुक्त अधीनस्थ अधिकारी(भूतपूर्व सैनिक) के बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण का सह-शपथ ग्रहण परेड समारोह, आर.टी.सी., नीमच के परेड ग्राउंड में असीम जोश व उत्साह के साथ सम्पन्न हुआ। इस समारोह के मुख्य अतिथि श्री दर्शन लाल गोला, निदेशक/प्राचार्य केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, केरिपुबल, नीमच ने परेड की सलामी ली। इस परेड के परेड कमाण्डर उप निरी0/कैडेट मंजित सिंह एवं परेड द्वितीय कमान अधिकारी उप निरी0/कैडेट करण कुमार कौशल थे। इस शुभ अवसर पर श्री प्रमोद कुमार सिंह, उप महानिरीक्षक, आर.टी.सी., नीमच, श्री छोटन ठाकुर, कमांडेंट आर.टी.सी. नीमच, श्री प्रमोद कुमार साहू, कमांडेंट, ग्रुप केन्द्र नीमच, श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार गुप्ता (पी.एम.जी.) कमांडेंट/मुख्य प्रशिक्षण अधिकारी, श्री हरविन्दर सिंह, कमांडेंट, 04 सिग्नल बटालियन, श्री आशीष भटनागर, उप कमांडेंट, श्री राजेश पंचाल, सहा0 कमा0, श्री विशाल कुमार चौहान, सहा0 कमा0 एवं श्री मनोज कुमार, सहा0 कमा0, सी.टी.सी. नीमच एवं केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के अधिकारीगण, स्थानीय प्रशासनिक व पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारीगण, क्षेत्र के गणमान्य जन प्रतिनिधि, मीडिया प्रतिनिधि, जवान एवं उनके परिजन भी उपस्थित थे।





दिनांक 05.06.2026 को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर सी.टी.सी. नीमच संस्थान में वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। इस अवसर पर श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार गुप्ता, पीएमजी, कमांडेंट/मुख्य प्रशिक्षण अधिकारी, श्री आशीष भटनागर, उप कमांडेंट तथा श्री मनोज कुमार, सहायक कमांडेंट द्वारा पौधारोपण किया गया। साथ ही, संस्थान के सभी कार्मिकों ने भी पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं प्रकृति के संवर्धन हेतु पौधारोपण कर कार्यक्रम में सहभागिता की।



दिनांक 07.06.2026 को सी.टी.सी. नीमच द्वारा साइकिल रैली का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें इस संस्थान के अधिकारियों तथा अन्य सभी कार्मिकों ने सक्रिय रूप से भाग लिया।



DG's Commendation Disc and Certificate

MAY - JUNE 2026

C/No.	IRLA/F. No.	Rank	Name	Office/Unit	Disc awarded	Nature of Disc
9	4227	DIG	Dr Nisheet Kumar	Dte Genl	Commendation Certificate	ADM
10	235140119	HC/Min	Prashant Malik	GC HYD (Attached with Wel Dte)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
11	175183075	CT/GD	Ankit Kumar	05 Bn (Attached with Wel Dte)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
12	175372009	CT/GD	Madan Kumar	235 Bn	Commendation Certificate	ADM
13	8363	Dy. Comdt	Sudheer Kumar	Dte Genl	Commendation Certificate	ADM
14	75280096	SI/M	Tiloka Prasad	219 Bn (Attached with Rectt Dte)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
15	125320248	ASI/M	Sanjeev Kumar	Dte Genl	Commendation Certificate	ADM
16	10035	AC	Varun Vaid	AWS-5 KKT	Commendation Certificate	ADM
17	8442	D/C	Ranjan Prakash	Dte Genl	Commendation Certificate	ADM
18	11248	A/C	Aastha Bhardwaj	Dte Genl	Commendation Certificate	ADM
19	911570203	Insp/Min	Vinod Kumar	Dte Genl	Commendation Certificate	ADM
20	941560035	Insp/Min	Shyam Sunder Tiwari	Dte Genl	Commendation Certificate	ADM
21	951680015	Insp/Min	Rajesh Kumar Tripathi	87 Bn (Attached with Rectt Dte)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
22	931880055	Insp/Min	Puran Singh Bisht	Dte Genl (Now 159 Bn)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
23	943120086	SI/Min	Rajesh Kumar Singh	Dte Genl	Commendation Certificate	ADM
24	65290027	SI/Min	Santosh Kumar	81 Bn	Commendation Certificate	ADM
25	55001371	HC/GD	Madan Singh	47 Bn	Commendation Certificate	ADM
26	65262933	HC/GD	Surender Singh	166 Bn	Commendation Certificate	ADM
27	15161352	HC/ARMR	Naval Kishor	AWS-4 BTB	Commendation Certificate	ADM



28	65262336	CT/ARMR	Sahadev Kumar	AWS-4 BTB	Commendation Certificate	ADM
29	95252328	CT/GD	Dubukwad Tukaram Sambhaji	245 Bn (Attached with AWS-4 BTB)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
30	933280786	ASI/GD	S P Mugalloli	188 Bn (Attached with AWS-9 JDPR)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
31	105122052	Insp/GD	Bhaskar Rao Markapuram	12 Bn	Commendation Certificate	ADM
32	8607	A/C	Anil Kumar	20 Bn (Attached with AWS-III)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
33	55060858	Insp/GD	Nand Kishor Sinha	211 Bn (Attached with AWS-III)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
34	51801257	HC/Armr	Kampelli Sandesh Mallaiah	AWS3 GTY	Commendation Certificate	ADM
35	15132397	Insp/GD	Kulajit Talukdar	196-BN(Attached with AWS-V)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
36	41602494	HC/GD	Sidhartha Chatterjee	230 Bn (Attached with AWS-V)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
37	10076	A/C	Sujit Bhaskarrao Wanjari	AWS8-RAN	Commendation Certificate	ADM
38	107190072	Insp/Gd	Satyendra Kumar	133 Bn (Attached with AWS-8)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
39	9540	A/C	Laxmi Kanta Garai	CWS3-SLG	Commendation Certificate	ADM
40	10085	A/C	Dharmendra Singh	CWS3-SLG	Commendation Certificate	ADM
41	10083	A/C	Harender Singh	CWS3-SLG	Commendation Certificate	ADM
42	31466136	HC/GD	Pradeep Kumar	CWS3-SLG	Commendation Certificate	ADM
43	50020431	CT/Armr	Rakesh Kumar	CWS3-SLG	Commendation Certificate	ADM
44	5000346	HC/Armr	Brajesh Kumar	AWS6 SNR	Commendation Certificate	ADM
45	41744912	HC/Armr	Ashutosh	AWS6 SNR	Commendation Certificate	ADM
46	11710	A/C	Anupam Kumar Singh Kushwah	AWS2 RPR	Commendation Certificate	ADM



47	41657842	HC/GD	Suvah Singh	70 Bn (Attached with AWS-2)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
48	60063854	CT/Armr	Kabindra Kumar Roy	AWS2 RPR	Commendation Certificate	ADM
49	31453336	Insp/GD	Waman Ravindra Balbhim	CWS-PUN	Commendation Certificate	ADM
50	41641142	HC/Armr	Raghuvir Singh Ranawat	CWS-PUN	Commendation Certificate	ADM
51	41664446	HC/Armr	Dimpal Rajkhowa	CWS-PUN	Commendation Certificate	ADM
52	135240541	Insp/GD	Dinesh Vashishtha	236 Bn (Attached with AWS-7)	Commendation Certificate	ADM
53	115320549	CT/GD	Deepak Kumar Gaur	245-BN	Commendation Certificate	ADM
54	5170171	ASI/Armr	Navin Kumar	GC-PUN	Commendation Certificate	ADM
55	15264374	HC/Armr	Virendra Singh Rawat	AWS7 PUN	Commendation Certificate	ADM
56	31437885	HC/Armr	Rajendra Kumar	AWS7 PUN	Commendation Certificate	ADM





JAMMU & KASHMIR

MAY 2026

■ Apprehension

■ Terrorists neutralized	-	00
■ Over Ground Workers/Suspects/Criminals apprehended	-	07
■ Seizures		
1. Arms	-	02 No
2. Amns	-	105 Nos
3. Grenade	-	21 Nos
4. Narcotics	-	0.500 Kg

JUNE 2026

■ Apprehension

■ Terrorists neutralized	-	00
■ Over Ground Workers/Suspects/Criminals apprehended	-	00
■ Seizures		
1. Arms	-	02 No
2. Ammunitions	-	30 No
3. IED	-	00 No
4. Grenade	-	03 Nos





NORTH - EAST

MAY 2026

■ Apprehension

- Insurgents apprehended - 05
- Sympathizers/Suspects/Criminals/Drug Peddler apprehended - 31

■ Insurgents Surrendered - 03

■ Seizure

1. Arms - 102 Nos
2. Ammunitions - 3398 Nos
3. Grenade - 24 Nos
4. Bomb - 06 Nos
5. Rocket - 32 Nos
6. IEDs - 08 Nos
7. Detonator - 11 Nos
8. Cash (in Rs) - 6352/-
9. Narcotics - 18.55236 Kg

JUNE 2026

■ Apprehension

- Insurgents apprehended - 04
- Sympathizers/Suspects/Criminals/Drug Peddler apprehended - 65

■ Insurgents Surrendered - 02

■ Seizures

1. Arms - 119 Nos
2. Ammunitions - 2142 Nos
3. Grenade - 16 Nos
4. Bomb - 02 Nos
5. Rocket - 02 Nos
6. Detonator - 11 Nos
7. G/Stick - 02 Nos
8. Cash (in Rs) - 586491/-
9. Narcotics - 472 Kg



Achievements



LWE AFFECTED AREA

MAY 2026

■ **Apprehension**

- Sympathizers/Suspects/Criminals/Drug Peddler apprehended - 04

■ **Maoist Surrendered** - 28

■ **Seizures**

1. Arms - 60 Nos
2. Amns - 3238 Nos
3. Explosive - 150.7Kg
4. Grenade - 76 Nos
5. Bomb - 03 Nos
6. IEDs - 25 Nos
7. Detonator - 120 Nos
8. Gelatin/Stick - 46 Nos
9. Cash (in Rs) - 7,47,300/-





LWE AFFECTED AREA

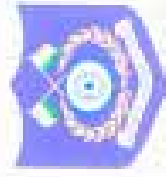
JUNE 2026

• Maoist neutralized	-	00
■ Apprehension		
• Sympathizers/Suspects/Criminals	-	00
■ Maoists Surrendered	-	00
■ Seizures		
1. Arms	-	12 Nos
2. Ammunitions	-	138 Nos
3. Explosive	-	01 Kg
4. Grenade	-	Nil
5. Bomb	-	08 Nos
6. IEDs	-	16 Nos
7. Detonator	-	181 Nos
8. Gelatin/Stick	-	09 Nos
9. Cash (in Rs)	-	Nil





31ST CWA RAISING DAY



Centre for Women and Adolescents

पुणे जिल्हा महिला आरोग्य केंद्र

