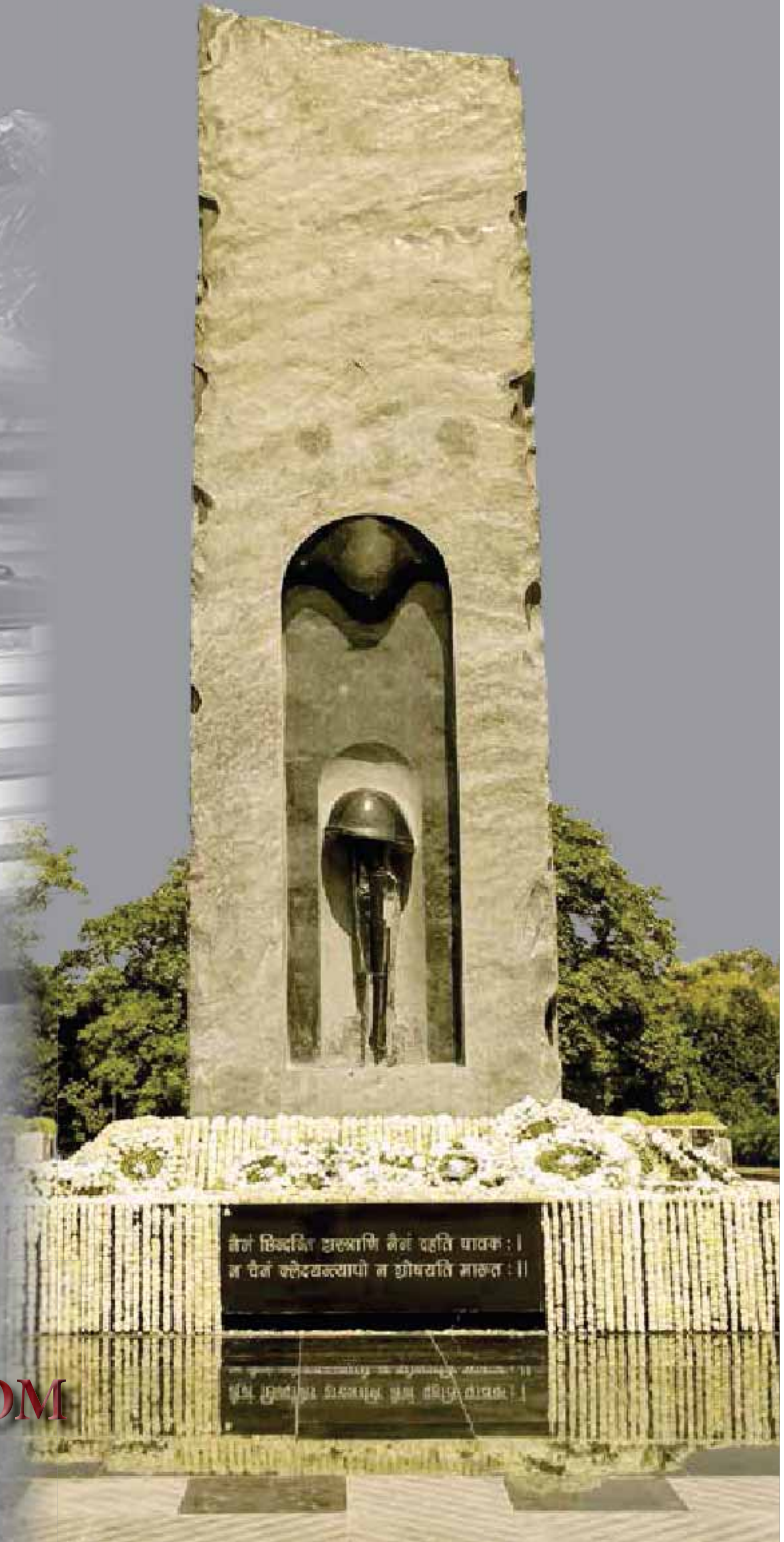
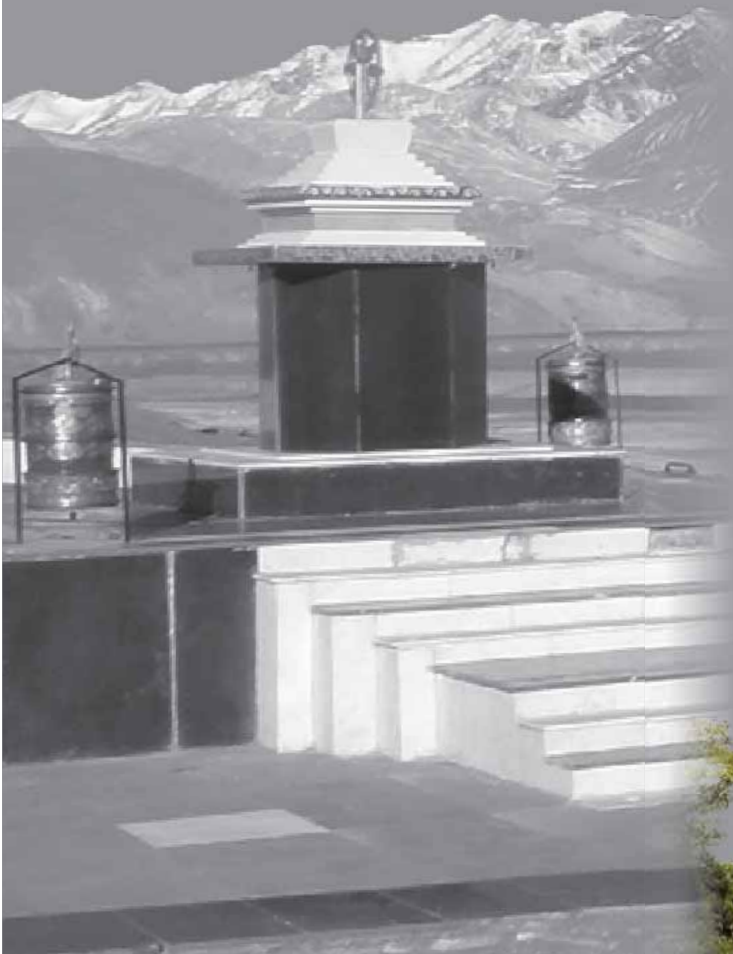




IPJ

THE INDIAN POLICE JOURNAL

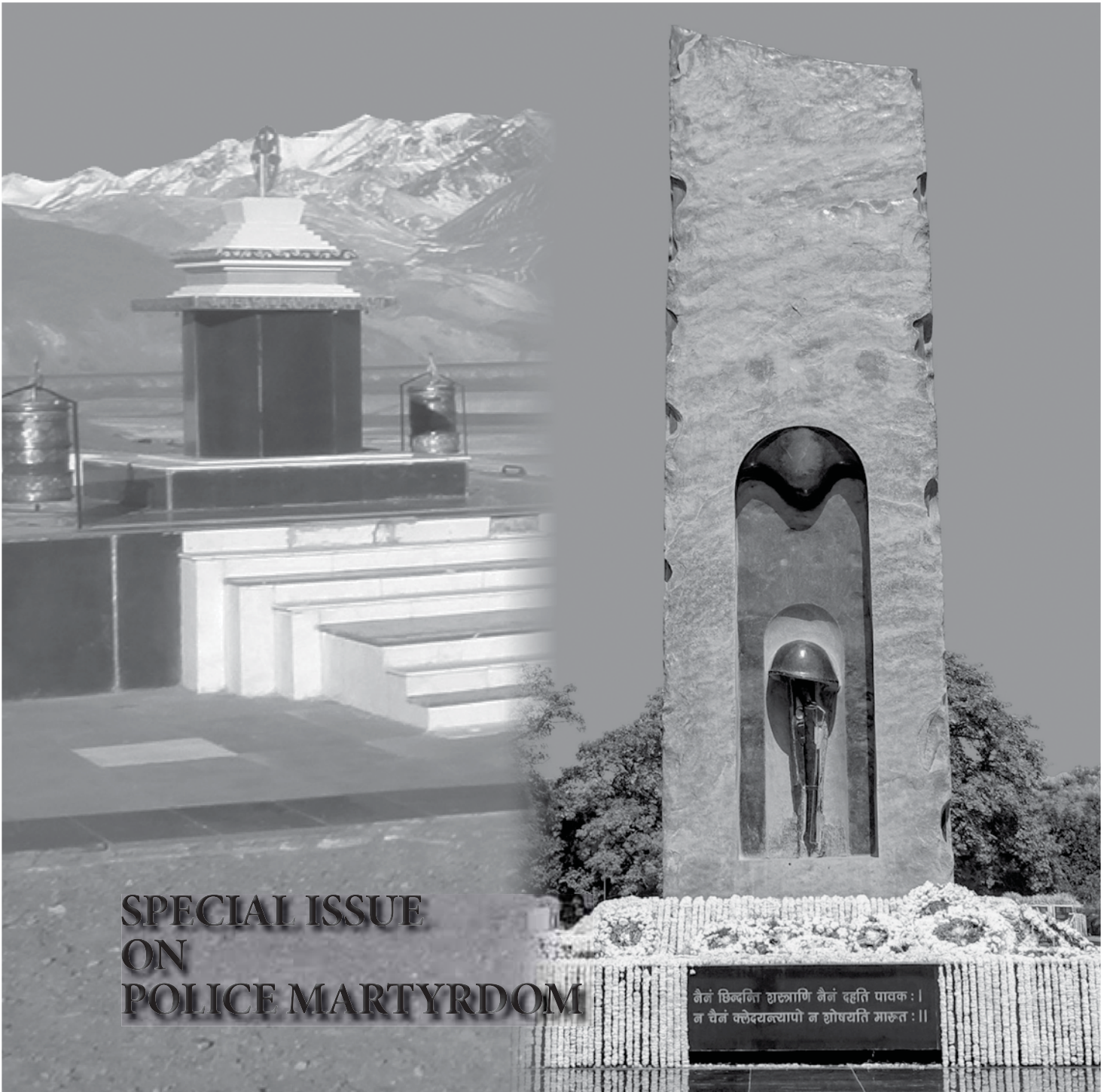


**SPECIAL ISSUE
ON
POLICE MARTYRDOM**



IPJ

THE INDIAN
POLICE
JOURNAL



SPECIAL ISSUE
ON
POLICE MARTYRDOM

नैनं सिद्धिनि शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पाचकः ।
न चैनं क्लेदयन्त्यापो न शोषयति मारुतः ॥



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Dr. A.P. Maheshwari, IPS
DG, BPR&D

**//
One crowded hour
of glorious life
is worth an age
without a name. //**

From a Policeman's Heart *Society which honours its heroes produces more heroes!*

The Martyr's Memorial standing, proud and strong, at an altitude of 16000 ft. at the Hot Springs in Ladakh, is a constant reminder to celebrate the great sacrifice of the personnel of CRPF and ITBF, Leh. It is a saga of bravery dating back to 21st of October 1959 which brought the Nation together on a higher pedestal of values, that are so imperative to keep the nation strong and safe. The memorial also emblematises the sacrifice which almost touches on the spiritual echelons, making our heroes the emissaries of Godliness.

What makes the Police Forces unique is that its members take an oath to make the supreme sacrifice, on the altar of duty and remain committed accordingly, during the entire course of their service. As per the data released up to 31.08.2017, more than 34,000 police personnel have made this Supreme Sacrifice in service of the Nation. An average rate over a period of time may not be truly reflective of the incidence of attrition on this count, however, in recent years the number of those who have attained martyrdom has been around 400-500 per annum. In an era of proxy war, where direct war across geographic boundaries has become a remote possibility, the challenges of policing, call for a calibrated and specialised response from police agencies. The low intensity conflict zones have also made it imperative to generate cogent counter responses. Despite

the best of capacity building, the initial 'surprise-advantage' with an adversary still fetches casualties from the fighting police forces. Armed war within the internal human terrain of the country necessitates an altogether different strategy. Thus the gravity of the risk is not the nature of the threat per se, but the lack of our capacity to tackle the same. It is pertinent to raise this point here, as real obeisance to the martyrs not only means to remember and glorify them and take on the responsibility to look after their families, but also to effectively handle and curb the future risks in terms of our capacity deficits. We must address this issue in a holistic manner. The leaders of the police forces have to proactively predict the policing challenges amidst the environmental dynamism that has acquired geometrical progression, and accordingly build capacities in terms of the necessary tools, techniques and support systems and an effective supervisory climate.

The opportunity cost of such sacrifices can never be evaluated as they have an enormous value in terms of our national security. However, the sacrifices that could be avoided owing to better risk management call for a deliberation as those martyred brave hearts could have otherwise contributed so much more in nation building.

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, in his address to all the Directors General at Guwahati in November 2014 had raised two relevant issues. First being, making the police forces SMART and second, extolling the dignity of our heroes who had made the supreme sacrifice of laying down their lives. SMART police initiatives would not only mitigate the capacity deficits or make the forces more competent to negotiate the risks, but also generate positive synergy within our civil society by bringing them operationally as well as emotionally closer. Hence, our real homage to our Martyrs would rightly culminate if we were to work with a sincere consideration in these domains. Further, Hon'ble PM had not only requested all the forces to document the relevant details of our martyrs but also to make these details

Thus the gravity of the risk is not the nature of the threat per se, but the lack of our capacity to tackle the same. It is pertinent to raise this point here, as real obeisance to the martyrs not only means to remember and glorify them and take on the responsibility to look after their families, but also to effectively handle and curb the future risks in terms of our capacity deficits.

available on the websites of various forces. All the schools where Martyrs had studied, too, were approached to place a photo and citation of the sacrifice of their alumni. Nominees of respective forces were asked to visit annually and hold a programme there. Such multipronged scheme would definitely fetch the desired results. It not only would impress the students to tread a path of pride, bravery and sacrifice but would also enthrall the self-esteem of the families of martyrs.

Hon'ble Home Minister, with the support of the MHA, has taken a step further to launch a website 'Bharat Ke Veer', where the community can also join hands with the Government in looking after the families of our martyrs in terms of financial support. As on date, 'not less than a crore should be the financial assistance to the family of a martyr' is the motto. What is important is, not the amount of the financial aid extended but the spirit and the vision. In times to come it would grow further in terms of context as well as content.

However, it is felt that mere financial support would not be enough. Domestic empowerment, skill generation, re-employment, education of the next of kin etc. still remain viable vectors yet to be effectively managed. Accordingly, the forces have drawn conducive plans and viable schemes in these

directions to achieve the desired outcomes.

As we commemorate the 60th year of the course changing saga of supreme sacrifice at Hot Springs, we need to take a holistic view. It is a subject matter which needs to be delicately handled with utmost sincerity and genuine concern. When a survey reveals that, majority of the nations, during the World Wars did not face devastation because of external aggression but due to their weak internal security, then the underlining wisdom is to have, a relook, a sincere rethink on the type of policing that is the need of the hour. If we cannot evolve a viable format of policing, then the sacrifice of our martyrs would stand eclipsed to that extent. However, we must remain proud of the fact that the Nation adores its Heroes who have made the supreme sacrifice. There is and will never be any dearth of courageous men and women in uniform.

We must also motivate our youth, by instilling in them the right values. The nationwide launch of the Student Police Cadet Programme by the Union Home Minister, with the support of the MHA, BPR&D and all the States would definitely provide a stable platform to realise our dreams of a strong Internal Security grid in the country with the best of synergy levels between People and the Police. A neo Police culture must emerge

with a service oriented and people friendly Police. We must break the self-created silos and unburden ourselves of the legacies which make us redundant and out of context. The sacrifice of our martyrs has to be evenly matched with the sacrifice we can make as conscientious cops. And that would be the befitting tribute to our heroes - our Martyrs!

With these progressive perspectives and integrative emotionalities, the epitome of bravery and sacrifice of Indian police forces has found new grids traversing a very oscillating trajectory from Ladakh to New Delhi. The country's capital town now stands adorned with the National Police Memorial at Chanakyapuri. In its womb lies the intrinsic profiling of all the police organisations who dynamically nurture all their members to contribute their best in the service of the Nation and gracefully earn their title as 'Sentinels of Peace'.

This special issue of IPJ from the BPR&D marks a new leaf in the annals of Indian Police embracing this great milestone. This document would be formally released at Kevadiya in

A neo Police culture must emerge with a service oriented people friendly Police. We must break the self-created silos and unburden ourselves of the legacies which make us redundant and out of context. The sacrifice of our martyrs has to be evenly matched with the sacrifice we can make as conscientious cops. And that would be the befitting tribute to our heroes - our Martyrs!

Gujarat by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India during DGP/IGP Conference 2018 under the Grace of the tallest memorial of the Iron Man of the Nation, the visionary and architect of Indian Police, Sardar Patel.

Those who have laid down their lives for the Nation have not only left eternal imprints on the timelines but have also left behind on us an onerous duty to draw a road map that can further enrich our destiny.

Salute to our Martyrs.

A. P. Maheshwari

Dr. A P. Maheshwari

From the Director's Desk



The National Police Memorial symbolizes the valour and spirit of sacrifice of the Indian Police, Since Independence, 34,842 policemen have laid down their lives at the altar of the nation. They died protecting not only our society from internal subversive elements but also our borders from external enemies.

These Policemen were not ordinary men. They have left behind a legacy of highest standards of commitment to duty and of professionalism. Through the National Police Memorial, the nation pays homage to the bravehearts and we, the Policemen of India, renew our commitment to serve the nation. We also resolve to look after welfare of families of the martyrs.

The conceptualization, execution and dedication of the National Police Memorial was a herculean task. We gratefully acknowledge the unstinting support readily rendered by members of all Police forces, all wings of the Government and members of our society in making of the National Police Memorial.

I express my gratitude to the Director General, Bureau of Police Research & Development, and his team for bringing out this Special Issue of the Indian Police Journal to mark the dedication of the National Police Memorial to the nation by the Prime Minister.

Rajiv Jain
Director
Intelligence Bureau

Introduction

Indian Police : The sentinels of peace



This Special Issue of Indian Police Journal is a homage to Policemen who laid down their lives on the altar of the nation. It is also a renewal of our commitment towards welfare of the families of martyrs.

The history of Indian Police is full of valour and sacrifice in all theatres. In this journal, the story begins in 1959, at Hot Springs, where, in intensely cold and harsh terrain, Policemen went way beyond their duty to protect the nation from heavily armed Chinese forces.

The glue which keeps the nation and its integrity together is effective control of law & order, terrorism, insurgency and extremism. Thus, the Policemen provide the necessary climate for nation building. On this front, Indian Police has come out in flying colours, as our country moves from strength to strength.

The National Police Memorial was dedicated to the nation on October 21, 2018, in recognition of the sacrifices made by Police personnel since Independence and their paramount role in preserving national security and integrity. This Police Memorial represents all Police Forces and Police Organisations of the country.

The National Police Memorial comprises a Central Sculpture, the Walls of Valour and a Museum. The Central Sculpture stands for the strength, resilience and selfless service, which characterize the life of a policeman. The cenotaph is a vertical thirty feet monolith of black granite, weighing 238 tonnes. Its weight and colour symbolize the gravitas and solemnity of the supreme sacrifices made by Policemen. Sixty feet long river flowing at the base of the Sculpture reflects the continuous selfless service rendered by Policemen to hold together the fabric of Society. On the Wall of Valour are engraved the names of Police Personnel, who laid down their lives in the line of duty.

The Museum is dedicated to the memory of the martyred Police personnel. It is conceptualized as a historical and evolving exhibition on policing, while taking the visitor through the journey of Police personnel from pledge to eternity.

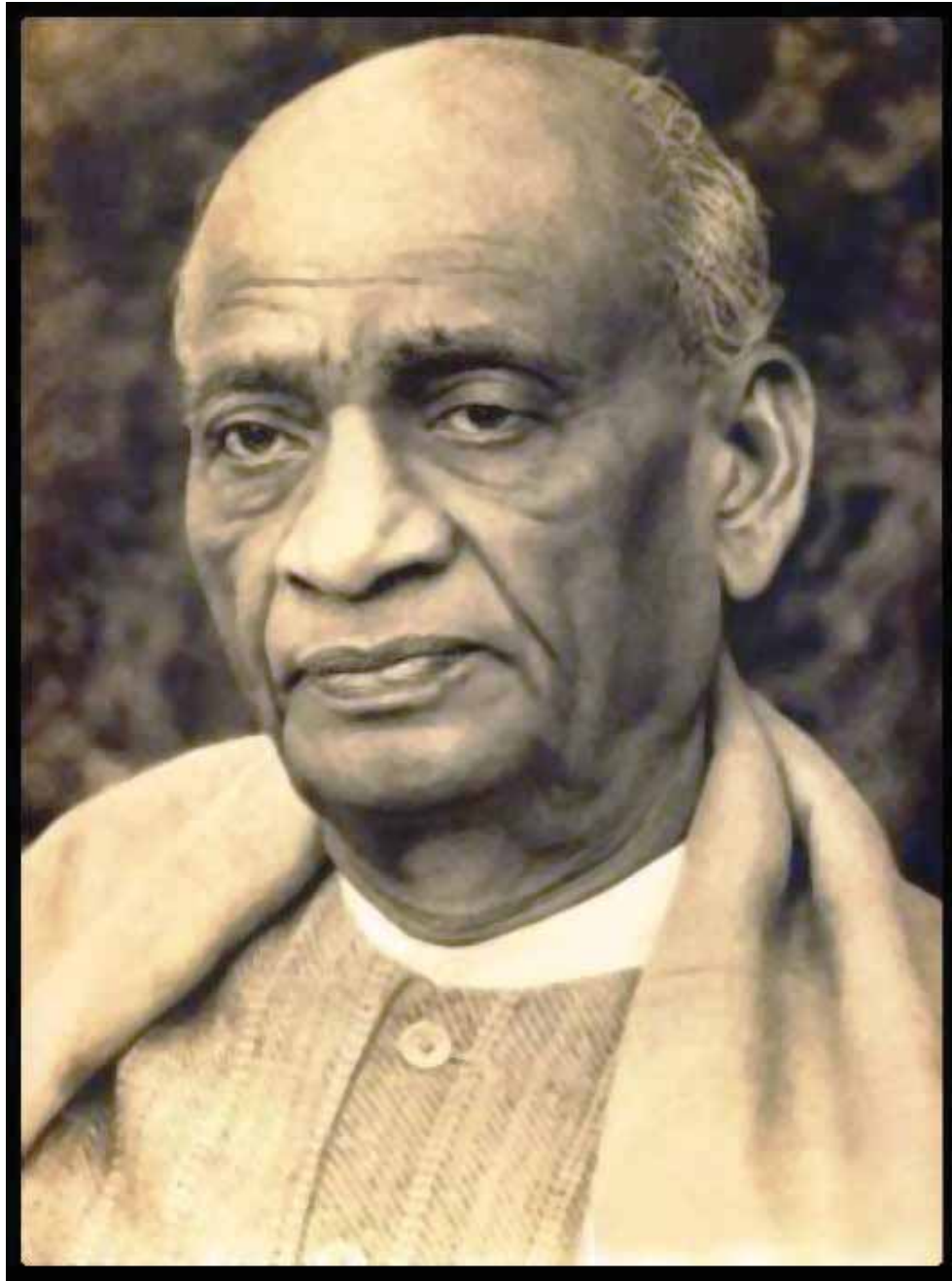
The dedication of National Police Memorial and inauguration of the Police Museum is a milestone in the history of Indian Police. The Memorial is a site of pilgrimage, a place of reverence for Policemen and countrymen alike. It will strengthen the bonds between the Police and community and propel us to pursue the highest standards in our professional and personal life.

Putting together this Issue was an act of love, in which I found myself emotionally involved as a Policeman and a human being. I am truly blessed to be an instrument which brought together this Special Issue of Indian Police Journal on Police Martyrdom.



Sheel Vardhan Singh

Additional Director, Intelligence Bureau
Special Editor



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(31 October 1875 – 15 December 1950)

First Home Minister of India

**Police Commemoration Day
21 October, 2018**





Prime Minister dedicates National Police Memorial to the Nation

Press Release by PIB

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, dedicated the National Police Memorial to the nation, on Police Commemoration Day, today.

The Prime Minister announced an award in the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, to honour those involved in disaster response operations. The award would be announced every year, recognizing the bravery and courage displayed in saving lives of people, in the wake of a disaster.

Shri Narendra Modi, laid wreath and paid homage to the martyrs at the National Police Memorial. He honoured the three surviving members of Hot Springs incident. He also inaugurated the Museum of National Police memorial and signed the visitor's book.

Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister saluted the courage and sacrifice of police personnel who laid down their lives for the service of the nation. He recalled the sacrifices of the brave police personnel who fought valiantly at Hot Springs, Ladakh and paid respects to their family and loved ones.

Expressing happiness in dedicating the National Police Memorial, Prime Minister said that the Central Sculpture of the memorial represents capability, courage and service orientation of the police forces. He added that every object associated with the National Police Memorial would inspire the citizens and educate them about the bravery of police and para military personnel. He added that the peace, security and prosperity presently enjoyed by the nation

had been possible due to the sacrifices and consistent efforts of police, paramilitary and armed forces.

Prime Minister also evoked the contributions and sacrifices of National Disaster Response Forces and State Disaster Response Forces. He added that police and paramilitary forms the crux of Disaster Response forces and their contributions in dealing with disasters are immense.

Talking about the National Police Memorial, Prime Minister said that Memorial was accorded priority by the NDA Government and was finished on time. He said that the memorial underlines the vision of the Government to accord maximum respect to people who played a vital role in nation building.

Stressing on the importance of technology, Prime Minister urged the police forces to adopt technology and innovation in their daily discharge of duties. In this context, Prime Minister mentioned about the Modernization of Police Forces Scheme (MPF), which is modernizing the police forces through technology, modern communication systems and modern weapons.

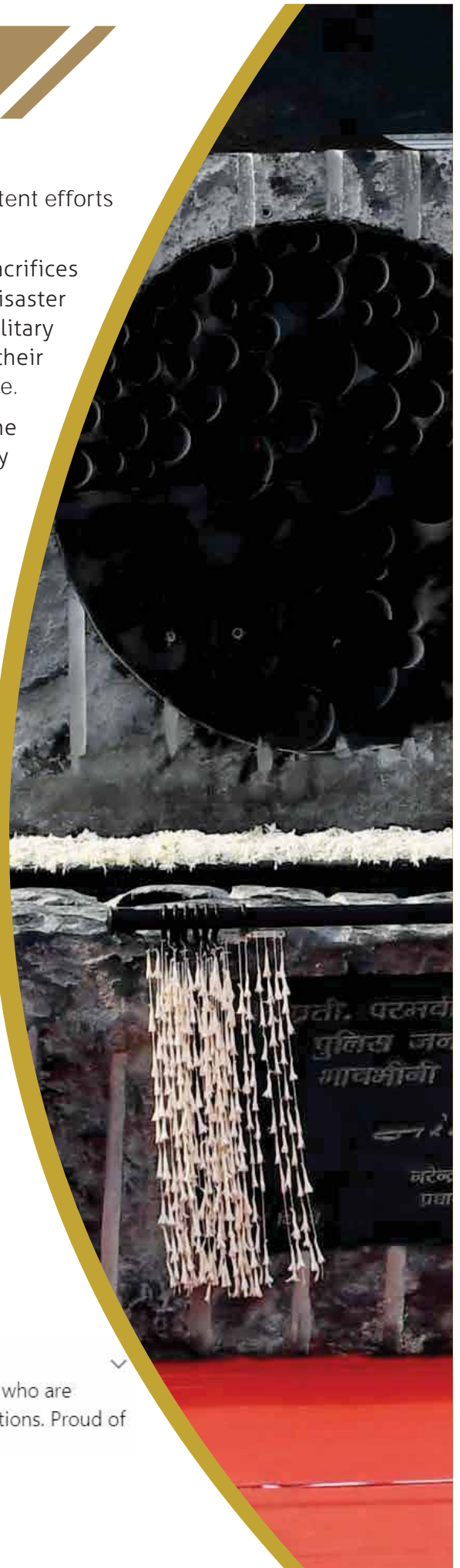
Prime Minister said that police forces have a big role to play in strengthening the bond between police and society. In this regard, Prime Minister urged the police forces to make Police Stations more citizen friendly.

The National Police Memorial consists of Central Sculpture, a Wall of Valour engraved with the names of police personnel who laid down their lives in the line of duty and a State of Art Museum dedicated to the memory of the martyred police personnel.



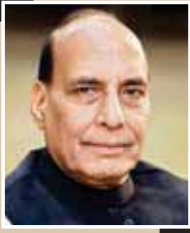
Narendra Modi @narendramodi · Oct 21

Whenever an unfortunate disaster strikes, it is our police personnel who are working round the clock, at the forefront of rescue and relief operations. Proud of them!





Towards a More Secure Nation



Shri Rajnath Singh
Union Home Minister,
Govt. of India

**//
Mumbai attacks were
also a time for the
political leadership
to reflect and put in
place comprehensive
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shield to protect our
country. //**

The Mumbai attacks in November 2008 (26/11) shocked the nation and brought home to every Indian the ugly face of terrorism, organised and abetted by Pakistan. The incident left indelible imprint on the minds of the people about the bravery of our policemen and security forces. For four continuous days, Indians were glued to the television sets, their heartbeats aflutter, prayers on their lips and contempt for the terrorists. The image of brave Tukaram Ombale taking on the terrorists keeps coming back to me time and again.

I was in my constituency, when the tragedy hit the nation. When I realised that the terrorists had come through the sea route, my initial thoughts were that a country, which has a huge coastline (7516.6 kms.), is extremely vulnerable from security point of view, especially when terror attacks are backed by a State. I had reflected that robust security architecture would require changes at legal and infrastructural levels, besides coordination between security agencies.

Mumbai attacks were different in the sense that they were sequential, different locations were targeted by multiple teams and had elements of armed assaults, carjacking, indiscriminate shootings and hostage situation.

Mumbai attacks were also a time for the political leadership to reflect and put in place comprehensive security measures in order to have a robust security shield to protect our country.

India has always been a land of diversity. Thousands of years back, this country embraced a philosophy that celebrates and embraces diversity. This philosophy is Sanatan (eternal). Scores of faiths have happily co-existed for thousands of years and the country has prospered. But there is serious and sustained attempt by our neighbour to disrupt it even if they are destroyed in this process.

Post Mumbai attacks, the Government of the day was seized of the problem and a legal response came with amendment in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 with regard to definition of Terrorist Act, punishment for terrorist activities, punishment for raising funds for terrorist activities, punishment for conspiracy and enhanced penalties.

Coastal Security emerged as a major area of concern post Mumbai attacks, and responsibility of ensuring Coastal Security was given to Indian Navy and Coast Guard. At the National level National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) was set up in 2009, to regularly review coastal security arrangements. Several steps were taken to enhance coastal security, including installation of radars along the coast, utilisation of AIS system, registration of boats, colour coding of boats, issuance of biometric ID cards to fishermen, opening up of joint operation centres for intelligence sharing, setting-up of additional coast guard stations, holding of security awareness programmes and coastal security exercises, formation of State Maritime Boards, installation of transponders in boats, formation of state and district level Coastal Security Committees, etc.

The functioning Multi Agency Centre, which was put in place in the wake of incursion of Pakistan in Kargil in 1999, was reviewed and through an order dated December 31, 2008, it was envisaged that a Multi Agency Centre shall, as far as possible, set up Subsidiary Multi Agency Centres in all States and Union Territories.

National Investigation Agency was created with mandate to investigate and prosecute offences related to terrorism and terror attacks.

In order to improve response time to terror attacks, National Security Guard hubs were created at Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata.

Public life has its own twists and turns. In the year 2014, I was given the onerous task of helming the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Ensuring National Security is not a static

one time exercise. While the people see the visible aspect of security, the engines of security architecture keep moving 24x7 and are mainly invisible. Security is a dynamic process and capacity building, continuous training and anticipating new threats is very important aspect of it.

Coastal Security Schemes I & II were started with a view towards improvement of overall coastal security and enhancement of capabilities of the coastal police. Phase I enhanced the infrastructure of stakeholders by providing with 73 Coastal Police Stations, 97 check-posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motor cycles and 10 Rigid Inflatable Boats. Phase II is still continuing and would be completed by 2020. This Phase has been conceived after vulnerability and gap analysis carried out by Coastal States and Union Territories. Coastal Security Scheme III is under preparation. Efforts continue towards establishing a Central Marine Force to ensure security of the Indian Coastline. An Island Security Scheme was prepared and launched to ensure safety and security of islands in view of NITI Aayog's proposal of setting up international tourist centres in these islands. Further, in first ever exercise, efforts of various agencies were coordinated on the national level towards mapping of Islands using advanced technology, including satellite imagery.

The Coastal Security Scheme does not work in isolation. The outreach with fishermen community has ensured that they are our eyes and ears, and villages have been connected to Joint Operations Centre.

National Security has economic underpinning and hence, economic installations and iconic institutions become a target of terrorists. Increased training and sensitisation programmes to cover critical installations spread all over

the country are being regularly undertaken and sensitisation of top scientists and senior managers is being done in strategic and sensitive installations and sectors, including Atomic, Space, Defence, Power, Oil & Gas, etc. In view of increasing incidents vis-a-vis railways, State Level Security Committee for Railways, headed by DGsP of states, have been formed to streamline and improve railway security.

A new Industrial Security Scheme has been put in place in 2017, in which a new threat matrix along with re-categorisation and expansion of vital installations under security purview has been done. Regular security inspections of vital installations now also cover sensitive issues, like computer and cyber security.

It is said that data is the most critical asset for a nation. Guidelines were issued and regular security audits are being done relating to physical security of critical and sensitive data centres in the country including UIDAI, GST, banks, etc.

Security audit of mass transit and metro systems and of installations having high foot falls including hospitals, malls and multiplexes etc., are undertaken at regular intervals.

Anticipating next generation threats, well trained CBRN response teams have been deployed in various locations all over the country. These teams have been integrated with concerned disaster management agencies at the state and national level.

Whenever I think of Mumbai attacks, the images of brave policemen bring tears to my eyes, a lump forms in my throat but at the same time, my chest swells with pride. Who can forget the supreme sacrifices of Hemant Karkare, Ashok Kamte, Vijay Salaskar, Shashank Shinde and Tukaram Omble of Mumbai Police, and Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan and Hawaldar Gajendra Singh of National Security Guard (NSG). Post Mumbai attacks, four hubs of NSG at Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata, were established to improve response time. Another hub was added at Gujarat in 2017. This force has kept pace with technology in terms of training and preparedness to take on any eventuality. Even its canine unit is now an assault unit. The States Police are the first responders in terror attacks. Many states now have their own Anti-Terror Force and NSG is tasked with capacity building of State Police Forces. High risk events are anticipated and action taken e.g. NSG has been training UP



"Whenever I think of Mumbai attacks, the images of brave policemen bring tears to my eyes, a lump forms in my throat but at the same time, my chest swells with pride. Who can forget the supreme sacrifices of Hemant Karkare, Ashok Kamte, Vijay Salaskar, Shashank Shinde and Tukaram Omble of Mumbai Police, and Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan and Hawaldar Gajendra Singh of National Security Guard (NSG)."



The then Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) chief Hemant Karkare, Mumbai's Additional Police Commissioner Ashok Kamte and Senior Police Inspector Vijay Salaskar were among those killed in the attack.

Police for the forthcoming 'Kumbh Mela'.

Special training courses for Police Commandos are being conducted in training institutions of NSG, Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and the Central Industrial Security Force.

The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by the Ministry of Home Affairs about security issues. In this regard, advisories are communicated to them periodically.

National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency. A total number of 45 NIA Special Courts had been constituted in the States / Union Territories. The NIA, since its inception, had registered 183 cases till December, 2017, out of which, 135 cases had been charge sheeted. Trial had been concluded in 37 cases, out of which 35 cases had resulted in conviction. This is one of the highest conviction rates in the world by any Agency.

Multi Agency Centre (MAC), which is an intelligence coordination mechanism for counter terrorism, is now electronically connected between the National Capital, 25 Central Member Agencies and all the State Capitals. In the State Capitals, this network links the Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre, State Police Special Branches and Offices of all the Central and other Counter Terror Agencies. The network is also being extended to District Police Headquarters wherever found feasible. At present, total of 429 SMAC Nodes and 251 District Police Offices are connected to the MAC / SMAC Network. At operational level, sharing of Intelligence takes place on this platform on daily basis.

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) was conceived to be a framework, which will leverage Information Technology to connect approved User Agencies (security / law enforcement) with designated data provider in order to enhance the country's counter terrorism capability. The project implementation period has been extended up to June, 2019. Further, keeping with



changing security scenario, NATGRID facilities would now include Data Centre and Business Continuity Planning.

It is often seen that organised crime and terror meet each other. Hence, a robust Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project was started in 2009, which would go a long way in strengthening the security architecture. The scope of CCTNS was further enhanced to integrate the police data with other pillars of the criminal justice system i.e. Courts, Prisons, Prosecution, Forensics and Finger Prints and accordingly a new system, 'Integrated Criminal Justice System' (ICJS) has been developed. This system (CCTNS / ICJS) would enable citizens to track their complaints and also get wide range of services online. It would also empower Law Enforcement Agencies in Government to access data which enable them to work more efficiently with regard to tracking of crimes in their areas.

Choking of Terror Financing is one of the most effective ways to fight terror. Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell) in the Ministry of Home Affairs deals with the policy matters on Combating Terrorist Financing (CFT) and Fake Indian Currency Notes.

FICN Co-ordination Centre (FCORD) is functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence / information amongst the different security agencies of the Centre / States to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes. This mechanism has brought focus, understanding and co-ordination between various agencies dealing with the issue. A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) is functioning under the National Investigation Agency (NIA). As on 31.12.2017, NIA had registered a total of 16 cases related to terror funding and 27 cases related to FICN. In one of the FICN cases investigated by NIA, the Special Court had observed that a neighbouring sovereign country is involved in the circulation of FICN in India with the sole purpose and intention to damage and threaten the unity, integrity, economic security and sovereignty of India and also to strike terror in the people.

India is a Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-Governmental Body, which makes recommendations relating to Combating of Financing of Terrorism, Money Laundering, etc. Efforts on this platform by India have ensured that Pakistan is rightly put on grey list.

Aviation Sector, which is one of the fastest growing sectors in India, has been particularly strengthened. Acquisition of modern security gadgets and enhanced deployment of security personnel of CISF at airports, have been given due attention, to prevent any untoward incident. Administrative Mechanism has been put in place to deal with any emergent situation.

Yet another area which can be vulnerable to terror attacks is the Metro Rail. The "Railway Protection Force" provides security to Kolkata Metro along with Kolkata Police, and security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF which is reviewed from time to time.

Cyber Security emerged as a major area of concern post Mumbai attacks. Government came out with its National Cyber Security Policy in the year 2013. National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) was established in 2014 as per the provisions of Section 70A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 for protection of Critical Information Infrastructure in the country. National E-mail policy for Government organisations was issued by Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology in the year 2015.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter measures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing IT infrastructure. In order to detect variety of threats and imminent cyber attacks from outside the country, periodic scanning of cyber space is carried out. Cyber Security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of Cyber Security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors.

Government has initiated setting-up of



National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential Cyber Security threats and to enable sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions. On similar lines, many States and Union Territories have set up Cyber Crime Cells for reporting and investigation of cyber crime cases.

What is important in Cyber domain is to harness tremendous talent lying outside the Government's domain. In a move to create synergy, Industry associations such as Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM, Cyber Forensic Labs, set up in certain States, have taken up tasks of awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation. Academia, like National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber Crimes.

Terrorists take advantage of long border which our country has. Hence, securing country's borders and putting in place systems that are able to interdict hostile elements, while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce are among the principal objectives of Border Management. Approach and practices of border

management vary from one border to another, based on the security perceptions and relationship with the neighbouring country. In order to make border security foolproof, Centre has been making use of latest technology to make the security system of the borders stronger and effective. In a first of its kind, Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) or Smart Fencing at the borders has been used, which is a technological solution devised to address the security issues in the border states. The CIBMS would create an invisible electronic barrier and would help detect and foil infiltration bids in most difficult terrains.

It will specifically come as a boon to our BSF jawans, as the number of casualties of our jawans on borders would get minimised and the stress level among the jawans would also reduce to a large extent.

After taking over as Union Home Minister, I have travelled and interacted with policemen doing their duty in the most harsh, lonely and cold terrain of Indo-China border, policemen deployed in thick jungles, fighting naxals, controlling insurgency in North-East and fighting foreign terrorists in J&K. At every place and in all interactions, I found policemen full of passion for duty and patriotism. In each one's eyes, I could see that if an eventuality arises, like Tukaram Ombale, they will

willingly lay down their lives in service of the Nation. Meeting them is a humbling experience. In fact, since independence, more than 34,000 policemen have laid down their lives at the altar of the Nation. To look after their families and to honour their sacrifice, two initiatives were



undertaken. Now a sum of approximately Rs. 1 crore is handed over to the next of kin of a martyred policeman. In order to make countrymen partners, a site 'Bharat Ke Veer' was launched where citizens can donate for the cause of Policemen. Secondly, to recognise and honour the supreme sacrifice of policemen, a 'National Police Memorial' has been built, which was dedicated to the Nation on the Police Commemoration Day (21st October, 2018) by the Honourable Prime Minister of India.

We owe our freedom to our policemen and security forces. We, the political leadership, police leadership and civil society have to work in tandem for a more secure nation.

Jai Hind!

Raj



Rajnath Singh @rajnathsingh · Oct 20

The National Police Memorial reminds us of the heavy loss borne by each family of a police martyr, who may have served in Kashmir, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattishgarh, Mizoram or Manipur. Terrorism and crime have cost many police lives. I hope the loss will not be in vain.



Hot Springs: Saga of Heroism



R.R. Bhatnagar, IPS
Director General
CRPF

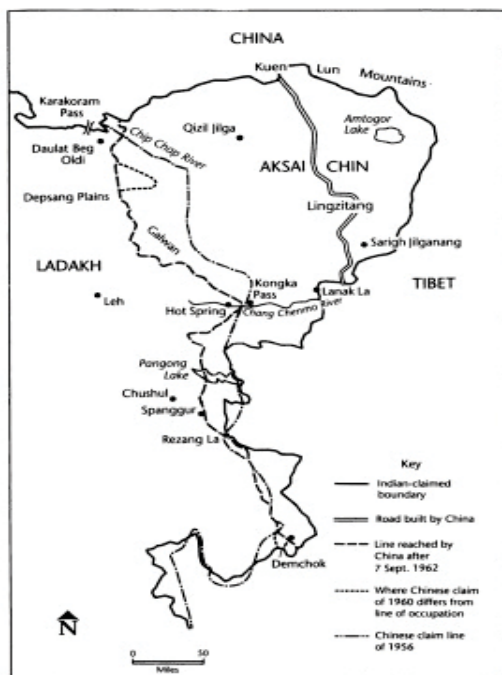
“
It was in 1959 when
its act of valour and
sacrifice the CRP
immortalised itself in
the history of Indian
Police.
”

Originally constituted as the Crown Representative's Police in 1939, the force was raised as a sequel to the political unrest to help native states preserve Law & Order as a part of the imperial policy. Post-Independence, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, then Home Minister, visualising a multi-dimensional role for it in tune with the changing needs of a newly independent nation rechristened it as Central Reserve Police by an Act passed by the Constituent Assembly in 1949.

Ever since its inception, the Force has lived up to the expectations of the Nation. Many times, it has been the first responder and also bore the first brunt of attacks by Chinese and Pakistani armies. It was in 1959 when by its acts of valour & sacrifice the CRP immortalized itself in the history of Indian police.

Since 1953 onwards, Leh (Ladakh) and its frontier check posts had been entrusted to CRPF. This was the time when Indo-China border was not militarised, and the 2500 km Indo-Tibetan border was manned by police personnel of ITBF & CRPF. The only Army Garrison was in Leh. It was believed that there is no threat from "friendly" China and "military" danger is only from Pakistan. Hence, brave soldiers of ever dependable CRPF were deputed to tame the wilderness of Aksai Chin and the eventual Juda's Kiss by China. These men were logistically not equipped to fight icy cold winds, inhospitable terrain, lack of oxygen, lack of connectivity but with sheer determination they established posts on these locations and used to patrol the region.

During this time China completed the strategic development of construction of a highway through a traditional caravan route passing from Sinkiang to Tibet via Aksai Chin. Not only did they publicly announce the completion of highway but The People's Daily, in October 1959, published a map of the region showing Aksai Chin as Chinese territory. PLA also moved in and established itself which was evident with the Chusul incident in September.



AKSAI CHIN AND LOCATION OF KONGKA PASS.

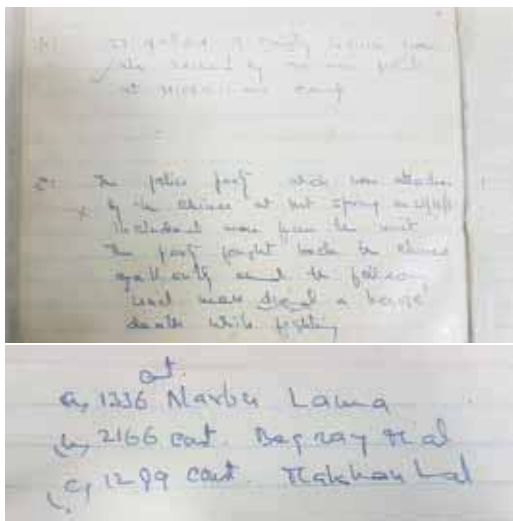
As a response from the Indian side MHA on 22nd Sept 1959, trusting the unflinching dedication of the Force, ordered deployment of CRPF to establish posts right on the line where the Chinese presence was registered. The first outpost was planned at Hot Springs.

After the post was established by CRPF, on October 20, 1959, three reconnaissance parties were launched from Hot Springs in North Eastern Ladakh in preparation for further movement of an Indian expedition which was on its way to Lanak La, a pass located east of Hot Springs. While members of two parties returned to Hot Springs by the afternoon of that day, the third one comprising of two Police Constables and a Porter did not return. Sensing trouble a rescue mission consisting of 10 CRPF Personnel was which returned bare handed late night. However, they had discovered hoof impressions which indicated towards probable Chinese presence.

Undeterred Sh. SP Tyagi, Dy. SP, CRPF and Sh. Karam Singh, DCIO, ITBF leading a team of 20 cavalymen left early in the morning searching for their lost party. Whereas another party of 40 men was asked to follow them on foot. After they reached the point of hoof impressions, they dismounted and awaited the arrival of the second party. Once the second team arrived it was decided that Sh. SP Tyagi,



CRPF Jawans on way to Hot Spring in 1959



Photograph of Company History sheet entry in 2nd Battalion of the incident

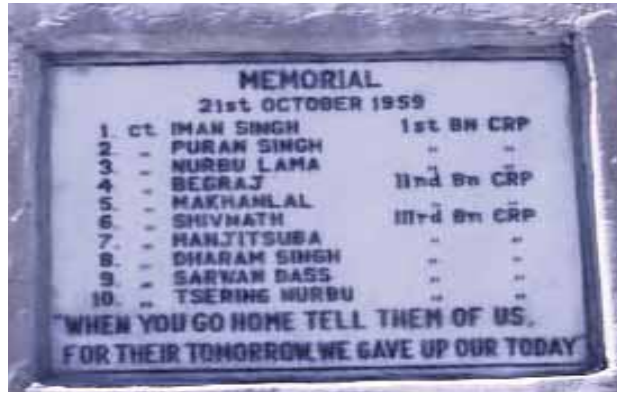
Dy. SP would stay behind and command this larger force while Sh. Karam Singh, and his small group of twenty would follow the tracks and see if they led to the Chinese intruders in that sector. However, the two teams lost contact when first team following hoof impressions along the bank of Chang Chenmo went across a hill.

Suddenly, a Chinese officer was spotted on this hill overlooking both the teams as he signalled to Sh. Karam Singh to raise their hands and surrender which was befittingly replied. Although, Chinese PLA were at an elevated position in fortified bunkers

and trenches heavily armed looking down on exposed police party, our men were unruffled by this show of force. However, when the volley of fire came from PLA what took our men with surprise was the fire from an undetected second Chinese party on the hillock on the other side, which effectively squeezed them in the middle of a crossfire ambush.

Their bolt action rifles were unable to retaliate the bursts of Chinese heavy machineguns and Mortars. Hence, one of the men, Ali Raza was tasked by party commander to inform the other party led by Sh. SP Tyagi which he did but other party was also under heavy fire and unable to reinforce or counter ambush. Fighting gallantly nine men laid down their lives and ten were wounded. Later on, one of the injured also succumbed to his injuries. The main force under Sh. SP Tyagi was forced to retreat and their attempts to recover the bodies of the dead CRPF men later in the night went in vain since many of the men under his command had also been wounded and the Chinese still dominated the hill above the riverbank.

Seven men were taken Prisoners of War by PLA which Chinese embassy in Delhi informed MEA through a note. Post this, a negotiation started between the diplomatic channels whereas PLA on the other hand



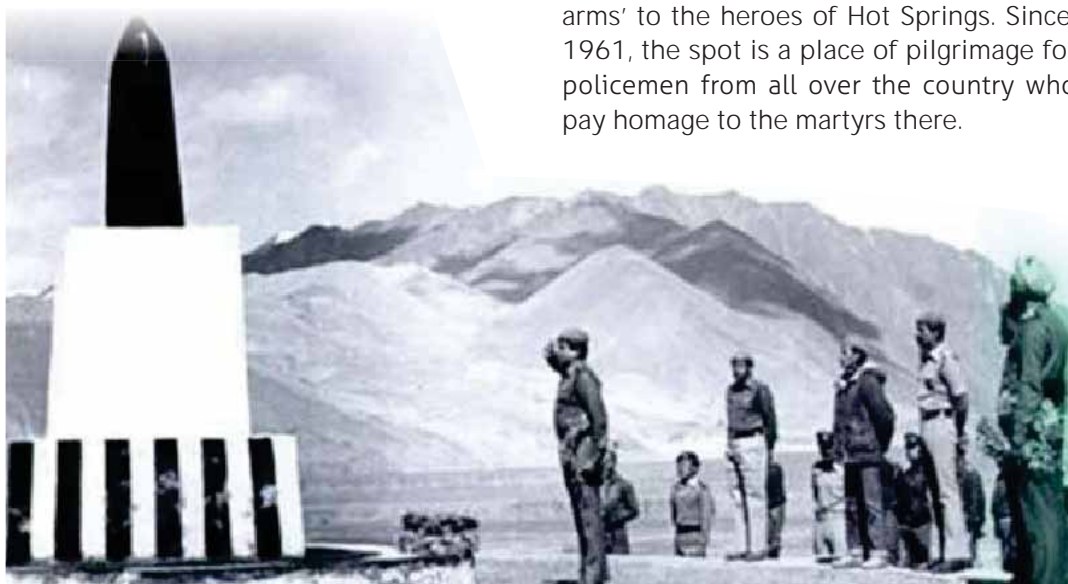
- Shaheed CT Iman Singh
- Shaheed CT Puran Singh
- Shaheed CT Narbu Lama
- Shaheed CT Begraj Mal
- Shaheed CT Makhan Lal
- Shaheed CT Shivnath
- Shaheed CT Hanjit Subba
- Shaheed CT Dharam Singh
- Shaheed CT Sarwan Dass
- Shaheed CT Tshering Bokhu Norbu



were torturing captured soldiers to extract as much information as they could. Finally, on 13th November bodies of our martyrs were returned by them in a ceremony where only 10 police personnel were allowed to come and collect the sacred remains. Finally, on 14th November, Chinese released all 10 men including Sh. Karam Singh and the initial reconnaissance party of 3 men held hostage since 20th October 1959.

A life lived for the country is well lived and it cannot be better exemplified than by the gallant act of the CRPF men who made the supreme sacrifice at Hot Springs.

At 8 AM on November 14th 1959, the bodies of the CRPF men were cremated with full police honours at Hot Springs. Sh. Karam Singh received a national hero's welcome and was awarded President Police Medal by Hon'able Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru himself. Hon'ble Prime Minister, on the occasion of the All India Sports Meet in February 1960 when the CRPF contingent had the privilege of mounting the guard of honour to him, at his behest we 'Reversed arms' to the heroes of Hot Springs. Since, 1961, the spot is a place of pilgrimage for policemen from all over the country who pay homage to the martyrs there.



Ceremonial Homage being paid at Hot Springs Memorial in 1960's



Present Day Hot Springs Memorial

This event brought together the nation and eventually the long-required change in Security doctrine of the country. The supreme sacrifice by CRPF personnel during an unmatched battle has made the Hot Springs a sacred place of pilgrimage for policemen from all over the country. The day 21st Oct is befittingly observed as "Police Commemoration Day" and every year, members of police forces from different parts of the country trek to Hot Springs which is currently manned by

ITBP to pay homage to the brave hearts who made the supreme sacrifice on 21st October 1959.

The valour of Police Jawans fighting at 16,000 ft. altitude, in freezing conditions and against a well-equipped and heavily armed army regiment, is a rare saga of courage and commitment to duty. This epitome of rare valour is remembered in reverence and is an everlasting sense of inspiration for all Police forces in India and more so for the CRPF.



Prime Minister honouring the surviving heros of Hot Springs incidents.
National Police Memorial, Oct. 21, 2018

The Story of Hot Springs



Akash Jindal, IPS
Jt. Dy. Director
Intelligence Bureau

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The incident at "Hot Springs" situated in North Eastern Ladakh, 225 Kms from Leh towns had not only changed the history of but also dynamics of regional politics in Indian subcontents. //

"Hot Springs" is not just a place but an epitaph of exemplary bravery displayed by Indian Police and their supreme sacrifice while protecting the territorial integrity of the country under extreme geo-climatic conditions. On the fateful day of Oct. 21, 1959, 10 valiant Police personnel laid down their lives fighting at 16,000 ft altitude, in extremely cold conditions and against all odds, in an unequal combat with heavily armed Chinese troops at Hot Springs in Ladakh. The incident is etched in the history of Indian Police in golden letters. The incidents at "Hot Springs", situated in North Eastern Ladakh, 255 kms from Leh town had not only changed the history but also the dynamics of regional politics in the sub-continent.

Events leading to the incident

The story dates back to the beginning of 1950 when Chinese leadership following an expansionist strategy refused to accept India's border with China according to the McMahon line. Chinese started depicting Indian Territory in North Eastern Ladakh, south of McMahon line as their own, and always used to circumvent the issue whenever Government of India lodged complaints.

There was no deployment of Indian Army along the Indo-Tibet border during that period and it was the Police personnel who were responsible for guarding this border until the autumn of 1959. The nearest Army deployment was at Leh.

As this area used to remain cut off from other parts of Ladakh during winter, Police used to patrol the area during summer months only. One such patrol party had observed Chinese engineers conducting some survey in the area located to the west of Lanak-la in 1952. India claimed the territory to be under its civilian control by making Police deployment in this strategically important area.

During the late 1957, China started strengthening its control over the territory of Aksai Chin while on the other hand India had the presence of only few Police Posts in the area East of Leh.

This also finds mention in the letter that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to the Chinese Premier Chou Enlai on 16 November 1959 while replying to the claims made by the Chinese over Indian territory, Nehru mentioned that,



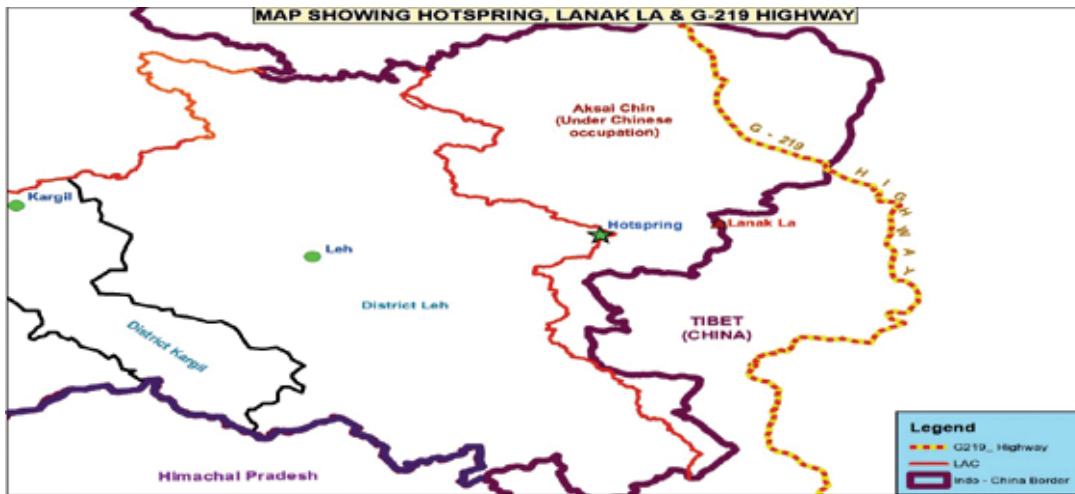
QUOTE

“In your letter, you have suggested that the armed forces of China and India should withdraw twenty kilometers from the lines which they occupy at present. This, in your view, would effectively prevent any border clashes. Before I discuss this suggestion further, I should like to state categorically that the Government of India had not posted any army personnel anywhere at or near the international border. Our border check-posts were manned by civil constabulary, equipped with light arms. The main purpose of these check-posts was to deal with traders or others going along the recognised routes and to prevent any undesirable or unauthorised persons crossing the border. This itself indicates that these border check posts were not intended for any aggressive purpose or for any armed conflict. It was only after the recent unfortunate incidents that we asked our Army to take over responsibility for the protection of our border”.

UNQUOTE

On Sept. 2, 1957 Peking announced the likely completion of a strategic road from Tibet to Aksai Chin via Sinkiang by October 1957 through People’s Daily and claimed Aksai Chin as a Chinese territory. The designs of Chinese became apparent in June 1958 when an Indian Police patrol party was taken hostage by them and by the end of 1958, with China pursuing its imperialist and expansionist policy, sending Indian patrols towards Lanak La had become impossible. Chinese Prime Minister, Chou Enlai had argued in 1959 that as New Delhi was “utterly unaware” of Chinese road building in the area until September 1958, it “proved continuous Chinese jurisdiction” and opposed any ‘intrusions’ by patrols of Indian Security Forces in the area.

With the Tibetan uprising in 1959 and subsequent arrival of Dalai Lama from Tibet to India, China changed its strategy and Indo-Tibetan Border witnessed increased Chinese activities. They started with political diplomacy and in order to stake its claim over area in North Eastern Ladakh, Chinese established isolated military outposts to gain access to all border passes and started establishing military infrastructure along with deployment of

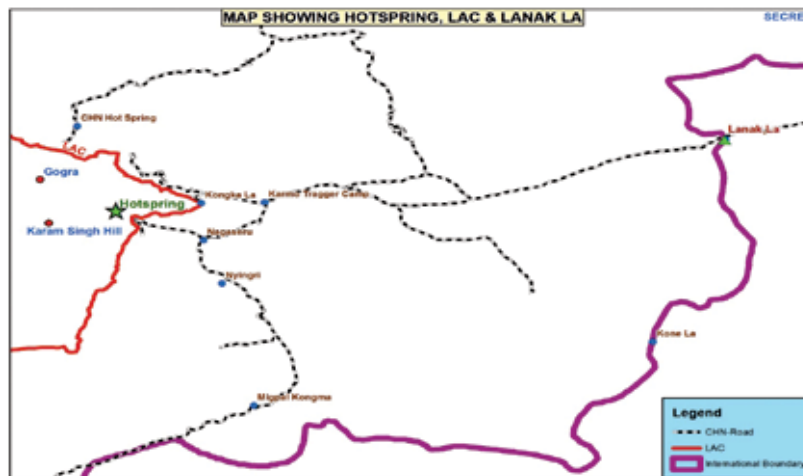


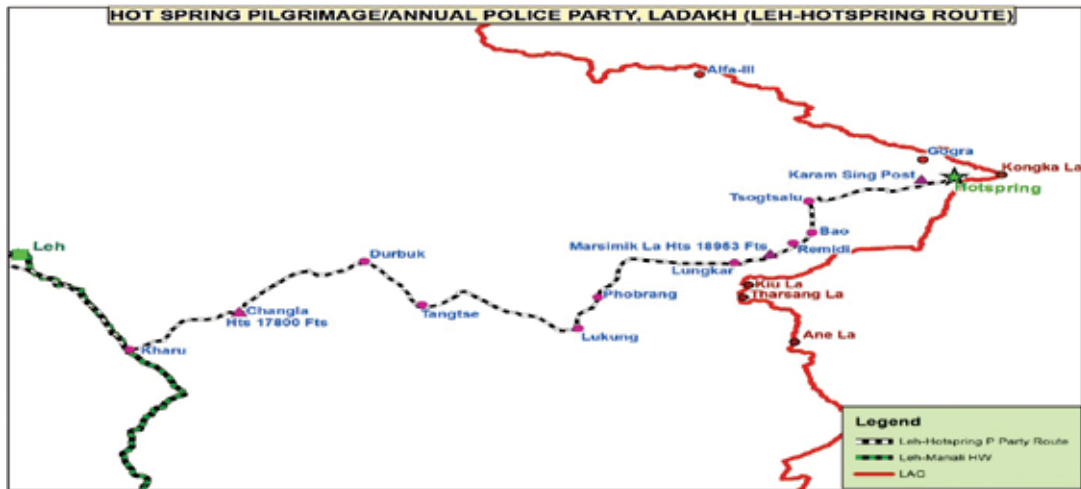
heavy weaponry and artillery. However, there was no matching preparation of this kind on the Indian side. China not only took control over Aksai Chin but it also occupied the vast plain to the west of Tibet-Sinkiang Highway with the objective of securing the road.

Indian Police deployed in the area provided details of such activities in their reports and Indo-Tibetan Border Force (ITBF), Subsidiary unit of Intelligence Bureau (IB) in Ladakh was given the mandate to conduct patrols in the border area with the help of protective element of CRPF. In early September 1959, a patrol party of ITBF was captured east of Chushul by the Chinese and released in the beginning of October. In view of these developments, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer (DCIO), Karam Singh of ITBF was assigned the task

of establishing outposts near the Chinese Occupation Line, in the area west of Lanak-La, called Hot Springs, situated at an altitude of more than 15,000 ft and a strategically important point requiring constant watch. "Hot Springs" was barely three Km far from the site where Chinese Army had intruded. But traditionally the boundary of India with Tibet extended to 40 Kms to the East, which is Lanak-La. China had made its intentions clear.

Karam Singh proceeded towards Hot Springs accompanied by a team of 40 personnel of CRPF led by S.P Tyagi





Assistant Commandant, to undertake the task of establishment of an ITBF outpost at Hot Springs. In total, there were about 60 members in this expedition which started from Leh in the first week of September. The team was divided into two patrol parties, one led by Shri Karam Singh and the other led by Shri S.P. Tyagi, each having about 25-30 personnel and reached Hot Springs on 19th October, 1959. The route followed for Hot Springs from Leh was via Leh-Sakti-Changla-Tsoltak-Durbuk-Phobrang- Hot Springs.

As there were no motorable roads, the patrolling parties marched on horse back carrying essentials and even the building materials required for establishing forward posts. As recounted by Shri Kunzang Dechan, one of the survivors of "Hot Springs" incident, "they reached Phobrang from where local masons and other labours were engaged for the mission and further moved to Tsogtsalu via Marsimik-La. After reaching at Tsogtsalu, two bunker like structure were constructed where the personnel stayed. While at Tsogtsalu, the party received a message from Hqrs. to further proceed to Hot Springs another 28 kms from Tsogtsalu, " where they finally reached on Oct 18, 1959.

It speaks volumes about the perseverance and stamina of the Indian Policemen that they trudged a distance of 255 km from Leh to Hot Springs through treacherous terrain negotiating two snow covered high mountain passes viz 17,590 ft high Chang la and 18,953 ft height Marsimik la. It is difficult to imagine the hardships faced by the team at a time when there was no comfort of road, vehicle, warm clothing or fresh food as the last motorable road from Leh towards the border in Eastern Ladakh at that time terminated at Thiksay about 20 kms from Leh. From Thiksay these jawans had to move on their arduous journey on horseback with all their logistics and essentials.

Despite shortage of supplies, the Police party managed to establish its outpost at Hot Springs. Remembering the developments, Sonam Wangyal @ Hero Uncle, another survivor of the incident told that "*we then also built bunkers there*".

Hot Springs Incident

It is pertinent to understand the incident of Oct. 21, 1959 from the survivors'/veterans' account. It becomes more emphatic when the narrative is based on actual account of some of the survivors and veterans who

had endured the ordeal and went on to complete their services in IB.



Shri Sonam Wangyal



Shri Sonam Dorje

Sonam Wangyal was among those few gallant personnel of ITBF who survived the onslaught launched by adversaries. Apart from this heroic deed, Wangyal later became the youngest mountaineer in the world to summit/peak Mount Everest at the age of 23 in 1965, served IB for more than 40 years and has been conferred with the Padma Shree, Arjuna Award and Tenzing Norgay Life Time Achievement Awards.

Shri Kunzang Dechen, who joined Intelligence Bureau in June, 1959 as a Constable was also a member of the party who survived and served for around 38 years in ITBF/IB. Sh. Sonam Dorje, who retired as ACIO-II and Constable Late Mohd. Khalil were taken hostage by the Chinese and subjected to inhuman torture also survived the ordeal to recount their experiences.

After constructing an outpost at Hot Springs, on the morning of October 20, 1959, three reccee parties, each comprising of two constables and one porter each, were sent to reconnoiter the nearby areas across Hot Springs about Chinese presence and activities. Each group had to return back and report their findings at a pre-fixed time. While two of the reccee parties returned to Hot Springs by 1600 hrs., the third party consisting of Constable Mohd. Khalil, Sonam Dorje and porter Chetan did not turn up.

According to Shri Sonam Dorje, "I along with another Constable Mohd. Khalil (both locals) and a porter from Chushul village were sent on a patrol on Oct. 20, 1959 to confirm the presence of Chinese Army in the area ahead of Hot Springs". Recalling the incident, Sh. Sonam Dorje disclosed that Sh. Karam Singh and Sh. Sonam Wangyal (retd. Assistant Director) had seen some tell-tale marks of Chinese Army in the area, the previous day and the patrol was tasked to confirm it.

When the patrol party did not return to the Hot Springs camp by night, two search parties were sent after dusk on October 20, 1959. The search teams returned back at 2300 hrs. Though they didn't find any clue of missing patrolling party but they spotted hoof marks on the way which indicated the presence of Chinese in the area. There were apprehensions that Chinese could have intercepted the Indian scout patrol party.

It was subsequently decided to go out in search of the two constables and the porter early next morning on October 21, 1959. Accordingly, all the personnel found fit for the search operation were constituted into two parties and set-out in the morning on October 21, 1959 towards Lanak-La area in search of the missing personnel. Karam Singh's party consisting of about 20 personnel of ITBF including Sonam Wangyal & CRPF left on horseback carrying weapons like bolt action rifle. As recounted by Sonam Wangyal, "we marched early in the morning". Other party led by S.P. Tyagi was directed to follow Karam Singh's party on foot. Shri Kunzang Dechen was part of the second party and was handling the WT set for communication with Hqrs which used to run on power generated by Dynamometer and was difficult to operate.

Karam Singh and his team reached the spot

where the hoof marks were spotted earlier. The search party waited for the main party to reach. After arrival of the party led by Shri Tyagi, it was decided that while Karam Singh and 20 personnel will follow the marks and find out the Chinese intruders, Tyagi will stay back and command the main party. Karam Singh and party went far along the banks of Chang Chenmo River while following the hoof marks. Because of the hill feature along the bank of the river where the hoof-prints continued, the two parties lost contact. At around 1300 Hrs., the party saw some Chinese Army personnel on a hillock who asked them to surrender.

As recounted by Shri Sonam Wangyal *"they were about 200-300 in numbers. When the two sides came face to face, a standoff ensued and eventually the Indian patrol was surrounded and outnumbered by Chinese troops". Before actual action commenced, Shri Sonam Wangyal recalled "Chinese Commander and Karam Singh engaged in a showdown with both vehemently claiming the area and asking the other to retreat. Karam Singh took a hand full of soil and send across the message that this was Indian land and Chinese Officer reciprocated in the same manner. This continued for three hrs and suddenly Chinese side started firing."*

The Indian side was taken by surprise as the heavily armed Chinese Army started pounding the Indian side with automatic weapons. Karam Singh stood firm and Chinese attacked the entire Police party. Chinese Army was positioned on high hills and had protection of bunkers and trenches. Wangyal said that *"we took the position without fear of death"*. There was no means of cover in the open ground to escape from the firing of Chinese side, who had launched the ambush from the hill top.

Though, the Chinese were equipped with

mortars and heavy machine guns it did not deter the patriotic Police party. Sh. Wangyal further recounts *"there was also retaliatory fire from the Indian side and they gave a tough resistance which, however, could not sustain as they ran out of ammunition"*. Despite being outnumbered and suffering lack of sufficient arms/ammunitions, Police party kept fighting. The Indian Policemen fought bravely, however it was not possible to escape from the heavy firing from Chinese machine guns. Wangyal recalled: *"Puran Singh was the first to receive a gunshot"*.

Kumgang Dechen



Then

Now

As recounted by Shri Dechan, *"At around 1500 hrs on October 21, 1959 two personnel from Karam Singh's party reported back to the camp and informed about the ambush of the leading party by Chinese forces leading to heavy casualties and injuries on Indian side. According to them, after the face-off, the Chinese had warned them in sign language to withdraw or surrender as, they stated, it was Chinese territory. They reported that Chinese forces were well entrenched and equipped with automatic weapons and far outnumbered the Indian party where as Indian personnel had bolt action rifles and their position were exposed because of unavailability of any cover, thus causing heavy casualties on our side. They also reported that one Chinese leading officer was also killed during the encounter while 9-10 Indian personnel were probably*



Hot Springs Memorial 1970s



Hot Springs Memorial 1980s

killed and the remaining about seven including Shri Karam Singh could have been taken hostage by the Chinese." The main force under Shri SP Tyagi was forced to retreat and their attempts to recover the bodies of the martyred CRPF men later in the night went in vain as many of the 40 men under his command had also been wounded to some degree and the Chinese still dominated the hills above the river bank which they continued to hold even on 22nd October when Tyagi was finally ordered to retreat with his party back to Tsogs-tsalu.

While fighting bravely with the Chinese, 10 CRPF personnel were martyred and Karam Singh and nine others were badly injured. Seven including Karam Singh were taken hostage by the Chinese. A Chinese Officer was also killed during the encounter. S.P Tyagi and his injured soldiers stood firm at their position till Oct. 22nd and then received direction to return to Tsogs-tsalu. The mortal remains of the 10 CRPF personnel were handed over by the Chinese at Chushul. Sonam Wangyal recounted that only ten Indian Policemen were permitted to approach the Indo-China border to collect the bodies of the CRPF men, which had to be brought to the Hot Springs on horseback. As per Wangyal,

"Even while we were collecting the bodies, Chinese in uniform were clicking photographs. The Chinese soldiers were wrapped in snow-white warm clothing and snow boots, while we were in our woolen Angora shirts and jerseys, bearing the brunt of the biting cold at that prohibitive height of 16,300 feet". The bodies of the CRPF men were cremated with full honours at Hot Springs on November 14, 1959.

Conveying strongly about the delay made by the Chinese in returning the mortal remains of the gallant CRPF men, Jawaharlal Nehru in his letter to the Chinese Prime Minister dated 16 November, 1959 underlined that:

QUOTE

"I must inform you of the resentment aroused in India by the delay which took place in the release of the Indian personnel whom your forces had captured in the Chang Chenmo Valley on October 20 and 21 after inflicting casualties on our Police patrol party. You will recall that on October 24 we received your offer to hand over to us the captured personnel and the dead bodies of those who were killed during the clash. On October 26 our Ambassador in Peking informed your Government of our concern about

the prisoners and our anxiety to receive them back as well as the dead bodies. We wished to know the time and place at which the transfer was to take place. In order to avoid delay, we sent a forward party immediately to receive the prisoners and the dead bodies. This party waited at a place about five miles from the scene of the incident and, in spite of repeated reminders to your Government, no indication was given by your Government about the date and time of release until November 12. We are now relieved to know that the prisoners and the dead bodies were handed over to our forward party on November 14”.

UNQUOTE

The Brave Hearts

The ten CRPF personnel who laid down their lives in the atrocious ambush of the Chinese forces have left memoirs in the hearts of every Indian who feel secure at the comfort of their homes. Amongst the ten martyrs, the mortal remains of Constable Makhan Lal could not make home.

Torture inflicted by the Chinese on Indian prisoners

For Karam Singh and other prisoners torment had just started when China, with a view to uphold its image at international level, started blaming India for the entire incident.

Karam Singh had also narrated the ordeal in his diary after he along with other captives were released by the Chinese following negotiations at the highest level. On November 14, 1959, the ten captured men including the three who went missing on Oct 20 were handed over to the Indian authorities.

Karam Singh recalled about the torture inflicted upon him and others in his diary narrating that, *“Five of us were forced by*

Chinese army to carry their dead soldiers. Constable Rudermal and I were asked to help Makhan Lal who was badly injured in the stomach. We dragged him for two miles and the Chinese directed us to leave him on the banks of Chang Chenmo river. After that, heavy load was put on me and Rudermal and we had difficulty to walk. Chinese Army forced us to move forward with rifle butts”. As per Sonam Wangyal, “there was no whereabouts of Makhan Lal, possibly he was left in his own injured state by the river side”.

Chinese wanted Karam Singh to confess that it was Indians who had instigated the Chinese side and they had intruded into Chinese territory. He did not succumb despite all sort of coercive methods used by Chinese Army to give a written admittance to that effect.

Responding to the Chinese blame over India for the border clashes, Nehru in his letter to Chinese Premier dated 16 November wrote that:

QUOTE

“I should like to repeat what I have said in a previous communication, that this entire frontier was a peaceful one for a long time and there was no conflict or trouble there. It is only recently that conflicts and difficulties have arisen in regard to the frontier. These difficulties have not arisen because of any action that we have taken. The cause of the recent troubles is action taken from your side of the frontier. We are anxious that there should be a clear understanding about this frontier and that such border disputes as there are between our two countries should be settled by peaceful methods. In the immediate present, we think it is important to avoid all border clashes so as to assure tranquility in the border regions and thereby create an atmosphere favourable for friendly



Hot Springs Memorial 1990s



Hot Springs Memorial 2018

settlement. We agree therefore, that the two Governments should come to an agreement without delay, which would eliminate risks of border clashes”.

UNQUOTE

Account from Karam Singh’s diary states, *“first of all, I was asked to give a complete account of the incident and when I reached the point where Chinese started the firing, the Chinese senior Officer present shouted at top of his voice that I should admit about Indian side starting the firing which I had refused. He then intimidated to shoot me.”*

Sonam Dorje while recounting the developments leading to the capture of their recce party consisting of himself, Constable Mohd. Khalil and porter Chetan by the Chinese on the morning of 20th

October stated, *“We started at about 0700 hrs in south-west direction from the camp. After covering about five miles we crossed a hill and reached a springs where we halted to take rest. It was about 12.00 o’clock when we saw four Chinese troops coming from a hill in the east. They encircled us. Fearing that some more Chinese troops would be following them, we decided to surrender. After affecting our personal search, they arrested us and enquired if there were more of our men in the area, to which we replied in negative. They threatened to kill us in case we lied. They drove us along a Nullah towards their camp, where we were made to stay in a tent. We were given a little food which was hardly sufficient. We were kept hungry for the next three days. On the night of 24th*



All India Police Party at Hot Springs



All India Police Party crossing the mighty Changchenmo River

October, Mohd. Khalil was taken out of the tent and after some time brought back there. The next day three of us were taken in a truck after having been blind folded. We were taken to a Nullah and were kept there for whole day. Late in the evening, we were taken to the Chinese camp and taken to a pit where Shri Karam Singh and others were already staying."

During interrogation, Chinese asked about the strength of the Indian security forces. Dorje recalled that *"Chinese threatened me to confess that our party had been sent for the purpose of finding out the strength and position of the Chinese forces in the area. On the 31st October, they forced me to sign a statement to this effect."* During the period of confinement, the Chinese gave lectures eulogizing Communist ideology.

Constable Mohd. Khalil of ITBF recounted that *"I was threatened at gun-point and beaten badly for extorting confession that our party was sent to find the strength and position of Chinese forces. I was also asked about the strength of the 'Militia' in Leh. Five days before our release, the Chinese took four of us viz Jem Rulia Ram, Constable Abdul Majid, Shiv Dayal and myself in a truck to the place of encounter which had taken place after our arrest*

and took our photographs while we were made to perform certain movements as dictated by them". "On the 25th October 1959, the Chinese called Constable Shiv Dayal and Gur Bhadur to identify the dead bodies of our men. The next morning we were required to remove the clothes from the dead bodies and wrap them with cloth after washing", as recalled by Khalil.

Responding to the Chinese claim of having had treated the prisoners in a friendly manner, Nehru in his letter to the Chinese Prime Minister dated December 21, 1959 contradicts and wrote that:

QUOTE

"Your letter also speaks of the 'friendly manner' in which Indian personnel who were captured in the Chang Chenmo valley were treated. Shri Karam Singh whom you returned to us has made his statement of the treatment that he and his colleagues received while they were prisoners in the custody of the Chinese border forces. This statement will show you the deplorable treatment to which the Indian prisoners were subjected by the Chinese forces. In your talk with our Ambassador in Peking, you told him that the first-hand account of the incident which was attached to our note of November 4 was contradicted by the statements which the captured Indian personnel had made to you. We have since seen the official memorandum on the subject which your Vice-Minister handed to our Ambassador on November 14. We have not yet had any report from the released prisoners as to the course of events on October 20 and 21 and the circumstances in which they made their statements to their captors. It is clear from your letter that they have been subjected to repeated interrogation. Such interrogation of prisoners is deplorable".

UNQUOTE



Annual pilgrimage to Hot Springs

Every year IB organize a pilgrimage tour of All India Police Party with members representing various States and Central Police Forces to Hot Springs to pay their homage to the ten valiant Police personnel who laid down their lives while protecting the territorial integrity of our country. The incident is remembered and observed as 'Police Commemoration Day' across the country.

The decision to organize such a commemorative tour was taken in the IGPs conference of 1960 as a token of respect to the martyrs. Since its inception about 1250 Police Officers and men from various State as well as Central Police Organizations have so far undertaken the journey to Hot Springs. The 60th All India Police Party-2018 to Hot Springs was led by Director Generals of NSG and NDRF.

Route followed by All India Police Party to Hot Springs

Annual All India Police party undertakes

the road journey of more than 2000 Kms from Chandigarh to Hot Springs and back, traversing difficult terrain, crossing High Mountain passes viz the Taglang la, Chang la and Marsmik la enroute to the memorial site where the members pay floral tribute to the martyrs on September 3, the date of launch of original expedition from Leh. In the initial years, the Police party had to travel on ponies, cross cold waters of rivers/nullahs on the way to the Memorial. In spite of the improvements in the road infrastructure and other logistics, the annual pilgrimage to the Hot Springs still leads to re-living of the hardships that the valiant soldiers of the original expedition had undergone, to some extent.

Prior to 1999, the Police party used to visit Ladakh for the Hot Springs pilgrimage from Chandigarh via Jammu-Srinagar-Leh route crossing the perilous Zojila-Pass and returned via Manali. However, this route was changed to the Chandigarh-Manali-Leh for both onward and return journeys, after the 1999 Kargil War.

Role of IB and Police Organizations in protecting the borders of Ladakh

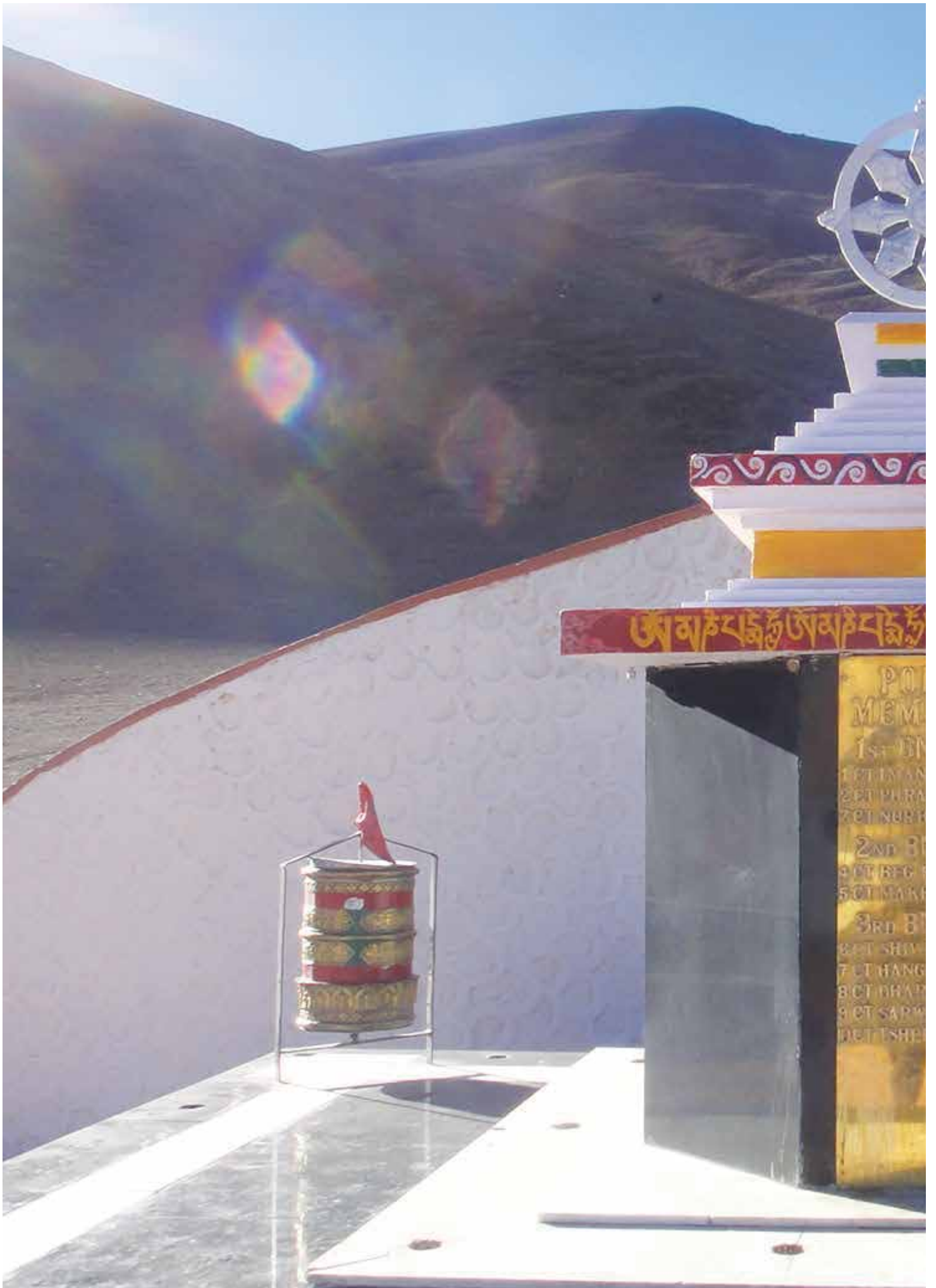
ITBF/IB is the oldest Central Agency functioning in Ladakh. ITBF had been performing the task of border guarding force besides performing its functions as an Intelligence Agency until early sixties when Indian Army and ITBP took over the role of border protection. Prior to 1949, the Ladakh Police popularly known as 'Levy Police' consisted of only a Head constable and few constables, who were recruited locally. They used to function under Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar and Wazire-e-Wazarat who also exercised powers of a senior Police officer. However in 1949, the Police Administration was taken over by J&K Police and the post of the deputy SP was created. The ITBF/IB in Leh came into existence on November 7, 1950 headed by a DCIO. As early as in 1951, the IB organized a successful expedition to Aksai Chin area and went even beyond Karakoram. Various likely routes of infiltration were studied and establishment of Border Check Posts at Murgu, Phobrang, Demchok, Zursar and Chumur were suggested.

ITBF catered to the need to collect intelligence about increasing activities of Chinese in Western Tibet, development of military infrastructure and deployment of Chinese Army in the region across Ladakh. By 1956, there were inputs about the construction of the Sinkiang-Gartok



highway which cut deep into our territory in the Aksai Chin and Lingzi Thang (North of Hot Springs Area) region of Ladakh. The Lanak-La expedition organized by IB in 1956 also came across unmistakable signs of Chinese intrusion in Indian Territory near Kongka-La. By 1957, the Chinese were in firm control of the Aksai Chin and faced only scattered Indian Armed Police outposts in the region east of Leh.

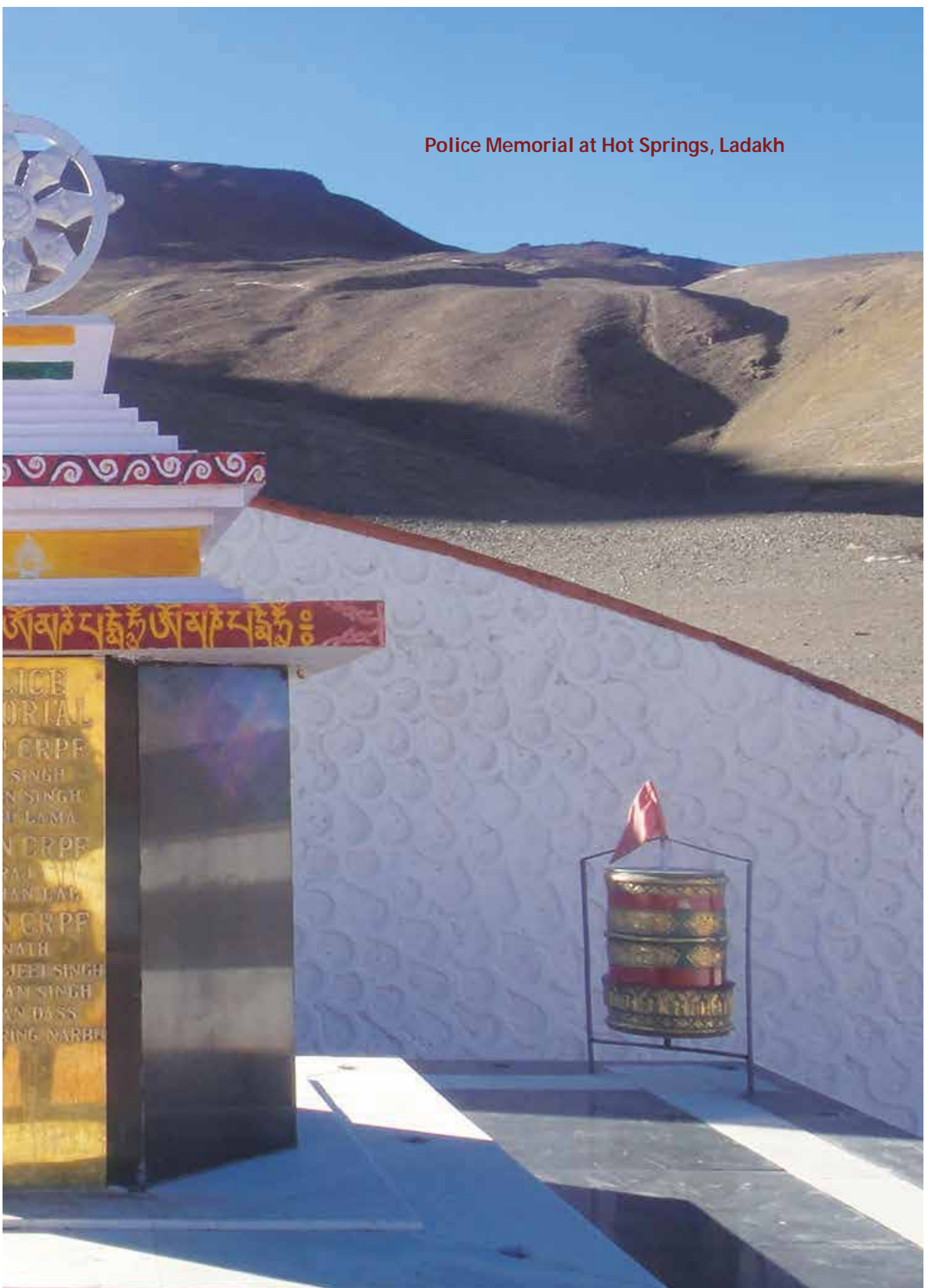
The "Hot Springs" incident has been an epitome of the valour and supreme sacrifice which has remained deeply etched in the martial history of the Indian Police. In spite of all the difficulties owing to hostile terrain, inhospitable climate and logistics constraints, ITBF and CRPF personnel displayed high morale and exemplary courage under the leadership of Shri Karam Singh DCIO, to take on the much better equipped and placed Chinese forces. This incident was one of the first which exemplified the numerous sacrifices of lives made by Indian Police while answering to the call of their duty for protecting our National boundaries besides being the cornerstone of maintenance of National Security.



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Police Memorial at Hot Springs, Ladakh



Honouring Our Martyrs

More than Cenotaphs are Needed



J.N. Choudhury
IPS (Retd.)
Former Director General
NSG

//
**In past 60 years
the blood of 34,842
Police heroes has
mingled with the soil
in every corner of
India.** //

India observes October 21st each year as Police Commemoration Day to honour Police personnel who have laid down their lives in the line of duty. Across the country, Police forces hold a commemoration parade or present an Guard of Honour at Police Memorials. A state/CAPF-wise list of personnel killed during the year is read out and wreaths offered in homage.

Supreme sacrifice

This observance was first held to commemorate the heroism of Police personnel killed in October 1959 by troops of China's PLA at Hot Springs, Ladakh, a remote border post on the Sino-Indian frontier. In the past 60 years the blood of 34,842 Police heroes has mingled with the soil in every corner of India- not just in Himalayan heights but in metropolitan areas, remote hamlets, in hot, dry deserts, tropical jungles and riverine terrain. Christian, Sikh, Muslim, Hindu, the men and women in secular khaki have made the supreme sacrifice, combating militants, dreaded mafias, dangerous criminals, violent mobs or while protecting VIPs. This is way beyond the call of duty demanded in any other profession.

Brave faujis

Fighting a foreign enemy in a distant battlefield requires immense courage, skill and fortitude. The army strives to motivate soldiers by inculcating qualities such as patriotism and honour (izzat) of the regiment (paltan). The credo of 'nation first, the men you command next, yourself last' is drilled into leaders from the very beginning. War is fought in formations, and loyalty to comrades and leaders is the very essence of why soldiers brave fearful odds in battle, literally looking into the "jaws of death". Whether in the sub-zero cold of the Siachen heights or the saharan temperatures on our western borders, this bonding, discipline and loyalty is what inspires soldiers to overcome the fear of certain death in achieving military objectives. Continuous training, and field exercises accounts for 1/3rd of a soldier's service. Doctrine, weapons and equipment are regularly upgraded as the military strives to maintain the capability to meet challenges, whether an on-going "proxy" war by non-state actors from across the border

or threat of a conventional war by hostile neighbours. Even 2.5% of the country's GDP is perceived by defence analysts as inadequate for this purpose.

A special kind of courage

The Police role and operating environment is different; very much within the country, usually under critical scrutiny, not just of institutions like the judiciary, civil society organisations and media, but wider public opinion as well. In conflict areas, Police personnel face adversaries trained in military skills including use of explosives, organized in formations and armed with sophisticated weapons. Ambushes, IEDs and military-style assaults of Police stations/camps have taken a heavy toll. At the other end of the spectrum, violent mobs have lynched Policemen trying to maintain public order, Police officers carrying out court orders have been bludgeoned to death and there have been fatalities when individual officers have been stabbed or heckled while intervening to stop an isolated robbery, affray or harassment of a helpless man or woman.

Moreover, the civil Policeman is not an anonymous member of an armed formation fighting other unknowns. He is identified as an individual, his place of work and residence is known, as are his family members. He is routinely armed with little more than a baton and frequently deployed singly. His role is to represent and uphold the law, and this is often hazardous when law-breakers will stop at nothing and at times have the resources and connections to get away, even with murder. India has been described as a "land of a million mutinies now", that reflects the social tensions released in an ancient culture that emerged as an independent democratic republic only seven decades ago.

Comrades killed

All of us who have served or are serving in the Police have lost colleagues killed in the line of duty (on a personal note, my maternal great-grandfather who served the Bengal Police, was killed in 1904 in an encounter with dacoits). Borne on the Assam-Meghalaya cadre, I have known numerous colleagues and subordinates who were killed –initially in the prolonged agitation against foreigners and the bloody 1983 polls. Then from the mid-1980's casualties of a prolonged militancy in the state; first the ULFA, then the multiple ethnic extremist outfits. SPs were killed in broad daylight at district HQs, IGPs assassinated while on a morning walk, commander of an AT squad killed by a head shot fired by a militant sharpshooter during an encounter, Officers-in-Charge of Police Stations who refused to be intimidated by threats were shot dead, ambushes killing personnel of all ranks were laid, officers were abducted and killed. These were very brave men who tried to do their duty, when others were cowed down or played safe. And this narrative of courage, commitment and sacrifice has been replayed across the country, and not just in states affected by militancy like Punjab, J&K or the Maoist-affected. A few years ago, an incident that shook the public was that of an idealistic young SDPO in Madhya Pradesh being run over by a tractor trolley when trying to stop the sand mafia despoiling the environment.

The Intelligence Bureau, whose personnel went to set up the Hot Springs post in Ladakh in 1959, has had its share of casualties. A young ACIO-II with an experienced local staff tracking the movement of insurgents along the Indo-Myanmar border along Mizoram was detected and killed. Field officers were identified, pulled out of buses and shot dead in the early years of the on-

going militant movement in the Kashmir Valley. An Assistant Director killed as he left his home. These are but a few examples of the unsung heroes locally identified as "Central CID" who have manned posts in the most perilous conditions, whether on the borders or in militant-dominated areas.

CAPFs like the CRPF and border guarding forces like BSF and ITBP have lost hundreds of their men, whether in anti-militancy operations or on the frontiers. There is no state or central Police force that lacks a roll of honour – heroes who "gave their tomorrows for our today".

Honouring our heroes



How best to honour the memory of men who placed duty above what is most precious– life itself? The National Police Memorial in New Delhi is certainly a befitting commemoration of this ultimate sacrifice. The Police Museum on these premises will pay homage to all Policemen and Policewomen who have made the supreme sacrifice, and in a wider context also provide an opportunity to the public to 'know your Police', with its rich depth of history and unmatched breadth of diversity.

Several CAPFs and states have separately established imaginative memorials and impressive museums where their valiant heroes have a permanent place of honour, and past achievements inspire serving personnel. The NSG has a superbly landscaped grove at its Manesar campus, "ShauryaVatika", where its martyrs are immortalized. Families and comrades can renew memories of the departed in a tranquil environment. Visitors cannot fail to be moved by this elegant tribute to the heroes of this unique Special Force. The Kolkata Police Museum is a walk down the 150 years of modern policing in India.



What more can be done? A few suggestions are outlined below:

1) Families left behind

Who can forget the haunting image of a weeping 8-year old Zohra, daughter of Kashmiri Policeman Abdul Rashid, killed by terrorists a year ago at Anantnag? Will she fulfil her ambition of becoming a doctor? Yes, wreaths are placed at the funeral and senior officers pay condolence visits to the home of the martyr. Yet over the years, the bereaved families need sustained emotional support/counselling. They need to feel that this highest sacrifice that has left them widows or fatherless has a greater meaning to the nation. That they are not forgotten. In some states, even the monetary support whether ex gratia or special pensions is inadequate and tardy. The bereaved families are often voiceless and unorganized. Sometimes, state Pay Commissions when revising pay-scales for serving and retired persons have overlooked these special pensions awarded to Next of Kin (NOK) of martyrs.

The NSG invites families of martyrs to the annual Raising Day. Each SAG and SRG unit takes care of the families of martyrs who were on their rolls; Next-of-Kin (NOK) are honoured, year after year. It's also an occasion when families can ask for help in case any problems are being faced. Over the years that follow the death of a martyr, various issues arise – whether for the widow and children, or ageing parents. A facility that provides practical counselling and assistance would be of great help, if necessary, using social media or other contemporary communications platforms. It would be fitting if families of posthumous gallantry medal winners could be honoured at state level each year, and the highest awards, (like) Shaurya Chakra and above be honoured at the national commemoration function.

2) Research/Training

Research into causes of death in the line of duty is critical. This could help identify changes needed in SOPs or training priorities/methods. There are lessons to be learned from every incident; learnings that could save lives in future. Such studies cannot be a fault-finding exercise but must be a true tribute to our fallen heroes. And this need not just be at the tactical level. For example, did the overall strategic/operational plan (or absence of one) increase vulnerability of personnel without achieving desired objectives? Was the deployment of force and placement of reserves suitable to the mission?

BPR&D deserves to be commended for publishing a special issue of IPJ for the 60th Police Commemoration Day. The NCRB publication "Crime in India" does have a chapter on 'Police personnel killed or injured on duty' that provides statistics for each state and CAPF. The BPR&D publication, "Data on Police Organizations" provides information on gallantry medals awarded to Police personnel. Interestingly, there is often little correlation between the two. Yet, these unsung heroes should find a place in the collective memory of the nation and their sacrifice earn them a place in annals of immortality. And the data should also reflect progress in the investigation and prosecution of cop-killers (especially unarmed civil Policemen)

Training is a weak link in Indian policing. It's essential to scientifically identify training needs through systematic analysis of incidents that have cost Police lives. An old adage is "the more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war". The first step is to ensure that appropriate SOPs are drafted based on experience, often paid for by the blood of our martyrs. Also, that training modules include required skills

for specific roles. For example, in conflict areas, are enough personnel trained in gunshot-wound management? Thereafter regular and repeated drills using effective training methods to ensure that these SOPs become part of every Policeman's professional DNA.

Training of leaders at every level and of formations from squad/platoon to company level is equally important. Using latest technology (AR and AI) and modern pedagogical methods, training needs to ensure that there is adequate exposure to decision-making and responses under simulated scenarios of field situations. Pre-induction training before deploying personnel for hazardous roles must be mandatory. Modern methods for distance learning at unit level can be used, if it's not feasible to send them to training institutions.

3) Equipment

One of the enduring images of the 26/11 terror attacks in Mumbai is a Policemen equipped with a .303 rifle taking on an AK wielding terrorist at the Chatrapati Shivaji Rail Terminus. Are the weapons and equipment profiles appropriate for the varied policing situations faced, whether in the jungles of Abujmad in Bastar or built up urban areas? This needs to be appropriate, not necessarily the most advanced. For example, 9 mm H&K sub-machine guns are excellent for built-up areas, while smaller calibre 7.62mm assault rifles have more penetrating power in thick jungle canopy. Weight of weapons and ammunition is an important factor when every ounce carried during LRP matters. So is easy maintenance and reliability – a jammed weapon could cost lives in a firefight. Standards of identified critical equipment like bullet proof vests to reduce Police fatalities, need to suit differing climatic conditions in India and varied threat levels in different theatres. Adequate and credible testing facilities are required

to be available. Sometimes issue of a simple item like a trauma bandage can prevent an injured personnel from bleeding to death. Equally important, do procurement policies and procedures support the purchase of vital equipment in a timely fashion? Or do these need immediate review if Police lives are to be saved?

4) Morale/welfare.

Morale is critical when men and women are called upon to make the highest sacrifice. They need clarity regarding mission objectives and relevance; bonding with comrades needs to be strong enough to withstand the stress of conflict when seamless teamwork is essential, and confidence in the competence of leaders is what inspires men to follow commanders to "hell and back". Men and women laying down their lives on the line also need to know that if killed, their families will be cared for.

Equally important to morale is basic welfare needs. Police personnel in India will go the extra mile if simple necessities are met. For example, field lavatories or secure water points could mean the difference between life and death in conflict areas. The role of higher leadership is to make sure that this happens; that the men feel cared for and have an effective mechanism for grievances to be heard and redressed. Suicides, exceptionally high rates of casualties, disciplinary cases or resignations indicate that there are serious morale issues. In addition to adequate training, the morale factor makes the difference that can minimize casualties, for example when a unit on patrol is ambushed.

In most states today, civil Police function in an unbelievably complex environment. Political power centres often call the shots, not just in issues related to transfers/recruitment but at times on professional issues relating to acting against crime

syndicates or maintaining public order. In conflict areas, local Police are between a "rock and a hard place". Being true to professional commitments places them in personal danger since they are identified, and live with their families among the public. Otherwise they are looked upon with suspicion as being sympathetic to the militant cause. They live and work in a zone of vulnerability 24X7, on-duty, or off. Spread thin on the ground, under-resourced and with often basic welfare needs neglected, they are the first responders of the entire criminal justice edifice. Yet when they are killed, this crime against the state rates (at best) a brief item tucked away in the inner pages of a newspaper. And the incident is soon forgotten. These foot-soldiers of the legal system are dispensable. Their memory is preserved only in fading photographs in family albums. Front-line representatives of the state who are expected to uphold 'rule of law' need to feel a sense of commitment and professional pride, basic logistics must be ensured besides an assurance that families will be looked after in the event of contingency. Only then can the nation leverage the enormous potential of 1.5 million civil Police and 1 million CAPF personnel.

5) Community support

How many roads and chowks are named to honour Police martyrs? The death of Policemen often fails to evoke public outrage or even much sympathy. Even the Police Commemoration Day is usually an all-Police affair except in some districts/states where proactive chiefs invite participation of civil society, students and others. This is partly because in the public mind, the Police retain a colonial role as instruments of the state or ruling party, not as protectors of the people or servants of law. Even Chief Ministers are on record as referring to Policeman as "thulla" and many among the intelligentsia denigrate

the Police as "unprofessional, corrupt and criminalized", with abuse of power and brutality against the weak being more common than compassionate and competent service to the common man.

In recent years the large number of casualties incurred by central forces has evoked some public support for the families of martyrs. In addition to benefits given by GoI, families of martyred CAPF personnel will now get added financial support from 'Bharat ke Veer Trust', a scheme floated by MHA and endorsed by celebrities like Bollywood superstar Akshay Kumar, via a portal.

It's crucial to expand coverage of this scheme to cover state Police personnel or conceive of a similar scheme. Conflict areas that are declared as "disturbed" by GOI, where there is provision for reimbursement of security-related-expenditure (SRE) acknowledge the national dimensions of these policing challenge, even when within a state. It is state Police personnel who are in direct contact with the public, who are the most vulnerable to militant/criminal intimidation and are often the most neglected in terms of morale/welfare factors. Motivating them and building up capacity is not just a force-multiplier but cost-effective and the most sustainable counter militancy strategy.

Public engagement and support is an essential component of modern policing. To achieve this, it is important that the saga of courage and sacrifice of Police martyrs is effectively communicated to the public. Also, that people from all walks of life actively participate in Commemoration Day events, even at ground level. There is a huge population of retired Police personnel, spread across the country. At least on this day, they could be invited to the Police station or district HQ (as convenient) and join a simple ceremony to honour martyrs who hailed from that area.



Way Forward

The National Police Memorial should be a 'living memorial' to our martyrs. A not-for-profit society endowed with a sizeable corpus by GOI/ public donors could systematically address the areas outlined above. While a detailed charter and architecture will require more discussion, tentatively this could cover:

Establishing a counselling facility for families of martyrs. All families of Police personnel killed in the line of duty will be eligible to avail this. Apart from emotional/mental counselling, advice on financial management, children's education/career and so on could be provided by a voluntary/paid panel of subject experts;

Review the financial provisions in all states relating to benefits to NOK of martyrs against defined benchmarks and advocate review as needed. Ascertain whether NOK have facilities or a point-of-contact in all states/CAPFs to ensure that all available benefits have been received and to convey problems being faced. If possible (and needed) facilitate a network of NOKs in each state or district to provide mutual support and advice;

Arrange for representatives of NOK of martyrs from across the country to attend the annual commemoration ceremony at the National

Police Memorial. Also ensure that when NOKs of martyrs visit the NPM, they are treated like VIPs. Outline a brief procedure for simple ceremonies at PS/district level annually to honour martyrs from the locality. Include mobilizing of ex-Police personnel at this annual event in addition to inviting opinion-makers from other fields;

Carry out an objective analysis of each incident in which a Policeman is killed (creating a legacy data base by going back 3-5 years) to scientifically evaluate existing incident response plans/SOPs and then work with BPR&D to introduce changes as needed. A similar exercise could be undertaken to assess whether existing training modules needs review or is adequate. A detailed T-N-A (training-need-analysis) exercise can be undertaken in case of major or repeated incidents when many Police personnel are killed;

Review standards for weapons and equipment with the objective of assessing whether these are adequate to meet current threats in a particular state/conflict theatre. Carry out a similar exercise with respect to procurement processes, focusing on equipment items that could reduce vulnerability of personnel on ground;

Pursue cases of investigation and trial of cop-killings, especially unarmed civil Police. If

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Film



National Police Memorial

NATIONAL POLICE MEMORIAL

necessary, announce rewards for information when these murders are not solved, assist IOs with marshalling scientific evidence with no lacunae in procedure to build a water-tight case, monitor prosecution to ensure effectiveness and pursue speedy trails, advocating appeals if required. Policemen and criminals should know that no stone will be left unturned to deliver justice in case a civil Policeman is killed;

Review “hygiene” factors related to welfare in areas where Police personnel are being killed, and assess other issues related to morale. The aim is to suggest changes through BPR&D, to reduce casualties and improve professional pride and commitment;

Work toward using all media platforms including AV and social media to highlight incidents where Policemen have made the ultimate sacrifice to protect the public. Other mediums that appeal to the young can also be used for this purpose, like graphic novels (comics) in regional languages or video games. Design an interactive website where details of every Policeman killed PS-wise is available and his story told. Create a sound-and-light show at the National Police Museum that projects the ordinary Policeman as a protector and compellingly narrates carefully curated stories of sacrifice since October 21st,

1959. Enlist Bollywood super stars like Akshay Kumar to create a TV serial series with 52 weekly episodes (1 year) selecting those incidents from the database of thousands available that highlight the valour and incomparable public service of Policemen killed in the line of duty. Design memorabilia that can spread these legends and also raise additional resources for the NOK. Review steps taken in states/CAPFs to highlight the sacrifice of martyrs and suggest as needed through MHA, ways to improve public awareness and public-Police engagement. If needed, provide or help raise seed funding for such initiatives.

Any such effort will need to engage wider sections of the public so as to create a tsunami of opinion that appreciates the role of the Police in nation building and honours the sacrifice of Police martyrs. Having the highest ranking officers and political leaders ceremoniously pay homage to Police martyrs is appropriate and needs to continue. However, genuine tribute to our heroes will come only when the families left behind feel cared for, deaths of martyrs are studied for lessons to reduce future casualties and their sacrifice is honoured by the public throughout the country, as a priceless gift to the nation.

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न वैशं वसिष्ठस्यैवमि न शोषयति आत्मनः ॥

A Pilgrimage to the Home of Brave



Sudeep Lakhtakia, IPS
Director General
NSG

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The trip to the venerated place was an opportunity to relive the saga of bravery which unfolded on the fateful day of Oct. 21, 1959. It was soul stirring to be with the "bravest of the brave".
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The visit to Hot Springs, was a soulful experience for me - fruition of a cherished dream long held dear. For a police officer, brought up in the Service on the tales of heroism, valour and courage, it is nothing less than a pilgrimage - to pay obeisance to our Heroes, at the very place which embodies the spirit of valour and sacrifice of all police personnel. These are eternally cherished values – those that the Service stands for.

The trip to the venerated place was an opportunity to relive the saga of bravery which unfolded on the fateful day of Oct 21, 1959. It was soul stirring to be with the "bravest of the brave", who are today stoically squaring up to the vagaries of tough terrain and hostile elements, defending the Nation with an unflinching resolve. It was heart warming to experience firsthand the deep bonhomie amongst the personnel of ITBP, Army, IB and local Policemen, unmindful of the isolation and monotony of the vapid wasteland. The proudly fluttering Tricolour was the common thread wrapping this patriotic group in a bond – the Bond of Brotherhood.

I was very excited to have finally got the life time opportunity to visit the site of the battlefield. The journey was exhilarating - traversing through the picturesque serenity of Ladakh. The place, located high up in the mountains, has been a turning point in the glorious odyssey of the police forces. It is, indeed,



Bond of brotherhood



Age no bar

to the credit of the ITBF (IB) who planned a well-thought-out itinerary for us. The seniors among us who undertook this trip were age barred and, therefore, ineligible! Perhaps DsG/ADsG/IsG were venturing into a no-go area!!

From the time we landed at the Leh airport till the completion of the trip, the care, warm hospitality and eye for minute details was touching and more than made up for



Homage to heroes



The trip to ground zero



Saluting Sacrifice

the travel rigours. We were taken into the caring folds of IB, ITBP and State Police, who constantly encouraged us to walk and/or drive, on the challenging journey. The carefully planned and monitored acclimatisation by Dr Rinchen, SMO of the ITBF ensured that all members were fit and fine throughout the trip. Arrangements for hot sumptuous meals in the middle of nowhere and the meticulously planned road trip from Leh to Hot Springs via Phobrang were impressive, only to be topped by the welcoming smiles and inspiring humility of police personnel. The mountains teach us these great qualities - of being firm and yet humble.

The incredible landscape on the road

journey will forever remain etched in my mind – not just for its ethereal beauty, but also for experiencing firsthand the magnitude of life lived by our intrepid warriors. This trip is certainly not for the weak hearted. It is with reason that it is not advised for those who are over the hill (40 years). The euphoria of climbing to the formidable Chang La at 17688 ft was matched by the shimmering blue charm of fabled Pangong Tso lake at 14800 ft. The onward journey next day threw up its own set of challenges as we started on a tough, steep incline towards the heavenly Marsmik La at 18953 ft finally to reach the Karmbhoomi – Hot Springs at a majestic 15400 ft.



At ground zero



A pledge to protect

The first glance at the sacred site was breathtaking. The poignant memorial is a stoic reminder of the rock like courage displayed by the martyrs. The black granite stands proudly defiant, as if challenging the surrounding brown barren hills, as would have those immortal warriors while facing grave adversity. The sound of wind in the ears was whispering a message from them perhaps. Adding to the sombre ambience was the crisp wreath laying ceremony conducted with characteristic precision and poise by the ITBP personnel. In the course of our service, most of us, sadly, have laid several wreaths on fallen colleagues – it is call of duty. However, this one at the actual Ground Zero was an immensely humbling and unforgettable experience.

It was an emotionally charged event. Each one of us shared my sense of bearing the weight of history of police in Independent India. It felt as if the martyrs were gazing down on us through the cotton dotted crystal blue skies with an unmistakable appeal of hope and inspiration. The images of these solemn moments stayed with me during the entire trip and will be fond companions for a lifetime.

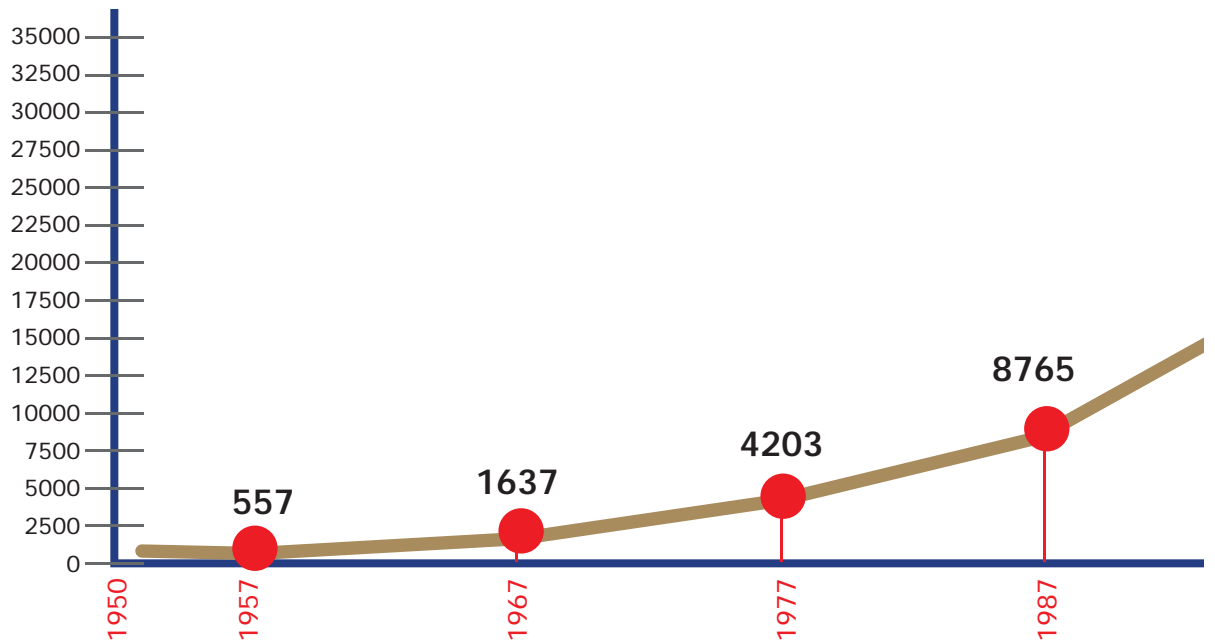
I had yet another motive for making this trip. NSG had been bestowed with the

onerous responsibility of conducting Police Commemoration Parade in Delhi on October 21, 2018. I wished to experience and share the emotions with the Parade participants so that the drill is not mechanically rendered. Instead, the movements are sentiment-laden conveying the mood and milieu of the distant event. Those who have not savoured this stirring experience would hopefully get an insight into the epochal event, as we celebrate seven decades of grit, gallantry and glory of Indian Police. It was important to experience the heart and soul of the place which should be the spirit behind the memorial service. The trip has helped me to soak in the senses of the sanctum sanctorum.

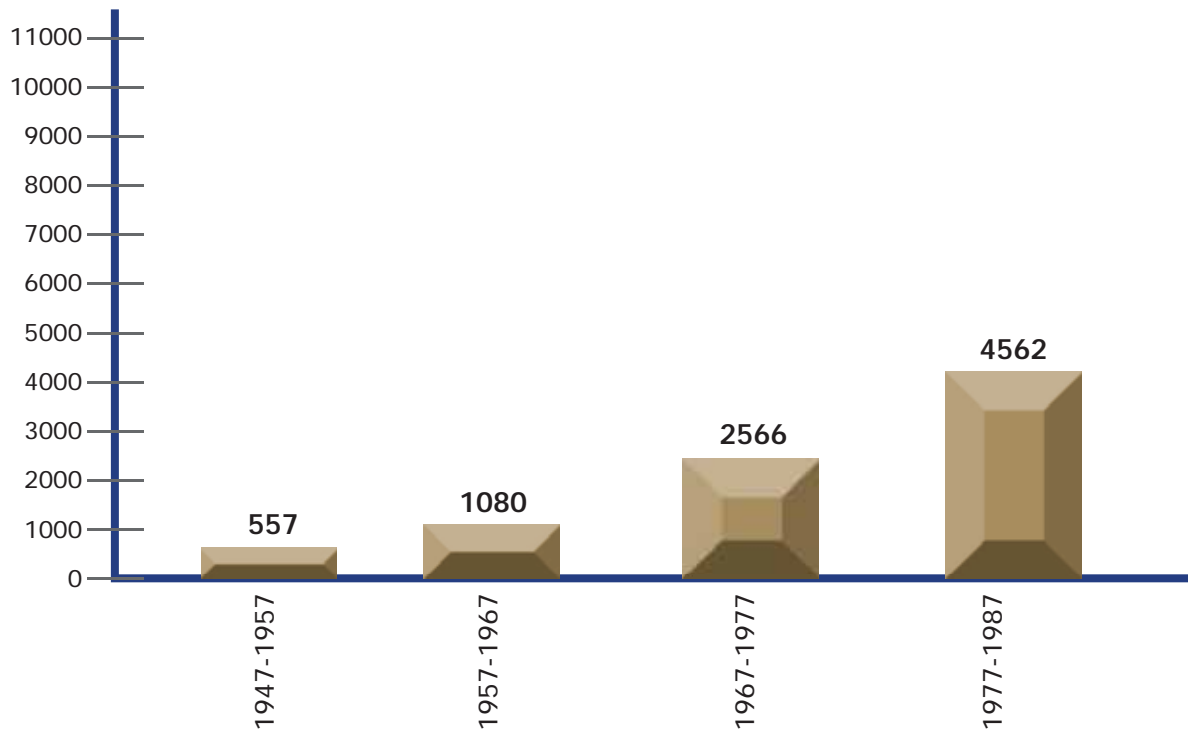
The trip was rounded off on an even brighter note. It was a providential meeting with Shri Kunzang Deachen, an octogenarian veteran of the Hot Springs episode. His description of the events of that day was heart wrenching and triggered deep soul searching. Their story of fortitude and fearlessness conjured up vivid images of the hills coming alive, with reverberating gun fire and war cries as those indomitable heroes would have withstood the enemy onslaught. The bravery of these noble souls filled my heart with pride and served to strengthen my resolve.

Martyrdom of Police Personnel

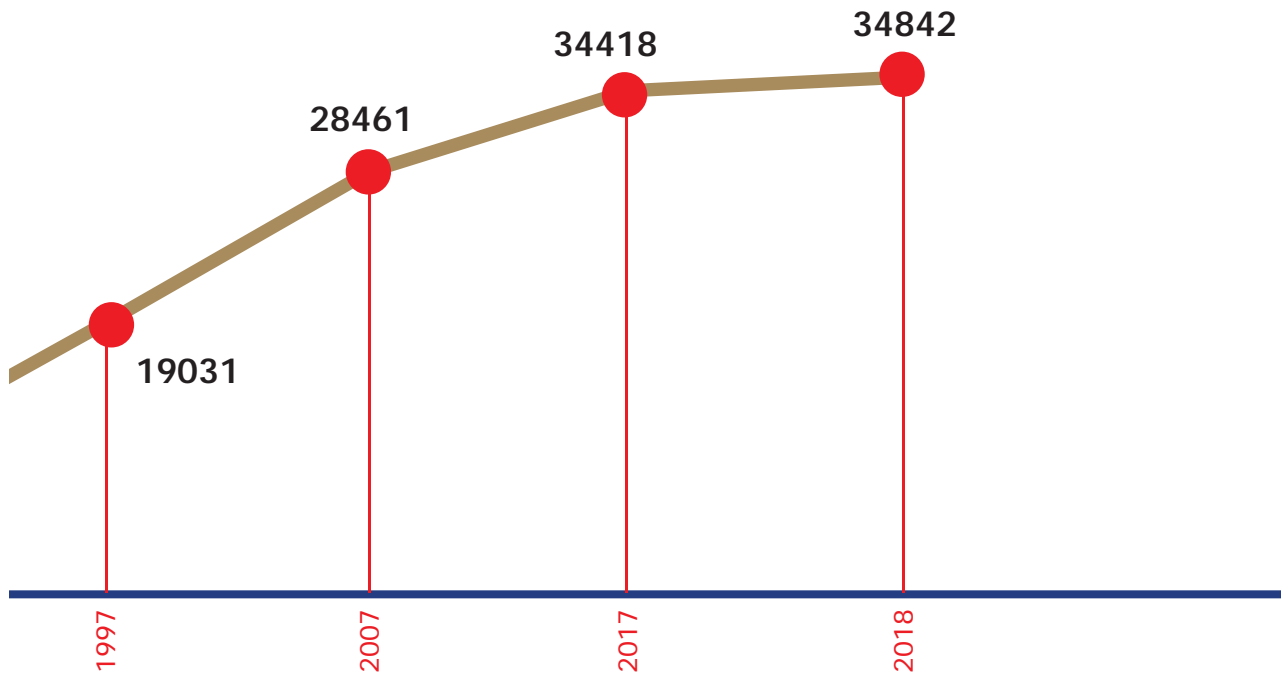
Cumulative Incidence of Fatalities Since Independence



Decadal Incidence

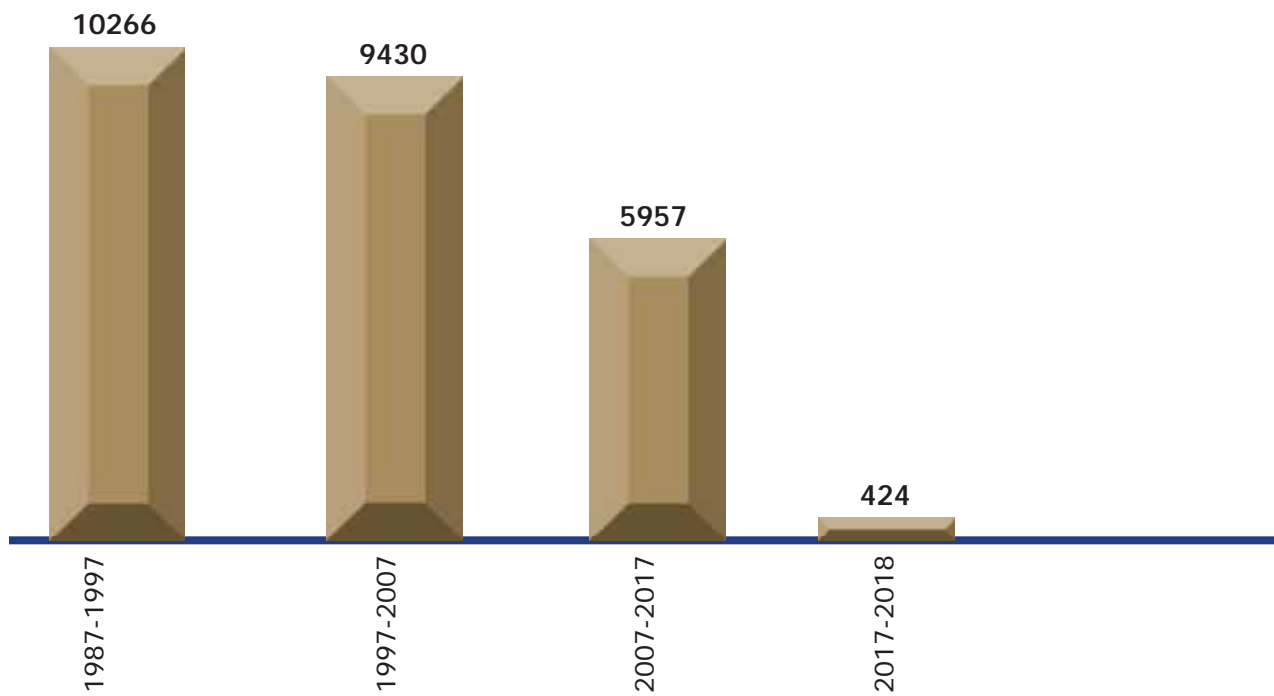


Martyrdom of Police Personnel



National Police Memorial

NATIONAL POLICE MEMORIAL



Police Martyrs: A Statistical Study



Dr. M. Priyamvaha
Associate Professor
Department of Criminology
University of Madras
Chennai



Dr. M.R. Sindumol
Assistant Professor
Department of Criminology
University of Madras
Chennai

Introduction

India situated at the cross-roads of Asia, its geo-strategic location is pivotal to regional security: on the flip side, a series of wars against Pakistan, enduring conflict over Kashmir, the intervention in Bangladesh in 1971, China's aggression in 1962, the peace-keeping debacle in Sri Lanka, the strained relations with Myanmar, and the tenuous linkages with Nepal. For better understanding the national security of India is divided into human, societal and internal security. The role of police in protecting the national security of the country is very crucial. The zest and the vigour with which the police perform their duties to protect the nation is highly appreciable. Even though, they perform extraordinary work they are subjected to enragement by internal issues like communal riots, social discrimination, religious fanaticism, extremism, terrorism and violence, which leads to general public anger, hatred and vengeance towards them. The outrage of public and other anti-social elements leads to injuries and casualties among police officers while performing their duties. Further, the alarming police casualties reported in various Ministries and media triggers a wave of unhappiness among police. The news daily, Times of India has reported that a total of 479 policemen lost their lives while on duty across India in 2016, with Uttar Pradesh reporting the highest number of losses at 116 deaths, according to data released in the Police Commemoration Day. Most casualties were reported while policemen were engaged in riot control or crowd management. This paper has attempted to trace the trend by analysing the statistics of police casualties reported by Crime in India Statistics, published by National Crime Records Bureau. Further, this paper has also attempted to link the role of police in Indian National Security and their contributions and sacrifices made by them in different facets of duties assigned to them. It has also argued that the police men who has lost their life in discharging their routine duty can be named as a martyr in recognition of their service or the police men performs extraordinary task assigned to them in a highly specialised force can only be called as martyrs when they were killed. The argument centres around the ordinary police men who has succumbed to be victim of various untoward incidents can also be called as martyrs and their service need to be recognised by the society.

Human Security

Earlier the scope of performing duties by the police was limited only to protecting law and order, regulating traffic and crime prevention and investigation. But as the technology widens there is a demand for expanding the work of police in discharging their duties. This include poverty alleviation, environment protection, health and hygiene, disaster management, raising awareness against human and drug trafficking, cyber-crime, communal violence, gender based violence, child abuse, corruption and road safety. While discharging the above mentioned duties casualties happen for police officers along with civilians. To recognise their service there need to be a mourning for fallen heroes. The nation should raise funds to support the family financially, establish memorials and monuments and provide scholarships to the children of fallen police officers. There should be a continuous relationship between a fallen officer's family and the government agencies. When an officer was killed in the line of duty, the family were sometimes forgotten once the funeral was over. There should be a healing dialogue between the family and the government agencies.

Societal Security

Caste and communal violence are to be studied in the realm of basic fabric of the society. Caste based violence, communal violence and religion based violence is a common place in India which shatters the very fabric of the society. During these violence it is the innate duty of the police officers to protect the innocent public irrespective of their religion, caste and communal identity. There are incidences in which the innocent and brave police men lost their life to protect the integrity of the country. For example, the 1998 Coimbatore bombings occurred on 14th February 1998, in the city of Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. A total of 58 civilians and 7 police men were killed and over 200

injured in 12 bomb attacks in 11 places, all within a radius of 12 kilometres.

As reported by Press Trust of India in February 2018, according to the Union Ministry of Home Affairs report, as many as 11 people were killed and 2,384 were injured in 822 communal incidents in the country in 2017. The highest incidents in 2017 were reported from Uttar Pradesh where 44 people were killed and 542 were injured in 195 incidents. In 2016, as many as 86 people were killed and 2,321 others were injured in 703 incidents of communal violence. In 2015, a total of 97 people were killed and 2,264 were injured due to 751 incidents of riots. In all these incidents police officers were killed and seriously injured during the riots. In very few incidents, the state governments concerned has sanctioned monetary compensation to the police victim's family. It is not always enough to compensate the loss of a hero who has laid his life for the benefit of others with money. The social recognition to honour his service and sacrifice will encourage and motivate the upcoming police officers to serve better.

Internal Security

There are international reports which indicates that the international crises has declined tremendously and the armed conflicts has also diminished considerably but there had been a corresponding increase in low intensity inter-state conflicts; 95 percent of the armed conflicts had been within the states. Insurgency and separatism in the north-eastern states, terrorism in Kashmir, secessionism in Punjab and left wing extremism in the central corridor have over time served to undermine Indian national security. This development has increased the need for effective performance of local police and para-military forces. As the need increases, the deployment of local police in conflict zones has increased tremendously. This leads to more casualties among local police.

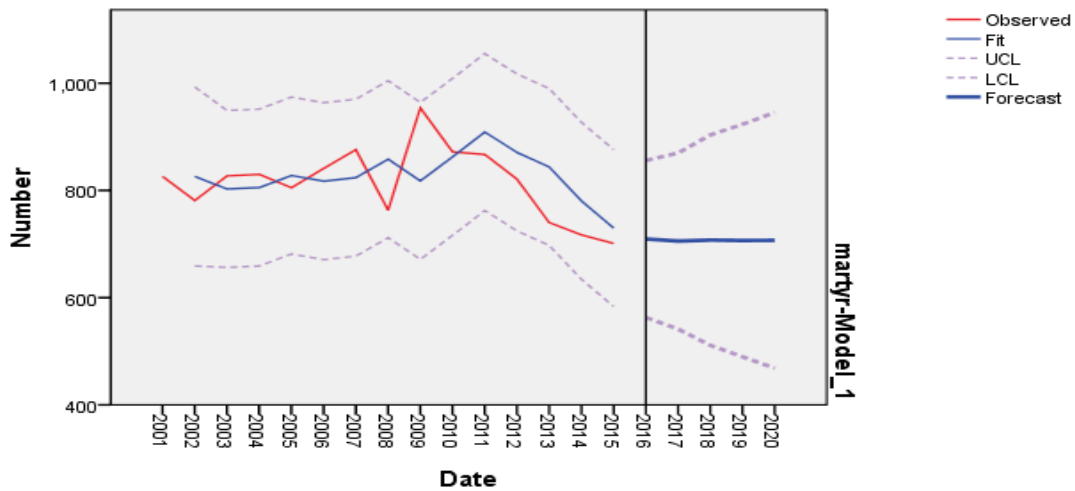


Fig. 2: ARIMA (1,1,1) Model and Forecasting Number of Martyrs

Naxalism

In the year 1967, there was an agrarian movement fuelled by the exploitation of the working class by rural landlords, the revolt mutated. Naxalism, which owes its name to the village of Naxalbari, West Bengal is a movement which has sought to redress the pauperisation of the common man and the growing divergence between top and bottom. At the heart of the movement was the perception that those who worked the land were grossly exploited by those who owned the land. There were extortion, racketeering, theft, kidnapping, murder and coordinated attacks on police posts underline the harsh brutality of this ongoing conflict. Naxalbari's ripples began to emanate outwards to other districts and states, and by 1971, the movement has seeped into Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Assam, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Thus the Naxalism's reach has extended to much of India's geographical area and most of the population were influenced by left wing extremism (LWE). The origin of LWE can be traced back to the 1940s. Situated in undivided Bengal, the Tekengana movement waged an insurrection against the ruling landlords from 1946-51.

Eventually, the movement lost momentum and withered away. Two decades later, in 1967, a similar styled uprising took place in Naxalbari, West Bengal, thus, giving birth not only to the modern and far more potent movement of LWE but also to the name of Naxalism. There was a revolutionary party called Communist Party of India-Maoist-Leninist (CPI-ML) –its doctrine firmly based on the thoughts and teachings of Mao. There is a belief that the masses who adopted Naxalism were Maoists at heart. In the 2004 Annual Report, the Ministry of Home Affairs declared that "Naxalims remains a serious threat to internal security in the country.

An increase in attacks on the police resulted in larger police casualties (105 policemen killed and 245 service weapons looted in 151 attacks reported in 2003). According to the statistics of state police headquarters of Bihar, 86 policemen and 188 civilians were killed in various Maoists attacks in Bihar reported by Press Trust of India. All these incidences portray a clear picture about the unsafe environment in which our police men are working and are ready to shed their life to protect people. The frequent killings of young police officers while performing their duties has

Table 1: Number of martyrs among police forces (2001-2015)

Year (2001-2015)	No. of Police Martyrs
2001	826
2002	781
2003	827
2004	830
2005	805
2006	841
2007	876
2008	763
2009	954
2010	872
2011	867
2012	821
2013	740
2014	717
2015	701

Source: NCRB

left the police community in uncertainty. However, they are still determined to carry on with their mission. As security in some of the naxal affected states remains unstable, the police who often find themselves close to areas of sensitive attacks are becoming increasingly vulnerable. Despite the concerned state government's efforts to combat naxal movement, police continue to face threats and attacks from multiple incidences. We need to appreciate the commitment of police working in these areas. They are determined to carry on their work despite many attacks and that won't deter them from their actual mission. It is imperative to salute their courage and enthusiasm in protecting the life of the civilians pledging their life.

Insurgency

The seven sister states of the northeast, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Tripura has their unique problem of alienating themselves from the mainstream Indian society is the root cause for all the violence

happening in that region. The region has more enduring problems: linguistic divide, regionalism, illegal immigration, internal conflict, long standing tension between tribal and plains people, and a historic belief that they never belonged to India. Looking beneath the surface of each state's claim for separation reveals some common underlying drivers which have energised their respective movements: economic exploitation, underdevelopment, neglect from the central government, poor local governance and general poverty are contributory factors which have polarised the people. In some of the disturbed states the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act was enacted. The Act has received criticism from several sections about human rights violations in the regions of its enforcement. Now, the Centre has withdrawn the AFSPA totally from Meghalaya as well as from eight out of 16 police stations in Arunachal Pradesh, with effect from March 31, 2018. The local police are seemingly associated with the armed forces and that leads to resentment and hatred towards them by general public. There were incidences in which the insurgents attacked local police stations and police men which housed armed forces.

Keeping the above background in view, this paper has attempted to analyse the number of incidences related to police casualties happened in India. According to the Crime in India Statistics published by National Crime Records Bureau there are six categories of police casualties which include i. Anti-Terrorist/Extremist Operation, ii. Anti-Dacoit, iii. Killings by Riotous Mob, iv. Killings by Criminals, v. Killings on Border Duty and vi. Accidental Deaths while performing duties. The study investigates which factor has contributed for more number of casualties. The study also attempts to find out the trend in the number of casualties over a period of time. By tracing the trend, it is also attempted to forecast how many lives will

Table 2: Forecast of Number of Martyrs

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Martyrs	709	706	707	706	707

be lost in next 4 years time and what are the strategies to be adopted by the government to save these lives.

Distribution of police killings (Martyrs)

For the purpose of finding out the contributing factors for police killings, the data from 2010 to 2015 are taken from the Crime in India statistics.

The six-year data of NCRB from 2010 to 2015 reveal that the deaths due to accidents of police officers on duty is the major cause for police casualty. For example there was a case in 2015 in which seven policemen were killed in Bihar in a road accident when they escort maoist prisoners from Bhagalpur Special Central Prison to Sitamarhi divisional jail. As a researcher we may consider this statistical figure of deaths in accidents as a police casualty and may not recognise these police officers as martyrs. However, the service rendered by them must be given due recognition and the state governments should appropriately compensate the loss through financial compensation to the family members who have lost the near and dear ones. It is also noted from the statistical figure that the number of deaths in accidents are increasing and it needs an immediate strategic plan by the police commission to save the life of the police officers who could have otherwise lived and completed their services.

Anti-terrorist or extremist activities and police men killed in criminal attack are other major reasons, followed by deaths due to riotous mob as per the NCRB. India is a country with wide diversity: ethnic, religious, linguistic, geographical, political etc. This diversity has paved way for major

conflicts and riots on various social and communal issues. Police are the immediate and pivotal gatekeepers of the society and they need to act swiftly if there is any unrest. In the year 2010, 872 police men has sacrificed their life and among them 138 are due to anti- terrorist or extremist activities. This paper has already explained the history and the ongoing activities of terrorists, extremists and insurgents. Punjab, Utter Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh are the states that had more naxal activities during that period. In 2011, number of police martyrs is 867 and 132 of them killed in anti-terrorist/ extremist activities. The number of police martyrs in 2012 is 821 and among them 220 were on anti- terrorist or extremist front in Jammu and Kashmir itself. Though police life loss is less in number in 2013 compared to year 2012, number of accidents on duty is the major reason, followed by anti-terrorist/ extremist activities and by criminal attack. In the year 2014, among the loss of 717 police lives, 607 were due to accidents followed by anti-terrorist/ extremist activities and by criminals. In 2015, number of martyrs was 701 and 616 of them are due to accident on duty followed by anti-terrorist/ extremist activities and by criminals. Apart from these causes, there are other reasons as police firing, lathi charging, anti-dacoit and border-security occasions that leads to death of police men in marginal number.

Time series analysis using ARIMA model

In this article an attempt is made to study the trend in number of martyrs among police force by studying the nature of data over the period 2001-2015, extracted from NCRB. A set of observations that a variable takes at different time points is called a Time Series data. The trend is studied on time series data of number of martyrs over 15 years and the patterns emerged in the trend is used to forecast number of martyrs expected to be in the coming years.

Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) is a time series liner function of past actual values and random shocks. An ARIMA model is characterized by the notation ARIMA (p, d, q) where p, d, q denote orders of Auto-Regression, Integration (differencing) and Moving Average respectively. The Auto Correlation Function (ACF) refers how the observations in the time series data are related and the non-stationary of the data due to autocorrelation is made stationary by considering differencing of order $d=1$ in the model. The Partial Auto Correlation Function (PACF) is used to measure the degree of association between (Y_t) and (Y_{t-d}) when the effects of other time lag are removed. Estimation and Forecasting is carried out using Box-Jenkin methodology and model fitness is decided on normalized Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC).

A few Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models are fitted on Time Series data on police casualties (Y_t) over the period 2001-2015 to get the best fit model among it the ARIMA (1, 1, 1) model is found suitable for the data (BIC=8.8). SPSS 16.0 is used for analysis.

The results of the study ARIMA model predicts that there would be an average of 707 deaths in police force due to various reasons while performing their duties.

Conclusion

The role of police in protecting national integrity, solidarity and security assumes significance. There are risk involved in day to day performance of their duties. It is suggested that on par with officers of armed forces the police officers should also be given due recognition for their service. To recognise their service there need to be a mourning in the form of constructing memorials and monuments in memory of their service in each of their respective states. The government should

create corpus funds to support the family financially. Creating victim assistance fund and providing compensation is an important component in the Criminal Justice System. Fees concessions and scholarships are to be given to the children of martyrs. Posthumous awards in recognition of their service to be given to the family members by the state and central governments. There should be a continuous relationship between the martyr's family and the government agencies. There must a structured mechanism to distribute the funds and other benefits to the martyr's family.

The role of media in projecting the sacrifices made by the police martyrs are also imperative. Currently, to create sensation media concentrates only on the fatal incidents and the conflicts between various groups to increase their readability and visibility. Whereas very sparse news are covered on the sacrifices made by police in maintaining law and order and the result is that the general public get to know limited information about the performance of police and the lives lost by these heroes.

The results of the study proves that the expected number of martyrs in the coming years will be on an average of above 700 per year. The decrease in police casualties will encourage the younger police men to work with confidence in the system and to serve the nation with pride.

By concluding the paper with a quote by Mahatria Ra which explains that the "Man is the only creation capable of leaving a legacy – to live beyond his lifetime. It is not just a possibility but also, a responsibility for leaders to leave a legacy by creating more leaders". All the martyrs who laid their lives have definitely left a mark of legacy which can speak for generations to glorify their sacrifice.



National Police Memorial, Oct. 21, 2018



Life of Policemen



Hanif Qureshi, IPS
IGP, State Crime Branch
Haryana

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One cannot imagine economic development or any social and educational efforts succeeding without the protective umbrella the Police provides. //

The Police are the first responder to any type of emergency. Most crimes, law and order situations, and information about violations of law are reported to the Police control room first. Especially in India, it is the Police who are approached through the 100 number not only in crime events but also in most fire and road accident cases. Be it a terrorist attack, ordinary crime, law and order situation, or disaster of any kind, the first thought which comes to mind is that of the Police. In the process of attending to these situations and in other roles, the Police provide a peaceful, safe and secure living environment to the residents of our country. One cannot imagine economic development or any social or educational efforts succeeding without the protective umbrella the Police provide.

To cater to such ever increasing demands, the Police has been in the process of changing and reforming itself. The British saw the Police as an instrumentality of the British Rule. The Police were often used to quell internal disturbances and use extreme force to silence any voice of protest. After Independence, the Police reformed itself from the image of a force to that of a service organization. The change of "Imperial Police" to the "Indian Police Service" reflected that change. The Police came to be recognized as helping people in all times of the night or day, in disaster management and providing a wide umbrella of security services to the citizens.

The most important resource for Police is its human element. It is the officer on the street who interacts with citizens who need care and attention. This 24 x 7 work is not easy to perform, and it takes its toll on the overworked Police officers. Sometimes the effect is not just sleep deprivation, health complications and high stress. Police officers neglect their own families and spend long hours in the field. Their families do not know when they will return from work and sometimes they never do.

Police officers make the ultimate sacrifice for their nation and lay down their lives in the performance of their duties. From September 2017 to August 2018, a total of 424 Police personnel laid down their lives during the performance of their duties in India. Out of these, 67 belonged to the Uttar Pradesh Police, 46 from the Jammu and Kashmir Police, 42 belonged to

the BSF, 34 belonged to ITBP and 27 were from the CRPF. Since India's independence, a total of 34,844 Police personnel have sacrificed their lives (till August 2018) for safeguarding the integrity of the nation and providing security to people of this country. According to the National Crime Records Bureau the reasons for these deaths were operations against terrorists and extremists, mob violence, attacks by criminals, anti naxal operations, deaths during disaster relief operations, and cross border firing from Pakistan etc.

Sometimes when a Police officer leaves his home, he does not know what to expect. Yet he proceeds for the call of duty. For instance, when Hemant Karkare, a Police officer in Mumbai had completed his day and was going back home he was informed about some firing incident in Oberoi hotel. As soon as he started to proceed he learnt that the firing incident at Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus was more serious. He took a couple officers along and reached the scene of crime. Karkare shot at the terrorist Ajmal Kasab, who was later hanged, but in the process was shot at by other terrorists. He could not survive those injuries. Such are Police heroes who always put the nation before their own safety and comfort.

Another brave cop of the Mumbai Police was Vijay Salaskar of the anti-extortion cell. He accompanied Hemant Karkare during the Mumbai 26/11 terror attacks. He fought bravely, but finally fell to a volley of bullets by terrorists. The Additional Commissioner of Mumbai Police, Ashok Kamte was also part of the trio which had promptly reached the scene during the Mumbai attacks. Kamte, a fearless and compassionate officer also made the supreme sacrifice. As famously said by Napoleon Bonaparte, "It is the cause, not the death, that makes the martyr." These

heroes believed in a cause higher than themselves. They answered the nation's call. There is no greater sacrifice known than to lay down one's life in the service of the country.

Sometimes, the militants launch targeted attacks against Policemen. Mohammad Ashraf Dar, 45, was a Sub Inspector posted to central Kashmir. He had come home on leave to his wife and three children in Larve, a tiny village in Pulwama district with apple orchids and paddy fields. He was killed in his kitchen in front of his one-year-old daughter on Eid-ul-Azha, a holy Muslim festival in August 2018. The region has been on the boil since the death of Burhan Wani a popular militant leader by security forces in July 2016. Police men live with this fear always, yet bravely carry on with their operations.

Policing is a unique occupation which comes with more than its fair share of its job stress. Most officers attend to their arduous tasks ignoring their families and their own health. Law enforcement officers must operate 24 hours a day, every day, including holidays. When unexpected issues and emergencies arise in the community, officers may need to stay past their normal shift or to come in during their normal time off from work. Considering these factors Indian Police officers have very long work hours on a normal day, which obviously results in stress.

Officers are likely to encounter violent and other disturbing situations not typically seen by people in many other occupations. In addition, officers deal with confrontational citizens and unwilling suspects. Indian Police officers sometimes need to work in unpleasant conditions, such as very hot (or very cold) and humid weather, and often must deal with political

pressure in the workplace. Policing requires work roles that are not typically found in other occupations. Officers need to be always in control, suspicious, detached, and forceful. These roles are not typical of roles needed for supportive, friendly, and nurturing relationships with family members and friends. Just like everyone else, Police officers can have problems in their home lives. Negative family issues can result in a lack of concentrated effort in being successful with job tasks, which can weigh on a person, resulting in frustration at work.

The situations which a Police officer encounters in his or her daily routine can be so emotionally draining that they can be painful. Police officers may find themselves rescuing a battered wife from her own husband and then filing a case against him, even though the wife may not want to proceed with the investigation. They rescue little girls turned into prostitution due to lack of social care or human trafficking. They would stand in the rain for hours managing traffic when traffic jams threaten to throw life out of gear. They would try to stop a vehicle which has just run over a pedestrian and in the process may get hurt or killed. They would sit for hours looking for patterns into data which may reveal who stole money from your credit card. They would patrol the city streets beyond their duty hours because a

major festival or fair is on, and the merry making public must be provided a safe environment. There are countless officers who do similar long and arduous tasks not just because of their job but because of a higher calling towards society. Some get recognized and rewarded, but most do not. Yet the officers carry on with their work day in and day out, on weekends, on festivals, and on other holidays when their families are away and waiting for them.

Abraham Lincoln observed, "A nation that does not honor its heroes will not long endure". The least we can do is to remember our heroes and cherish the values for which they stood, fought, and ultimately laid down their lives. Heroes serve as our role models who inspire and fill up people with pride for the nation and its ideals.

This way we honour our martyrs who made the supreme sacrifice for our country. We remember the thousands of Police officers who bravely fight injustice and instill pride in the nation. They provide inspiration to work for this great nation of ours. The role of the Police in fighting against crime, maintaining peace and security within the country and the role of the defence forces who protect our borders from external enemies is complementary and together they make India one of the world's greatest vibrant democracy.

Martyrodom of 3 IPS Officers At Aizawl - 1975



Sh. K Panchapagesan
IPS 1974
UT Cadre



Sh. Ghamandi Singh Arya
IPS 1950
UP Cadre



Sh. Lal Bahadur Sewa
IPS 1958
Meghalaya Cadre

Killing of IGP, DIG & SP CID (SB) on 13.01.1975

In Mizoram, Mizo National Front (MNF) cadres donning Police uniforms and equipped with sophisticated weapons, gate crashed (January 13, 1975) in a Government vehicle into the office chamber of Ghamandi Singh Arya, Inspector General of Police, Mizoram, Police Headquarters, Aizawl. The MNF cadres had earlier planned (January 3, 1975) to kidnap the IGP to demand the release of MNF personnel in prisons in exchange for IGP's safe release. The IGP, at that time was having a conference with the DIG Shri L.B. Sewa and SP CID Shri K. Panchapagesan and all three of them gallantly resisted MNF's abduction attempt. Taken aback by the extraordinary resistance put forth by the Police officers, the MNF cadres sprayed 10 rounds of bullets at point blank range on the three offices, killing them on the spot.

Police Martyrdom: Through the Decades



Sumit Chaturvedi, IPS
Deputy Director
Intelligence Bureau

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**The people who have
really made history
are the Martyrs.**
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The even pace of routine everyday life in a society is often ensured and facilitated by visible and invisible presence of the Police. As a result, during any upheaval, be it a war or internal conflict situation or natural disasters, Police are often the first responders. These efforts to restore normalcy, sometimes come at the cost of great sacrifice. The history of Police martyrdom is, thus, intricately linked with the contemporary events of modern India. Over last seven decades since Independence, a total of 34842 Policemen have laid down their lives at the altar of nation building combating insurgencies, separatist movement and external aggressions as also while facing organised crime and law & order situations.

An overview of decadal figures

The initial two decades (1947-67) were formative years for the young Indian nation trying to find its feet. The nascent and developing Police organisations faced the multifarious challenges in the initial aftermath of partition, including war with China (1962) and then with Pakistan (1965). A total of 1637 Policemen laid down their lives during this period. The next decade (1967-77) threw up new challenges as the North-Eastern part of the country became restive, another war was fought with Pakistan (1971) and the peasant uprising that happened in and around Naxalbari during the mid-70s. Police organisations were once again called upon to face the brunt of these problems and 2566 Policemen sacrificed their lives during discharge of their onerous duties. During 1977-87, the nation witnessed different challenges including the problem of Sikh extremism in Punjab. During this decade, 4562 Policemen on duty were martyred.

The decade between 1987-97 witnessed multiple internal security challenges with terrorism in J&K emerging as a major challenge. Facing the threat squarely, 10,266 Policemen made the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty, making it the highest toll across decades. Apart from the continuing challenges in different theatres, the following decade between 1997 and 2007, saw the intensification of Maoist threat in the hinterland. Various State Police and Central Police Organisations fought bravely losing 9430 Police personnel in the process. The recent decade between 2007 and 2018, has witnessed the sacrifice of

6381 Policemen in conflict ridden areas as well as during law and order management.

While the incident at Hot Springs in 1959 has already been documented in some detail, the glorious saga of Police martyrdom is replete with many such instances of exemplary courage and unmatched bravery. Just a few vignettes from endless acts of valour would give a glimpse into the role played by the Police in dealing with the daunting challenges over the decades.

1947-67: War with Pakistan

Many Battalions of State Armed Police took part in the operations during the Indo-Pak war of 1965. Many of these units, which subsequently became constituent Battalions of BSF made substantial contribution in defeating the Pakistani aggression and performed deeds of valour. These State Armed Police units posted on the borders were placed under the operational command of the Indian Army. They gave close support to the armed forces and on many occasions fought shoulder to shoulder with the Army.

Punjab Armed Police (PAP) Battalion No. 29, later embodied as Battalion No. 25 of BSF, located at Ferozepur participated in the 1965 war along with some Army units. It faced the first onslaught of the Pakistani Army in the 1965 war in the area of Hussainiwala and gave a gallant response to the enemy. The bravery displayed by the men was duly recognized when they were decorated with seven gallantry awards including one granted posthumously. Similarly, 2nd Battalion of PAP, later embodied as Battalion No. 30 of BSF was deployed in the Kargil area under operational control of the Army and placed on guard duties. On 10th August, while guarding the bridge Shamsha on the

Drass-Kargil Highway, two of its men were killed due to Pakistani firing. Similarly, 5th Battalion of PAP, later embodied as Battalion No. 20 of BSF did extremely well in the operation and captured approximately 50 sq km of Pakistani territory across river Ravi before the cease fire was declared. But unmindful of the cease fire, the Pakistani troops counter attacked to re-occupy their lost post at Kot Foaba. The Battalion stood firm and repulsed the attack.

In another brave saga, 1st Battalion of PAP later embodied as Battalion No. 48 of BSF, deployed on active duty in RS Pura (Jammu Range) to protect the vital installations acquitted themselves well and earned appreciation from their higher formations. Two officers of the Battalion earned the President's medal for their gallantry. Similarly, 16th Battalion of PAP later embodied as Battalion No. 21 of BSF was deployed on both sides of the river Ravi in the Dera Baba Nanak sector. Fighting alongside with the Indian Army, it occupied two Pakistani posts, inflicted casualties and also captured some important documents. It also captured the Ravi bridge. When the Pakistani units counter-attacked the bridge, the Battalion assisted the Army in holding the position and repelling the attack.

1967-77: Naxalbari uprising, Bangladesh war and North-Eastern insurgency

Marxist ideologues, peasants and tea garden workers around Naxalbari had decided to fight the 'jotedari' system which was based on feudal land holding and extortionist taxation policies. They started with forcible harvesting of a plot and sit-in protests on stretches of farmland resulting in a few violent clashes. On May 24, 1967, the local Police was called in to evict the



Naxalbari movement

protestors and a Police inspector (Sonam Wangdi of the Darjeeling district) was killed by an arrow shot from among a crowd of farmers. The movement spread during subsequent months as peasants attacked and killed jotedars and forcibly occupied their land. The Chinese 'People's Daily' hailed the Naxalbari uprising as 'springs thunder' over India. In the rural and semi-urban areas of Naxalbari, Kharibari and Phansidewa, peasants snatched firearms and ammunition from the jotedars, established people's courts and passed judgements. Far away, in the cities of Bengal, youth and students joined the 'communist revolution' even as Police vehicles were



Influx of refugees into West Bengal

torched and Policemen attacked. The Police had to not just fight the violence between the extremists and the public, but also maintain discipline within the force. The violence was unprecedented and the law and order machinery was tested to its limits. The ruling State government of the United Front approved a Police action plan called Operation Crossbow, and the Police forces were finally able to contain and control the situation though they suffered many casualties in the process.

In the midst of such violence, another unprecedented challenge rose for the West Bengal Police from right across the borders with what was then East Pakistan. The inhuman and shocking genocide of the East Bengali population by the Punjabi dominated Pakistan Army troops sent shock waves into the world. Millions of Bengali speaking refugees poured into West Bengal. This obviously led to an increase in crime due to scarcity of resources. Resettlement of refugees and maintenance of law and order in the face of such chaos while tackling crime was the need of the hour. The West Bengal Police performed its duty with a diligence and was able to keep the communal disturbances at bay.

Further, in the Bangladesh Liberation War, BSF gave a very good account of itself on the Eastern and the Western fronts alike; with all its Frontiers i.e. Rajasthan and Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, East Bengal and NEF. Its fight against the regular and irregular troops of Pakistan was almost indistinguishable from that of Indian Army itself and earned plaudits from all concerned. This excellent work brought in sizeable results in the shape of capture of enemy's strongholds and capture of large areas (both in West Pakistan and the then East Pakistan) along with their troops. This success did not come without a price. A total



Refugee camps in 1971

of 650 personnel were killed, wounded or went missing. Likewise, a total of 320 BSF personnel received awards, including Padma Bhushan-2, Padma Shree-2, Maha Vir Chakra-1 and Vir Chakra-11.

Meanwhile, in Mizoram, Mizo National Front (MNF) cadres donning Police uniforms and equipped with sophisticated weapons, gate crashed (January 13, 1975) in a Government vehicle into the office chamber of Ghamandi Singh Arya, Inspector General of Police, Mizoram, Police Headquarters, Aizawl. The MNF cadres had earlier planned (January 3, 1975) to kidnap the IGP to demand the release of MNF personnel in prisons in exchange for IGP's safe release. The IGP, at that time was having a conference with the DIG Shri L.B. Sewa and SP CID Shri K. Panchapagesan and all three of them gallantly resisted MNF's abduction attempt. Taken aback by the extraordinary resistance put forth by the Police officers, the MNF cadres sprayed 10 rounds of bullets at point blank range on the three offices, killing them on the spot.

1977 - 87 : Khalistani terrorism and North-East insurgency

At the height of Sikh terrorism in Punjab, the Punjab Police displayed exemplary valour. Many a Police officers were felled by the terrorists. Avtar Singh Atwal, the then IGP Jalandhar was killed on April

25, 1983 while returning after praying at the Golden Temple. He was unarmed when the terrorists attacked him. IPS officers KS Gill and AS Brar were killed by Khalistani terrorists. These were highly motivated officers known for their courage and fearlessness and were posted as SSP and Additional SP of Patiala respectively. On the fateful day of December 4, 1987, they were attacked inside the premises of NIS Patiala and went down fighting.

In the North-East, on March 18, 1978, Asstt Commandant BK Sridhar Rao of BSF, who was commanding a company at Meturi post in Nagaland, received information that a gang of notorious hostiles was seen moving towards a thick jungle near the border. Sh. Rao along with 10 of his available men and some additional personnel drawn from another unit set out for the suspected hostile hideout. He reached the area after a strenuous night march through dense forests. In the encounter, except for one hostile who was killed when he tried to snatch the rifle from one of his men, all the other 21 hostiles who were trying to escape towards the border, were captured alive

along with arms, ammunition, documents and other stores. Sh. BK Sridhar Rao, AC, was awarded Shaurya Chakra.

1987-97: Khalistani terrorism, North-East insurgency and J&K terrorism

Khalistani terror continued to inflict a heavy cost on the nation, even as Security Forces toiled to bring it under control. Operation Black Thunder was imaginatively planned and meticulously executed operation to flush out Sikh militants who had entrenched themselves inside the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In the afternoon of May 17, 1988, in a swift action, that lasted about 30 minutes, NSG commandos captured the ground floor of the old langar in the Golden Temple. With the surrender of the remaining Sikh militants (46-including one woman) inside the Golden Temple complex on May 18, 1988 evening, the SFs succeeded in achieving their task of clearing the Golden Temple of the Sikh militants without hurting Sikh religious sentiments.

Meanwhile, in J&K, direct involvement of Pakistan had started becoming visible in terms of arms training to youth from as early as April 1988 onwards. The armed movement took the first major strike on A.M. Watali, Deputy Inspector General (DIG) Kashmir at Rajbagh, Srinagar on September 18, 1988. Around March 1990, the militant violence, earlier confined to Srinagar city, started spreading to rural belts in all parts of the Kashmir Valley.

The militants assassinated a number of mainstream political leaders across all political parties in a bid to drive fear among the political activists. Simultaneously, militants intensified attacks against Govt. employees and Offices to demoralise the administration. Around 300 Govt employees including 131 security personnel had been killed by militants by December 1990.

North-East witnessed more trouble. In Manipur, the first major violent incident involving killing of a senior Police officer was reported. On April 8, 1989, Ms Vandana Malik, an IPS (Manipur/Tripura - 1987) probationer was martyred while fighting gallantly during an ambush by RPF/PLA. Ms Malik was officiating as Officer-in-Charge of Lamsang PS and was attacked by extremists, while she was returning in her jeep to the Police station after supervising security arrangements and patrolling duties in her jurisdiction. The extremists, who were monitoring the movement of the Police party, waited for the ambush, forced the jeep to stop on its return and opened fire upon the occupants.

The Police party, led by Ms Malik, fought bravely but was heavily outnumbered. In the incident, Ms Malik and a Constable died on the spot while four others were injured, including a Head Constable, who later succumbed to the injuries. In another such incident, Shri Ved Prakash, IPS along with three other Police personnel were



Vandana Malik, IPS

ambushed by unknown miscreants on August 26, 1994 in Mokokchung Town, Nagaland. All four of them laid down their lives in the line of duty. In Assam, Ravikanth Singh, SP, Tinsukhia who had successfully foiled many anti-national activities of the insurgents in Assam was attacked by the insurgents while on the way to his office on May 16, 1996. He died fighting bravely.

1997-2007: Pak sponsored terrorism, Maoist and North-East insurgency

Continuing to focus on J&K, Pak sponsored terrorists targeted the J&K State Assembly Complex on 1st October, 2001. Four terrorists belonging to Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) carried out the attack in Srinagar when the Assembly was in session. The members, including the Speaker were evacuated in time. Terrorists used a Tata Sumo hijacked from Telecommunication Department some time earlier in the day and after loading it with explosives, they rammed it into the main gate though three of them had disembarked about 100 meter before the gate. In the ensuing melee, the terrorists, who had sneaked inside the Assembly premises seized control and resorted to indiscriminate firing and hurling of grenades. 39 innocent people including 10 SFs were killed. More than 70 persons were injured, some of them fatally. In a retaliatory operation launched by SFs, all the three terrorists were killed.

Expanding as proxy-war beyond the States of J&K and Punjab, Pak-sponsored terrorists also targeted the Indian Parliament. On December 13, 2001, heavily armed terrorists forcibly entered the Parliament house complex on a white Ambassador car with Red Beacon. They were armed with AK rifles, 9 MM pistols, grenade launcher & shells, hand grenades

and improvised explosive devices. They resorted to indiscriminate firing and tried to enter the Parliament House Building. Security forces thwarted their attempts to enter Parliament House Building and in the resultant shoot-out all the five militants were killed. Four Delhi Police personnel, one CRPF personnel, two watch & ward personnel along with a gardener of CPWD were killed and 17 persons were injured.

Meanwhile, in another audacious attack by Pak-sponsored terrorists, on September 24, 2002, two terrorists, dressed in Army fatigues and armed with AK-47 rifles entered the Akshardham Swaminarayan Temple complex at Gandhinagar, Gujarat. They started lobbing grenades and firing indiscriminately. The attack began with a blast, which left a crater almost six inches deep on the marble floor. Later, a contingent of the State Commando Force (SCF) followed by an NSG contingent from Delhi entered the complex for flushing out the terrorists and rescue the devotees trapped inside. In the operation that ensued, two terrorists were killed. Both the killed terrorists belonged to LeT and were from Pakistan. In the incident, a total of 31 persons (Civilians-28, NSG-1 and Gujarat Police-2) were killed.

Again, on July 5, 2005, five fidayeens arrived at Ayodhya, UP, in a hired vehicle and drove to Ram Janma Bhoomi / Babri Masjid complex. After reaching the South-East corner of the outer perimeter wall, they got down from the vehicle and blasted it to break the wall for making an entry into the complex. The five terrorists opened fire with AK rifles, lobbed grenades and also launched UBGL grenades towards the makeshift temple, where the statue of Ram Lala was installed. The terrorists came under retaliatory fire from the security forces deployed to protect the complex

and took cover in a nearby house inside the complex. From there, they made an effort to reach the makeshift temple one by one and were killed in the process. The encounter came to an end when all the terrorists, who were of Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) and belonged to Pakistan, got killed. The security forces recovered five AK Rifles, two Pistols, nine AK magazines, 141 AK rounds, two rockets and 17 grenades from the deceased terrorists.

In the North-East, on 6th November 2007, Shri RP Diengdoh (Dy SP, Meghalaya Police) was leading a Police party in an operation against the militants. The Police party reached the site of a militant camp the next day just before dawn and charged into the camp to flush out the militants. The militants opened heavy fire on the assault team. Shri Diengdoh boldly returned the fire and shot dead one militant. However, he was hit by a bullet. Unmindful of the grave injury, he continued to lead the team and managed to capture two dreaded militants. Despite bleeding profusely, Shri Diengdoh refused to be evacuated and in a daring act chased the militants in order to capture them. He, however, later succumbed to his injuries.

Meanwhile, in the hinterland of the country, Maoists had started asserting their presence through violence and Police were geared up to counter them. In one such instance, on March 11, 2002, the Warangal District Police launched a special operation with Greyhounds to apprehend most

wanted extremists in Guttala Gangaram forest area. While conducting combing operations in the suspected area, the Police party noticed the movements of a group of armed extremists. Upon challenging, the extremists opened indiscriminate fire at Police with an intention to kill them. The exchange of fire continued for an hour. After fire stopped from both sides, Police party searched the area and found the dead bodies of 10 UG extremists and one Police officer, Sri U. Sanjeeva, SI of Police, Matwada PS.

2007-17: Maoist insurgency and Pak sponsored terrorism

The Maoists, in the meantime, kept up attempts to expand the Red Corridor from Andhra Pradesh to West Bengal. In 2008, Maoists triggered a killer landmine on the convoy of senior ministers travelling through Lalgah in West Midnapore. Upon retaliation by the Police, the Maoist backed by sections of the local tribal population virtually cut-off the area from the rest of the district. In 2009, Maoists killed four EFR personnel at Gidhni Bazaar in West Midnapore and followed it up in 2010 with



Lalgah PS, Junglemahal area

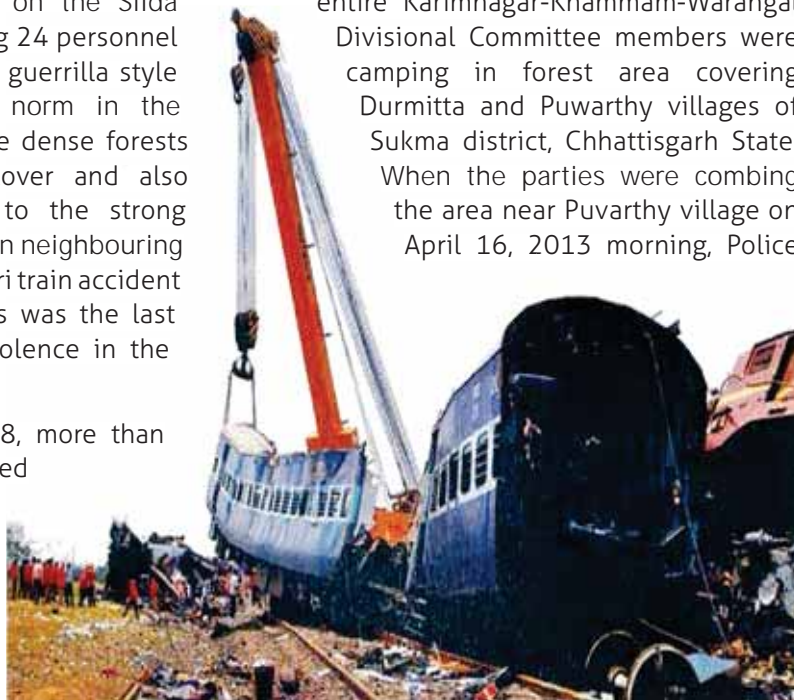
the audacious attack on the Silda camp of the EFR, killing 24 personnel in cold blood. Regular guerrilla style killings became the norm in the Juglemahal area where dense forests provided abundant cover and also provided a passage to the strong Maoist bases situated in neighbouring states. The Gyaneshwari train accident killing 141 passengers was the last major incidence of violence in the state.

On 15th February 2008, more than 500 heavily armed Maoists carried out simultaneous attacks on Police at various locations in and around Bhubaneswar looting more than 1200 weapons and killing 14 Police

personnel. After carrying out the operation, about 300 of these Maoists retreated to the outlying jungles of Ganjam and Phulbani districts. Asstt. Commandant Shri Pramod Kumar Satapathy of the Special Operation Group at Chandaka rushed to Nayagarh along with 20 available men. On reaching the target area, Shri Satapathy mounted an assault on the naxalites. The Maoists retaliated with heavy fire on the Police team and a fierce encounter lasting for about two hours ensued. Shri Satapathy led the operations with exemplary courage before making the supreme sacrifice. A large quantity of arms and ammunitions were recovered from the site.

Again, a joint operation was organized in the said area by the Greyhounds and Chhattisgarh Police on a specific input that Chandranna, a high-ranking office bearer of CPI (Maoist) along with the

entire Karimnagar-Khammam-Warangal Divisional Committee members were camping in forest area covering Durmitta and Puwarthy villages of Sukma district, Chhattisgarh State. When the parties were combing the area near Puwarthy village on April 16, 2013 morning, Police



Gyaneshwari train mishap

noticed a group of Maoists carrying fire arms. An encounter followed and later, the Police found nine dead bodies of Maoists and recovered a large number of weapons



K. Prasad Babu, Greyhounds, Andhra Pradesh



Mumbai operation in progress

from the scene. In the exchange of fire one Deputy Assault Commander, Sri K. Prasad Babu of Greyhounds also succumbed to injuries sustained while valiantly leading the party.

In another instance, acting on a specific input regarding the assembly of a large body of Maoists, including some of their top most cadres, five Greyhounds teams were launched, on the night of 23rd October 2016. All these teams, advanced cross country, virtually on speed march, traversing a distance of 26.5 km along Andhra-Odisha border, crossing heavily wooded tracts and tough terrain, besides water bodies. On 24th October 2016, immediately after daybreak, the Maoist sentries and perimeter patrols opened fire. Despite being heavily outnumbered, the Greyhounds personnel braved the enemy's heavy firing and continued to advance. This encounter lasted for four days, culminating on 27 October 2016, taking the total number of Maoists killed to 31. While

engaging the enemy, Junior Commando Md Abu Bakar made the supreme sacrifice and Junior Commando D Satish suffered grievous injuries. In this operation, three Special Zone Committee Members, two District Committee Secretaries, seven District Committee Members and two Area Committee members were killed besides others. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also seized. Recognising the unparalleled courage and persistence of these Greyhounds personnel, the President of India awarded two Shaurya Chakras (Ch G V Ramachandra Rao and P Trinadh Rao) and 52 Police Medals for Gallantry.

Separately, serial blasts occurred on September 13, 2008 in Delhi and like in the case of similar blasts earlier in Jaipur and Ahmedabad, Indian Mujahideen claimed responsibility. IEDs used were also exactly similar indicating involvement of the same group. In pursuance of intelligence leads, a seven-member team of Special

Cell, Delhi Police led by Inspector Mohan Chand Sharma arrived at L-18, Batla House on September 19, 2008, in plain clothes. In the process of gaining entry, the Police party came under fire from two sides. Inspector Sharma, who was in the front, was hit by bullets and fell down. The Police party returned the fire and in the ensuing confusion two terrorists managed to escape. The third one, who was later identified as Atif Ameen, was also moving towards the door but in the exchange of fire, was fatally hit. Another terrorist, later identified as Sajid, died in exchange of fire. One more person, later identified as Saif, was found hiding in the toilet and was arrested by Police.

Exactly 10 years back, in an unprecedented terrorist attack on Mumbai City (mainly south Mumbai area), gunmen holding sophisticated weapons, hurling grenades and blasts opened indiscriminate fire on Nov 26, 2008, on the public and Police inside the CST (VT) Railway station, after which, they threw grenades at BMC Office and then moved to Cama Hospital. After unsuccessfully trying to take some hostages in the hospital they came out on the main road where they shot dead the ATS Chief, Hemant Karkare, Addl CP Ashok Kamte and other Police officials. Two of the terrorists hijacked a Police vehicle and tried to escape but faced firing from Police in which one terrorist (injured) was captured and other died near Metro Cinema. Assistant Sub-Inspector Tukaram Ombale of Mumbai Police displayed exceptional gallantry when he held on to the barrel of terrorist Ajmal Kasab despite suffering multiple bullet wounds.

Another group of terrorists, opened indiscriminate fire on occupants of Leopold Café, Colaba and took some hostages

including a Jewish couple. Later, the group holed itself up inside Nariman House after taking hostages. Another group forced themselves inside the lobby of Hotel Taj, threw grenades and started indiscriminate firing on the people inside the hotel lobby. They also took some hostages including foreigners. They tried to blast the dome of the hotel and set the hotel on fire through grenade blasts. Yet another group of terrorists entered into the lobby of Hotel Trident, started indiscriminate firing at different locations including pool side/ upper floors and took hostages. Two taxis carrying explosives were also exploded killing its drivers and inmates in Wadi Bunder and Vile Parle area.

The NSG finally neutralized all the terrorists holed up in Taj Hotel, Oberoi-Trident and Nariman House, Mumbai. The NSG completed the sanitization of Nariman House and Oberoi-Trident hotel on November 29, 2008, Hotel Taj on early morning of November 30. In the attack, 175 persons were killed (Police-18, Public-122, Foreigner-26 and terrorist-9) and 291 got injured (Police-25, Public-243 Foreigner-22 and terrorist-1).

Endnote

Honour of the nation is an heirloom passed on from one generation of Policemen to the other with the pledge that it is to be protected with life. The enumerations above are but a peek into the glorious chapter of Police sacrifices on the way to building a united and strong nation. This continuing saga of Police valour is set to enter yet another decade where the new age would be mounting new national security challenges in newer ways. The Police remains determined to overcome them with dedication and courage in keeping with their brave traditions.





National Police Memorial Complex



Uday Bhat
Architect
Raja Aederi Consultants
(North) Pvt. Ltd.

//
**From Delusion lead
me to Truth;
From darkness lead
me to light;
From death lead me
to immortality** **//**

The National Police Memorial site is at the crest of Shantipath in the diplomatic area of Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

A need had been felt for long to establish a National Memorial for Police which amply illustrated their martyrdom and their brave conduct under frequent and varied provocations.

This memorial in its architectural concept is an ode to these noble protectors worthy of our incessant gratitude.

Architecturally, the site is approached from three directions, which are ultimately amalgamated as an experience to remember for the visitor. It is conceived as a place for remembrance with gratitude, a place for quiet reflection and a place of ceremonial parade.

As one enters the memorial site, a functional, understated flooring pattern that depicts discipline and order leads one to various components. The flower laden ramparts with two large symmetrically placed bowls, laced with flowers on the periphery and flames of eternity that rise above, symbolize the everlasting flames of the spirit of the martyrs and their dedication. The organic floral layout of the Wall of Valor that is testimony to the 34842 martyrs who have sacrificed their lives through several years and across many organizations, stands tall with a flower bed following them paying constant homage.



As one goes further, the memorial podium in granite, is the Wreath Podium. On that, the sculpture rock stands tall, silent and always strong.

A landscaped tiered area can accommodate 500 people approximately, either to view the podium from various panoramic angles, or sit in silent contemplation and reflect



WREATH PODIUM

SCULPTURE FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSE



on the selfless service and sacrifice of the martyrs. The tiered area provides a spectacular view of the ceremonial parade to be held, every year in front of the podium. The entire ceremonial site is visualized as a place of constant reverence, to be used by all the visitors-a place to feel proud.

A museum is also included as an essential part of the memorial design with various exhibits and events, some of which are also digitally projected. The museum utilizes augmented reality techniques to leave the visitors spellbound.

The memorial is conceived as a unique philosophical and surreal experience as well as a dignified landscaped tribute to the brave.



WALL OF VALOUR

ENTRY TO BASEMENT

WALL OF VALOUR

A Memorial in Stone



Uma Nair
Curator & Critic
In conversation with
Shri Adwaita Charan
Garanayak,
Director General,
National Gallery of
Modern Art



Adwaita C. Garanayak
Director General
National Gallery of
Modern Art

**“
An eloquent granite
pillar that brings
together earth, stone
and memory in the
call of duty.
”**

Director General, NGMA Adwaita Garanayak turned memorialist, architect and designer as the National Police Memorial was dedicated to the Nation on 21st October 2018. Garanayak, a sculptor who is known for monumental stone works has created history as the 1st Director General of the NGMA with the opening of memorial for martyrs of India's Police forces.

This memorial proves to be a pilgrimage site for those who served in the police forces in India and those who lost loved ones. " When I began designing the memorial, I was clear that it must become a sacred place of healing and reverence," opines Garanayak, as he intended to create a powerful design using simple shapes, natural materials such as granite, and Indianesque philosophies born out of the sacred texts .

Tall as a cenotaph

Approaching from the south side, or even the North side the twin facets of the tall pillared granite looks more like a cenotaph that mirrors the memory of the sacrifices of police personnel who died in the line of duty. Polished and unpolished granite in its muted grey tonalities creates a signature that is at once incredible, massive in monumental impact and deeply humbling in its philosophy of honouring the dead.

History says a cenotaph is a monument in honour of someone whose remains are in another location. The Police Memorial cenotaph's shape represents a shelter for the souls of the victims of the many incidents in which they laid down their life in action.

Within the monumental granite column is the reverence and the reverie regardless of caste, creed or religion. Garanayak planned the tall structure so that its main features are arranged in a perfect line, the linear distinction almost soaring to the sky as you think of men who stand tall in action.

Of course, a host of emotions and incidents get played out when you remember the tragedy of this magnitude- there are certainly passionate feelings that lead to despair and deep longing for the history of the past to be rewritten. " When I was

formulating the stone for the memorial, I was also pondering about a site that would serve as a whole statement in promoting peace and mourning for those lost lives," says Garanayak who has been planning this execution for a year but was given just a month to implement its creation and installation.

The installation cautiously limits its message to a respectful and reverential atmosphere for people of all walks of life to feel welcome while visiting, the main objective being a sentiment of neutrality amidst a universality of honouring the memory of those who laid their lives. "The helmet and the gun carved into the tall column will continue to remind us that the loss of any life is a tragedy for us all, and the loss of so many lives should be remembered forever," opines Garanayak who has tried to meld many elements of fortitude for posterity.

Granite

The tall 30 ft granite column stands like a cenotaph with the durability of granite. "This is a living memorial to the service of police officers," says Garanayak. "I wanted to create a work that reflects the mood and the call to duty that police officers serve in their lives. Granite as a stone is best because it offers itself to the different changes in the climate. It has durability like no other stone."

The monumental single stone has a distinctive beauty and timeless quality. "All over the world people favour granite," says Garanayak. "Every granite memorial is slightly unique in tone, texture and colour, symbolizing the uniqueness of every individual you're helping pay tributes to. People want to see something new and creative, to touch and feel something different. In working with this design, I

wanted to think about something never done before but also something that inspires reverence."

The main structure of the memorial is a vertical 30 feet tall granite pillar that we consider as a primordial yet permanent mark as a signal of a sacred space, for an officer who is always in the line of duty. The single block of granite, both polished and unpolished, presents a testimony of tolerance and karmic symbolism.

Granite as a stone is in itself a witness to human civilization –it stands as a sentinel amidst the many catastrophes of cultures and absorbs events and experiences.

Garanayak states that procuring the monumental granite stone was not easy, finally his eyes fell on a large piece from the Khammam district of Telangana. Garanayak's hunt for the perfect stone block led him to various places. "Looking for granite in quarries all over the country took time, I looked at coloured granite in Western Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh also before reaching Khammam. I was looking for a block of stone that would have textures both in its polished and unpolished facets of surface rendering. When I first saw the stone it had a weight of 300 tons. Transportation of such a large block of stone is treacherous and risky because it has to be handled with care, and in the journey of transportation it must not have a crack or a fissure while it is in the transit stages. So we looked at safe procedures and innovated along the way. The large block was loaded in a customized trolley truck that was 120 feet long and when it finally reached the place of its resting, there was a minor celebration of both intent and emotion because it was now that our work would begin. The 40 odd artists who would help in the texturing

and polishing were all from Orissa and we would meet every morning, afternoon and night to discuss the progress and the challenges.”

“Granite as a stone has been favoured universally,” says Garanayak. “It has the rare power of absorbing all influences, all vagaries of the weather, it absorbs the reflections and refractions of sunlight and, above all, when water falls on granite the beautiful changes that happen on its surface make it an object of rare delight and spirit. Granite is both special as well as spiritual, it evokes a thousand responses, across caste, creed and religions. I chose granite for its ability to stand above and apart as a relic for years to come.”

Panchatatva

“When I created the archetype in a small model I was sure that it had to incorporate five elements or the Panchatatva,” states Garanayak. “These five elements are the fundamental building blocks that make up our ultimate reality. Everything, living or non-living, are a physical combination and manifestation of these five elements in the relative world. In addition, each element represents a state of matter (Solid, liquid, gas, and space). The five elements Aakasha – Ether/ Vayu – Air/Agni–Fire/Jala – Water/ Prithvi – Earth are organic in nature and each of these elements possess a certain relationship with each other. These relationships and combinations of elements are what makes up nature as a whole. Some elements conflict with one another while others complement each other in a synergistic relationship.”

“Through conscious awareness and a cultivated sensitivity to these five elements, we looked at including their presence so that we could weave in the power and the referential connections to the potential and personification within

each element,” explains Garanayak in his philosophy.

Earth (Prithvi)



“This element is associated with our connection to Mother Earth and represents the Muladhara (Root) Chakra. This element is also a representation of the framework which holds our bodies together. Being able to tap into the Earth element enables us to ground, center, and reconnect with the earth beneath us. We are able to connect with the earth element by establishing and stabilizing our foundation, the part of the pose which comes in contact with the ground below us. The Earth element helps build a firm base of support by cultivating calmness, equanimity, and stability within our postures and also in our daily lives. The tall granite column is born of the earth of the core of the crust.”

Water (Jala)



“This element is associated with fluidity and flow and it represents the Svadhithana (Sacral) Chakra. Water is an

element of stability, when we look at the memorial the entire statement is complete and stabilized and maintained organically only when liquid continues to flow within. We created a horizontal column so that we could connect with the water element by creating a sense of flow. This method of connective movement with the breath is called Vinyasa. The element of water can be tapped into and expressed mindfully flowing fluidly from one moment to the next. The sound of the flowing water, as you look at the tall cenotaph becomes an added exposition to the experience therein."

Fire (Agni)



"The element of fire is the representation of internal warmth, will power, and volition. It is also the element which is associated with the Manipura (Solar Plexus) chakra. Relatively, fire is hot, warm, invigorating, and stimulating. Since fire is the transformational force which feeds our inner drive and helps turn our intention into steadfast volition. Because of the heat it provides and its association with the Solar Plexus, this element becomes an iconic symbol of the eternal. We used the flame in the Jeeva Jyoti to signify the eternal presence of the atman, the soul that never dies."

Air (Vayu)

"The element of air is associated with the breath and it is a representation of

life itself. The breath is our basis and foundation. The element of air is essential because it is what carries prana or life force energy throughout our energetic bodies, the relative world, and the universe. We can connect ourselves with the element of air by being aware and mindful of our breath. The element of air is what helps aid our journey within ourselves by creating a peace, quiet, calm, and stable mind. In the cenotaph the surrounding ambience with the green grass and the gardens become the repository of air it is tranquil and quiet and creates an oasis of remembrance and reverence and spirituality."

Aakasha (Ether)



"This element is a representation of connecting with our intuitive sense of being, it is associated with sound, vibration, and consciousness and is also described as light, spiritual and ethereal. It is also known as the space in which all matter in the relative world exists. Connecting our inner selves with this element helps us realize that everything within and around us is in constant change. The ethereal essence of being that comes with this element enables us to accept, adapt, and flow with the rhythm of life. Balancing, purifying, and connecting with this element helps maintain a sense of calm, peace, and tranquility within. We become conscious and aware of how we feel and come to understand that the spiritual sense of being

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transcends beyond what happens in our lives. The sound of the water flowing and the sight of the tall structure connects with our inner selves, our environment, and the energetic vibrations of the universe. This then completes the Panchatatva elements in this creation of the memorial.”

Karma Yogi

“The one who serves is a karma yogi, truth to action is his karma and it is the fruit of this selfless action that leads him to the eternal river of life,” affirms Garanayak. The Rig Vedas extol this in a shloka that has been inscribed on a slab:

This (atman) soul, cannot be destroyed, fire cannot burn, water cannot wet it and air cannot erode it. The (atman) soul is beyond the influence of all the three primary forces (fire, water and wind) which can affect entities that have a physical state of being) We spend our lives trying to discern where we end and the rest of the world begins. We snatch our freeze-frame of life from the simultaneity of existence by holding on to illusions of permanence, congruence, and linearity; of static selves and lives that unfold in sensical narratives. All the while, we mistake chance for choice, our labels and models of things for the things themselves, our records for our history. History is not what happened, but what survives the shipwrecks of judgment and chance.

Burning lamp

“The shloka is presented as an epitaph by the burning lamp that accompanies the elements exemplifying the living story of service,” explains Garanayak. “It symbolizes ceaseless meditative union

with the spirit. Man is mortal but his actions of bravery and courage in the hour of service are immortal. The burning lamp is the insignia of the life that lives in the names of the police officers.”

The river of life

The memorial embraces qualities of truth, knowledge, gallantry and sympathy of the spirit of sacrifice. The 60 foot long river that runs on a horizontal placed granite column signifies this eternal spirit. It is these symbols of immortality that define the Jeeva Jyoti in the memorial.

The entire modeling and structuring creates an aura that is impressive but incredibly unsettling as well. It is a perfect reminder of the acts of valour and bravery that police officers exemplify as they serve in the police forces in the nation. There is a wealth of symbolism in the sculptural helmet and gun which help the viewer in contemplating the structure as a whole.

“One theme is that of the strength of the ideals shared by all officers, which gives its true strength to the bulwark of defence represented by the massive height of the monument which speaks of standing tall in the act of bravery. Another is the sorrow of the nation at the sacrifices of so many officers at the point of duty. Yet a third is a prayer for peace. The Jeeva Jyoti concept acts as a symbolism for sorrow,” affirms Garanayak.

The Prime Minister’s signature on the granite slab near the entrance gate seals the stamp of history on this moment even as it seeks to recall the actions and fervour of officers who served with wholehearted determination and devotion.



Adwaita Garnayak at work

“The Memorial should also inspire us to work toward that lasting peace for which those commemorated here gave their lives,” adds Garnayak who has spent wee hours of morning and night over the past 2 months executing the plan to perfection.

Lessons in living

Some truths, like beauty, are best illuminated by the sidewise gleam of figuring, of meaning and making. We slice through the simultaneity by being everything at once: our first names and our last names, our loneliness and our society, our bold ambition and our blind hope, our unrequited and part-requited loves. Lives are lived in parallel and perpendicular, fathomed nonlinearly, figured not in the straight graphs of “biography” but in many-sided, many-splendored diagrams. Lives interweave with other lives, and out of the tapestry arise hints at answers to questions that raze to the bone of life.

There are infinitely many kinds of beautiful lives. So much of the beauty, so much of what propels our pursuit of truth, stems

from the invisible connections — between ideas, between disciplines, between the denizens of a particular time and a particular place, between the interior world of each pioneer and the mark they leave on the cave walls of culture, between faint figures who pass each other in the nocturne before the torchlight of a revolution lights the new day.

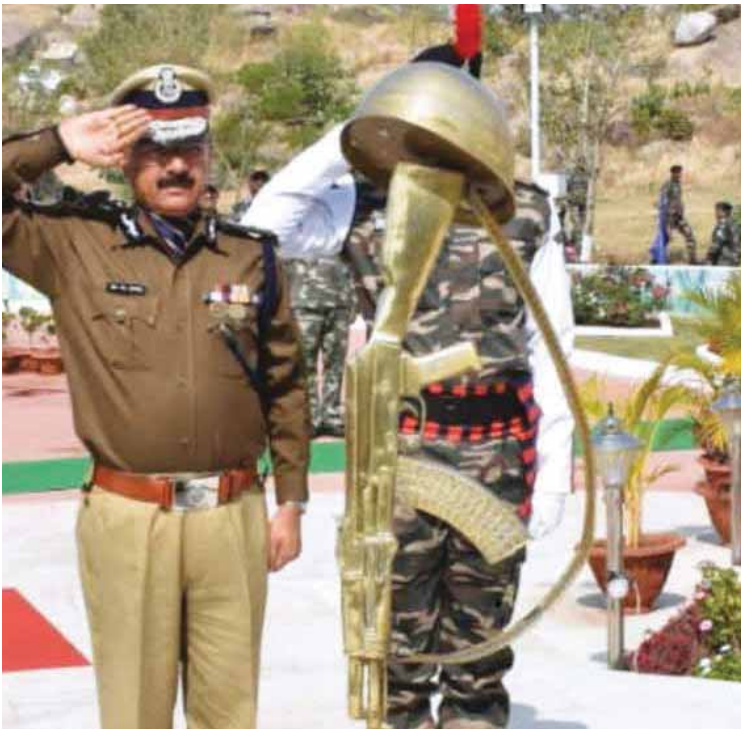
At the National Police Memorial, the tall, lonely perfection of the beauty of the granite column and its mesmeric impact and beauty pierces us... We can never pass it without feeling that there are many stories there – it is the soul of many officers who died in the line of duty, the quintessence of their service genius –but above all a triumphant affirmation of the spirit of harmony which makes order out of the chaos of materialism. Perfect order is perfect well-being.

The National Police memorial was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 21st October 2018.

Police Memorials in States and CAPFs



Karnataka



Ranchi, Jharkhand



Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir



CRPF, Gurugram, Haryana



Mumbai, Maharashtra

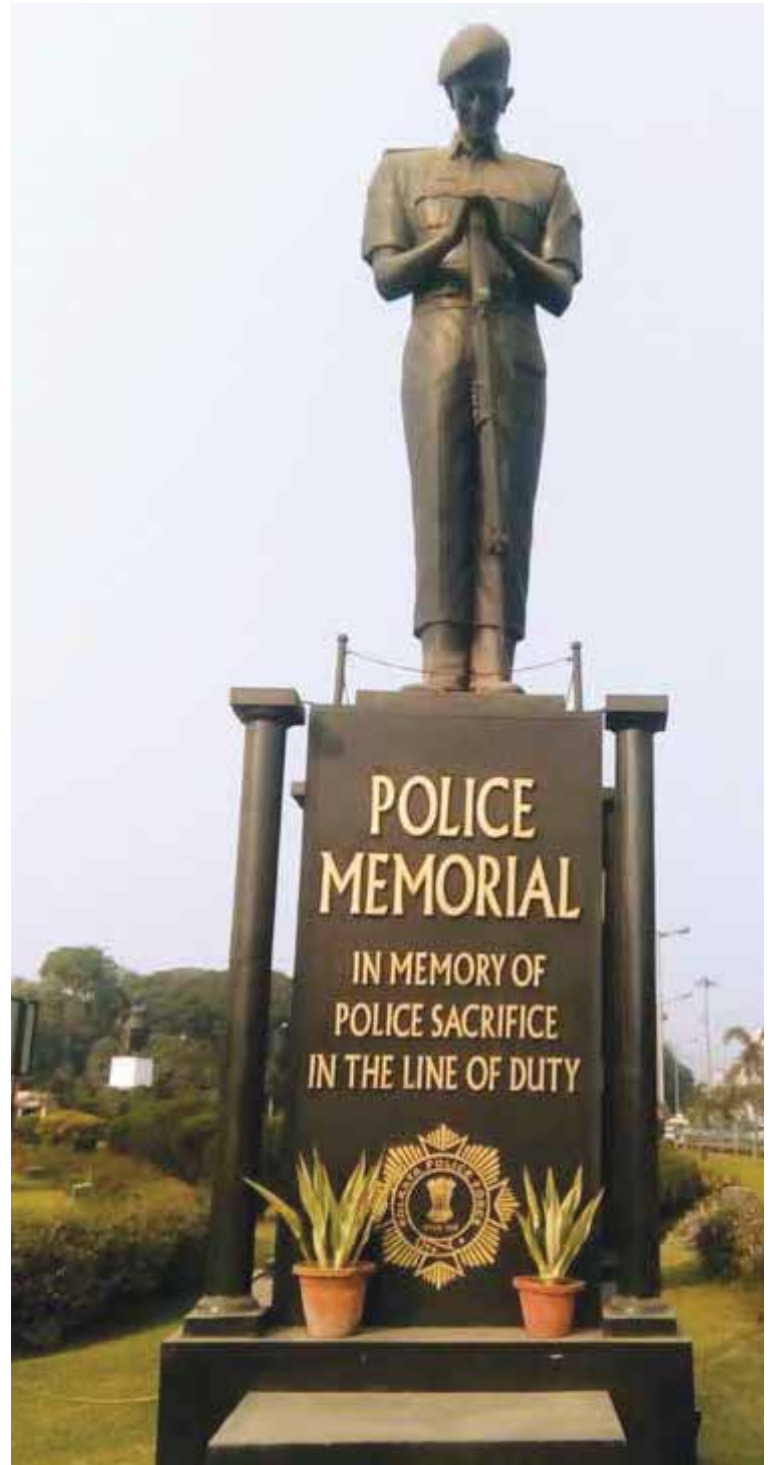
Police Memorials in States and CAPFs



BSF, New Delhi



Jaipur, Rajasthan



Kolkata, West Bengal

Police Memorials in States and CAPFs



Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh



Arunachal Pradesh



Chhatisgarh

Police Memorials in States and CAPFs



Cuttack, Odisha



Chennai, Tamilnadu

The Making of the Monument



O. N. Bhaskar, IPS
Joint Director
Intelligence Bureau

//
**We are limited by
knowledge, not by
courage //**

The long journey

The National Police Memorial for paying homage to the supreme sacrifice of Police martyrs was dedicated to the nation by the Prime Minister of India on October 21, 2018.

The idea was first mooted in discussions among the top Police leadership and was laid out in a letter from the Director, Intelligence Bureau to the Home Secretary in 1994. It received support from the Ministry of Home Affairs and also from the Government of India at large, but still it took 25 years to finally reach fruition. The journey from inception to completion was an eventful one and full of challenges.

The idea

Although memorials for Police martyrs did exist at Hot Springs (Ladakh), Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) and Kalimpong (West Bengal), to name a few, the need for a National Memorial at a prominent location in Delhi was strongly felt to create, preserve and enhance public awareness of the martyrdom of thousands of policemen in the service of the nation. It was conceived not only as redemption of the national debt to the martyrs, but also to foster a sense of national identity, unity, common history and destiny of the diverse police forces of the country with distinct traditions. The IGPs Conference, 1960, decided to observe October 21, the day 10 valiant policemen laid down their lives protecting the national borders against the Chinese troops at Hot Springs, Ladakh, as the Police Commemoration Day. Every year, police forces all over the country organise ceremonial parades in district and state headquarters on October 21, in memory of the police martyrs in the country. Since 2012, Police Commemoration Day Parade at the national level is organised at the National Police Memorial site in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi with participation of all the Central Armed Police Forces, Delhi Police and symbolic representation from state forces, though the Central Sculpture was finally completed and dedicated to the nation this year. The names of all Police martyrs are etched and updated every year in stone on the Wall of Valour at the National Police Memorial.

Search for location

The idea of a national memorial for Police martyrs, which was under discussion among the heads of Central Police Organisations for some time, got traction in 1994 with a letter written by Sri VG Vaidya, the then Director, Intelligence Bureau, to Sri NN Vohra, the then Home Secretary, Government of India. The letter set out detailed rationale for the memorial and also proposed five possible locations in New Delhi, while recommending that the round-about at Motilal Nehru Place be entrusted to the Police for erection of a monument and maintenance and beautification of the garden to avoid the delay of a formal land allotment. After obtaining no objection from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, MHA requested to Ministry of Urban Development for necessary permission and clearances to erect a memorial at the Motilal Nehru Place round-about. However, in February 1997, Ministry of Urban Development informed of its decision not to agree to the proposal for a memorial at Motilal Nehru Place round-about and advised to locate it at some other suitable place.

In subsequent years, several locations for the memorial were explored, including the T-junction of Sardar Patel Marg with Wellington Crescent, the Central Civil Services Sports Board land at Vinay Marg and Millennium Park on the Ring Road, but were either found unsuitable or unobtainable. In December 2001, Sri VG Vaidya, former DIB, wrote a letter to Sri LK Advani, Union Home Minister for locating the Memorial within the premises of the Parliament, recalling the supreme sacrifice by policemen in the recent Parliament attack. Soon after, in January 2002, Ministry of Urban Development allotted land measuring 6.12 acres on the Circular Road in Chanakyapuri and 1.42 acres of land in the adjoining round-about for construction of the National Police Memorial, though the allotment of the round-about was later cancelled in July 2003.

Initial construction

This matter was further pursued by Shri K P Singh, Director, Intelligence Bureau and the foundation stone for the National Police Memorial was laid by Sri LK Advani, the then Deputy Prime Minister and HM on December 13, 2002. The design of the



Artistic representation of the layout of National Police Memorial, New Delhi.



Stone being moved with excavators at the quarry in Chirumadaram, district Khammam, Telangana.

central sculpture consisted of four pillars holding a 7 metres diameter globe at the top, with the entire structure initially being 30 metres high but subsequently raised to 47.2 metres. In July 2004, the construction was called off on the directions of the Delhi High Court as the structure was considered to be interfering with the symmetry of the Lutyen's Zone and the view of the Rashtrapati Bhawan dome. The Group of Ministers recommended (February 2007) construction of a new Police memorial at the same site and for finalisation of broad design parameters. For finalising the new design of the National Police Memorial, a national design competition was held in November 2010 and three entries were given awards ranging from Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 3 lakhs. However, the demand by the

first awardee for his fee to be 7.5 per cent of the cost of the project for utilisation of his design was not agreed to, and it was decided to further explore new designs for the National Police Memorial.

The Second Stage

In the Budget 2014-15, the Union Finance Minister announced the construction of a befitting National Police Memorial and set aside a sum of Rs 50 Crores for this purpose. In February 2015, MHA conveyed approval for renovation of NPM including setting up the Wall of Valour, Central Sculpture and a state of the art Museum through NBCC. By 2016, the Wall of Valour, the Parade Ground, basement for housing the Museum and most of the campus was complete, but finalisation of the design of the central

sculpture as well as the Museum remained major bottlenecks. Several attempts were made for obtaining an appropriate design through advertisements in newspapers and on government websites as well as from panels of eminent artists. Finally, during early 2018, the design for Central Sculpture submitted by Sri Adwaita Gadanayak, DG, National Gallery of Modern Arts, was approved in a meeting of Heads of CAPFs and representatives of State Police, while design submitted by Vama Communications was approved for the Museum.

The Design

The design by DG, NGMA, comprised a 30 feet vertical black granite monolith, a jyoti stone in front of the monolith and a 60 feet water body at the base sculpted into three granite stones. The vertical monolith was conceived as reflecting the strength, resilience and selfless service which characterise the life of a policeman. The weight and colour of granite symbolize the gravitas and solemnity of the supreme sacrifice made by policemen at the altar of the Nation. The sixty feet



Specially customised 154-wheeled trolley truck for transportation of the stone.

selfless service rendered by policemen to keep the social fabric together.

The challenges

By the time the design for the Central Sculpture was finalised, it was March 2018 and only about 6 months remained until the Police Commemoration Day on October 21, 2018. Already several times in previous years, this deadline had proved to be impossible to meet and there was a lot of apprehension that the same may be repeated this year. The biggest challenge was to find a 30 feet single stone of black granite which would also be very difficult to excavate, manoeuvre and transport on account of its size and weight (238 tonnes eventually). Also, being among the hardest of stones, it was expected to be arduous and time-taking to sculpt the stone once we did manage to find it and transport it to the National Police Memorial site in Delhi.

Finding the stone

Initially, all efforts by NBCC, NGMA and IB to find the stone with desired specifications hit a wall, with all the quarries only offering to provide stones of 10 feet size to be joined together rather than a single granite monolith of 30 feet size. After exploring the possibility at quarries in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan, a granite firm in Telangana agreed to provide the desired stone.



The 30 ft stone being lifted with two big cranes.

However, several blocks excavated from quarries in Pekala and Ingurti of Jangaon district and Chirumadaram in Khammam district came out with some fractures or fault-lines, in the process we lost a lot of time with each attempt. Finally, when we were about to give up in favour of smaller stones, a block of stone of 30 feet size was excavated in completely intact form at a quarry in Chirumadaram. Since large cranes with the capacity to handle so much weight could not be brought to the quarry, they employed the ancient technique of constructing a sloping ramp to bring the stone from the depth of 150 feet up to the ground level. The stone had to be pushed and rolled over the ramp with the help of six excavator machines. An added difficulty was the rains which necessitated periodic stoppage of work and the need to pump the water out of the quarry pit. The same technique of ramp and excavator machines was used to load the stone on the trolley truck.

Transportation of the stone

The transportation of the 238 tonnes stone over 2000 kms from Khammam to New Delhi was accomplished by customising a 120 ft long trolley truck with 154 wheels and two puller engines. Since it was already peak rainy season, a lot of work was required to reinforce the 2 km un-metalled village road from the quarry to the metalled road in order to get through the mud and slush as well to get a large turning radius at several turns. The entire route had to be meticulously planned in view of the weight and size of the trolley truck and special permission had to be obtained from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Starting from Khammam in Telangana, the route ran through parts of Maharashtra, MP, UP, Rajasthan, Haryana and finally Delhi. All out support from the State Police forces in these states considerably speeded up the movement of the stone and the journey time was halved from the expected 30 days to 15. In Delhi, special permission had to

be obtained from NDMC and Traffic Police for removal of some of the road dividers in Kautilya Marg and Teen Murti Marg and for the movement of the trolley truck late at night.

Challenges at the site

When the trolley truck did arrive at the National Police Memorial site in Chanakyapuri on the night of September 4 & 5, it took the entire night just to arrange its entry into the campus. The truck's hydraulic mechanism jammed requiring immediate repairs and the gate into the NPM premises had to be dismantled. Further, despite the use of several cranes, it took five long days for the erection of the granite monolith on the central platform. The owner of the crane company and his senior technical team had to work through several nights and resort to many improvisations in their technique and equipment to accomplish

this feat. They explained that, though they had worked with heavier loads such as pre-fabricated bridge parts, handling the 238 tonnes stone was vastly different because of a lack of grip and the need to manage a precise distribution of weight while lifting. It was also required to be vertically lifted and placed on the platform specially designed for taking such a heavy load. After the successful erection of the stone, a huge scaffolding around and over the top of the 30 ft stone had to be constructed along with platforms and stairs to allow the NGMA artists to work on the carving and other art work on the stone. By the time DG, NGMA and his artists could start work on the stone, only 29 days were left for completion of the project.

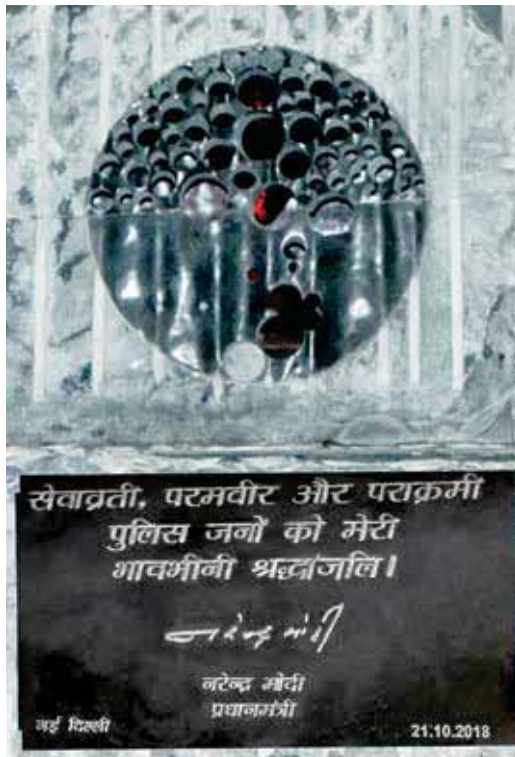
The final push

The granite stones forming part of the water body at the base had arrived over a month earlier and carving of the river had been at full pace by DG, NGMA and his 30 artists during this time. Earlier, getting the NGMA team in place was another challenge in terms of ensuring smooth coordination with NBCC in relation to their stay, working conditions, equipment, etc. The difficulty was to somehow fit in the NGMA artists into the NBCC model of work which involved contractors, but was unacceptable to the artists. As the deadline approached and time quickly slipped by, stone carving in time became a challenge. Anxiety grew all

round, new equipment such as core-cutting machines had to be brought in to reduce the time required for cutting of the stone. Done in the normal way as envisaged, the cutting of stone would have taken almost thrice the amount of time that was available. The artists had to work round the clock to keep any hope of timely completion



Scaffolding around the stone for NGMA artists to work.



alive. The large amount of stone-dust that the cutting of stones generated was a major health hazard and necessitated the use of face masks all the time. In the final days, there were so many teams at work including the artists, the civil contractors, electricians, horticulturists, etc, that it became one maddening rush to the finish line.

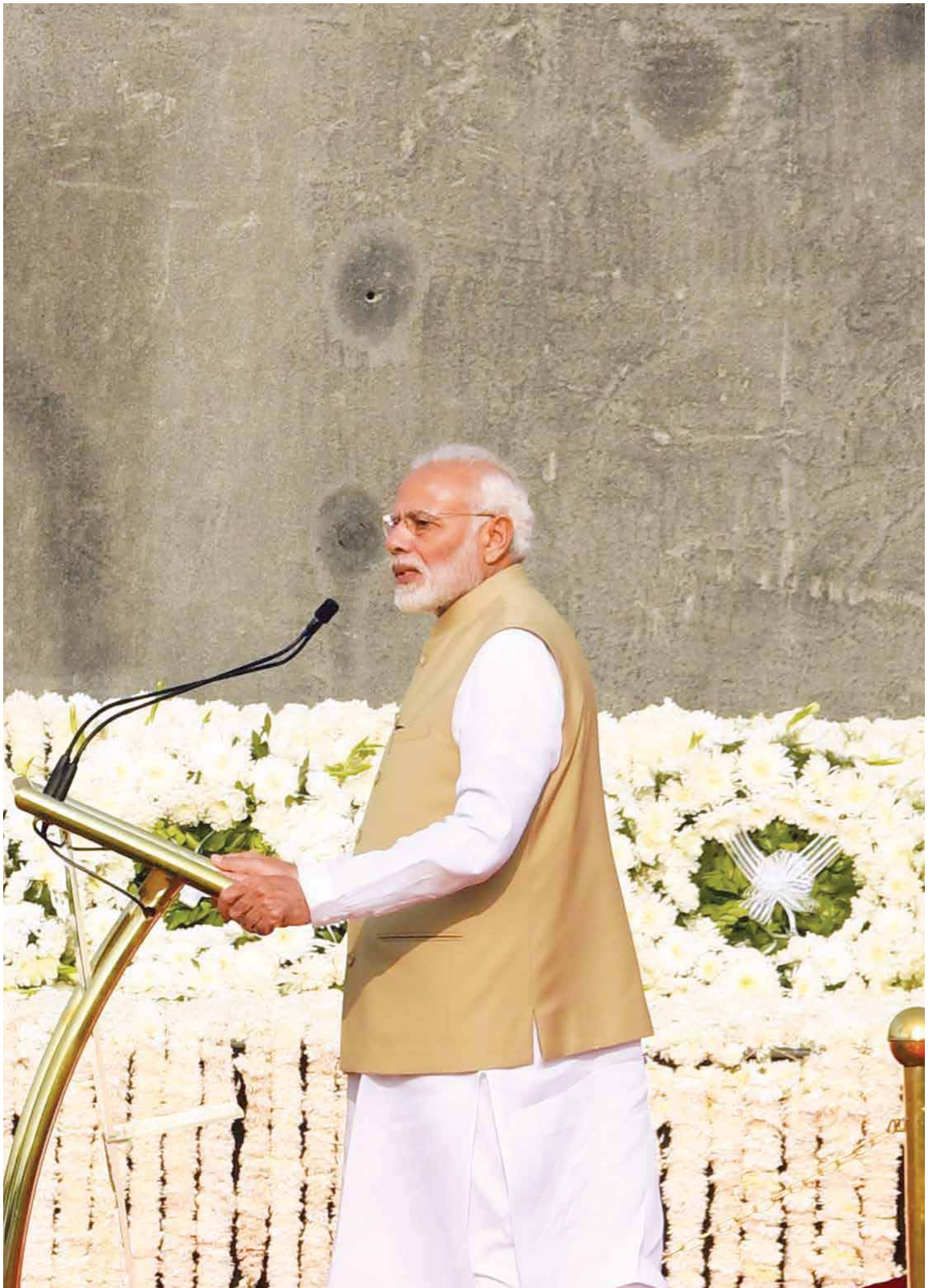
Endnote

In the end, all work teams did manage to synchronise their efforts and the Central

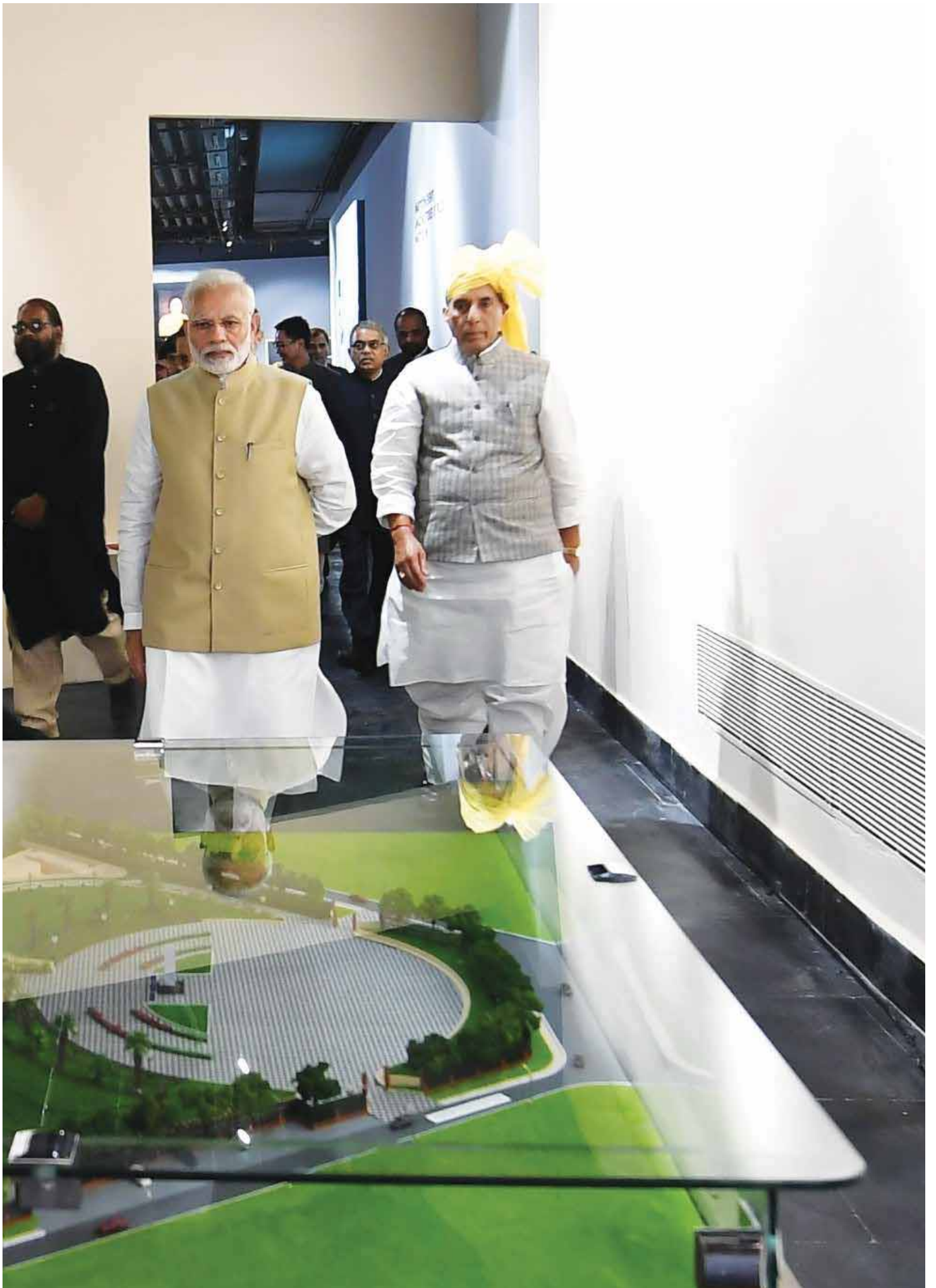
Sculpture was ready for the smooth conduct of the Police Commemoration Day Parade on October 21. For all of us involved with the project, the completion was doubly satisfying for all the tremendous stress and seemingly impossible odds that we had to grapple with along the way. Together we overcame all obstacles because of the clarity of purpose and firm intent entrusted by Director, Intelligence Bureau, conscientious nightly vigil by the junior IB staff, the unstinted support and assistance provided by Telangana and other state Police forces, practical help from Delhi Police and Central Armed Police Forces, inspired and lofty vision of DG, NGMA, hard work of the stone craftsmen and VAMA graphic artists, professional approach of NBCC, as well as technical competence of the transporter and the Crane operator.

Finally, it is the daily toil and the supreme sacrifice by the thousands of policemen in the service of their motherland, to which this Memorial is beholden and seeks to give expression. The message from the Hon'ble Prime Minister engraved on Granite at the base of Central Sculpture aptly conveys the national sentiment towards the martyrs.

The National Police Memorial is now pilgrimage site for policemen and countrymen alike. Henceforth, the name of every Police martyr in the country shall be etched in stone at the National Police Memorial in Delhi.









The National Police Museum

A dream come true



Manoj Yadava, IPS
Addl. Director
Intelligence Bureau

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The inauguration of the National Police Museum is a memorable event in the annals of Indian Police because it is for the first time that the long cherished dream of establishing a national level repository of old photographs, artefacts and memorabilia associated with the long, eventful and glorious history of Indian Police has come to fruition. //

On the morning of October 21, 2018, Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, dedicated the National Police Memorial to the Nation and also paid homage to more than 34,800 Police martyrs, who have since the dawn of independence, made the supreme sacrifice while defending ordinary citizens from anti-social elements and safeguarding the unity and integrity of the country from militants, extremists and terrorists of various hues.

Once the ceremony got over, the Hon'ble Prime Minister stepped into the 40x40 meters basement right below the National Police Memorial to inaugurate the National Police Museum. After taking a round of the Museum and spending considerable time in the Section 'D' of the Museum, which is dedicated to the valour and sacrifice of gallant Policemen from different corners of the country, the Hon'ble Prime Minister recorded the following evocative remarks in the visitor's book kept at the Museum (see facing page):

The inauguration of the National Police Museum is a memorable event in the annals of Indian Police because it is for the first time that the long cherished dream of establishing a national level repository of old photographs, artefacts and memorabilia associated with the long, eventful and glorious history of Indian Police has come to fruition. Prior to this, a number of Central Police Organisations and State Police Forces had taken the initiative of establishing their respective Museums. For instance, the CBI had established a CBI Museum in its old Hqrs. in the CGO Complex where a number of important documents and photographs had been displayed. Similarly, the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) also has a small Museum in the Hqrs. of the 25 Btn. SSB in Ghitorni.

Brief introduction to the project

Among the State Police Forces, in the 2014, undivided Andhra Police had established a well curated Museum named Dr. Hankin Police Museum in the premises of AP Police Academy, located near Himayat Sagar in Hyderabad. The Kerala Police also has a Museum located at Cochin while the Haryana Police had established a Museum a few years back at Madhuban Police Complex near Karnal.



प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी

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Layout of the Museum

The visit to the Museum starts with a gently sloping ramp that leads the basement. On both sides of the ramp the story of evolution of Indian Police from the ancient ages to the medieval period and then on to the British rule and post independence India has been depicted through interesting graphics and well researched text.

The first part of the Museum is devoted to introducing various Police ranks to the common citizen of the country through eleven life size statues of Policemen in uniform from the rank of Constable to DGP. Interactive screen based display explains the duties and functions of different ranks while a very interesting wall-mounted mural depicts the journey of a young man from the stage of recruitment to becoming a Police Officer. This section of the Museum also explains to the visitor that Policing in India is based on Rule of Law, as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. This section also displays the Indian Police Act and different Police Rules and Regulations of various states which provide the legal framework for Policing in the country. There is also a section displaying and describing weapons used by the Indian Police Forces at various points of time.

The second section of the Museum describes various Central Police Organisations and Central Armed Police Forces to the visitor. There are detailed write-ups, films, life size statues of Policemen on duty which explain the history, role and achievements of each of the Central Armed Police Forces such as BSF, CRPF etc., investigating bodies such as CBI and NIA and agencies dealing with internal security such as IB, SPG NSG etc. Technical support and training organisations such as BPR&D and NCRB, as also various training academies are also included in this section of the Museum.

The third part of the Museum highlights the history, unique traditions and organisational set up of Police forces of various States and Union Territories. The emblem and insignia of various Police departments have been show-cased while the profile and history of each State/UT Police has been explained through interactive touch based screen.

At the same time, by virtue of its very location at the National Police Memorial the Museum has a specific section on Police martyrs including list of Police heroes who have been decorated with India's highest gallantry awards such as Ashok Chakra, Shaurya Chakra and Kirti Chakra. This section of the Museum show cases carefully selected legendary stories of Police martyrdom.

Several instances from India's history where the gallant Indian Policemen displayed bravery of the highest order and responded to the call of duty without a thought to their own safety have been highlighted through installations comprising murals, graphics, 3D projection mapping etc. Stories of 26/11 attack in Bombay, Parliament House attack of 2001 and the Hot Springs incident of 1959 constitute some

of the incidents included in this section. There is also a provision for offering a floral e-tribute to the brave martyrs of Indian Police in this section.

The last section of this Museum is devoted to the contributions of Indian Police to UN Peace Keeping and field of sports. A special section is devoted to Police authors and their works. Various books authored by Police officers and various Coffee Table Books brought out by different Police organisations are also displayed in this section. Outstanding operations performed by various Police departments from time to time have also been highlighted in this section.



The idea of establishing a National Police Museum at the site of National Police Memorial was conceived in 2014 when the National Police Memorial was being re-designed. On account of the limitations imposed by various urban bye-laws and directions issued by Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC), a decision was taken to house the Museum in the basement under the National Police Memorial.

While the civic construction work of the museum was being done by NBCC, the work pertaining to curating the museum was assigned to an Ahmedabad based agency, Vama Communications. The arduous but exciting work of contacting and coordinating with various CAPFs, CPOs and State/UT Police forces for collection of historical documents, uniforms, artefacts and records was assigned to the author.

The idea behind the Museum project

The primary objective behind establishing the National Police Museum was to educate both the general public and the Police personnel about the rich and fascinating story of the evolution of Policing in India since the early days of Indian civilisation to the present day. The Museum also aims at recording and highlighting the contribution of Police officers to various walks of national life with particular reference to internal security, sports, national unity and literature. Beside show-casing the weaponry,

communication systems, uniforms, flags and insignias used by various Police forces of the country, the Museum also aims at educating the visitors about the constitutional and legal basis of Policing in India and the organisational structure of Indian Police.

The Path Ahead

The National Police Museum has tried to capture the basic ethos and philosophy of Indian Police while also highlighting the unique nature and traditions of different Police forces. At the same time, by focusing on the sacrifice of Police martyrs this Museum has tried to supplement and compliment the essential spirit of the National Police Memorial by providing an immersive and interactive experience to the visitors to the memorial. Like all the Museums throughout the world, this Museum shall also be an ongoing project. Efforts shall be made on continuing basis to improve the variety and quality of contents by sourcing new documents, photographs and memorabilia to imbue the Museum with a spirit of dynamism and constant evolution.





राष्ट्रीय पुलिस स्मारक | राष्ट्रीय पुलिस संग्रहालय



Making the Last Man Stakeholder



Shri Ajit Doval
National Security
Advisor

//
It is of prime importance that 'Last Man at the Post' knows his role in the matrix of national security, and it is the job of police leadership to make these 26.8 lakh policemen stakeholders. //

Under the guidance of the Prime Minister, DGsP/IGsP Conference has evolved a new culture, wherein, the police leaders deeply reflect, exchange ideas and come up with practical solutions to the security challenges at hand. Hence, the importance of this Conference has immensely increased.

The challenges vis-a-vis policing have to be analysed in the light of national security and also examine how cutting edge policing fits in the national security architecture. We have also to define how the 'Last Man at the Post' will face the challenges of tomorrow and what role he would play. Within security forces, we have a manpower resource to the tune of 26.8 lakh policemen, out of which 17.3 lakh are in the various states of India and 9.5 lakh in central police organisations. These policemen are not to be seen just in terms of numbers alone, they are educated, physically fit, trained and disciplined. They have the capacity to work as a team, for long hours, and are ever ready to give supreme sacrifice. In fact, 33,640 policemen have laid down their lives on the altar of the nation. This legally empowered force is connected to the grassroots of the society, as well as, up the hierarchy. Hence, it has lateral integration as well as vertical connectivity. Imagine the power of this force as an organic whole! The vision of the Prime Minister is to be understood at a conceptual level i.e. Indian Police works in organic synergy, has its own identity, and is a brand in itself. The question arises, "Are we making full use of this force?"

It is of prime importance that 'Last Man at the Post' knows his role in the matrix of national security, and it is the job of police leadership to make these 26.8 lakh policemen stakeholders. If these well trained policemen, full of patriotism, are infused with a cause then the hours of duty would not matter. There are thousands upon thousands of Tukaram Omble among them who have the capacity to stop lakhs of Kasabs. To ignite this sense of empowerment within them, what is required is a new type of leadership. A leader is one who can bring change, and ushering in positive change is the challenge for today's police leadership.

A study about the rise and falls of nations brought out that 39 states disintegrated in the wake of World War-II. Reasons like

military coups, break down of constitutional machinery, change of political leadership through violence, loss of sovereignty and civil wars led to their downfall. Further analysis of these complex and varying reasons brought into focus one important aspect i.e. 34 out of 39 states failed due to internal security issues, and this group included big states as well. Even the genesis of problem in Syria and rise of ISIS was failure of police in tackling the specific incident of January 26, 2011.

The breakdown of Internal Security is an invitation to external aggression. Yemen is one such example where exploiting its internal conflicts, proxy fight between Iran and Saudi Arabia is being played out. Hence, the real importance of policing can be seen if we understand what cost the nation would pay for its failure. After World War-II, nearly 7.96 crore people have lost their lives in internal conflict, out of which only 4 lakh were due to terrorism. This puts tremendous responsibility on internal security apparatus of the country.

Tectonic shifts are being witnessed vis-a-vis conflict profiles. Conventional wars are becoming increasingly unviable and war machines of different nations now act more as deterrence with the purpose of maintaining peace. The concept of conquering land stands replaced by the concept of controlling the minds of civil society and one who in future controls the civil society would ultimately rule the world. In the emerging fourth generation warfare, the target as well as the battle ground would be the civil society, with the aim to recruit, destroy and subvert the civil society itself. Hence, there is a need to protect it. In India, 26.8 lakh policemen are part and parcel of civil society and connected to it culturally and linguistically. Imagine a scenario in which each Police Constable

met 10 persons a day and sensitized them about how enemy could manipulate their minds and disorient them. This outreach of police would collectively be 2.7 crore people per day, which would be a great achievement towards maintaining stability vis-a-vis internal security.

The emerging new warfare would involve non-state actors who have state of art technology, access to the communication, resources and weaponry. While the Indian Police is not well networked nationally, these non-state actors are internationally networked. As conventional warfare would no more give desired results, the enemy would resort to 'war by other means', wherein, state sponsored covert wars will become more rampant. This may manifest in diverse ways including support to violent and extremist ideologies/groups; targeting of civil society to create political instability, exploiting social, economic, religious, sectarian fault-lines; and mounting perception battles using Psy-War, media, social media, exploiting NGOs (Human Rights groups), think-tanks, etc. through money power, espionage, sabotage and subversion. The advantage with covert actions is that they are affordable, sustainable, deniable and dangerously targeted at civil societies making them vulnerable. The aim of such actions is, as Sun Tzu said, 'Winning a war without fighting'. Out of nearly 26.8 lakh policemen, about 80,000 constables are science graduates and post graduates. These educated constables, when trained, can become an effective cyber force as well. These moves will qualitatively empower the police force and strengthen National Security.

Nation Building is an arduous task. India has done well despite having faced formidable odds. Despite partition, poverty, lack of

mobility, hostile neighbourhood, lack of resources and fault lines based on religion, caste, ethnicity, language, economy, etc., India was able to integrate large number of Princely States and preserve its sovereignty, rule of law, democracy and Constitution. Further, even after having a geographical area of nearly 3.2 million sq. kms., land border of nearly 15,000 kms. (67% of which was hostile), 7,500 kms. of coast line and a population of nearly 128 crores, the country had transformed into a Nation State which reflects that Internal Security apparatus of India has functioned well. The conduct of general elections in India was also a great exercise in nation building as it sustained democracy. Hence, if the inimical forces target civil society then the problem arising would have to be tackled by local police only.

The oncoming covert war will be in the form of support to violent and extremist/terrorist groups by external state/non state actors in J&K, NE States, LWE affected areas etc., and by creating political instability. The need of the hour is to control such elements by understanding them and being prepared. The publication of draft National Register of Citizens in Assam has been handled well because of the good efforts of Assam Police, State Government and Ministry of Home Affairs. The violence at Koregaon Bhima in Maharashtra, however, was partially due to poor anticipation and lack of planning on the part of law enforcing agencies. This shows how leadership failure leads to weakening of effectiveness of police.

Major degrading factors for the nation



state in near future would be terrorism, insurgency and extremism. One who controls the civil society, the hearts and minds of the people, will rule over the nation state without making it a colony. Propagating psychological warfare using media, internet, social media would be the tools of these perception battles. Since no one knows the civil society better than a policeman, he needs to be sensitized, trained and motivated properly. On policing front, drug trafficking; money laundering; hawala; sand, land and building mafias; and organized crimes that destabilise the fabric of internal security would be the challenges. There will be violent civil actions and protests by

vested interests, and in all such situations, policemen should not be merely asked to stand during bandobast duty when they were capable of doing wonders. They have the potential to restore the faith of people in rule of law thereby reversing the erosion of National Will.

Police leadership needs to take charge of and accept this challenge and make the last man stakeholder by empowering him and giving him clear status and role.

Note:- This article is based on the address during the DGSP/IGSP Conference, 2017, held at BSF Academy, Tekanpur, from January 6-8, 2018.

Police Commemoration Day October 21, 2018



From the Archives

Letter from the Prime Minister of India to the Prime Minister of China

New Delhi, November 16, 1959.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have received your letter of November 7, for which I thank you. We have also received a report from our Ambassador, Shri Parthasarathy, on the talk which you had with him the same day.

2. In the note which was handed over to your Ambassador in Delhi on November 4, we have given full details, supported by factual data, of the international boundary in Ladakh. We also attached to the note a first-hand account of the incident at Chang Chenmo Valley on October 21 which resulted in the death or capture of large number of Indian personnel. Earlier, in my letter of September 26 to you, we gave you full facts in support of our statement in regard to the Sino-Indian border along its entire length. I have not had any reply yet to my letter of September 26 or any detailed reply to our subsequent note of November 4. I notice with regret that you have not taken any account of the facts as given by us in these two communications and have dismissed them with the remark that our note "disregards in many respects the basic facts of the question of the boundary between our two countries and the truth of the border clash". I am wholly unable to agree with this observation. We should certainly explore all avenues to reduce the present tension between our two countries, but our efforts will not succeed if we ignore facts.

3. I should like to repeat what I have said in a previous communication, that this entire frontier was a peaceful one only recently that conflicts and difficulties have arisen in regard to the frontier. These difficulties have arisen because of any action that we have taken. The cause of the recent troubles is action taken from your side of the frontier.

4. We are anxious that there should be a clear understanding about this frontier and that such border disputes as there are between our two countries should be settled by peaceful methods. In the immediate present, we think it is important to avoid all border clashes so as to assure tranquility in the border regions and thereby create an atmosphere favourable to friendly settlement. We agree, therefore, that the two Governments should come to an agreement without delay, which would eliminate risk of border clashes.

5. The Government of India have given close and careful consideration to your suggestions in this regard. But, before I proceed to discuss them, I must inform you of the resentment aroused in India by the delay which took place in the release of the Indian personnel whom your forces had captured in the Chang Chenmo Valley on October 20 and 21 after inflicting casualties on our police patrol party. You will recall that on October 24 we received an offer to hand over to us the captured personnel and the dead bodies of those who were killed during the clash. On October 24, our Ambassador in Peking informed your Government of our concern about the prisoners and our anxiety to receive them back as well as the dead bodies. We wished to know the time and place at which the transfer was to take place. In order to avoid delay, we deputed a Forward Party immediately to receive the prisoners and the dead bodies. This party waited at a place about five miles from the place of the incident and in spite of repeated reminders to your Government, no indication was given by your Government about the place and

time of release until November 12. We are now relieved to know that the prisoners and the dead bodies were handed over to our forward party on November 14. In your talk with our Ambassador in Peking, you told him that the first-hand account of the incident which was attached to our note of November 4 was contradicted by the statements which the captured Indian personnel had made to you. We have since seen the official Memorandum on the subject which your Vice -Minister handed to our Ambassador on November 14. We have not yet had any report from the release of prisoners as to the course of events on October 20 and 21 and the circumstances in which they made their statements to their captors. It is clear from your letter that they have been subjected to repeated Interrogation. Such interrogation of prisoners is deplorable.

6. In your letter, you have suggested that the armed forces of China and India should withdraw twenty kilometers from the location which they occupy at present. This in your view, would effectively prevent any border clashes. Before I discuss this suggestion further, I should like to state categorically that the Government of India had not posted any army personnel anywhere at or near the international border. Our border check-posts were manned by Constabulary, equipped with light arms. The main purpose of check-posts was to deal with traders of others going along the recognized routes and to prevent any undesirable or unauthorized persons crossing the border. This itself in dictates that these border check-posts were not intended for any aggressive purpose or for any Armed conflict. It was only after the recent unfortunate incident that we asked our Army to take over responsibility for the protecting our border.

7. A proper understanding of the facts in regard to the Sino- Indian boundary is essential to the consideration of any proposal is made for the avoidance of border clashes. The facts are that our North-East frontier, the entire territory up to the border (which is referred to as the McMahon Line) has been for long years part of India. Our civil administration has been functioning there, there are important civil divisional headquarters not far from the border. At no point, except at Longju, are Chinese forces in occupation of any area south of the Indian border. The boundary in this area passes over a terrain, the height of which varies from 14,000 to 20,000 feet above sea-level. In this extremely difficult terrain, almost all our border check-Posts are situated on high altitude features. We do not know where the Chinese posts are, but I understand that at no point along the length of this sector are posts on the two sides situated within sight of each other. In view of the difficult mountainous terrain, even where the distance between two posts is short on the map or as the crow flies, the actual journey from one place to another might take several days.

8. In view of these facts, we think that there should not be the slightest risk of any border clash if each Government instructs its outposts not to send out patrols. It is only when armed patrols go out in these difficult mountainous areas that there is likelihood of clashes taking place. We have, in fact, instructed our border outposts not to send out any forward patrols for the present. It would be extremely difficult in practice to establish a new line of outposts in the rear, whether they are to be ten of twenty kilometers from the international boundary. The risk of border clashes will be completely eliminated if our suggestion is accepted by your Government.

9. Longju stands on a different footing altogether. As we have repeatedly stated earlier, we disagree with your statement that it is on your side of the so-called McMahon

From the Archives

Letter from the Prime Minister of India to the Prime Minister of China

Line. We have no doubt that it is on our side. But whether it is on your side or ours, the facts are that your armed forces attacked and ousted our personnel from Longju inflicting casualties on them, and forcibly occupied our outpost. We cannot, therefore, agree to any arrangement, even as an interim measure which would keep your forcible possession intact. The proper course, which we have already suggested to you would be for you to withdraw from Longju. We on our part will not re-occupy it. This suggestion, if accepted, will immediately result in a lowering of tension.

10. At no point on this border, or elsewhere, have we taken over any post from you. In your talk with our Ambassador, you have stated that Khinzemane is north of the international boundary. I do not agree with this statement. As we have informed your Government previously, Khinzemane lies clearly south of this boundary and within our territory. It has throughout been in our possession.

11. I presume that your suggestion for a zone of withdrawal is intended also to apply to the Sino-Indian border in the middle areas, that is, where it touches our States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and the Punjab. In these sectors also, there is no ambiguity about our border and at no point do the Chinese authorities occupy any area below the boundary. This would apply to the border of Sikkim also. If, therefore, we border clashes will be eliminated in this sector of the frontier also.

12. I shall now deal with the international frontier in the Ladakh area of our State of Jammu and Kashmir. In my letter to you of September 26, and in our note of November 4, we have described in detail the international boundary in this sector, supported by factual data. Unfortunately, we do not yet know with any precision where the frontier line lies according to the claims of the Chinese Government. This is a matter for surmise based on small scale maps published in China. These maps themselves have not always been consistent, and different lines are sometimes indicated in them.

13. I regret I cannot accept the contention that you have been in occupation of the area up to the frontier line shown in your map. On the contrary, the Government of India have exercised jurisdiction up to the frontier line specified by them. The nature of the possession has inevitably been different from that of an inhabited area. This area is uninhabited, mountainous territory of an altitude varying from 14,000 to 20,000 feet above sea -level, with the mountain peaks going up much higher. Because of this, and because we did not expect any kind of aggression across our frontier, we did not think it necessary to establish check-posts right on the international boundary. But, as stated in my letter of September 26 and the note dated November 4, we exercised jurisdiction over this area by sending regular patrols up to the international boundary. Certain police check-posts were established some distance from the boundary to control the trade routes, etc. Since this statement is controverted by you, it is obvious that there is complete disagreement between two Governments even about the facts of possession. An agreement about the observance of the status quo would, therefore, be meaningless as the facts concerning the status quo are themselves disputed. As we are at present discussing a short-term interim measure to avoid border clashes, it is essential that we do not get involved in interminable discussions on the status quo at this stage.

14. I suggest, therefore, that in the Ladakh area, both our Government should agree on the following as an interim measure. The Government of India should withdraw all personnel to the west of the line which the Chinese Government have shown as

the national boundary in their 1956 maps which, so far as we are aware their latest maps. Similarly, the Chinese Government should withdraw their personnel to the east of the international boundary which has been described by the Government of India in their notes and correspondence and shown in their official maps. The two lines are separated by long distances, there should not the slightest risk of border clashes between the forces on either side. The area is almost entirely uninhabited, it is thus not necessary to maintain administrative personnel in this area bounded by the two lines on the east and the west.

15. Mr. Prime Minister, I share Your Excellency's sentiments of friendship between our two countries. I have earnestly striven for this during the past ten years, but you will no doubt appreciate that mere expressions of friendship will not repair the breach that has already occurred. We have to face the frailties of a situation, and the present situation is such that unless active efforts are made by the Governments of China and India, relations between our countries are likely to grow worse. I am anxious that this should happen as any such development will do incalculable harm not only to our two countries but also to the cause of world peace in general.

16. Your Excellency has been good enough to suggest that in order to discuss the boundary question and other outstanding issues between the two countries, the Prime Ministers of the two countries should hold talks in the immediate future. I welcome your suggestion and as I have previously stated, I am always ready to meet and discuss with your Excellency the outstanding differences between our countries and explore avenues of friendly settlement. It is our common desire that such a meeting should bear fruit. The nature of the discussion at our meeting should, therefore be such that we do not lose ourselves in a forest of data. Our correspondence has shown that the issues involve a mass of historical data, maps, etc. It is necessary, therefore, that some preliminary steps are taken and the foundation for our discussions laid. Unless this is done, there is danger of the meeting not leading to a successful result, which we so much desire and disappointing the hopes of millions of people in our two countries.

17. While, therefore, I am ready to meet you at a suitable time and place, I feel that we should concentrate our immediate efforts on reaching interim understanding, which will help in easing the present tension and will prevent the situation getting worse. Thereafter, the necessary preliminary steps might be taken and the time and place of meeting, convenient and suitable to your Excellency and to me, could be fixed. I need not assure your Excellency of my earnest desire, as it is the desire of my people, to restore friendship between India and China on a firm basis.

With my expression of high regard,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

From the Archives

Letter from the Prime Minister of India to the Prime Minister of China

New Delhi, December 21, 1959

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Thank you for your letter of December 17 the text of which our Ambassador in Peking has telegraphed to us. I deeply regret that you have not accepted the very reasonable proposals contained in my letter of 16th November. They were intended to secure an immediate lessening of tension along the Sino-Indian border by eliminating any risk of border clashes and to create the necessary atmosphere for a peaceful settlement of the border problem.

Your present letter once again reiterates claims to extensive areas which by history, by custom or by agreement have long been integral parts of India. I am particularly sorry to find that you have based your claim on recent intrusion by Chinese personnel into parts of Indian territory. It is these intrusions which have brought about the present situation and created apprehensions. You have not sent any reply to my letter of September 26 to you and our note of November 4 in which some salient facts bearing on the situation had been mentioned.

I only wish to say that I cannot accept your allegation that Indian forces have occupied any part of Chinese territory, or committed aggression at Kongka Pass or at Longju where our established check-post was attacked by Chinese troops.

Your letter also speaks of the 'friendly manner' in which Indian personnel who were captured in the Chang Chenmo valley were treated. Shri Karam Singh whom you returned to us has made his statement of the treatment that he and his colleagues received while they were prisoners in the custody of the Chinese border forces. This statement will show you the deplorable treatment to which the Indian prisoners were subjected by the Chinese forces.

Your Excellency has suggested that you and I should meet on December 26 so as to reach an agreement on the principles which are presumably to guide the officials on both sides in the discussion of details. As I informed you in my letter on November 16 and earlier, I am always ready to meet and discuss with your Excellency the outstanding differences between our countries and explore the avenues of settlement. How can we, Mr. Prime Minister, reach an agreement on principles when there is such complete disagreement about the facts. I would, therefore, prefer to wait for your promised reply to my letter of September 26 and our note of November 4, before we discuss what should be the next step. I wish to add that it is entirely impossible for me to proceed to Rangoon or any other place within the next few days.

I would not like to end this letter to you without referring to the sentiments which you have expressed in your last paragraph. I am in entire agreement with you that the principal concern of our two countries should be "with the programme of long-term peaceful construction to lift ourselves from our present state of backwardness" to which you have referred. I equally agree with you that we should not be parties to the increasing of tension between our two countries or in the world. India has welcomed the fact that there is some lowering of world tensions and that "the world situation is developing in a direction favorable to peace". It is for this last reason, even apart from the imperative need to improve the relations between our two countries, that in spite of all recent events I have continually stressed the need for a peaceful settlement of our problems.

With Kind regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely

Jawaharlal Nehru

Organisation	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh		2	1	3	6		1			1	7	1		1				
Arunachal Pradesh																		
Assam	2		2	4	2			1	1	28	6	10	3		8			
Bihar	8			1	1			1	7	5	7	6	6	1	1			
Chhattisgarh																		
Goa																		
Gujarat	5		7		1	3		2	1	2			2	1	3			
Haryana																		
Himachal Pradesh													1	1	4			
Jammu & Kashmir	2							1			1	1	1		1			
Jharkhand																		
Karnataka		5	1								1	1	1	4	1			
Kerala		1		7	1		1								2			
Madhya Pradesh		5	13	2	5	3	18	19	4	12	10	8	4	12	9			
Maharashtra	2	6	2		2	3	2		3		1	2	3	2	2			
Manipur											1		4	3				
Meghalaya																		
Mizoram																		
Nagaland																		
Odisha								1					3					
Punjab	11	3	5	3	2		3	1	1	2	4	10	3	2	1			
Rajasthan			2	1	9	16	8	3	6	7	5	2	9	2	5			
Sikkim																		
Tamil Nadu	3	13	5	12	6	4	3	5	9	2		6	4	1				
Telangana																		
Tripura				2	1							2	1					
Uttar Pradesh	7	10	12	17	6	4	7	20	14	3	12	4	15	20	9			
Uttarakhand																		
West Bengal	1	1	5	2	1					1	2		1	3	4			
A & N Islands														1				
Chandigarh																		
Daman & Diu																		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli																		
Delhi	7	5	1		1	1		1	1	2	3	2	2		1			
Lakshadweep																		
Puducherry																		
Total	48	51	56	54	44	34	43	55	47	65	60	55	63	54	51	68'	84'	116'

Organisation	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Andhra Pradesh	5	1	4		5	7	10	8	8	11	21
Arunachal Pradesh											
Assam	10	5	2		1	3	6	3	13	2	3
Bihar	5	8	2	3	8	15	20	16	14	7	9
Chhattisgarh											
Goa											
Gujarat	6		2	3	1	5	7	10	6	14	21
Haryana				1		4	5	6	7	4	7
Himachal Pradesh	2	1					2		3	4	3
Jammu & Kashmir	26	4			2	4	11	3	9		2
Jharkhand											
Karnataka	1	2	1	2	1		2	1	6	4	8
Kerala					1	3	3	1	1	1	
Madhya Pradesh	6	12	10	8	10	12	14	16	7	12	12
Maharashtra	2	7	22	11	2	10	5	9	21	16	13
Manipur	4	2	15	6		8	1	1			5
Meghalaya											
Mizoram										3	6
Nagaland	2	1	3	2	1	6		2		30	5
Odisha	3	4	3	5	1	1	6	8	4	3	3
Punjab	86	26	3	4		6	6	9	12	3	6
Rajasthan	18	16		2	1	4	1	5	4	11	7
Sikkim											
Tamil Nadu	6	6	2	2	3	3	5	4	6	5	2
Telangana											
Tripura	1							1	1	1	
Uttar Pradesh	30	17	13	24	18	21	27	32	35	65	55
Uttarakhand	15										
West Bengal	4	14	4		4	19	104	38	25	40	2
A & N Islands		4					2				
Chandigarh						1	1				
Daman & Diu											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1										
Delhi			2			5	2	13	6	4	4
Lakshadweep											
Puducherry						1					
Total	233	130	88	73	59	138	240	186	188	240	194

Organisation	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Andhra Pradesh	4		12	16	16	14	11	15	17	13	14
Arunachal Pradesh	1		2		1		1		3	1	
Assam	5	5	6	6	8	10	7	14	19	22	20
Bihar	32	16	11	12	14	20	28	25	16		24
Chhattisgarh											
Goa	1							1			1
Gujarat	10	12	16	12	19	20	6	16	19	18	25
Haryana	6	8	4	4	10	3	3	5	8	5	9
Himachal Pradesh	1	5	5	6	7	4	23	10	11	5	2
Jammu & Kashmir	9	5	2		10	5	4	3	3	7	6
Jharkhand											
Karnataka	6	4	9	10	18	10	12	8	12	4	7
Kerala	4	3	5	2	3		2		4	5	1
Madhya Pradesh	13	4	11	13	6	9	10	15	25	14	18
Maharashtra	12	11	11	14	7	17	5	10	33	14	12
Manipur	9	1	4	5	12	8	5	2	2	12	2
Meghalaya		1	1	1	1	2	2	4		2	6
Mizoram	1	3	3	2	3	4	6	3	2		2
Nagaland	6	2	4	3	1	6	4	3	6	17	6
Odisha	4	3	9	9	6	2	6	4	12	3	10
Punjab	11	17	14	10	13	20	11	37	44	28	60
Rajasthan	7	2	16	9	16	9	12	11	6	9	16
Sikkim			1			2	1				
Tamil Nadu	2	11	7	10	12	7	10	9	19	10	2
Telangana											
Tripura		1			2		1	11	7	8	1
Uttar Pradesh	45	36	65	44	56	85	103	50	60		64
Uttarakhand											
West Bengal	3	7	8	10	16	5	21	9	19	6	10
A & N Islands	1				2						1
Chandigarh						1		1		3	2
Daman & Diu											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli					1						
Delhi	7	2	5	7	5	5	5	4	5	4	8
Lakshadweep											
Puducherry					5		1		1		
Total	200	159	231	205	270	268	300	270	353	210	329

Organisation	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Andhra Pradesh	40	30	42	27	80	38	68	64	73	57	88
Arunachal Pradesh	3				1	1	3	7	4	3	10
Assam	13	13	49	41	27	26	28	45	21	57	22
Bihar	21	37	48	37	33	33	40	38	36	60	31
Chhattisgarh											
Goa						1					
Gujarat	14	9	13	10	16	24	5	2	16	19	26
Haryana	16	50	16	32	12	13	5	1	1	2	1
Himachal Pradesh	3	5	2	2	5	6	2	5	4	2	20
Jammu & Kashmir	7	8	2	36	42	39	30	40	43	29	44
Jharkhand											
Karnataka	6	11	14	10	15	24	22	12	17	25	12
Kerala	3		2	9	5	2	3	6	3	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	13	6	12	21	26	38	15	33	16	36	9
Maharashtra	7	23	30	15	17	27	44	27	22	12	15
Manipur		5	8	2	19	17	22	36	30	33	37
Meghalaya	14	2	1		2	1	4	3	7	5	5
Mizoram	4	3	5	5	3	4	3			2	5
Nagaland	24	12	9	13	18	19	10	16	9	5	10
Odisha	1	8	6	5	8	9	5	2	9	8	7
Punjab	102	124	137	284	308	242	143	145	86	36	80
Rajasthan	20	11	21	15	12	17	14	12	22	18	11
Sikkim			1	4						2	
Tamil Nadu	8	7	11	6	11	1	17	5	7	2	4
Telangana											
Tripura	8	2	5	1		6	14	8	27	14	18
Uttar Pradesh	82	72	100	123	150	108	126	122	127	98	76
Uttarakhand											
West Bengal	12	4	6	5	6	6	7	3	14	5	11
A & N Islands	2				1	1		1	1	1	
Chandigarh	1	3	2	5	9	4	7	3	3	2	6
Daman & Diu											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli											
Delhi	10	12	19	7	17	13	15	12	6	10	11
Lakshadweep											
Puducherry	1				1		2				
Total	435	457	561	715	844	720	654	648	604	548	565

Organisation	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Andhra Pradesh	36	78	189	134	48	40	21	31	26	10	40
Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	1	1		1		3	1		
Assam	46	64	48	36	35	6	13	5	11	17	9
Bihar	39	42	56	11	30	40	26	31	16	21	13
Chhattisgarh				2	8	17	17	10	15	52	40
Goa			1								
Gujarat	21		15	28	15	7	13	13	6	6	6
Haryana	1		3		2	3	2	2	2		
Himachal Pradesh	5	2	8	6	1	8	5	6	3	6	
Jammu & Kashmir	71	77	112	172	125	110	86	84	71	68	48
Jharkhand				23	63	34	38	19	13	24	36
Karnataka	24	15	11	9	13	12	11	24	14	11	11
Kerala	1	4	1			2	4	1		2	
Madhya Pradesh	20	38	37	16	11	11	23	27	16	18	3
Maharashtra	14	16	6	4	8	20	9	30	9	7	5
Manipur	38	13	16	15	10	23	12	9	8	20	
Meghalaya	4	13	8	14	4	10	1		1		2
Mizoram		7	7			7	2	1		6	16
Nagaland	7	4	4	3	8	3	1	4	14	9	1
Odisha	2	4	5	10	6	5	7		5	4	35
Punjab	70	75	84	82	36	1	4		13	7	11
Rajasthan	13	8	19	7	9		14	2	3	4	7
Sikkim	1		2	1	1	4				7	
Tamil Nadu	4	1	5		3	7	4	4	4		
Telangana											
Tripura	21	19	39	17	39	19	13	16	9	11	3
Uttar Pradesh	106	129	110	93	112	127	119	162	135	134	92
Uttarakhand	11			9	4	10	4	8	5	8	11
West Bengal		14	19	19	23	15	26	33	26	15	22
A & N Islands	1		2					14		5	1
Chandigarh			1		3						
Daman & Diu											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7										
Delhi		17	12	10	15	12	13	15	8	13	12
Lakshadweep											
Puducherry											
Total	567	641	821	722	632	554	488	554	434	485	424

Organisation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Andhra Pradesh		5	6	10	1	3	14	14	5	6	1559
Arunachal Pradesh		1	4			3		1	2		64
Assam	18	8	9	3	4	6	2	8	1	2	930
Bihar	19	17	13		29	16	4	6	12	10	1214
Chhattisgarh	65	21	47	27	37	19	37	19	23	25	481
Goa					1						6
Gujarat	7		5	1	13	5	7	3	2	1	603
Haryana		4	1	4	2		2	1		2	279
Himachal Pradesh				3	5	6		5			225
Jammu & Kashmir	36	49	13	10	13	16	24	23	42	46	1738
Jharkhand	51	43	36	43	40	18	11	6	2	7	507
Karnataka	20	9	10	5	19	10	11	22	12	15	598
Kerala	1	2	5	2		2	1	2		6	131
Madhya Pradesh	12	9	12	10	7	4	17	5	3	8	913
Maharashtra	72	18	13	4	3	16	10	5	1	3	806
Manipur	5	10	14	9	5	3	3		3	3	540
Meghalaya	2		5	8		9	7	4	2	1	159
Mizoram	5						3				126
Nagaland	5	5	3	4	5	1	2	2			340
Odisha	23	24	11	18	6	6	2		9	1	364
Punjab	54	57	58	29	12	3	4	1			2765
Rajasthan	3	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	535
Sikkim	2		1							1	31
Tamil Nadu		13	13	3	3	1		1	2	2	365
Telangana						3	4	1		2	10
Tripura	1	5	2	1						1	360
Uttar Pradesh	107	99	112	135	117	126	108	110	76	67	4665
Uttarakhand	15	18	12	8	25	16	6	10	7	2	178
West Bengal	31	55	24	29	52	21	23	23	16	18	994
A & N Islands		2			2	1		2		1	52
Chandigarh					1						60
Daman & Diu											0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli											1
Delhi	8	9	15	19	17	12	14	17	13	13	524
Lakshadweep											0
Puducherry					2					5	19
Total	562	484	449	386	423	329	317	292	234	249	22410

*Statewise break for 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are not available.

Organisation	1947-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1	2-19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Assam Rifles												
BSF			42	2	10	1	36	37	169	72	34	18
CISF		20										
CRPF	10		9	44	3	9	7	56	27	40	22	36
ITBP			3				6	3	7	8	4	9
NSG		5										
SSB			6					7	2	7	9	
Cabinet Sectt.												
CBI		1										
FS, CD & HG												
NCB												
NDRF												
NIA												
RPF												
SPG												
CPTC			1									
MHA		2				1	5	4		2	5	4
ITBF		3										
TOTAL	10	31	61	46	13	11	54	107	205	129	74	67

From the Archives

Figures of Martyrs of CPOs and CAPFs

Organisation	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Assam Rifles											
BSF	31	24	71	33	29	109	95	109	102	126	135
CISF					3	3	4	4	7	12	4
CRPF	52	83	29	29	43	28	29	42	64	44	27
ITBP	18	17	19	14	20	26	22	10	15	6	10
NSG											
SSB			3	1	16	18	4		15	7	9
Cabinet Sectt.											
CBI		2									
FS, CD & HG											
NCB											
NDRF											
NIA											
RPF											17
SPG											
CPTC											
MHA	2		6	3	4	1	5	3			
ITBF											
TOTAL	103	126	128	80	115	185	159	168	203	195	202

Organisation	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Assam Rifles											
BSF	116	137	149	190	272	250	261	328	280	186	171
CISF	6	12	5	14		7	6	7	4	21	8
CRPF	59	91	80	121	153	192	118	101	111	60	97
ITBP	32	20	30	57	17	16		8	14	33	4
NSG		2		3	2			1	3		
SSB	31	11	6	13		7	1	2	1	1	2
Cabinet Sectt.				1			1				
CBI				2			1			2	
FS, CD & HG											
NCB											
NDRF											
NIA											
RPF	10	17	12	14	26	25	31	27	22	17	26
SPG				1							
CPTC											
MHA	2	7	2	18	5				4		3
ITBF											
TOTAL	256	297	284	434	475	497	419	474	439	320	311

From the Archives

Figures of Martyrs of CPOs and CAPFs

Organisation	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Assam Rifles	202										
BSF	15	169	200	259	207	217	208	144	101	86	75
CISF	128	10	78	16	7	22	16	17	19	4	13
CRPF	12	117	113	109	74	107	78	68	87	71	100
ITBP	12	18	10	6	20	33	71	90	8	30	24
NSG	1	1		2	1	1	1		2	3	1
SSB		1	2		8	11	7		5	10	26
Cabinet Sectt.							1				
CBI						3	1				
FS, CD & HG											
NCB											
NDRF											
NIA											
RPF	17	30	23	12	24	8	22	11	26	30	22
SPG					1			1			
CPTC											
MHA			1		2	1	1		2		
ITBF											
TOTAL	387	346	427	404	344	403	406	331	250	234	261

Organisation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Assam Rifles										8	8
BSF	72	64	72	85	55	42	47	55	54	42	6081
CISF	23	8	10	21	13	7	8	9	13	9	465
CRPF	100	191	113	57	45	43	31	41	49	27	3685
ITBP	33	6	18	2	8	11	9	7		34	898
NSG	3	5	3					1			47
SSB	27	29	2	5	8	10	22	39	2	6	405
Cabinet Sectt.											3
CBI					1	2					15
FS, CD & HG								2	6	20	28
NCB					2	1			1	1	5
NDRF					10			5	2	3	20
NIA						1		1	2		4
RPF	32	19	28	19	14	13	9	13	9	25	650
SPG				2		1		5			11
CPTC											1
MHA	4	1		1				1			102
ITBF									11		14
TOTAL	294	323	246	192	156	131	126	179	149	175	12442



Bureau of Police Research and Development
Ministry of Home Affairs,
NH-8, Mahipalpur, New Delhi (India)



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