SSB Samachar
50th Anniversary Issue 2013

Golden Jubilee
(1963-2013)
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Views expressed in the journal are exclusively those of the Author(s) and not the official views of the Force.

We are grateful to all our former mentors for their awe inspiring motivation, involving us in looking beyond the realms of imagination.

- Chief Editor
I am happy to learn that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its Golden Jubilee Year on 20th December, 2013.

Sashastra Seema Bal, earlier known as Special Service Bureau has been a people friendly force since its creation in 1963. The contribution of SSB in its earlier role is widely recognized. The SSB volunteers in the North-Eastern states of our country were a household name who provided medical and veterinary aid to the people at their doorstep.

Post Kargil, SSB transformed into a border guarding force taking on responsibly for the Indo-Nepal border and later the Indo-Bhutan border. Today, the officers and men of SSB are managing these borders with the desired sense of professionalism and sensitivity.

On the occasion, I extend my greetings to all personnel of SSB and wish them every success in their future endeavours.

(Pranab Mukherjee)

New Delhi
Message

I am happy to know that the Sashastra Seema Bal [SSB] is celebrating its Golden Jubilee year on December 20, 2013.

The SSB as an important force has made valuable contributions to national security by zealously guarding our open international borders with Bhutan and Nepal. The personnel of the Force have served the country with the highest level of professional competence, dedication and courage.

On this momentous occasion, I extend my greetings and best wishes to the personnel of the SSB and wish the Golden Jubilee celebrations all success.

(M. HAMID ANSARI)

New Delhi
It gives me immense pleasure to note that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary Day on December 20, 2013.

Special Service Bureau as part of Cabinet Secretariat received special attention because of the vital role its members played in integrating the border population in far-flung areas with their perception management work and by carrying out civic action programmes.

I am glad to know that even after changing of role, Sashastra Seema Bal is carrying the good work forward and is managing the important Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders with care and in a friendly manner.

On the occasion of 50th Anniversary, I extend my warm greetings and good wishes to all ranks of Sashastra Seema Bal and their families.

(Sushilkumar Shinde)

New Delhi
I am extremely happy to learn that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary Day on December 20, 2013.

Special Service Bureau as part of Cabinet Secretariat received special attention because of the vital role its members played in integrating the border population in far-flung areas with the main stream by shaping their perception and carrying out civic action programmes.

I am glad to know that even after changing of role, Sashastra Seema Bal continues to carry the good work forward and is managing the important Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders with care and friendly manner.

I extend my heartiest greetings and best wishes to all the ranks of the Force and their families on this special occasion.

(Mullappally Ramachandran)
I am extremely happy to learn that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary Day on December 20, 2013.

Special Service Bureau as part of Cabinet Secretariat received special attention because of the vital role its members played in integrating the border population in far-flung areas with the main stream by shaping their perception and carrying out civic action programmes.

I am glad to know that even after changing of role, Sashastra Seema Bal continues to carry the good work forward and is managing the important Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders with care and friendly manner.

I extend my heartiest greetings and best wishes to all the ranks of the Force and their families on this special occasion.

(R.P.N. SINGH)

New Delhi
It gives me a great pleasure to felicitate the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) as it celebrates its 50th Anniversary on 20th December 2013.

2. Special Service Bureau as part of Cabinet Secretariat played a special and vital role in integrating the over population in far-flung border areas of the country into the mainstream by shaping perceptions and carrying out civic action programmes.

3. I am glad to learn that in its new and changed role, the Sashastra Seema Bal continues to carry this good work forward. It is managing the important Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders with professionalism and care so as to promote the friendship of the peoples on both sides of these borders.

4. On the occasion of its 50th Anniversary, I extend my warm greetings and good wishes to all ranks of Sashastra Seema Bal and their families.

(S. MENON)
It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Sashastra Seema Bal is celebrating its Golden Jubilee on 20th December 2013. I hope that the momentous occasion motivates our valiant officers and personnel of the organization to continue its excellent traditions of dedicated and glorious service to the Nation.

Sashastra Seema Bal has been rendering invaluable service in winning the hearts and minds of the people of this Frontier State. The Force is known for its people friendly approach, while maintaining strict vigil of all challenges confronted in the border region.

On behalf of people of Arunachal Pradesh and on my own behalf, I convey warm greetings and felicitation to all ranks of SSB and their families on this historical moment.

Lt General Nirbhay Sharma
PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, VSM(Retd)

Governor
Arunachal Pradesh
MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on 20th December, 2013.

In the wake of Chinese aggression, SSB was set up in 1963 and has done good work for the people of Arunachal Pradesh by inculcating a spirit of nationalism and integrating border people with the rest of the country. Presently, SSB is deployed on the Indo-Bhutan border of the State, in addition to guarding the border, it is also helping in the socio-economic development of the State through its perception management programme. In times of need SSB also handled law and order and other internal security duties with highest order of professionalism. I have no doubt that SSB would successfully counter the emerging challenges to our national security.

On the occasion of its 50th anniversary, people of Arunachal Pradesh extend warm greetings and good wishes to all ranks of the force and their families.

(NABUM TUKI)
I am glad to know that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on 20th December 2013.

Since long, Assam has been intrinsically associated with the SSB activities, both in its existing and erstwhile roles and a good number of the SSB personnel are from this state. The rapidly changing security interests of the nations surrounding us have serious ramifications which have compelled security forces to upgrade their skills and strategy. Therefore, the role of SSB becomes all the more pertinent in guarding open and friendly border with Nepal and Bhutan. This apart, SSB’s pacification has left deep impact on psyche of the border population.

On this occasion, I convey my greetings and felicitations to all the force personnel and their families.

(Janaki Ballav Patnaik)
Governor of Assam
I am happy to know that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on 20th December, 2013. On this joyous occasion, I extend my best wishes to all the personnel and their families for grand achievement in the future.

Assam has a long association with SSB. After Chinese aggression in 1962, SSB was established at Tezpur, to inculcate a spirit on nationalism amongst border population and prepare them for exigencies on the border. Presently, SSB is being deployed all along Indo-Bhutan border of the State and is performing commendable job. SSB has also performed law and order duties during difficult situations in Assam. It has contributed a lot to the socio-economic development of the State apart from guarding international borders.

I am sure that SSB would grow from strength to strength in the years to come and would perform its duties with utmost sincerity and dedication.

(TARUN GOGOI)
I am immensely pleased to learn that the Sashastra Seema Bal is observing its 50th Anniversary Day on 20th December, 2013 and a Souvenir will be released to commemorate the occasion.

Ever since the deployment of SSB in Bihar the far-flung Border population have gained a sense of security. I appreciate their dedication and sincerity in working under arduous condition to discharge their duties.

On this occasion, I extend my warm greetings and felicitations to all ranks and their families.

(Dr. D.Y. Patil)
I am pleased to learn that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has completed 50 years of its inception and will be celebrating Golden Jubilee on 20th December, 2013.

SSB has been rendering commendable services as a border guarding force on the long and porous Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders. I am confident that the organisation will continue to discharge its duties with utmost dedication and professionalism in future.

On this auspicious occasion I extend my warm greetings and felicitations to all the ranks of SSB and wish their success.

(Nitish Kumar)
It gives me great pleasure to know that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is Celebrating its Golden Jubilee on 20th December 2013.

SSB has played a vital role in the maintenance of peace and public order in the State and has earned praise for its professionalism and dedication, displayed in dealing with various situations particularly relating to Left Wing Extremism generally known as naxalism. Though, being a border guarding force, its primary duty is securing country’s borders with Nepal and Bhutan but their attitude to deal with the public in different circumstances is also praiseworthy.

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Force, I compliment all ranks of the SSB and their families to learn more glory and respect in all their future endeavours.

(Shekhar Dutt)
संदेश

यह जानकर हार्दिक प्रसन्नता हुई कि सशस्त्र सीमा बल के स्वर्ण जयन्ती दिवस का आयोजन 20 दिसम्बर, 2013 को किया जा रहा है। किसी भी संस्था के इतिहास में यह अवसर स्वर्णाष्ट्रों में दर्ज होता है। देशवासियों के लिए यह गर्व का विषय है कि सशस्त्र सीमा बल वर्ष 1963 से सत्ता, सजग, समर्पित, सर्वश्रेष्ठ सेवाएं देते हुए भारतवासियों के दिल में जगह बनाने में भी सफल हुआ है।

सशस्त्र सीमा बल ने अत्यन्त विषम परिस्थितियों में एक सजग प्रहरी के रूप में सीमाओं की रक्षा में योगदान दिया है। साथ ही इसने आंतरिक सुरक्षा और आतंकबाद निरोधी कार्य, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के विषम समय में भी सराहनीय कार्य करते हुए सार्थक भूमिका का निर्वहन किया है।

स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह के अवसर पर इस संगठन से जुड़े समस्त अधिकारियों-कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवारों को बधाई देता हूँ। आप सभी को सदैव सफलता और नए कीर्तिमान अर्जित करने हेतु मेरी शुभकामनाएं।

(डॉ. रमन सिंह)

G O l d e n J u b i l e e
I am glad to learn that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary Day on December 20, 2013.

Over the years, the Sashastra Seema Bal has grown into a disciplined, professional and effective force with a sense of devotion in discharging its duties.

On this occasion, I extend my hearty greetings to all ranks of the Sashastra Seema Bal and their families and wish the Golden Jubilee all success.
MESSAGE

For the patriots, defence forces of their country are equally respectable. They sacrifice personal comforts and social life for the safety of the nation as well as the citizens.

The Sashastra Seema Bal is such a vigilant force, which protects the mother India on the toughest of borders like Nepal and Bhutan. Moreover, the SSB is serving the nation in multi-dimensional ways against insurgency, terrorism and naxalism.

It is a matter of pleasure to extend warm greetings to all the ranks of the Sashastra Seema Bal and their families on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee celebration. I wish that the Force would continue to flourish and be instrumental in the security of the Nation. Wishing every success to the SSB in all their future endeavours.

(Narendra Modi)
It gives me immense pleasure to learn that the “Sashastra Seema Bal” (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on 20th December, 2013.

The Sashastra Seema Bal has been playing an important role in guarding the frontiers of the country. SSB has a very long association with the people of Himachal Pradesh and strong bond still exists.

I hope that the force shall serve the country with utmost sincerity and dedication in future also. I wish all the SSB personnel and their families a happy and bright future.

(Urmila Singh)
संदेश

यह जानकर बहुत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि सशस्त्र सीमा बल 20 दिसंबर, 2013 को अपनी स्वर्ण जयंती मनाने जा रहा है। मैं इस विशेष अवसर पर सशस्त्र सीमा बल को बधाई देता हूँ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता के साथ सशस्त्र सीमा बल का गहरा सम्बन्ध रहा है। 50 वर्ष का गौरवमयी कार्यकाल किसी भी संस्था के लिए विशेषकर अर्थसाधन बल ‘सशस्त्र सीमा बल’ के लिए एक यादगार सफर है जो भविष्य में भी जारी रहेगा। अपने पूर्ववर्ती और आधुनिक स्वरूप में भी बल का जुड़वां इस पहाड़ी राज्य के लोगों के साथ बना हुआ है। प्रदेश के विकास और युवा शक्ति का मार्गदर्शन करने में सशस्त्र सीमा बल ने महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। अपनी उल्लूष्ट सीमा प्रवन्धन शैली से भारत-नेपाल व भारत-भूटान की खुली सीमा पर सुरक्षा नियंत्रण में यह बल पूरे समर्पण से कार्य कर रहा है।

सशस्त्र सीमा बल की 50वीं वर्षगांठ के शुभ अवसर पर मैं समस्त बलकर्मियों और उनके परिजनों को शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

(वीरभद्र सिंह)
I am delighted to learn that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary Day on 20th December, 2013 and a souvenir will be released to mark the occasion.

Sashastra Seema Bal has earned a niche for itself by playing an important role in the security of the Nation. In Jharkhand the force has carried out versatile civic action works for the benefit of rural population thus winning the masses from adverse publicity of the extremists.

I convey my good wishes on the occasion to all the SSB members.

(Syed Ahmed)
I am delighted to know that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary Day on 20th December, 2013.

Sashastra Seema Bal has earned a niche for itself by playing an important role in the security of the Nation. In Jharkhand, the Force has carried out versatile civic action works for the benefit of rural population thus winning the masses from adverse publicity of the Naxalites.

I convey my good wishes on the occasion to all the SSB personnel members of their families and wish that this Force continue to set new milestones.

(Hemant Soren)
I am happy to learn that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has completed 50th years of service to the nation and is celebrating its Golden Jubilee on 20th December, 2013.

I have very happy memories of my tenure in the SSB when it was originally set up as a non-combat organization operating only in the Himalayan frontiers.

For the past many years now the SSB has been guarding the country’s frontiers with Nepal and Bhutan with sustained commitment and in Jammu and Kashmir this Force has been performing internal security duties with dedication.

I extend my greetings and best wishes to all the officers and men and their families, on the joyous occasion of the 50th Anniversary of SSB.
I am glad to know that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has completed 50 years in service and is celebrating its Golden Jubilee on the 20th of December, 2013.

The SSB is mandated the Indo- Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border which offer complex challenges relating to border security and border management.

I felicitate the SSB on its Golden Jubilee and wish it all the best.

(Omar Abdullah)
I am pleased to learn that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its Golden Jubilee Day on 20th December, 2013.

The SSB has been rendering yeoman service on our borders for the last five decades and is presently deployed on the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. It has been serving in Rajasthan as well and has won the appreciation of the people of the state.

On the special occasion, on behalf of the people of Rajasthan and myself, I extend my warm greetings and felicitations to all ranks of the Sashastra Seema Bal and their families and wish them success in their work.

(Margaret Alva)
सन्देश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यन्त हर्ष हो रहा है कि सशस्त्र सीमा बल अपनी स्वर्ण
जयन्ती समारोह दिनांक 20 दिसंबर, 2013 को मना रहा है।

सशस्त्र सीमा बल का सीमान्त क्षेत्र की जनता के साथ धनिष्ठता व मित्रता का
गौरवशाली सम्बन्ध रहा है। खुशी की बात है कि आज भी सशस्त्र सीमा बल सीमा क्षेत्र
kी जनता के मध्य राष्ट्रीय एकता व साम्राज्यवादिक सौहार्द की भावना पैदा कर सीमा की
सम्पूर्ण सुरक्षा के दायित्व का निर्वाण करते हुए अपनी गौरवशाली परम्परा का अनुसरण
kर रहा है।

स्वर्ण जयन्ती के अवसर पर मैं सम्पूर्ण सशस्त्र सीमा बल परिवार को उनके
उज्ज्वल भविष्य की शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

(बी.एल. जोशी)
संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यन्त प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि सशस्त्र सीमा बल दिनांक 20 दिसम्बर, 2013 को अपनी स्वर्ण जयन्ती मनाने जा रहा है।

सशस्त्र सीमा बल द्वारा प्रदेश के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में जनता के मध्य पैदा की गई सुरक्षा की भावना अत्यन्त प्रशंसनीय है। भारत-नेपाल के रिश्तों की दौर को मजबूती प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ सम्पूर्ण सीमा क्षेत्र में सामाजिक सीमांत व विकास की चेतना पैदाकर सशस्त्र सीमा बल ने क्षेत्र की युवा ऊर्जा को सकारात्मकता की ओर बढ़ाने के लिए प्रेरित किया है।

बल की स्वर्ण जयन्ती के अवसर पर मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की ओर से सशस्त्र सीमा बल के कर्मियों व उनके परिवार को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ।

(अखिलेश यादव)
It gives me great pleasure to know that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is completing 50 years of its glorious existence and celebrating its Golden Jubilee on December 20, 2013.

The SSB has been rendering yeoman’s service to the nation by guarding its borders with Nepal and Bhutan.

It has built a relationship of mutual trust with the people of Uttarakhand.

I felicitate the SSB on the occasion and wish it all the best for its future endeavours.
MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on 20th December, 2013.

SSB has been rendering dedicated service to the Nation since its inception. It has a different stand of adopting comprehensive border management policy in its mandate. The officers and men of the force have always kept duty before self and had over the period set up fine traditions. Presently, the force has been mandated to guard Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders, which itself is a challenging task beyond doubt. I wish SSB becomes a role model for others.

On the occasion of 50th Anniversary Day, I extend my warm greetings and good wishes to all the SSB Personnel and their families.

(Vijay Bahuguna)
संदेश

यह बड़े हर्ष का विषय है कि सशस्त्र सीमा बल 20 दिसम्बर 2013 को अपनी स्वर्ण जयन्ती मना रहा है।

सशस्त्र सीमा बल ने अपनी उल्कृष्ट सीमा प्रबन्धन शैली से सुरक्षा प्रबन्धन को नया आयाम दिया है। भारत-नेपाल व भारत-भूटान सीमा की संवेदनशीलता को सहजता व दक्षता से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए, इस खुली सीमा पर सुरक्षा नियन्त्रण में एस.एस.बी. पूर्ण समर्पण से कार्य कर रही है।

बल की 50वीं वर्षगाँठ के पावन अवसर पर मैं सभी बल कर्मियों व उनके परिवार को हार्दिक शुभकामनायें देता हूँ।

(श्रीनिवास पाटील)
I am happy to know that Sashastra Seema Bal is bringing out a commemorative Souvenir to mark its 50th Anniversary Day on December 20, 2013. Publication of Souvenir will rightfully highlight the spirit and commitment of the SSB personnel to discharge their duties in the larger interest of the people and the nation at large.

The State Government of Sikkim has had the privilege of working with the SSB organization for the last many years and we are truly impressed by the level of their dedication and professionalism. The various activities carried out by the SSB jawans for the security of the border State will go a long way to strengthen the sovereignty and integrity of the Nation as a whole.

On this auspicious occasion, I send my warm greetings to all the SSB personnel and their families and wish them all success in their future endeavour.

With best wishes.

(Pawan Chamling)
I am glad to learn that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its Golden Jubilee on 20th December, 2013.

Over the years, this Organisation has played many significant roles including as a stay-behind Organisation and also a Border Guarding Force. I am sure SSB will continue to grow in strength, encompassing many new dimensions in national security.

On the occasion, I extend my warm greetings to all SSB personnel and their families, and wish the celebration all success.

(M.K. Narayanan)
I am happy to learn that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on 20th December, 2013.

Over the years, SSB has played a very significant role in guarding and protecting our international borders and emerging as a formidable Police Organization of the country.

On the occasion of the anniversary celebration, I convey my heartiest greetings to all members of the Force and their families.

I wish the function all success.

(Mamata Banerjee)
It gives me great pleasure to know that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th Anniversary Day on 20th December, 2013.

Special Service Bureau as part of Cabinet Secretariat received special attention because of the vital role its members played in integrating the border population in far-flung areas with the main stream by inculcating feelings of national belonging and carrying out civic action programmes.

I am glad to know that even after its change of role, Sashastra Seema Bal continues to carry the good work forward and is managing the important Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders with care and in a friendly manner.

On the occasion of its 50th Anniversary, I extend my warm greetings and good wishes to all ranks of Sashastra Seema Bal and their families.
MESSAGE

It is matter of immense pleasure to know that the Sashstra Seema Bal is celebrating its 50th Anniversary Day on 20th December, 2013.

The SSB, as a Border Guarding Force on the Indo-Nepal and the Indo-Bhutan borders, has been performing its duties exceedingly well since the change of its role in 2001. Prior to this transformation, SSB was a friend and guide to the people living in far-flung areas of the international border of the country. Through their civic action programmes, the SSB continues to connect with the border population and contributes to the improvement of the quality of their lives through their various community welfare activities. The efforts made by the SSB in the last 50 years are indeed laudable.

On the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the SSB, I convey my best wishes to all the officers, jawans and their family members.

(Anil Goswami)

New Delhi
I am happy to learn that Sashastra Seema Bal is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on 20th December, 2013.

SSB has been performing a commendable job in guarding India’s open borders with Nepal and Bhutan. It has earned itself a distinct reputation amongst Central Armed Police Force.

I had the privilege of leading this force for a short period and I am confident that the dedication and professionalism of SSB personnel will take the organization to ever greater heights of glory.

I convey my greetings to all ranks of SSB and their families on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Sashastra Seema Bal.
I am happy to know that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its Golden Jubilee Anniversary on 20th December, 2013. The Sashastra Seema Bal is primarily guarding Indo-Nepal border in Bihar. The Force has also performed challenging Anti-Naxal Operation duties in close cooperation with Bihar Police in recent past. During short span of deployment, the SSB has effected important arrests and have made recovery of sophisticated weapons, narcotics and Fake Indian Currency Notes.

On this Sashastra Seema Bal Day, I felicitate the officers and men of the force and hope that they will perform their duties with distinction and earn appreciation of the organizations it cooperates with and public in general.

I extend my warm greetings and best wishes to all ranks of the SSB and wish the Golden Jubilee Celebrations a great success.

(Abhayanand)
It gives me great pleasure to know that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is completing 50 years of existence on 20th December, 2013. Two battalions of SSB have recently been inducted for ANO duties in Jharkhand. I have found the performance of contingent of SSB operating in Jharkhand of very high quality. I do believe that this exposure will further strengthen the core competence of SSB in facing various internal security threats.

I extend my best wishes towards the entire SSB force on this very auspicious occasion.

(Rajeev Kumar)
Director General of Police
Jharkhand, Ranchi
It gives me great pleasure to learn that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) intends to publish the Anniversary Issue of SSB Samachar on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Anniversary Celebrations on 20th December, 2013.

The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has rapidly transformed itself into one of the premier CPMFs and has established its credentials in critical area. On the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders, SSB has been actively working for prevention of trans-border crimes and unauthorized entry or exit into and from the territory of India. It has faced up to the challenging tasks of internal security duties and maintenance of Law and Order in Jammu & Kashmir and has come up with a commendable performance.

I extend my best wishes to officers and men of Sashastra Seema Bal, and hope that their commitment and dedication to the administration and people remain high in future also. I wish the Editorial Board of the Anniversary Issue all success in their endeavour.
It gives me great pleasure to know that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is celebrating its 50th anniversary on 20th December 2013.

The SSB has been assigned the task of guarding the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. I have had the great privilege of heading this force. It has, over the years, evolved in a highly professional, dedicated and motivated manner and has been carrying out its mandate with distinction.

I convey my best wishes and greetings to all the officers and other ranks of the force and wish them great success in the service of the country.
It is with great pride and joy that Sashastra Seema Bal is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on December 20, 2013. The opportunity to lead this valiant force is an honor which I shall always cherish.

SSB has been doing commendable job in managing India’s open borders with Nepal and Bhutan. Inhospitable climatic conditions on much of the border makes life difficult since several SSB posts are situated in dense forests, high altitude and insurgency prone locations.

Apart from border guarding duties, SSB is now performing an increasingly significant role in Internal Security duties in Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. SSB has consistently distinguished itself in the performance of its duties.

I convey my best wishes to all ranks and their families on this auspicious occasion.

(Arun Chaudhary)
OUR MANDATE

- To promote sense of security among the people living in the border areas.
- To prevent trans-border crimes and unauthorised entry into or exit from the territory of India.
- To prevent Smuggling and other illegal activities.

MISSION STATEMENT

We, the members of Sashastra Seema Bal are committed to our motto of Service, Security and Brotherhood. In pursuance of this objective we pledge to serve our country with the highest level of professional excellence, dedication and devotion. We strive to promote a healthy working environment for our men, ensuring professional development through training and modernization.

We respect human dignity and the constitutional rights of every citizen. We pledge to work with fairness, integrity and honesty, facing all odds that may come in our way.

MEDAL RECIPIENTS IN THE GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR - 2013
संपादकीय...

सरासर सीमा बल अपनी अन्य सेवाओं के पांच दशक पूर्ण कर रहा है। बल के लिये यह गौरव व हर्ष का विषय है।

पांच दशक के इस जीवन काल में बल ने उपलब्धियों के अनेकों शिक्षा छुपे हैं और सम-सामाजिक परिवर्तनों के आत्मसात कर देश की सुस्था को नया आयाम दिया है। भारतीय रक्षा विशेषज्ञों के विचार मन्धन व भिन्नता के आघात से उपजी एस. एस. बी. ने सुस्था प्रबन्धन में सीमा वासियों को सहभागिता प्रदान कर सीमा प्रबन्धन को नयी परिस्थिता दी।

यह स्वर्ण जयन्ती वर्ष हमारे लिये अनेकों उपलब्धियाँ लेकर आया है। हमारे जवानों ने एवरेस्ट शिक्षा फतह कर बल का गौरव बढ़ाया। राष्ट्र के सरासर सीमा बल की सेवाओं के समान देते हुए ‘डाक टिकट’ जारी किया। इस वर्ष बल ने सीमा क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक जागरूकता के अनेकों कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जिनमें जनता की सशक्त सहभागिता रही। इसमें विशेष उल्लेखनीय है, धार्मिक से पटना तक 1154 किमी0 दूरी का नौकरान अभियान तथा विभाग में 520 किमी0 एवं परिचय बंगाल तथा विदेश की सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में 412किमी0 लंबी साइकिल रेलियों का आयोजन, जिसने एस.एस.बी. के जनता से पांच दशक पुराने सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की।

महानदीशक, सरासर सीमा बल के प्रभावण से बल ने एक अभिनव परिप्रेक्ष्य का शुभारम्भ किया। बल ने भारत–नेपाल व भारत–मूटन सीमा पर रक्षा-विशेषज्ञों की एक सेमिनार का आयोजन कर मित्र देशों से लगी इस सीमा के सुरक्षा महत्त्व का राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य प्रदान किया। नेपाल व मूटन के माननीय राजदूतों सहित अनेकों रक्षा–विशेषज्ञों ने अपने विचारों में एस. एस. बी. की कार्यशैली का विशेष उल्लेख किया।

आज एस. एस. बी. एक गैर पारम्परिक नागरिक संगठन से सम्पूर्ण सैन्य बल का स्वरूप प्रदान कर चुका है और भारत–नेपाल तथा भारत–मूटन से लगी सीमा की सुरक्षा के दायित्व का पूरी सजगता से निर्भर कर रहा है। इस 2450 कि. भ. लंबी सीमा पर व्यापक रूप से बल के 75000 सदस्य तैनात हैं जिनकी संख्या वर्ष 2016 तक 96000 हो जायेगी। बल के बिस्तार व रूपांतरण की प्रक्रिया निरंतर जारी है। साथ ही बल अपने दायित्व क्षेत्र के अपने सिविलियों के समग्र कल्याण के लिये अनेकों योजनायें संचालित कर रहा है। सीमा क्षेत्र में बसी युवा ऊर्जा को सकारात्मक दिशा देने के लिये उन्हें विभिन्न रोजगारनिम्नीक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किये जा रहे हैं। गंगों में आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये जनन कल्याण व सार्वजनिक लघु-अवस्थाओं के निर्माण कार्यों से आम जन की सहायता की जा रही है।

सरासर सीमा बल की कार्य क्षुद्रता एवं दक्षता को महत्त्व प्रदान करते हुये भारत सरकार ने बल को जम्मू–कश्मीर में आतंकी सूक्ष्म का दायित्व प्रदान किया। बल अपने 6 वाहिनियों के साथ राज्य के आतंकी सूक्ष्म प्रबंधन में सफलता पूर्वक कार्य निर्भर कर रहा है। इसके अलावा झारखंड के नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बल की तीन वाहिनियों कार्यरत हैं एवं छत्तीसगढ़ के नकसल हिंसा से प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में 6 वाहिनियों तैनात की जा रही है।

हमें गर्व है कि सरासर सीमा बल, सीमा की सुरक्षा के साथ–साथ अनेकों अन्य दायित्वों का निर्भर भी पूरी तत्परता से कर रहा है। इस स्वर्णिम वर्ष में सरासर सीमा बल ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में हुये चुनावों का सुरक्षित व शान्तिपूर्ण समाप्त करने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

मैं बल के सभी सदस्यों को बल की स्वर्ण जयन्ती की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि नये वर्ष में हम अपनी कर्त्तव्यपूर्वकता व समर्पण से बल का गौरव बढ़ाएँगे।

तिनका–तिनका जुड़े सुजज से, नए साल में नया विहान।
उम्मीदों के नीला गणन में, नई कल्पना, नई उड़ान।

\[ \frac{1}{4} \text{ Kes k x l } \frac{1}{2} \]
Right from the time of independence and creation of Pakistan, the border with Pakistan was always very active and till date it is increasingly becoming strategically dangerous and ominous. After 1962, China was another country which demonstrated our vulnerability in the north and north-east border management, which was evident in the debacle of 1962 Indo-China war. The drubbing that our army got left us completely shattered. The military and strategic thinkers were now looking for a long-term response to the menacing danger which had the potential to raise its head at any time. One of the responses to this debacle was the birth of organizations such as SSB and ITBP. The former was mandated to work with border population and make them aware of the enemy's design and prepare them for guerilla warfare and work within enemy lines during any aggressive posturing of the enemy on the borders. This organization was born in 1963 and was part of the Cabinet Secretariat. The ITBP, however, was a central armed police force and was given the responsibility of guarding the Indo-China border right from the north in Jammu and Kashmir to the North-East borders of Arunachal Pradesh.

After the Kargil war, the Group of Ministers recommended that it was high time that the vulnerability of the Indo-Nepal border was recognized and the SSB was given its new avatar of the CAPF for effective border management of Indo-Nepal and later Indo-Bhutan border. Over the last 20 years, the Indo-Nepal border has become increasingly vulnerable from the point of view of infiltration of terrorist cadres and hardware. In practically all the incidents of terrorist violence the investigations have pointed towards similar trends that suggest that most of the hardware and plastic explosives entered Indian territory through Nepal or Bangladesh. This route was used by Pak based and highly trained terrorists groups like HM, HuM, Al Badr, LeT, JeM and of lately Indian Mujahideen.

In all these crossings the complicity of the Pak embassy at Kathmandu was coming into notice whose strength grew menacingly high without any other ostensible work to show. On the borders, the Pak ISI ensured that there was growth of infrastructure which was congenial to their operational needs of India directed violent activities.

During active movement of the Nepal Maoists, violent and ugly incidents brought the Nepal Army in...
direct conflict with them. Later the Maoists formed the
government but some factions are still not convinced
with democratic means and engaged in broadening their
influence in the terai region of the Indo - Nepal borders.
The threat of increased violence on the borders on the
Nepal side by the Maoists and Madhesis parties has
further grown because of their electoral set back in the
recently conducted Nepal elections for the Constituent
Assembly. These developments need close monitoring as
it could impinge on our national security. Other security
concerns are drug smuggling, human-trafficking, fake
currency smuggling, idol smuggling, arms and explosives
movement both ways and petty smuggling of many
essential items like food items and fertilizers.

In its new role the SSB has grown in the last
ten years both in size and infrastructure. All the existing
Border Outposts (466) on the Indo-Nepal Border (1751
km) and 150 BOIs on the Indo-Bhutan Border (699 km)
are functional although desired and effective coverage
of the border would only be achieved by 2016. Today
SSB has 5 Frontiers headed by Inspectors General at
Ranikhet, Lucknow, Patna. Siliguri and Guwahati, 12
Sectors headed by DIsG at Almora, Pilibhit, Lakhimpur
Khiri, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Randianga,
Gangtok, Panga, Bongaigaon, Tezpur and Siliguri
Frontiers. There is emphasis on training within
the force for all officers and constables. The Assistant
Commandents are recruited through a joint examination
for ACs conducted by the UPSC for all the Central
Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and are given their basic
training at Srinagar (Uttarakhand). The Sub-Inspectors
are recruited by the SSC and receive their basic training
at Salonibari (Assam) and the constables are recruited also
through a combined examination conducted by the SSC
and get trained at different locations including makeshift
training centres at RTCs and Bn locations. Apart from
basic training, in service training courses are given to
both officers and men suited for the tasks assigned to the
force with special emphasis on intelligence generation and
tradecraft. Pre-induction specialized courses are given to
the force for every level before they are inducted in LWE
and IS duties in J&K.

There is emphasis on intelligence driven
surveillance and operational work on the borders
and other areas of responsibility. To build a cadre of
intelligence operatives from ACs to constables carefully
and deploy them for at least 8 years in this work is need
of the force. There is need to properly equip at least 2
schools for intelligence training at Delhi and Kolkata
which could impart first grade training.

After taking over the border guarding
responsibility, SSB has been able to seize contraband and
apprehend criminals in large numbers. Their role
in fighting militancy in Kashmir in the earlier role and
during the current deployment has been outstanding. SSB
units deployed against naxals in Jharkhand and Bihar
have done exceptionally well. More than two dozen naxals
have been arrested and sizeable cache of arms including
AK series of weapons have been recovered from them.

SSB mountaineering team has successfully scaled
Mt. Everest in May this year. A river rafting expedition
from Dharchula to Patna was also conducted to mark the
Golden Jubilee celeberations. A Cycle Rally along the
border to create awareness was also undertaken by force
personnel in Patna and Siliguri Frontiers. Four of our
women athletes represented the country in World Police
& Fire Games and romped home with 5 gold medals and
one silver medal.

I see the force emerging along the following lines:
1. Intelligence driven, result oriented lean group
   of professionals which has the capacity to create an
   atmosphere of goodwill among the border population in
   order to get maximum support to help fulfill our tasks.
2. Use of technology for continuous surveillance of
crowded and isolated sections of the border.
3. Seen as friends at the borders helping them in
developing skills to generate self-employment to the youth
and girls of the area so that they could be brought in the
mainstream of the country’s growth and development.
एवरेस्ट शिक्षार पर सशक्त सीमा बल
पर्वतारोहण में एक गौरवमय उपलब्धि

पर्वतारोहण में अनेकों उपलब्धियों बदोरे सशक्त सीमा बल ने अपनी स्थापना के पताके हस्ताक्षर में शिक्षा के साक्षर शिक्षक एवरेस्ट पर 21 मई 2013 के दिन प्रात: 9.45 बजे विजय पताका फहराकर बल के गौरवमय वर्ष की आपना के दैनिक जीवन कर बलकर्मियों को गौरवान्वित किया।

इस सदस्यों के दल को पी बी बोडी, सेनानायक एस.एस.बी.की. ने एडिन्बर में अप्रैल 2013 के दिन बल मुख्यालय में आयोजित एक भव्य समारोह में पी बी बोडी बोडी तपकालीन गृहस्वामिय, भारत सरकार व पी बी अरुण चौधरी, महानिदेशक, एस.एस.बी.की. ने रवाना किया।

अभियान दल के सदस्यों में से 5 सदस्य पर्वतारोहण के लिये एवं 5 सदस्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यों के लिये नियुक्त किये गये थे। दल के नेता सी हॉप पारमेज एवं उपनेता सी राजेश चन्द्र कप्तानी ने अपने दल के सदस्यों के साथ बेहद सुखद तथा अनुशासन की मिसाल प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कठोर अभियान की सफलता पुर्क़ सम्मान किया।

विश्व के साक्षर शिक्षक की ओर बढ़ते हुए दल का एवरेस्ट दल के नेता सी हॉप पारमेज ने एक राजनीतिक समारोह के रूप में बाल संग्राह एवं बाल निर्माण का सम्मानित किया।

अनेकों भारतीय स्थानों भारतीय स्थानों, प्रांतीय पर्वता व एवं जनजीवन की मीलदे प्रस्तुत कर इस कठोर अभियान की सफलता पुर्क़ सम्मान किया।

एवरेस्ट दल के नेता सी हॉप पारमेज जी ने इस दल को रवाना किया हुए लक्ष्मी गुड़ सेविंग एवं शांतिवाद एच.एस.बी. जी ने इस दल को रवाना किया हुए चक्कातन सुखद बाल निर्माण एवं शांतिवाद एच.एस.बी.
यन्त्रों व आवश्यक सामग्रियों की जांच कर आधार शिविर तक पहुँचने की तैयारियाँ पूरी की और लोकालय, गोरखपुर होते हुए 15 अप्रैल को 5350 मीटर पर स्थापित वर्तमान एयररेस्ट आधार शिविर पर पहुँचे।

16 अप्रैल 2013 से 16 मई 2013 तक इस आधार शिविर से अन्य शिखरों पर दल ने पर्वतराज कर अभ्यास के अनुकूलन किया। इस एक माह के वास्तविक व कठिन अवसर ने दल की मानसिक व शारीरिक रूप से सत्तम बना दिया। दल के नेता, उपनेता व सदस्यों ने पर्वत राज के उल्लंघन शिखरों से सफल सवाद स्थापित कर विविध शिखर से पर्वतराज का अनुमान प्राप्त किया। पर्वतारोहियों में ये धारणा प्रचलित है कि शिखर पर आरोहण की अनुमति जब पर्वतराज देते हैं तभी आप सफल राज कर सकते हैं। प्रकृति से मानव के संबंध का यह विलक्षण व अद्वितियता उदाहरण है। दल के नेता श्री सोममि जोधी ने अपने अनुभवों में इस कथाक का सत्यता का उल्लेख करते हुए कहा कि एक पर्वतारोही महिला को अपने अन्तिम शिविर से तकनीकी यन्त्रों की खरीदी के कारण वापस होना पड़ा परस्त पर्वतारोहियों के दल ने ये पर्वतराज की अस्वीकृति माना। प्रकृति से अपने तारामध्य को स्थापित करते हुए दल ने अंतिम रचन का अभियान प्रारंभ किया और 17 मई, 2013 को तितियाई आधार शिविर 6400 मीटर, 19 मई, 2013 को तुतीय आधार शिविर 7200 मीटर तथा 20 मई, 2013 को 8000 मीटर पर स्थित चुबुर्व व अल्प आधार शिविर पर पहुँचे। चुबुर्व आधार शिविर से हिमालय का शैक्षिक शिखर एयररेस्ट रोमांच भर देने वाला था। दल के सदस्यों ने बताया कि यह रोमांचित करने वाली अनुभूति थी। एयररेस्ट से हमारा साक्षात्कार इतना भव्य व रोमांचक हो था कि हम स्वयं पर विश्वास नहीं हो रहा था कि हम इस महान पर्वत के हतने पाने नहीं हैं। अंगों की शिखरल कर देने वाली ठंडक व पर्वतराज के आंदोलन ने हमें अपने लक्ष्य पर पहुँचने के लिए उत्साहित किया।

21 मई, 2013 को सुबह ने दल के स्वर्णिम इलियास में एक नया अवधार जोड़ा और नाम: 0945 पर दल के पांच सदस्यों ने विविध के सवाद शिखर पर राजस्वतिय च्छाँ के साथ ऐसे ऐसे वीर ध्वज फहराते हुए दल में हर्ष का संवर कर दिया। स्वयं महानिदेशक ने दल के सदस्यों को बचाई दी और उनका उल्लास वर्णन किया।
Can we delay Police Reforms?

The whole nation is up in arms against the behavior of the police every other day and feels that the police reforms, including autonomy to investigative agencies like the CBI, cannot be delayed further. We, the policemen, also feel the same way. But those who have to decide this issue feel the other way. Though the police should be accountable to the law and law alone, they want the police to be accountable to them and them alone. The brutal rapes of minors in the country and many other crimes, which keep on taking place every other day, have shocked the conscience of the nation. Even the behavior of some policemen is very shocking. The anger on the streets, in the Parliament and Assemblies, in the minds of all men and women, young and old, in the courts, in the media and especially among the poor and the vulnerable in the whole country does not change the decision of our masters. Police is a great tool in their hands for personal and political reasons irrespective of the cost to the common man in terms of injustice and indignity in the country.

We in the country are still hanging on to the Police Act of 1861 (passed after the Indian Sepoy Mutiny of 1857) and the police continue to be colonial in all respect whose job is to serve the masters. In fact the first charter of its functions according to that Act required the police to ‘promptly obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority’. This means that the police should do what the masters tell it to do. There is no mention in the Act of accountability to the law and service to the society. That intention in the Act continues till date that is why that law has not been changed in letter and spirit during the last 162 years! The British had a reason to have a colonial police but how about us? And who suffers the most, the poor and the marginalized sections of society. And the suffering has been on the increase with each passing year.

At the time of independence our forefathers tried to change many institutions but the police somehow missed the bus. We took over the police system on ‘as is where is’ basis. After a few years slowly the realization started dawning that the police also needs a change but no worthwhile effort was made. It was the Emergency imposed in June 1975 that saw perhaps the ultimate misuse of the police force resulting in brutalities and large scale unlawful action by it at the behest of the masters. Around that time the criminalization of the polities had also started. In fact from the beginning of the seventies, the fall in the well established systems was rapid and favoritism and corruption started showing its ugly head. How could police be far behind? After all it is a part of the society. The majority of the police leadership also slowly started ‘crawling when asked to bend’ as mentioned by the Shah Commission which was appointed by the new government after the ‘Emergency’ was revoked. The first National Police Commission of independent India was established in 1977 by the new government considering the need for change in the policing (the earlier two were by the British in 1860 and 1902) which made sterling recommendations which are unfortunately gathering dust till date even though 34 years have passed. But why this commission alone? Many States and later the Central Government also appointed Police Commis-

SEVEN DIRECTIVES OF SUPREME COURT

1. Constitute a State Security Commission
2. Fixed two-year tenure for DGPs
3. Two-year term for Sps & SHOs
4. Separate Investigation and L&O functions
5. Set up Police Establishment Board
6. Set up Police Complaints Authorities at State & District levels
7. Set up National Security Commission at Centre level
SSB EXTENDS ASSISTANCE TO UTTARAKHAND VICTIMS

In the wake of the devastating floods in the hill region of Uttarakhand, Sashastra Seema Bal has extended substantial financial assistance to the Uttarakhand Government. Shri Arun Chaudhary, Director General, SSB handed over a draft of ₹1,89,60,137.00 to the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand.

It is pertinent to say that SSB has also faced the brunt of the flood which washed away its premises at SSB Academy Srinagar causing loss worth ₹80 Crores.

About 450 officers and trainees lost their personal belongings in the floods but all SSB personnel contributed their one day salary to show their solidarity with Uttarakhand people.

Shri Arun Chaudhary, Director General, SSB is handing over the draft to the Chief Minister, Uttarakhand.
2013 can be marked as a watershed so far as the operational profile of SSB is concerned. On the one hand, it saw a paradigm shift on the operational front from the previous years by showing unprecedented increase in volume and value of seizures effected in the border guarding duties and on the other SSB was inducted in the challenging arena of J&K and Jharkhand for ANO and IS duties.

SSB had raised 49 Battalions till December, 2012 and was primarily involved in border guarding duties on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border. The border guarding duty is no doubt very challenging to perform especially on a friendly and active border such as Nepal. At the same time, it was felt that SSB should also be deployed in the hinterland of the country to serve in the more demanding areas of national security such as IS and ANO.

In January 2013 SSB was assigned the challenging task of internal security and counter insurgency in the State of J&K and anti-naxal operations in Jharkhand and Bihar. The task of induction of these units was assigned to IG( Ops&Int)Sh. Somesh Goyal, IPS. Eight newly raised Battalions were earmarked for these duties with 5 reserved for J&K, 2 for Jharkhand and one for Bihar. Office of DIG (Spl. Ops) Srinagar was also established. These Battalions were duly mixed with older experienced personnel and after imparting training from Army they were deployed well before the schedule given by MHA.

**Border Guarding Duty**

**Seizures and Arrests**

Coming on to our mandate of border guarding and prevention of trans-border crime and smuggling, in the year 2013 SSB has surpassed all the past volume and value of seizures since its deployment in the year 2001. Till October 2013 only the border units of SSB has effected seizure of Narcotics, Contraband items, Antiques etc worth ₹107 Cr. in comparison to ₹41 Crores of entire 2012. Total 90 Arms including 04 AK-56 Rifles and 03 Chinese and US made Pistol have been recovered. 03 AK-56 Rifles and 90 rounds were recovered from the aides of NDFB(S) Group active in BODO area of Assam. Huge quantity of ammunitions of different caliber, explosives, Cordex, detonator and grenade have also been recovered.

**Frontier wise seizures and analysis in 2013**

Realizing the fact that their effectiveness in curbing trans-border crimes in the core areas will determine their utility on the the borders, all SSB units geared themselves up and planned INT based operations to nab trans-border criminals, human traffickers and smugglers from the very beginning. With the new intelligence set up in place and emphasis on proper enforcement on borders, the results have shown a healthy upward swing.

**Patna Frontier**

The 800 Kms span of Indo-Nepal Border which falls under Patna Ftr. is highly active and volatile in terms of trans-border crimes and poses great challenge in border guarding duties. The area around Raxaul i.e Sitamarhi, Narkatiaganj are known routes of smuggling of contrabands, narcotics and human trafficking. Similarly, in the east the area around Jogbani- Forbesganj, Araria and...
Table showing breakup of seized items with value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Value in ₹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics</td>
<td>31,69,65,789.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fake Indian Currency</td>
<td>13,73,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Currency</td>
<td>10,24,033.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraband-</td>
<td>8,65,22,385.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Product</td>
<td>3,12,59,025.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Life</td>
<td>2,10,30,884.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiques</td>
<td>60,00,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold /Necklace set</td>
<td>1,27,91,352.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,07,09,67,568.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kishanganj is also active in trans-border crime. Befitting the challenge Patna Ftr. leads in border operation and has made a total seizure of ₹62 Cr.

Approximately half its seizure is in antique idols and 1/3 under narcotics, i.e., ganja, charas and opium of worth ₹22.69 Cr. In 20th Bn Sitamarhi Bn FICN seizure of ₹10 Lac was made in a meticulously planned operation in which Pramod Kumar Sah r/o Laxmi chowk, Baiiya, Distt- Muzaffarpur (Bihar), a known and repeat offender, was arrested alongwith with computers, printers and scanners.

**Lucknow Frontier**

Under Lucknow Ftr ICP Sonauli and Rupediha remained active. At Sonauli, 161 Nos. Kashmiri Ex-Militants and their family were apprehended while crossing the border from Nepal to India. In Rupediha the total seizure made by Lucknow Ftr in 2013 is ₹31.55 Cr. This includes mainly Lord Buddha Ashtadhatu antique idol worth ₹26 Cr, narcotics worth ₹3.35 Cr, prohibited items worth ₹1.26 Cr and gold of value ₹48 Lacs. Total 33 arms have been seized and 172 persons including 02 illegal infiltrators have been arrested.

**Ranikhet Frontier**

07 Ops Bns are placed under the AOR of Ranikhet Ftr, Pithoragarh, Didihat, Champawat and Almora under SHQ Almora are located on hilly terrain whereas others are located in the districts of Pilibhit, Udham Singh Nagar and Lakhimpur Kheri under SHQ Pilibhit. The priority for units under SHQ Almora is mainly border domination and checking infiltration. This stretch is not active for smuggling point of view. Whereas units under SHQ Pilibhit are making good seizures of narcotics and contraband items. The total seizure made by Ranikhet Ftr is worth ₹2.04 Crores. Three arms have also been seized and total 59 arrests have been made including 01 of illegal infiltrator.

**Siliguri Frontier**

Total 10 units and 03 SHQs- Ranidanga, Gangtok and Panga are operational in Siliguri Ftr. It has both hilly high altitude terrain and plain areas. Ranidanga, Thakurganj, Kishanganj and Falakata are active in terms of trans-border smuggling points of view. The total seizure of Siliguri Ftr in 2013 is ₹7.52 crores which includes narcotics worth ₹5.34 Crores, prohibited items ₹1.76 crores and gold worth ₹80 lacs. Total 56 persons including 01 illegal infiltrator were arrested.

**Guwahati Frontier**

Guwahati Ftr is the largest Ftr with 12 Bns and 02 SHQs at Bongaigaon and Tezpur. Several Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) like NDFB, NDFB-AT, NDFB(S), ANNLA, ULFA etc are active in the AOR of Guwahati Ftr. Total seizure worth ₹4.30 Crores has been affected in 2013 which includes forest and wild life products worth 3 crores and other component of narcotics and prohibited items. Total 18 arms including 03 AK-56 Rifles have been seized and 71 persons have been arrested.

This year has saw new beginning in two areas of border smuggling- Seizure of Antique Idol and Gold.

**Antique Idol:** Three cases of antique idol smuggling were busted on active intelligence provided by our own Intelligence Wing. The cases were reported from Narkatiaganj, Bhiinge and Bathnaha.

**Gold Smuggling:** Gold smuggling has seen an upswing
from Indo-Nepal border. Gold biscuits worth ₹1.28 Crores have been seized from Lucknow and Siliguri frontiers. We will have to maintain enhanced vigil towards this area of operation. In the previous year no seizure was made under this head.

**F.I.C.N.** In comparison to last year’s seizure of ₹1.5 lac FICN, this year we have seized FICN of face value of ₹19 lacs. This has been possible by regular sensitization of field units by FHQ.

**Forest Goods.** Another area which needs to be mentioned for exceptional work is the area of forest and wild life. SSB has seized worth ₹3.13 Crore of forest goods from smugglers/ poache. On 23.09.2013 SSB arrested one person namely Manjurull Alam r/o Bhagrahad Signapore, Falakata (WB) and recovered 03 Nos Rhino Horns weighing about 03 Kgs. The value of seized Rhino Horns is approx ₹3 lacs. Siliguri Ftr has also recovered valuable ivory.

**Human Trafficking.** Human trafficking has been a matter of utmost concern on Indo-Nepal Border. Nepal being a source country, SSB is working closely with Nepal Armed Police, GRP and NGOs like PRAYAS and Maiti Nepal to check the meance of human trafficking. This year SSB has rescued 111 victims and apprehended 22 traffickers mostly from Raxaul, Distt- East Champaran, Bihar. SSB personnel have also been trained for better identification of traffickers and victims by NGOs.

All the Frontiers have performed exceedingly well on Ops front this year. Challenges before Ranikhet Frontier are primarily intrusion of 3rd country national and trans-border smuggling.

**Conclusion**

SSB, since its raising in 1963 has established itself as a friendly force with humane face committed to the service of people. We have established ourselves well on the borders. Our BOPs have increased from 582 to 616 reducing the inter BOP distance. This has increased our operational capability in border management. Seizures and arrest are no doubt diacritical markers of our effectiveness on the border. But we should also ensure that the age old ties, friendly relations and simple lifestyle of the border population is not disturbed. Population on both the sides are dependent on either side for essential consumable goods. We should be seen and identified as a friend and savior of border population. Our approach to trans border crimes and smuggling of Narcotics, FICN, contrabands should be of zero tolerance.
On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of SSB, it was decided to approach the Postal Department to design and release a commemorative stamp in recognition of the services rendered by SSB to the nation. The responsibility for co-coordinating this work with the Postal Department was given to IG(Ops & Int) Sh. Somesh Goyal. DG SSB, Sh. Arun Chaudhary called on Sh. Kapil Sibal, Union Minister for Communications & IT and made a personal request for a commemorative stamp. After several deliberations between SSB and the Postal Department the stamp and the first day cover were finally released on 29th November, 2013 in a glittering function at Multipurpose Hall, IIC, New Delhi by Sh. R.P.N. Singh, Minister of State for Home.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri R.P.N. Singh, Minister of State for Home, lauded the role of SSB in guarding the open and porous borders of India with Nepal and Bhutan maintaining and honouring the tradition of friendly relations with both these countries.

After releasing the album, the Chief Guest handed over the first album to DG, SSB. MoS (Home) also complimented the Postal Department for the design of the stamp showing the tough terrain in which the SSB personnel worked.

Shri Arun Chaudhary, Director General, SSB thanked the Chief Guest for sparing time for the function and Shri Kapil Sibal, Union Minister of Communication & Information Technology for agreeing to bring out the commemorative stamp and first day cover at a short notice.

He also presented mementos to the Chief Guest Shri R.P.N. Singh, Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary and Shri Kamlesh Chandra, Member, Postal Services Board. The function was attended by Shri K.M. Singh, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and several chiefs of CAPFs.

Earlier, Sh. Somesh Goyal, IG (Ops & Int) welcomed the guests and Sh. RC Tayal, Addl. DG, SSB thanked the Chief Guest and other guests for their presence in the function at the conclusion of the same.
Force multiplier is an attribute or a combination of attributes which make a given force more effective than that same force would be without it. One of the most important challenges of border management is integration of local community in border management. Preventing alienation of border population, winning their hearts and minds by formulating people centric border management policies is of paramount importance. There is need to recognize the local bordering Community as a prime stakeholder in border management. The GoM had remarked, “BGF are an extension of Central Government in far flung territories”. They should exploit this advantage by serving as a vector to conduit the genuine local problems and demands for onward submission, for guiding community development and participation programmes for onward submission. The relationship between BGF and border population should be viewed as a management function, which should take into consideration public attitude and perception, identifying the problems and policies and programmes of action to earn good will, understanding and acceptance of the community”. The concept of ‘border guarding’ has to be replaced by ‘border management’ and responsibility has to be shared by the Central as well as State Governments. There is unemployment and abject poverty due to lack of economic opportunity, hence, people resort to smuggling. If repressive measures are taken by BGF, ignoring the ground realities, the only source of income is denied and the people get alienated. The BGF is not therefore seen as a friend but as the enemy, who is impinging upon in earning their daily bread. Unless the Government creates the resources and generates dignified employment, the situation will not improve.

This can be achieved by:

a) Providing adequate security.
b) Improvement of basic amenities, infrastructure and living conditions of people in border areas.
c) Assist in generating employment opportunities. BGF must identify community-oriented programmes, which could be development of projects in terms of infrastructure, health, education, employment generation, etc.
d) An effective communication with the villagers leading to better understanding, win public trust and to encourage public co-operation by organizing publicity campaigns.(Chetena Abhiyan)
e) To develop public understanding of problems faced by the force.
f) Projecting positive image of BGF and Govt. through media.

Methodology:

SSB is a unique organization, comprising of Area and Battalion wing. SSB Area staff has the skills in “mind engineering”, of target population. Perception management will be planned and executed collectively by both security and intelligence components together.
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Methodology:

SSB is a unique organization, comprising of Area and Battalion wing. SSB Area staff has the skills in “mind engineering”, of target population. Perception management will be planned and executed collectively by both security and intelligence components together. However, a degree of operational autonomy will be granted to intelligence component due to their intended proximity with the target groups. Herein, an effort will be made to exploit various on-going government schemes for emancipation of impoverished border population. Mass media will be extensively used to win over the loyalty of border population besides, neutralising subversive propaganda. Psy. Ops. are extremely important but sparingly used in our system. This needs a proper and calibrated thrust. SSB has created awareness among the masses since its deployment on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border by implementing the following programmes under community development programmes.

i) Sponsoring of volunteers for advance training (later discontinued).
ii) Providing free computer / printers and training.
iii) Providing free sewing machines and training to ladies.
iv) Study tours
v) Installation of solar lights
vi) Providing agriculture awareness training to farmers
vii) Organisation of sports events
viii) Construction of community halls, bridle paths, culverts, toilets under GIA schemes.
ix) Women empowerment programmes
x) Medical and veterinary civic action
xi) Publicity campaign programme.

Specific objectives:

- Enhancing the overall intelligence & operational capabilities of the force.
- Setting up a mass based intelligence network through
mainstreaming border population in national security paradigm.

- Setting up a comprehensive people centric border management program.
- Using tools & techniques of ‘Perception Management’ as basic force multiplier.
- Institutionalising a mutually reciprocated and sustainable developmental partnership between the force and border populace.
- Improving the relationship between the border guarding forces and the border area population.
- Preserving and strengthening of cross border socio-cultural relations through an institutionalised mechanism of bilateral exchanges.
- Neutralising cross border hostile propaganda through customised media based public outreach programmes.

**Relevance:**

In the changed security scenario the concept of “occupation war” has given way to “proxy war” and an ideal situation exists along the borders for extremists, subversive and anti-national elements to prosper. Serious problems of illegal immigration, infiltration, espionage, smuggling and other anti-national activities with obvious easy-rich propensities and bewitching allurements affect the border areas. The prevailing security scenario along both Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border suggest emergence of non traditional security threats rather than state sponsored armed hostilities. This strategy through its people centric approach is designed to wean away the vulnerable and impoverished border population by creating dependence with SSB from becoming an unconscious part of anti national design of inimical forces. The magnitude of challenges is further compounded by the impoverishment of border populace, mass unemployment, absence of government institutions, snail’s pace of development, absence of infrastructural facilities in border areas and an apparent disconnect with national mainstream. This strategy will enable SSB to catalyse and facilitate execution of various centre/state sponsored developmental schemes. Besides, SSB through its vocational courses (cottage industry, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, bee keeping, tailoring, computers etc), Educational accretion tours, Volunteers force, will try to create self employments amongst the border population thus weaning them away from indulging into petty crime and cross border smuggling of contrabands for livelihood. Assistance for marketing is necessary to improve the economic conditions of people on a sustainable basis and also to create dependency. The above referred schemes will enable SSB to get acceptability and gain deep access. This will help in creating a mass based intelligence network. Fruitful interaction with border population will help in winning over hearts and minds thereby increasing inflow of information / intelligence as well. Besides, it will also help in neutralising third country subversive propaganda. The strategy suggested above can be useful in many pockets of the country where insurgency is brewing due to issues like non governance, onslaught of undesirable propaganda and absence of proper and effective platform to communicate grievances, both genuine and perceived. It is easy to implement this strategy in the initial stages. Once the situation gets an armed hostile dimension, the implementation becomes difficult and slow, but not impossible.

### 1. Recommendations to Improve the Community Participation in Border Management

#### 9.1 National Integration Camps

Under cover of motivational programs, the intelligence personnel will spot and enrol youths who could be potential targets of inimical forces. These enrolled youths after due verifications of antecedents will be concentrated at National Integration Camps held periodically at Battalion.
They may be trained on the pattern of N.C.C.

9.2 Vocational Training Programmes: Volunteers would also be imparted specialised vocational training at well-established training centres. The vocational training would be dovetailed with various self-employment schemes of centre and state government.

9.3 Mass Media Operations: The objective of mass media operations would be national mainstreaming of border population through customised socio-cultural exchanges and infotainment. To meet these objectives, we may harness available communication channels besides associating local cultural groups.

9.4 Social Awareness Campaigns: SSB may take up specific theme-based social awareness campaign in association with nodal ministries / Departments.

9.5 Sports & Cultural Campaigns: to win over trust and loyalty of youths SSB will promote formation of youth clubs and hold periodic sporting and cultural activities.

9.6 Orientation-cum study tour/youth exchange programme: The youth exchange programme / study tours/educational excitation tour be organised, so that they may see the socio-economic progress in other states and imbibe the feeling of unity in diversity. The youth from north east states can be taken to other northern and western part of the country.

9.7 Interactive TV & FM radio programmes: All available mass media instruments (both print and electronic media) would be exploited to establish an informal channel of communication with local communities. These two specifically customised programmes may be broadcasted through FM channels i) Sainik Sansar: a periodic broadcast wherein force personnel will convey their feelings and messages to their loved ones. ii) Seema Sandesh: a periodic broadcast wherein SSB experts (doctors/veterinarians/engineers) would interact with border population and extend their technical expertise in a live interactive mode.

9.8 Cross border cultural integration programme: As mentioned earlier one of the prime objectives of this project would be creation of a friendly mass base across the border as well. SSB in association with Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) may host cross border cultural exchange programmes. This will help us in neutralising trans-border threats and denying access to various inimical forces.

9.9 Civic Action Campaigns: At functional level, Civic Action Programmes (CAP) and population support measures can be evolved. Civic action must be a continuous, dynamic, should fulfill local needs and aspirations. Funds may be provided either directly to BGF or through State Government. These can be at extending free Medical / Veterinary / Civic assistance to needy border population on a periodic basis. Besides, our proposed Community Centres would also act as fixed aid centres extending free medical and veterinary aid to visiting population of both sides of the border. Perception management one of the core competencies of SSB had been effectively used in far-flung border areas of north eastern states and states of Uttrakhand, Himachal, J&K and Rajasthan. The civic action operations of SSB were a tremendous success and succeeded in bringing the alienated border population into national mainstream. In insurgencies infested north eastern states, where accessibility to village population jaws mired with security considerations, SSB was the only organization maintaining grass root level contacts due to the goodwill generated by its civic action activities.

In its current disposition of Border Guarding Force, SSB perception management activities have generated a very friendly and congenial atmosphere on the border as well.

9.10 Medical & Veterinary Civic Actions: One of the most potent tools of perception management intends to deliver medical and veterinary assistance at their doorsteps by the Medical and veterinary doctors. Veterinary civic action here has a comparative advantage over Medical Civic Action due to its operational mobility. While providing door-to-door Veterinary aid, Para veterinary staff also scrutinizes the surroundings for useful clues / information’s.

9.11 Sporting / Cultural Programmes: To modify the behaviour of vulnerable youths some sporting and cultural events are organized. While participating / conducting sports and cultural events our operatives try to establish personal rapport with the youths. Instead of imposing an alien culture or tradition, their traditional likings and interest are preferred. Some documentaries / films which indirectly promote progressive values in general are also screened.

9.12 Local Developmental Schemes: Grants in Aid: to provide local relief such as hand pump, solar lamps, community hall etc. As goodwill gestures some community project of immediate necessity is identified in consultation with the beneficiaries. The project is financed by us but executed by the beneficiaries on volunteer basis. Public participation protects it from adversary sabotage. Some sporting / entertainment equipments are also donated to the youth clubs or any other social institutions.

**BADP: Border Area Development Programme**

The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential
infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/ 
BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach and to 
promote a sense of security and well being among the 
border population. The programme covers 349 border 
blocks of 96 border districts of 17 States located along 
the international land border. The programme is a 
100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided 
to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance 
(SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, 
livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. 
The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is 
being implemented under the guidelines framed by the 
Planning Commission. The funds are allocated by the 
Planning Commission annually which are reallocated 
to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length 
of International Border (km); (ii) Population of the 
border block and (iii) Area of the border block (Sq. km). 
Weightage of 15% over and above the total allocation 
is also given to States having hilly/desert/Kutchh areas. 
The funds are additive to normal Central assistance and 
are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by 
the people of the border areas. Funds are released to the 
States in two instalments. 1st instalment of 90% amount 
of total allocation of the State and 2nd instalment of 
10% amount of the allocation. The Schemes under 
this programme are prepared by State Government 
and approved by the State Level Screening Committee 
headed by the Chief Secretary of the State and executed 
by the agencies of the State Government. Security related 
schemes can be taken up under BADP by the expenditure 
on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total 
allocation in a particular year. It is recommended that it 
should be increased to 15%.

9.13 Integrating Local Population in Border 
Management: The people living in the border areas are 
the most important ingredients towards a secure and safe 
border. Village Defence and Development Committees at 
the base level with cooperation of the local populace would 
go a long way in enhancing security and development of 
the borders besides providing a sense of belonging to 
these people. There would be a requirement of training 
the locals as well as motivating and providing incentives 
for engaging the locals in the task of border management. 
Once this is done, they will prove more than useful tool to 
manage localised border problems. The locals could well 
perform the following tasks by forming Village Defence 
Committees (VDC) etc:
  • Reporting of any illegal activities and infiltration along 
the border.
  • Keeping allotted areas under surveillance.
  • Reporting of any abnormal activity especially in rugged 
terrain.
  • Reporting of subversive activity being carried out by 
the enemy.
  • In times of peace as well as hostilities, local population 
can provide invaluable information regarding enemy 
build-up and activities.
  • Protection of villages against criminals/dacoits etc from 
across the border.
  • Provide guides to the Armed Forces whenever required.

9.14 Provision of relief during natural calamities: The 
border belt population may suffer on account of the 
vagaries of natural calamities like floods, storms, outbreak 
of fire and drought conditions. Border Guarding Forces 
should go to the rescue of the population with maximum 
speed.

9.15 Adoption of Model Village: The Border Guarding 
Force deployed on border should adopt one village per 
battalion and take care of village civic needs, drinking
Cattle Breed Improvement in Assam
A novel initiative by SSB

The economy of Assam State is an agrarian economy as more than 85% population lives in rural areas and about 52% of the total labour force is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Animal Husbandry sector has a significant impact on employment generation in the State and plays a vital role in income generation of both the rural and semi-urban economy. Over 90% of all livestock and poultry are owned by small holders and it forms a major source of their family income. The income from livestock is more equitably distributed than income from crops. Further, in the absence of mechanization almost all the power requirement for agriculture operations is provided by livestock. The livestock account for 22% of the GDP of agriculture sector without accounting for contribution made by animal power and manurial value of animal dung.

India is the world’s largest milk producer (127.9 million tonnes), with 16% of global production, followed by the United States of America, China and Brazil. India has achieved this important milestone only because of largest number of milk producing animals but milk production per animal is very low. The national per capita availability of milk is 281 grams per day but in Assam it is just 83 grams per day.

According to the Assam State Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department the estimated population of cattle during 2011-12 was indigenous/non-descript cattle 84.69 lakh and crossbred cattle 4.70 lakh. Despite having sizable number of cattle, milk production in the State is not up to the satisfactory level as the major percentage of cattle population is of non-descript type. They mature late and produce just 1.0 to 2.0 liters of milk per day with long calving intervals.

In the State of Assam cattle contribute 84% of total milk production whereas national contribution of cattle milk is just 45%. Therefore, milk production in Assam can only be increased by breed up-gradation of...
non-descript local cattle by Artificial Insemination with frozen semen. The cross-breeding programme in the State has resulted in production of sizable population of crossbred cattle producing on an average 4-5 liters of milk per day (average lactation yield 1,120 - 1,400 ltrs). They mature early and have better breeding efficiency. The Assam State Cattle Breeding Policy formulated in 2002 continues to place emphasis on cross breeding with Jersey bulls in most areas of the State and use of Holstein bulls restricted to certain specified areas.

Artificial insemination (AI) is a technique in which semen is collected from best quality male, evaluated, preserved, stored and inseminated to females. AI is the method that holds the potential of economic and rapid dissemination of elite male genetic material to a large number of females in a short duration of time over a large geographical area. During AI, the semen is introduced into the female reproductive tract (cervix or uterus) by mechanical method with the aid of AI gun under hygienic conditions. However, success of AI technology depends largely upon accurate heat detection, timely insemination and a certification about the optimum fertility status of bull. The role of man who stands between the cow and bull is very important. The efficiency of the person handling the semen and depositing in the cow will influence to a great extent on the conception rate in AI programmes. At present Frozen Semen technology is being used for storage of semen. In this technology the semen is stored at -196 ° C in liquid nitrogen in cryocans for very long period of time without losing the quality of semen.

The problem of poor quality of indigenous non-descript cattle with low milk production potential was observed by Shri Somesh Goyal IPS (then Inspector General, Guwahati Frontier) during his extensive field touring in the State of Assam and directed to explore possibility to start breed improvement programme in the AoR of SSB. Accordingly, Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), a nodal agency of Assam State Government, was contacted and it was finalized with the approval of the state government that SSB can start breed improvement programme of indigenous non-descript cattle with frozen semen technology by opening Artificial Insemination Centres in selected BoPs. The training of SSB personnel with diploma in Animal Husbandry qualification has to be conducted by ALDA to evaluate and certify their technical skills. The frozen semen straws will be provided by ALDA on payment basis; however, the liquid nitrogen will be supplied by ALDA free of cost. The State Government has recognized the importance of proposed Artificial Insemination cum Veterinary First Aid Centres of SSB and agreed to provide Artificial Insemination related equipments free of cost for starting 6 such centres.

After thorough survey and consultation with field units it has been decided to start 6 Artificial Insemination cum Veterinary First Aid Centre at following BoPs: Kalipur BoP at Gaidan Chowk and Paharpur BoP of 33rd Bn Rangia, Bhutan Khuti BoP of 32nd Bn Howly, Bishnupur and Kumarsahi BoP of 15th Bn Bongaigaon and one BoP of 16th Bn Kokrajhar.

The selected places are located in the remote areas very close to Indo-Bhutan Border where State Government does not have such facility but a large number of cattle population is present. This scheme will help in tremendous increase in the milk production in border areas resulting in economic upliftment of local population. It will also enhance the cordial relation of SSB with local population.

All these Artificial Insemination cum Veterinary First Aid Centre will be made operational in the month of December 2013 to dedicate the scheme for the welfare of local population during the Golden Jubilee celebration of SSB.
Assembly Elections in 4 States, i.e., Chhattisgarh, M.P., Rajasthan & Delhi were indeed a challenge for security forces which were deployed to ensure free and fair elections.

Chhattisgarh State, though small, presented the biggest challenge to security forces because of naxal problem. Hence, elections were conducted in two phases. In the other three states, i.e., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi, the process was completed in single phase only.

In all, 564 coys (of about 100 men each) of CAPFs and SAPs were deployed to conduct these elections. SSB was asked to provide 60 coys (about 6000 men). These 60 coys were divided in 11 Adhoc Bns. Coordinating the movement of these 60 coys and their logistics was another big challenge for IG (Ops & Int) at FHQ and the Nodal Officer in the field.

Naxals of Bastar region in Chhattisgarh had given a call to boycott the elections. Thus there was an extreme threat to the security forces which were entering in their bastion. Therefore, induction, deployment and de-induction had to be planned meticulously.

The nearest Railway Station for entering in Bastar was Raipur. SSB coys were deployed in the most naxal affected districts of Bijapur, Narayanpur and Sukma. The nearest place of deployment was 300 kms from Raipur and the farthest was 500 kms.

The biggest threat to our troops was posed by the landmines or IEDs planted under the roads or culverts. Road Opening Parties were detailed to cover the stretch of about 700 kms from early morning to late night continuously to ensure safe passage to troops and vehicles. Our coys covered about 30 kms on foot in dense and ambush prone jungle areas to reach some of the polling booths. Some coys had to stay in jungle for three days on their own without shelter. This required high sense of discipline, endurance and alertness. Simply put, this was not a routine Election exercise but a complete Counter Insurgency operation.

It was very encouraging for our officers and men to find Shri Somesh Goyal, IG (Ops & Int) in their midst in Bastar before the elections. His directions and daily interaction with the nodal officer made things smoother for the units on the ground.

Our troops spent about 25 days in Bastar and once the first phase of elections in Chhattisgarh was over, SSB personnel were brimming with confidence and joy.

With immaculate planning, the entire process of first phase went off incident free from the perspective of SSB. It must go to the credits of SSB that they accomplished the task without even a single casualty despite the fact that twice our troops came under Maoists fire. The entire exercise was indeed a big challenge and learning experience for SSB. This will prepare SSB for excelling in much bigger challenges in future and to bring good name and recognition to the organization.
महाकुम्भ - 2013

तीनों में तीर्थ काशी को माना जाता है किन्तु इलाहाबाद भक्ति का अन्य एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थल है। पौराणिक कथाओं के अनुसार देवताओं एवं अरुतों के बीच में जब समुद्र मंडन हुआ था तब सन्ध्वों के उपरांत १४ रन निकले थे। उन १४ रनों में से एक रन अमृत-कलश का भी था जिसकी लेकर देवताओं एवं अरुतों के बीच ध्यान-ध्यान दर्शन हुई तथा अमृत-कलश से अमृत की कुछ बूंदें दस्ताना पर नगर बाँध पर गिरी जिनकी धर्मियों के अनुसार कालान्तर से साग-महामायों का आगमन भेले के स्तर में लगता आ रहा है।

आस्था की गंगा, विशवास की यमुना एवं विश्वास की सरस्वती का संगम इलाहाबाद में सरियों से माना जाता रहा है। सत्तात्मी दौरे विश्रुत हैं। परंतु कुछ विषयी दशक कहना है कि साग-महामायों का बहर एक दो भें और अपने सत्तात्मकों से जब मानते की धर्म की राह दिखाना व उल्लक्षित व तत्तात्मक में मजबूत कर विश्वास प्रदान करना ही सरस्वती भाग का बादल है। अमृत कलश से अमृत की कुछ बूंदें जहाँ गिट्टी धर्मियों ने उन्में से एक स्थल इलाहाबाद भी है। इसके अलावा बहार, नासिक तथा उज्जैन है। ये छात्र ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर वार-बारी से हर तीर्थ वर्ष के बाद कुम्भ मेले का आयोजन होता है तथा हर १२ वर्ष के बाद इन स्थानों पर कुम्भ का मेला लगता है। सन २०१३ में यह सौभाग्य इलाहाबाद नगरी का प्राप्त हुआ। प्रायः कुम्भ के लिए दो राज-पह-योग है, जहाँ जब दृढ्यता में जब सूर्य-चंद्रमा भक्ति में होता है। इससे जब दृढ्यता वृष्टि तथा सूर्य-भक्ति भक्ति में होता है। नक्सलदेवियों के विशेष स्थिति के अनुसार यह संयोग नवं कृष्ण वर्ष के बाद आया। इसलिए इसे महाकुम्भ का नाम दिया गया। बेले की बन्ता का अनुमान आप इस बात से लगा सकते हैं कि यहाँ कुची की सख्ता का बुझालू बिना किसी आंशिक के संगम पर स्थान के लिए आते हैं।

सनातन सीमा वर्ता की तरफ से इस वर्ष विभिन्न वाहिनियों की १० कंपनियों कुम्भ मेला उद्घाटन पर तैनात की गयी। दिल्ली, तमिलनाडू, बिहार, चित्तौड़, छत्तीसगढ़, उड़यपुर, अहमदाबाद, अजमेर, जयपुर, दिल्ली और बीतन आदि वर्ष विशेष स्थान भें उज्जैन, नासिक तथा उज्जैन के साथ-साथ सीमा की तरफ से इस वर्ष विभिन्न वाहिनियों की १० कंपनियों कुम्भ मेला उद्घाटन पर तैनात की गयी।
बाकी कारणों के पास सिर्फ़ डैडा जिसका इतिहास नहीं होता है क्योंकि बीड़ में डैडा उठने तक से भगवान मच सकती है जिसमें जनान नहीं सकती है।

पूरे मेले का संचालन सिफर बीड़ नियंत्रण व ट्रैफिक प्रवाहण पर निर्भर था। जगह-जगह पर होडिंग व बोर्ड पर उन्मल दिशा-निदास सरल भाषा में लिखे थे। आमें जाने के रास्ते अंग्रेजी, ऐसी व्यवहार की गई थी। बीड़ नियंत्रण के दो नियम हैं। पहला बीड़ को कभी भी एक जगह स्थाने न दिया जा जाए, केवल चलानेवाले रहें। हर सुरहा दो बीड़ बीड़ को आपस में मिलने व दिया जाए, अथवा One way traffic हो, अन्तराने के रास्ते अलग हो। बीड़ बेदुई हो रही हो तो उसकी दिशा बदलने, अथवा भगवान मच सकता है। इन नियमों के पालन में हमारे कारणों के बाहर दीन नहीं आन था।

संगम क्षेत्र में 18 पौष (पीएम) पुल बनाने गए थे। जिन्हें आने व जाने के लिए चिह्नित किया गया था। आवश्यकता पुल व सड़क की अवश्य सुविधा रखी गयी थी। गंगा के उपर इसके अलावा रोड बिन निजी बाइक पुल के नाम से जाना जाता है तथा रेल पुल है जो कि इलावा व खानाणी को जोड़ते हैं। यमुना पर दो पुल हैं पुराना व एक नया नैनी पुल जो कि इलावा को मुगलसारख व मिण्डूपुर को जोड़ते हैं, उन पर आवश्यक को अविचार किया गया।

मेले में गाँवविविहार सुबह 4 को से ही शुरू हो जाती थी, जब भलाट सवरे-सवरे गंगा स्थान करने पूरा अवभार करते थे, दीप जलाते थे। मेला अपने पूरे स्थान में शाम की होता था। पहले-पहल पाहरी अंदाजी में प्रगति मूल होने के लिए भी मेले में बिंदा व स्वादिष्ट मेहेंदी व स्वादिष्ट पर नागात गई। यह संगम स्थान बंद की उपलब्धि थी कि हमारी जनवरों की तयरूस व अन्य वस्त्र नियुक्त आवश्यक चुके में लागु गये। 

मेले में योजना अभिनव कला के कारण में लगाया गया। 27 जनवरी को पीपुल पुराना का स्थान था। विशेष भी महाराष्ट्र के दो दिन पहले व दो दिन बाद तेला परिसर में आने जाने के रास्ते पर करी भीड़ रहती है। इस दौरान हमारी कारणों ने बहुत अधिक दर्शक से आगे निकालका का काम किया जिसके पूरा-पूरा प्राकृतिक राशि के उच्च ओर वामनिक ने उन वीडियो की वृद्धि का जनित इतिहास बनाया गया। यह संगम स्थान बंद की उपलब्धि थी कि हमारे जनवरों की तयरूस व अन्य वस्त्र नियुक्त आवश्यक कला के चुके में लागु गये। परिसर में मेहेंदी व स्वादिष्ट मेहेंदी व स्वादिष्ट पर नागात गई।

वार्षिक में 68 पौष (पीएम) पुल बनाने गए थे। जिन्हें आने व जाने के लिए चिह्नित किया गया था। प्रारूप और पुल की अवश्य सुविधा रखी गयी थी। गंगा के उपर इसके अलावा रोड बिन निजी बाइक पुल के नाम से जाना जाता है तथा रेल पुल है जो कि इलावा व खानाणी को जोड़ते हैं। यमुना पर दो पुल हैं पुराना व एक नया नैनी पुल जो कि इलावा को मुगलसारख व मिण्डूपुर को जोड़ते हैं, उन पर आवश्यक को अविचार किया गया।

मेले में गाँवविविहार सुबह 4 को से ही शुरू हो जाती थी, जब भलाट सवरे-सवरे गंगा स्थान करने पूरा अवभार करते थे, दीप जलाते थे। मेला अपने पूरे स्थान में शाम की होता था। बड़े-बड़े पाहरी अंदाजी में प्रवचन मूल होने के लिए भी मेले में बिंदा व स्वादिष्ट मेहेंदी व स्वादिष्ट परिसर में आने जाने के रास्ते पर करी भीड़ रहती है। इस दौरान हमारी कारणों ने बहुत अधिक दर्शक से आरंभ का काम किया जिसके पूरा-पूरा प्राकृतिक राशि के उच्च ओर वामनिक ने उन वीडियो की वृद्धि का जनित इतिहास बनाया गया।
Golden Jubilee Celebrations
Chetna Cycle Rally in Siliguri Frontier

Chetna Cycle Rally was organized by Siliguri Frontier in such a way that the international border area will be covered which consists parts of Bihar, North Bengal and Sikkim under three Sectors of the Frontier.

75 Cyclists from three sectors moved along their respective border areas and stirred thousands of frontiersmen about the issues like Human Trafficking, impact of smuggling on our economy, impact of fake currency, etc, with an emphasis on the motto of the rally “Together we can”. The rally was flagged off from their respective Sectors on 19 Nov 2013 and culminated at Frontier Headquarters Ranidanga on 20th Nov 2013.

In a colorful ceremony in the presence of 1800 people, Shri Gautam Deb, Hon’ble Minister In Charge North Bengal Development, GoWB did the honors of Flagging In the Cycle Rally on 20th Nov 2013 at Teesta Stadium in SSB Campus, Ranidanga. The cyclists had covered a cumulative distance of 412 Kms across Bihar, North Bengal and Sikkim Border Areas during the rally. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Deb applauded the SSB for its splendid work in the field of socio-economic development besides securing the border. Earlier on, Shri Kuldiep Singh, IG, SSB, Siliguri Frontier welcomed the dignitaries and spoke briefly on the historic achievements and path-breaking work done by SSB.
OPERATION “RELIEF” IN UTTARAKHAND
An initiative of Sandiksha & SSB Lucknow Frontier.

On 16th June 2013 at about 0730 hrs, a devastating flood shook the entire state of Uttarakhand with enormous calamity caused by a cloudburst which struck the Kedar valley in Uttarakhand. The cloudburst caused torrential rain and swallowed several villages and communities in which hundreds of people died, roads got damaged and approximately ninety six bridges got damaged and reduced several inhabited area to mere rubble. There was death and destruction all round in the districts of Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi.

A small step, but with great zeal, is certainly full of compassion for human beings, “Sandiksha” SSB Wives Welfare Association came with an idea of helping the bereaved families and the proposal was warmly welcomed by SSB.

Officers and Staff of the Lucknow Frontier raised funds voluntarily beside their one day salary which was given to Chief Minister’s Relief Fund. An amount of ₹22 lakh was collected. Sh. Avinash Chandra, Inspector General and Shri K.C. Dobhal, Staff Officer Lucknow Frontier took personal initiative to plan the distribution of relief material. Accordingly 2000 individual packs were prepared containing 4 kg. Rice, ½ kg. Pulse, ½ kg. Salt, 100 gm. Tea, 3 Biscuits Pkts, ½ kg. Sugar, 2 Match Boxes, 2 Candles, 1 Milk whitener Powder, dry gram, 2 Maggi Pkts, 4 Lifebuoy Soap and Spices, 1 Ground Sheet, 2 Blankets and 1 gamcha. Apart from this 800 packs each containing 1 Steel plate, 1 Mug, 1Patila, Knife, rope, torch, Needles and thread were also prepared besides this 600 mtrs. of tarpaulins/plastic sheets kept ready for distribution to the victims other than clothes collected from SSB families.

To accomplish the task a team under Shri K.C. Dobhal, Staff Officer consisting Dr. P. Joshi Commandant (M), Dr. S.Haldar, CMO (SG) with 47 personnel were flagged off by Smt. Sunita Varma, Chairperson of “Sandiksha” Lucknow on 29/06/13. Later the team was joined by the SSB Academy Srinagar (Garhwal) team consisting one SAO, 3 Ors and 2 Medium vehicles with relief material from the Academy.

The relief team leader liaised with the district authorities and started working in Augustmuni and Ukhimath blocks in which about 55 villages were covered in 9 days' relief work. The team distributed 801 family packs, 2006 ration packs, 2002 individual packs, 606 tarpaulin sheets in the relief packs and medicines pack to 1209 individuals.

During the relief operation Medical team also tried to emphasize upon the Psychological counseling to the affected persons as most of them were suffering from Psychological ailments like, fear, anxiety neurosis, mental agony, etc.

The effort though was very small but our people succeeded to reach in the remote and worst hit villages to console and help them.
SSB IN SPECIAL OPS DUTIES

SSB transitioned from its covert role to the border guarding role in 2001. Deployed on the friendly but porous borders of Indo-Nepal & Bhutan, the border guards, as the SSB troops would call themselves, have performed their duties to the best of their abilities going through the pangs of expansion and poor infrastructure, mobility and communication. Once they established themselves in border guarding role, SSB leadership sought newer horizons in the area of internal security and anti-naxal operations. In December 2012, after consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, it was decided to induct 8 Bns of SSB in I.S duties and anti-naxal operations in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and Bihar respectively. It was also decided that all the Bns after proper equipping and pre-induction training, should be in place before the onset of monsoon, leaving just about 4 months for SSB to accomplish all the above.

2. The responsibility for this task was given to Shri Somesh Goyal, IPS by creating a temporary office of IG(Spl.Ops). The office started functioning from the old Control Room of SSB from 2nd January, 2013 with a minimal staff of one Deputy Commandant and two Clerks besides one PS and a PA. Hectic schedule of meetings ensued to pool resources from various Frontiers to provide mobility, communication, arms and ammunition, special equipment, body armour etc. A unique feature of deployment in Jammu & Kashmir has been that of late security forces have to face a lot of brickbats in law and order situation in the valley and in Jammu region. It demanded not only pooling of resources in terms of riot control equipment but also needed fresh procurement. Shri P. Stobdan played an active role in providing all logistics support in a time bound manner.

3. Organising pre-induction training was the most challenging and difficult task as most of the forces showed their reluctance to train SSB personnel citing own training programmes during that period. However, meetings with CRPF Directorate, Training Directorate, Army Hqrs and MHA yielded positive results. For the naxal units, Jharkhand Police readily agreed to train the units being inducted there. In the month of January, 2013 all logistic arrangements were made and the Commandants of all the eight Bns were sent to carry out pre-induction recee to assess the ground level requirements and point out the shortfalls which could be made good during pre-induction training. After all this was reasonably met, the training commenced from the month of February, 2013 and was completed by mid-April, 2013 well ahead of the schedule given by MHA and all the five Bns earmarked for J&K were operationally deployed by 5th May, 2013.

5. These Battalions have replaced the following CRPF:

1. 42nd Bn Pithoragarh(INB) replaced 151st CRPF Bn Gandoh, Doda.
2. 43rd Bn Udham Singh Nagar(INB) replaced 154th Bn RPF Gulshan Nagar, Srinagar.
3. 46th Bn Rangoi(INB) replaced 157th Bn, CRPF, Tatoo Ground, Srinagar.
4. 47th Bn Bijni(IBM) replaced 158th Bn CRPF, Skim-Soura, Srinagar.
5. 48th Bn. Dehradun (INB) replaced 74th Bn CRPF, Kishthwar.

*Types of IS duties being performed by SSB in Kashmir*

SSB Battalions deployed in Jammu & Kashmir are performing the following duties:

1. Counter insurgency operations.
2. Road opening patrol & area domination duty.
3. Law & order duties in close associations of Distt. Administration/Police Hqrs.
4. VIP security duties.
5. Internal security duties.
To carry out above duties SSB units have established their Coy. Hqrs in different locations across their area of responsibility as per the operational requirement of the state police and have been providing required assistance and cooperation to state police and other agencies.

**Operational Achievements:** The SSB units deployed in J&K have made the following operational achievements:

i) Five Cos, one Coy each from 42nd, 43rd, 46th, 47th and 48th battalions of SSB have performed security and L&O duties during Shri amaranth Ji Yatra from 28.06.2013 to 16.08.2013. Besides this yatra, SSB personnel have also provided security during state level yatras like holy Maschail Yatra and Mahalwaad Yatra.

ii) With the concerted efforts of 48th Bn Kishtwar, fool proof security arrangements were put in place for the visit of Prime Minister of India and UPA Chairperson to Kishtwar (June 25, 2013).

iii) One coy each of 43rd, 46th & 47th Bns have performed election duties during local body election of Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council. Leh (LAHDC) at Kargil w.e.f. 18.08.2013 to 28.08.2013. The efforts of SSB officers and jawans have widely been commended by the District Administration.

iv) SSB troops of 48th Bn., Kishtwar rescued and saved the lives of five civilians from the riot affected areas of Kishtwar. Other Govt. offices and houses of people have also been protected.

v) SSB personnel in their area of deployment had effectively performed their duties post the incident of Gool Ramban and were able to thwart ill-designs of the miscreants with great restraint. In the process, SSB units particularly 47th Bn SKIMS-SHOURA suffered adversely in terms of damage to vehicles (14 Nos.) and personnel (12 Nos.) while performing Law & Order duties in Srinagar(J&K) between July 18 to July, 2013.

vi) Personnel of 47th Bn performed VVIP security duties during the musical concert of Zubin Mehta at Shalimar Garden Srinagar from September 06 to September 08, 2013.

vii) SSB personnel are regularly involved in cordon & search operations with the local police, in operations against militants.

**SSB IN ANTI NAXAL OPERATIONS**

The naxalite problem is an ongoing conflict between Maoist groups and the Indian Government. The conflict began after the 2004 formation of the CPI-Maoists, a rebel group composed of the PWG (People's War Group), and the MCC (Maoist Communist Centre). The Naxalites control territory throughout Bihar, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh states and claim to be supported by the poorest of the rural population. The Naxalites have frequently targeted police and Government workers in what they say is a fight for improved land rights and more jobs for neglected agricultural labourers and the poor. The main handiwork of Naxalites is: -

- Levy collection from businessmen and contractors;
- Kidnapping for ransoms;
- Attack on police and CAPFs.
- Attack on Government vital establishment such as schools, railways, etc.

83 districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh (16), Bihar (15), Chhattisgarh (09), Jharkhand (18), Madhya Pradesh(01), Maharashtra (03), Odisha (15), Uttar Pradesh (03) and West Bengal (03) are Left Wing Extremist affected districts in India.

In Bihar out of 15 districts, six districts viz. Arwal, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad and Rohtas are worst affected districts, which is also called as Southern Bihar whereas LWE in Northern Bihar is soft in comparison to Southern Bihar. The Naxal movement in Central and North Bihar has shown its presence made felt by various sabotage and anti National activities. Though the activities compared with the activities in the State of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh is less. In Bihar, Naxalite problem is directly linked to the caste and land disputes in the countryside rather than adivasis issues. Today, the problem is not as acute here as in other states. It can't be ruled out that naxal activities in the State of Bihar will be at its height, if not curbed properly.

In Jharkhand out of 18 districts, 13 districts viz. Bokaro, Chatra, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Dumka, Pakur, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, West Singhbhum and Ramgarh are worst affected districts.

On the basis of SSB records, professional knowledge and competency, Ministry of Home Affairs assigned the task and earmarked 03 Bns (Bihar – 01 & Jharkhand -02) to perform duty in Naxal Infested Area in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand.

IG (Spl Ops) Shri Somesh Goyal, IPS ensured that all logistics support and arranged pre-induction training of these battalions.

44th SSB BN was deployed in the State of Bihar and 45th SSB Bn and 49th SSB Bn has been deployed in the State of Jharkhand. 51st SSB Bn Sitamarhi-II is undergoing various stages of training and would finally be deployed in the State of Chhattisgarh.

- 44th Bn is operating from it Tactical Hqrs Jhapaha in Muzaffarpur district, Bihar w.e.f. 26.07.2013 and its Coys are deployed
The deployed Battalions started anti-naxal operations in their respective areas with the help of local police and other CAPFs by partrolling, area domination and operations on the input provided by various agencies from time to time. Coys were also asked to profile their respective Area of Responsibility (AoR) for better understanding of the area and prompt action whenever required.

**Achievements**

- In various Joint operations with civil Police 44th Bn
- Captured AK56 – 01 and its ammunitions i.e. 90 rounds and 03 Magazines, Pistol – 1, 06 rounds, 01 Magazine, 01 country made weapon, etc.
- Seized AK 56 and 90 rounds on 24/10/2013 from Zahir Madhari at village Gudgawa under p.s- Kundwa Chain-pur, district Motihari
- Apprehended 64 nos of Anti National including most wanted/hardcore Naxals Sanjay Sahni, Guddu Singh alias Shiv Chandra, Kelash Singh, Zahir Madari, Dilip Sahni, Surendra Sahni, Dharmendra Kr Singh, Jai Prakash Kushwaha, Balli Rai, Nanak Paswan, Vijay Kumar & Rambrose.

**Nanak Paswan Vijay Kumar Rambrose Das**

- A joint operation was successfully conducted by 44th SSB BN with 215th Bn CRPF ,State Police and STF to flush out Naxals from the Diara area. All total 14 persons were apprehended from the Diara Ghat and handed over to the civil Police.
- In a joint operation by SSB along with JAP & local, “A” Coy Kathikund of 45th Bn in area surrounded with hill and forest a spring flow from hill which separates the area into two parts, the patrolling party come under attack by automatic weapons but patrolling party retaliated (21 rounds) in a professional manner by promptly and effectively re-grouped and minimize the lives and property of own side. The patrolling party shows outstanding performance to counter the same and this show our area domination in the Left Extremists Area in district Dumka.

(With inputs from DIG Spl Ops Patna and Srinagar.)

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Unrest in Bodoland & Role of SSB in Peacekeeping & Development

The Bodos belong to the Tibeto-Burman linguistic family of great Mongolian race. Bodo are considered as the largest scheduled tribe in the North-Eastern region. As per 1951 first census, there are 212 Scheduled Tribes in India. Bodo have been living since the time immemorial in Assam along Indo-Bhutan international Border (IBB). Thus Bodo dominated area is called Bodoland, situated in lower Assam of North-Eastern region and comprises four districts namely Udalguri, Baksa, Chirang & Kokrajhar. These four districts are known as Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Districts (BTAD) as per BTC Accord 2003. All four autonomous districts are governed by Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) headed by BTC Chief Hagrama Mohilary, a Bodoland Peoples Front (BPF) leader. BTAD is a state within a state of Assam in layman’s language.

Cause of Insurgency in Bodoland:

Bodo people are said to be the son of soil living since the time immemorial. The area with rich natural resources, was very backward, undeveloped, neglected and far flung from the mainland. People were less educated in comparison to other parts of Assam as well as India. Thus two types of people came to this area from other parts of India. One section of people got employment in State/Central Govt/Railways etc & started their business and other sections of people were labourer who came in search of bread & butter and later settled. These outsiders exploited the resources in many ways by purchasing residential and agricultural land from the Bodos. During nineties when the Bodo people realises that they are being exploited by these outsiders, an agitation against them started. Thus Bodo outfits like BLT & NDFB emerged with a view to liberate Bodoland from illegal migrants/encroachers to create a separate Bodoland state.

There are two wings in each outfits operating in Assam. One is political/frontal wing aimed to raise their voices politically and to support their counterpart armed wing. Other is armed/military wing who assumes that power can be achieved on the point of gun. Due to sustained action by CAPF deployed to fight against these armed insurgent groups, prominent among the Bodo insurgent groups namely Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) surrendered with its cadres along with arms and ammunition at Kokrajhar & eventually tripartite accord was signed on 10.02.2003 to form an interim 12-member executive council of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC).

Another Bodo outfit namely National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) led by Govind Basumutary initially formed on 03.10.1986 with the aim to create a separate Bodoland state, came into talks with Govt. After the cease-fire in the year 2004 and tri-partite agreement in May, 2005, called NDFB(Progressive) but another faction emerged from this outfit, opposed peace parleys called NDFB(RD) or NDFB(AT) under the leadership of Ranjan Daimary. Now there is third faction formed on 20.11.2012 called NDFB(Songbijit) under the leadership of I.K.Songbojit. NDFB(RD) & NDFB(S) continue to engage in extortion, threatening kidnapping & motivating Bodo youths for recruitment to strengthen their cadre.

Unrest in Bodoland is prevailing due to extortion activities by NDFB groups and in addition to insurgent groups there are numerous students unions & organisations calling Bandh, National Highway/Railway blockade, economic blockade, protest , mass rally/meeting & ethnic clashes etc to fulfil their demands.

Role of SSB in peacekeeping and development of BTAD:

Sashastra Seema Bal(SSB), after becoming a Border Guarding Force(BGF) has extensively deployed along Indo-Bhutan Border in the year 2004 in bordering district of Assam and many places in BTAD like Udalguri, Bharavkund, Barama, Bijni, Chaprakata, Kokrajhar, Gossaigaon hence many BOPs on bordering area of
Udalguri, Baksa, Chirang & Kokrajhar districts were established. Approximately ten thousand SSB personnel are deployed in these four districts which created an opportunity for business and employment in the region due to requirement of daily need items, vegetables, fruits, rations, meat and clothing by force personnel from local market. Besides, SSB is undertaking various developmental projects in the area of deployment for betterment & upliftment of bordering people.

Before deployment of SSB on IBB, the thickly forested border was fully occupied & dominated by NDFB and ULFA insurgents. No one dare to move freely in the bordering belt of Udalguri, Baksa, Chirang & Kokrajhar districts. But now situation have been changed due to domination, movement & intensive patrolling of SSB. A feeling of security is now prevailing among the border residents. SSB is not only providing security but also streamlining the youth energy in the right direction by its micro developmental projects and facilitating needy & poor bordering people of these bordering districts of BTAD by free medical/Vetry/Homeopathy treatments. Youths are being motivated by undertaking various community development projects viz:

- Youth Exchange – cum-Study tour for young boys & girls
- Farmers training cum Study tour to get updation of latest agricultural gadgets & techniques.
- Computer training to boys & girls
- Vocational training like driving, welding, electrician, beautician, tailoring etc
- Special Medical/Veterinary/Homeopathic camps
- Samajik Chetna Abhiyans to promote their culture
- Plantation drive to promote environment friendliness
- Distribution of Computers & colour TV Sets to schools & youth clubs
- Distribution of seeds & pesticides to poor farmers.
- Construction of Community Hall to create communal harmony
- Quiz competition among school boys & girls for general awareness

By undertaking above mentioned developmental projects in the BTAD, people have benefited a lot in terms of their Socio-Economic development. Many people got employment not only in SSB but earning their livelihood by selling their vegetable, fruits, ration items, meat and Milk products to the force deployed in their area. Besides, many people are earning money by supplying office stationery, furniture & fixtures, machines & equipments and other services.

Common people including influential & political leaders and district administration are appreciating the change in the perception of people due to the presence of SSB on Indo-Bhutan Border. An atmosphere of peace and development is getting momentum in BTAD.

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**WORKSHOP ON STRESS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

A two day workshop on Stress Management was organized by SHQ, SSB, Lakhimpur Kheri on 14 to 15th May 2013, Dr. Anpurna Gupta, inaugurated the opening function of two days workshop. Sh. A. Chaudhary, Assistant Publicity Officer, welcomed the chief guest and gave a gist about the programme to be conducted and also told about the topics viz. What is stress? Meaning of stress, Components of stress, Stress and performance, Sources of stress, Coping with stress, Stress at the work place, Managing stress at the work place, Balancing family life and work responsibilities, Case studies, Psychological Aspects of Stress, System de reaction, burn out, Psychological Aspects of stress, Positive living and suicide prevention at the workplace, Family life in newly industrialized country, Positive living, Importance of emotional health, Alcohol, sleep and relaxation, The concept of resilience in emotional health, Importance of spirituality, Relationship and emotional health, Some practical techniques of better emotional.

The programme started with the guest lectures and different faculty members through an interacting session and power point presentation. Doctors, Professors, lectures and personalities from NGO's actively took part in the workshop. Dr. Nirupama Ashok, Principal, Mahila Mahavidyalay Lakhimpur Kheri was the chief guest in closing function of Stress Management Workshop.

The two days workshop was effective and impressive; the participants appreciated SSB Kheri Sector for organizing such an informative and relevant workshop on Stress Management. Along with the participants officers and officials of SHQ, also came to know about many new techniques of stress related issues and how to minimize stress in our day today lives. The two day workshop was beneficial to the participant and the personnel associated with the project.
खुली सीमा की चौकसी-चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य

एस.एस.बी. में प्रतिनिधित्व पर आने से पहले में बी.एस.एफ. में लिपुरा कॉन्स्ट्रक्टर के सेवनशील आलंबन प्रतिष्ठा क्षेत्र में सेवायों थी। सीमा सुरक्षा बल ने सेवा का कार्य करने के दौरान मुंशी वस्तु की सभी सीमाओं में, आई.बी. तथा एल.सी. (सीमा निर्माण रेखा) पर (ओ.पी. परक्रम पर नो वार, तो पी बी.पी.क्यू. रेखा) के काम करने का काम किया। जम्मू-कश्मीर में जब आलंबन चर्म सीमा पर था उसी दौरान मुंशी मैदल से नवाजा गया तथा असम के कोरकोरा इलाके के अलावा भी मुंशी सीमा सुरक्षा बल ने 2006 में चुनौती दर्ज करने तथा बढ़ाने के लिए उनका काम किया। द्वारा यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शासन मिशन के अन्तर्गत सूची में साइट सुरक्षा पुलिस के अवस्थान तथा सुरक्षा कार्यकोशों के निर्माण करने तथा विधि विधेयक के निर्माण करने का सीमांत्र किया।

उनके अनुसार से साथ जब में एस. बी. एस. बी. में प्रतिनिधित्व पर आने हो मुंशी यह देखकर सुबद्ध अनुभव हुए कि एस. एस. बी. के जवाब की कार्य दक्षता, अनुभव का निर्माण और चुनौतीपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के अनुसार वह अनुभव अनुभूत था। अतः सीमा सुरक्षा बल के द्वारा अति चुनौतीपूर्ण होने वाले कार्य के लिए उन्हें आसानी से कार्य करना होगा। उनके आयोजन के अनुसार बी.एस.एफ. एस. बी. के जवाब की कार्य दक्षता, अनुभव का निर्माण सीमांत्र के लिए अत्यधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है। उनके आयोजन के अनुसार बी.एस.एफ. एस. बी. के जवाब की कार्य दक्षता, अनुभव का निर्माण तथा चुनौतीपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के अनुसार उनका काम होगा। उनके आयोजन के अनुसार बी.एस.एफ. एस. बी. के जवाब की कार्य दक्षता, अनुभव का निर्माण होगा।

एस. एस. बी. के जवाब की कार्य दक्षता, अनुभव का निर्माण तथा चुनौतीपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के अनुसार उनका काम होगा। उनके आयोजन के अनुसार बी.एस.एफ. एस. बी. के जवाब की कार्य दक्षता, अनुभव का निर्माण होगा। उनके आयोजन के अनुसार बी.एस.एफ. एस. बी. के जवाब की कार्य दक्षता, अनुभव का निर्माण होगा।
Shri Kuldiep Singh IPS Inspector General Siliguri Frontier Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) took the salute at the Passing Out Parade of the 3rd batch of Basic Recruits Training Course for Constables (General Duty) on 8th July 13 at the 56th Battalion SSB Training Centre, at Barasat near Kolkata.

Shri Singh inspected the ceremonial Passing Out Parade and took the salute. One hundred seventy five recruits were ceremonially absorbed into the columns of SSB after taking the sanctimonious pledge to defend the motherland from any external/internal threat from land, water and air and if need be also lay down their lives, in the process. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Kuldiep Singh, Inspector General advised the trainees to serve honestly and always respect human rights while discharging their duties. He also reminded them of the complexities of guarding a friendly border. He advised them to take extra precaution while guarding the border as their misdoings could have international ramifications.

Commandant B S Dogra briefed the Chief Guest and the spectators about the course contents, high points in the training, the names of award winning trainees and the state wise breakup of the recruits. During the 44 weeks training, the recruits underwent rigorous training in border management, field craft, weapon handling, internal security, stress management, human rights, etc.

Constable Shakti was adjudged and felicitated by Shri Kuldiep Singh as the Over All Best Trainee. Constable Piyal Roy was awarded the Best Indoor Trainees. Constable Arun Prakash Singh was awarded the Best Outdoor Trainee. Constable Raghwendra Pratap Singh was awarded the Best Outdoor Trainee. Constables Bal Krishna Yadav and Mohit Sangwan were awarded the Best Marksman and Best Sportsman Trainees, respectively.

The Passing Out Parade Ceremony was followed by a scintillating Band display. The audience clapped resoundingly to the cultural programme that followed, by trainees.
मणीमहेश यात्रा की सुरक्षा में एस.एस.बी.

वेद प्रकाश ओझा, स.सेनानायक, 42वीं वाहिनी
बारिश की झड़ी

खिड़की की सतहों को धाराया खड़ी
देखती हूँ एकदम बारिश की झड़ी
समर्थ समान्तर समय
लगता है क्योंकि तुरंत घर खट्टे
भीड़ घड़ी, भीड़ आठवाँ, भीड़ मन, नहीं
हो जाए युक्तित्व अन्तः-अन्तः स्वरूपित कण-कण
दूर कहीं पुलिकर नामांकन होगा मांर
कवि रूप अनुग्रहित हो गुमनगान होगा भीड़ बोल
भारी की पूर्णांकों से सरासर बोल गये होते
भीड़ में मनुष्यों से रोमांचित, अस्पष्ट मनुष्य बने रहे गये
सड़क पर निर्देश बने मान रहे गये किलकारी
करते होंगे खनत न हो बारिश अब की बारी
छाँ रहेंगे पक्षियों के घाट के घाट
शीतल नहीं देखा अब कहाँ अंजानी मुकाबला
खिड़की की सतहों को धाराया खड़ी
देखती हूँ कहाँ एकदम बारिश की झड़ी
As part of Golden Jubilee celebrations of SSB, the first seminar on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Security Concerns was organized at Multipurpose Hall, India International Centre, New Delhi on 29th November, 2013.

The responsibility for organizing this seminar was given to IG (Ops & Int) Sh. Somesh Goyal and his team of officers.

The seminar had two sessions. The first session was a panel discussion on Indo-Nepal Security concerns. Sh. Somesh Goyal, IG (Ops & Int) introduced the subject and the speakers at the beginning of the seminar. He flagged issues of human trafficking, terrorism, FICN, peddling of drugs and contraband, poaching of wildlife and destruction of environment, gun running, idol smuggling, demographic encroachment, etc. He also lauded the efforts of Nepal Police particularly in combating smuggling of FICN.

The keynote speaker for Indo-Nepal issues was Shri Jayant Prasad, former Ambassador of India to Nepal other who spoke on this occasion included Dr. Sangeeta Thapliyal, Professor in JNU, Dr. Ajay Sahani, Executive Editor of Faultlines and South Asia Terrorism Portal and Shri Prashant Jha, Asstt. Editor with the Hindu. Also present during the seminar was Shri Khaga Nath Adhikari, Charge’d Affairs of Nepal in India.

Most of the speakers highlighted the need for maintaining age old cordial relations with Nepal. It was also recognized that India is the largest developmental partner of Nepal. The open border ensured that the cultural, religious, economic and social ties between the populations of both the countries continued unhindered. Replying to a question, DG SSB Shri Arun Chaudhary responded that SSB did not want fence on this friendly border as no threat was emanating from the people of Nepal to India and its integrity. However, Pakistan came in for criticism for using the Nepalese soil and the open border in furthering its agenda of pushing terrorism, hardware and FICN to destabilize peace in India.

Charge’d Affairs of Nepal underlined and appreciated the relationship between the two countries built over mutual respect and trust. He assured that Nepal was conscious of the third country use of these transit routes and open border and was taking effective steps.

Issue of human trafficking of women and children from Nepal to India also came up for discussion. It may be mentioned here that SSB does significant work in this direction with the help of Nepalese counterpart and several NGOs in rescuing and restoring victims of human trafficking. Demographic changes in the border areas of Nepal also were highlighted by some speakers.

Responding to a query from media about the role of Maoist parties post 19 November elections, all the speakers were of the opinion that the verdict in the elections was clear that violence had no place in a democracy. Leaders of Maoists groups particularly Prachanda have also come out with statement to the effect that they will support electoral process and will like to have a constitution as per their earlier agreements.
The seminar on Indo-Bhutan security issues had eminent writer diplomat Shri Pavan Kumar Varma delivering the keynote address highlighting cordial relationship built between the two nations by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and King of Bhutan. India did not maintain relationship with her Himalayan neighbours based on their size but on mutual goodwill and trust, he said. Sandwiched between China on the north and India on the South, Bhutan holds important strategic place in the region. For Bhutan also India is the largest developmental partner and has committed billions of rupees to develop hydel resources of Bhutan to generate revenue towards more gross national happiness.

Dr. Ajai Sahni of Faultlines mentioned that by 2003 Indian insurgents groups had established camps in Bhutan in large numbers. Every speaker was of the view that India owed a debt of gratitude to a time tested friend, Bhutan for demolishing all the camps in a campaign that was led by none other than the King himself. Ambassador of Bhutan Maj. Gen. V Namgyel, provided an overview and Bhutanese perspective on the relations and wanted Bhutan to be perceived as “a reliable and steadfast friend”. He complimented the efforts of SSB in keeping the borders safe after their induction in 2004. Denying that transition from monarchy to democracy would be a painful process the ambassador underlined the commitment of the King who had himself initiated the democratisation of the country by adopting a constitution prepared after wide consultations over a period of seven years. Prof. P. Stobdan of IDSA wanted India and Bhutan to be wary of Chinese overtures in the area.

Both the sessions of the seminar were very well attended by chiefs of CAPFs, senior officers from MEA, MHA and other ministries. Union Home Secretary Shri Anil Goswami and Shri S.A. Ibrahim, DIB also attended the seminar. Union Home Secretary complimented SSB for organizing this seminar which will provide a better perspective to the members of the force in designing their strategy in managing the border.
WINNING TRUST OF THE PEOPLE
The quintessential mantra of any model police station

The police and policing has its origin since vedic times. The same is clearly mentioned in Arthashastra of Kautilya. Over a period of time, from early vedic period to Mughals of medieval India to Britishers of modern India, everywhere the role of police is clearly depicted and what we see today is a revised and improvised version having history of more than 3000 years. We all know, from cradle to the grave, in one way or the other, policing and police affect the lives of people. The sense and feeling of security which police gives is better felt when one is in a chaotic traffic jam or victims crime. Since police stations are the basic unit of policing, the institution of police stations needs to win the trust of the people under its jurisdiction. It is a herculean task but sincere efforts can be made in daily policing which will enhance trust of public in police.

The basic duties and responsibilities of police are:

Prevention of crime: Body and property crimes can be prevented by collection of intelligence and taking timely preventive actions. In cities, towns and villages normally body offences occur either on sudden and grave provocation or in a planned manner. The role of beat constables and Sub-Inspectors in collection of beat intelligence is very significant. Many a time parties having differences when come to know that their problem has come to the knowledge of police, sort it out themselves through mediation or negotiation. In other cases the beat policemen can invoke preventive Sections of 107/116/151 CrPC and counsel the concerned parties to sort out the differences amicably. The role of village panchayats can be utilised by the local police in solving petty quarrels. Sometime due to old rivalry cross murders take place at regular intervals. Such cases need to be identified and handled very seriously by local police stations and strict preventive action invoked, to prevent body crime.

Prevention of property offences needs a different handling. The intelligence about criminals and gangs needs to be effectively collected. The confidentiality and trust of the person who is giving intelligence about criminals requires to be strengthened. Often it is seen that people do not share intelligence with police as they fear victimization at the hands of police and leakage of information to criminals.

Quick disposal of cases in courts will go a long way in prevention of crimes. Mobile phone surveillance is a boon in the hands of police to prevent crimes. Timely sharing of intelligence by vigilant public many times prevents heinous crimes. Crime against women and children attract media attention and damages police image beyond repair. Special efforts should be made to prevent these crimes by increasing police mobility, visible presence and prompt action.

Detection of crime involves correct working out of cases, arrest of accused and recovery of stolen or lost property. If accused are named in the FIR, it is the duty of Investigating Officer to find out the truth, collect scientific, direct and circumstantial evidences and arrest the criminals. Impartial and time bound action will win the confidence of complainants as well as general public. If it is a blind case of theft, robbery or dacoity, inspite of public and media pressure, the Investigating Officer should resist himself from incorrect investigation of the case. A case incorrectly worked out will have serious implications and police in general will lose trust of public.

In one sensational petrol pump dacoity with murder (396 IPC), the Lucknow Police was under tremendous pressure to work out the case quickly as Hon’ble Chief Minister of UP visited the scene of crime along with senior officers. Under pressure, Lucknow Police worked out the case falsely, caught few criminals and recovered the money. The media was managed and positive reports came out in the newspapers and television. But within six months, another gang was apprehended in a different case elsewhere who on interrogation confessed about the crime in Lucknow. Now eyebrows were raised and credibility of Lucknow Police took a beating. So it is very essential that blind cases are worked out correctly.

The courts too play vital role in effective criminal justice administration system. More and more fast track courts need to be opened for speedy trial and disposal. Continuous adjournment and giving of dates should be effectively controlled by judiciary. Bails should be granted on merits as exception. Pendency of cases needs to be reviewed and institutions of Lok Adalats strengthened for speedy disposal of petty and accident cases. The police on their part should ensure presence of witnesses in courts. They should be properly briefed and their safety and security ensured.
The Forensic Science laboratories too need to function properly and efficiently. Viscera samples and documents wait endlessly for their examinations, hampering closure of investigations. Lot needs to be improved in scientific collection of evidence and their timely and proper examination. When evidence is presented before the court based on reports of forensic science laboratory, it enhances chances of conviction to a large extent. More labs at district levels should be opened and Investigating Officers should be trained to collect scientific evidences. This will send good message in public.

Integrity of policemen is one aspect which has to be beyond doubt. The first accusation any aggrieved person makes is that police is not helping them because they have taken bribe from the opposition party. This is not always true. But it is not totally false also. Policemen get influenced by money, thus doing what they are not supposed to do or not doing what they are supposed to. The British Police or US Police has such a high creditability that what they say is considered true but in India the creditability is so poor that sometimes words of senior police officers are difficult to believe. Erring policemen with doubtful integrity should be dealt with strictly, so that reputation of policemen is enhanced and lost trust restored.

Redressal of public grievances is one of the important works of police functioning. Lots of people of cities, towns and villages come to police stations with their complaints. Normally the trust level is very poor as the local police often behave in a partial manner. As SSP, I have studied the redressal of public grievances in a district and came across following grey areas.

1. Most people or complainants do not approach the police directly. They come along with advocates, locals or influential leaders, or through touts. Sometimes they get their case referred by local MLA or MP or District President of ruling party.
2. They are not able to meet the Station Officer because he is not available or is busy with local pressmen, touts or leaders.
3. There is no proper place to sit or wait. No one is there to make them at ease. The sentry stares with unwelcome face and sometimes send them back with un-parliamentary words.
4. If the complainant meets the Station Officer after a long wait, often the Station Officer does not pay attention to what the complainant is saying. He is instead busy talking on mobile or signing routine papers. The complainant gets frustrated and feels neglected. If he is lucky enough to gain attention of Station Officer, he gets positive response from him with promise that he is sending Sub-Inspector or beat constable immediately to inquire and act. But many a time this promise is not kept and no one goes to enquire on the spot.
5. The detailed Sub-Inspector or Constable often asks the complainant to get his motorcycle filled with petrol, recharge his mobile or takes money in lieu to go to the village to enquire.
6. On reaching the spot, often he gets influenced by one party or the other and instead of doing impartial enquiry, he conducts biased enquiry and as a result wrong action is taken.
7. Often there is no system to give feedback to complainant about the action taken on their complaints. As a result, his grievances are neither redressed nor he is told the reasons for non-redressal of his grievances.

To overcome these hurdles, I did micro study of grievance redressal and suitable instructions were issued and compliance ensured as a result of which the quality and quantity of grievance redressal improved and it raised the satisfaction level of the complainants.

General public were informed through media that their problems will be heard with same sincerity if they come directly to police stations without anyone. They need not bring typed application letter. Hand-written applications or verbal complaint is welcome which will be reduced in writing by Munshi of police stations.

All officers, SHOs and SOs were instructed to sit in their offices positively from 10 to 12 am to hear public grievances. If there is any complainant, SOs should meet him first, then only undergo his daily chores. Often it was seen that SOs were present during this period but some local leaders or pressmen or touts are sitting with the SO and having tea and general public wait outside, uncared for. Decoys were sent to few police stations to check the sincerity of SOs towards compliance of these instructions. Mere patient listening from station officers improved the satisfaction level of people as a problem is half solved if someone hears it with empathy.

Last but not the least is the reputation of Station Officer or Sub Inspector which is very vital for gaining and re-enforcing public trust. The reputation of police officer travels ahead of the officer going on a posting at a new place. If he is strict with eve-teasers, loafers and criminals then a confidence is generated in common public and terror in the minds of criminals. I remember of a Sub Inspector nicknamed ‘Loha Singh’ of 1980s when I was a matric student. He was posted as Chowki In-charge of my Mohalla. Loha Singh was so strict with youngsters that boys with long hairs or bell bottoms or eve teasers feared him a lot and with his few visible strict police actions, things were set right. He refused to accept bribe of one lakh rupees in lieu to remove name
of an influential person in a murder case. His working style instilled lots of respect and confidence in common citizens. We need more such policemen to cleanse the malignant system and set things right.

The ineffectiveness of many police stations in India has to do with the archaic systems—leftovers of the British Raj and a long overdue police reforms hanging fire for decades. Despite best efforts of countless upright policemen and well meaning laws, many do not revere the institution of Police Station in India. However, with changing times and a more educated and enlightened society in a liberated global economy, the institution of Police Station in India is gradually but steadily becoming people friendly. With more community level policing, people-police coordination meetings, a confidence building strategy propagating “POLICE FOR PEOPLE” message, modernization of the constabulary with weaponry and gadgets, soon we can claim an enviable position as far as ‘police and policing’ in India is concerned vis-à-vis developed countries. Needless to say, the institution of police station is bound to win the trust of the people under its jurisdiction in the near future.

“POLICE FOR PEOPLE”

Advancements in modern technology have helped countries develop and expand their Communication networks, enabling faster and easier networking and information exchange. Currently, there are nearly 2 billion internet users and over 5 billion mobile phone connections worldwide. Every day, 294 billion emails and 5 billion phone messages are exchanged. Most people around the world now depend on consistent access and accuracy of these communication channels. The growing popularity and convenience of digital networks, however, come at a cost. As businesses and societies in general increasingly rely on computers and internet-based networking, cyber crime and digital attack incidents have increased around the world.

Earlier terrorism was unsophisticated, unorganized, localized, politically constrained and aimed at attempting to change national policies. Virtual or cyber terrorism did not exist. Today, threats are transnational, unconstrained and many are deeply rooted in cultural or religious beliefs. They can be highly organized cyberattacks, physical attacks or both. New terrorist organizations are highly funded, technologically savvy, determined and adapt quickly to new defenses. They are well-organized groups that are capable of inflicting devastating damage to a wide range of targets. You have to adapt your organizational strategies and behaviors to be in line with the complexity of the risks faced today, and in particular, within the cyber realm.

Hacking into IT systems is no longer limited to a bored teenage techie sitting in a basement somewhere in the US. Today, hacking is a tool used by unfriendly nations, radicals, extremists, terrorist groups as well as organized crime. Frequently, teams of people, each with a different skill set, join forces to attack systems from anywhere in the world. Today’s potential cyber risks and exposures are far more severe than just compromised personal information. Vulnerabilities in information systems threaten the entire country’s physical and financial security and safety.
Despite the recent and intense media and government attention, there is no agreement as to what actions fall under “cyber terrorism”. Computers and the Internet played key roles in the planning and execution of the September 11’2001 and November 26’2008 attacks. At the regional and international level, cooperation and coordination amongst countries appears essential using a comprehensive approach. Framework for cyber security and critical information infrastructure protection would entail a national strategy and creation of legal frameworks to curb cyber crime.

Today we are unconstrained in virtually every measure of information flow. Geography is no longer a barrier. Information moves freely across borders literally at light speed. Cost is not an issue. You can be poor and still have access to digital media and be able to make an impact on society, good or bad. Accessibility of sophisticated technology is no longer a constraint. Anyone with a cheap computer or even a cell phone can get online and communicate globally.

Threats to ICT Infrastructure

Information resources to exploit, distort, disrupt, and destroy range from hacker tools to devices such as electromagnetic weapons; directed energy weapons; HPM (High Power Microwave) or HERF (High Energy Radio Frequency) guns; and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) cannons. The attack against an information infrastructure can be carried out with both physical implements (hammer, backhoe, bomb, HERF, HPM) and cyber-based hacking tools.

Cyber Terrorism Tools

Cyber terrorists use certain tools and methods to unleash this new age terrorism.
These are: -

(a) Hacking. The most popular method used by a terrorist. It is a generic term used for any kind of unauthorized access to a computer or a network of computers. Some ingredient technologies like packet sniffing, tempest attack, password cracking and buffer outflow facilitates hacking.

(b) Trojans. Programmes which pretend to do one thing while actually they are meant for doing something different, like the wooden Trojan Horse of the 12 th Century BC.

(c) Computer Viruses. It is a computer programme, which infects other computer, programmes by modifying them. They spread very fast.

(d) Computer Worms. The term ‘worm’ in relation to computers is a self contained programme or a set of programmes that is able to spread functional copies of itself or its segments to other computer systems usually via network connections.

(e) E-Mail Related Crime. Usually worms and viruses have to attach themselves to a host programme to be injected. Certain emails are used as host by viruses and worms. E-mails are also used for spreading disinformation, threats and defamatory stuff.

(f) Denial of Service. These attacks are aimed at denying authorized persons access to a computer or computer network.

(g) Cryptology. Terrorists have started using encryption, high frequency encrypted voice/data links etc. It would be a Herculean task to decrypt the information terrorist is sending by using a 512 bit symmetric encryption.

India’s Challenge

Government agencies, business houses and common citizen alike are embracing the fast evolving ICT infrastructure to facilitate India’s march towards e-governance and e-commerce. However, vulnerability of this infrastructure to natural and manmade disaster and consequent cascading effect on our national Security.

Counter Cyber Security Initiatives.

1. National Informatics Centre (NIC). A premier organisation providing network backbone and e-governance support to the Central Government, State Governments, Union Territories, Districts and other Governments bodies. It provides wide range of information and communication technology services
including nation wide communication Network for decentralized planning improvement in Government services and wider transparency of national and local governments.

2. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (Cert-In). Cert-In is the most important constituent of India’s cyber community. Its mandate states, 'ensure security of cyber space in the country by enhancing the security communications and information infrastructure, through proactive action and effective collaboration aimed at security incident prevention and response and security assurance'.

3. National Information Security Assurance Programme (NISAP). This is for Government and critical infrastructures, Highlights are:
   (a) Government and critical infrastructures should have a security policy and create a point of contact.
   (b) Mandatory for organizations to implement security control and report any security incident to Cert-In.
   (c) Cert-In to create a panel of auditor for IT security.
   (d) All organizations to be subject to a third party audit from this panel once a year.
   (e) Cert-In to be reported about security compliance on periodic basis by the organizations.

4. Mission of National Cyber Security Policy 2013 To protect information and information infrastructure in cyberspace, build capabilities to prevent and respond to cyber threats, reduce vulnerabilities and minimize damage from cyber incidents through a combination of institutional structures, people, processes, technology and cooperation.
   Key Highlights of National Cyber Security Policy 2013 are:-
   • Policy aims at creating a national level nodal agency that will co-ordinate all matters related to cyber security in the country
   • It will encourage organizations to develop their own security policies as per international best practices.
   • The policy will ensure that all organizations earmark a specific budget to implement their security policies and initiatives.
   • Policy plans to offer various schemes and incentives to ensure that proactive actions are taken for security compliance.
   • To create an assurance framework, policy will create conformity assessment and certification of compliance to cyber security best practices, standards and guidelines
   • Policy aims at encouraging open standards that facilitate interoperability and data exchange among different IT products and services.
   • A legal framework will be created to address cyber security challenges arising out of technological developments in cyber space.
   • The policy also plans to enforce a periodic audit and evaluation of adequacy and effectiveness of security of Information infrastructure in India.
   • The policy will create mechanisms to get early warnings in case of security threats, vulnerability management and response to the security threats thereof.
   • A 24X7 operational national level computer emergency response team (CERT-in) will function as an umbrella organization that will handle all communication and coordination in deal with cyber crisis situations.
   • To secure e-governance services, policy will take various steps like encouraging wider usage of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) standards in communications and engagement of expert security professionals / organizations to assist in e-governance.
   • The policy will encourage and mandate use of tested, validated and certified IT products in all sensitive security areas
   • The policy also plans to undertake and invest in various R&D programs in area of national cyber security.

Conclusion

Although government agencies are actively focused on fighting and preventing cyber criminals from damaging infrastructure, the very nature of cyberspace poses a number of challenges to the implementation of
cyber regulations in any country. Within cyberspace it is often difficult to determine political borders and culprits. Furthermore, the cyber criminal community and their techniques are continuously evolving, making it more challenging for government and corporate to keep up with ever-changing techniques. Apart from bilateral and multi-lateral initiatives between governments, much can be achieved by cooperating with the private companies that own and control the majority of the cyberspace network. Network owners or internet-service providers can take more responsibility to help identify cyber attacks and attackers on user computers, and take the necessary steps to counter such attacks. Experts believe that while such preventive measures may not completely eliminate cyber espionage, it can certainly make cyberspace a much safer place.

Some Good practices to prevent Cyber attacks

1. **Use Strong Passwords**
   Use different user ID / password combinations for different accounts and avoid writing them down. Make the passwords more complicated by combining letters, numbers, special characters (minimum 10 characters in total) and change them on a regular basis.

2. **Secure your computer**
   ♦ Activate your firewall
   Firewalls are the first line of cyber defense; they block connections to unknown or bogus sites and will keep out some types of viruses and hackers.
   ♦ Use anti-virus/malware software
   Prevent viruses from infecting your computer by installing and regularly updating anti-virus software.
   ♦ Block spyware attacks
   Prevent spyware from infiltrating your computer by installing and updating anti-spyware software.

3. **Be Social-Media Savvy**
   Make sure your social networking profiles (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, MSN, etc.) are set to private. Check your security settings. Be careful what information you post online. Once it is on the Internet, it is there forever!

4. **Secure your Mobile Devices**
   Be aware that your mobile device is vulnerable to viruses and hackers. Download applications from trusted sources.

5. **Install the latest operating system updates**
   Keep your applications and operating system (e.g. Windows, Mac, Linux) current with the latest system updates. Turn on automatic updates to prevent potential attacks on older software.

6. **Protect your Data**
   Use encryption for your most sensitive files make regular back-ups of all your important data, and store it in another location.

7. **Secure your wireless network**
   Wi-Fi (wireless) networks at home are vulnerable to intrusion if they are not properly secured. Review and modify default settings. Public Wi-Fi, a.k.a. "Hot Spots", are also vulnerable. Avoid conducting financial or corporate transactions on these networks.

8. **Protect your e-identity**
   Be cautious when giving out personal information such as your name, address, phone number or financial information on the Internet. Make sure that websites are secure (e.g. when making online purchases) or that you’ve enabled privacy settings (e.g. when accessing/using social networking sites).

9. **Avoid being scammed**
   Always think before you click on a link or file of unknown origin. Don’t feel pressured by any emails. Check the source of the message. When in doubt, verify the source. Never reply to emails that ask you to verify your information or confirm your user ID or password.

10. **Call the right person for help**
    Don't panic! If you are a victim, if you encounter illegal Internet content (e.g. child exploitation) or if you suspect a computer crime, identity theft or a commercial scam, report this to your local police. If you need help with maintenance or software installation on your computer, consult with your service provider or a certified computer technician.
The term ‘motivation’ has derived from the root word ‘motive’ which means an idea, emotion or an organic state which prompts a man to action.

Motivation is a general term applying to all, whether an individual or a group of individuals is/are working towards an objective to achieve a specific goal. Every person has desire to accomplish some goal. Each individual has his own set of ideas, a way of thinking, motive and behavioural patterns. From this stage, the individual moves forward to put his ideas into practice. At this stage, motivation helps to channelise a person’s way of thinking to get the best results. It is true that motivation develops deep within an individual but it has to be aroused and given a proper direction through external means. Motivation can be described as an internal condition, however, it requires some kind of an impetus from outside. Any individual can be oriented or rather, motivated to perform up to his fullest potential.

Motivation is an invisible and internal force which makes individuals to:
- Act in a particular direction,
- Drive them to work hard,
- Push them to succeed, and lastly,
- Influence their behaviour and ability to achieve their targets.

The change within any individual has to be a slow and gradual process. At the same time, it has to be continuous, consistent and persistent. Motivation provides the inner strength to any individual to attain those goals which he has always wanted to. Any individual, when motivated and encouraged, fulfills his tasks and duties more effectively within a set time-frame.

Motivation not only brings positive change in any individual but also thwarts any negative influence on his mental psyche. In any organisation, there are all sorts of individuals. Any individual can get affected by rumours, undesirable company or a vicious and an unhealthy atmosphere. Certain unwanted or untoward incidents can make a person feel unhappy or disgruntled. Henceforth, it is very essential to be aware of such mishaps within an organisation. In such cases, motivation is an effective tool to counter such undesirable incidents which harm the peaceful environment in general. Motivation seeks to strengthen a person's resolve besides making him more committed and dedicated. It instills in an individual a positive energy to strive relentlessly towards achieving his goals. The influence of negative ideas is reduced to a minimum through constant encouragement and motivation. The individual becomes repulsive to negative influence and the source of such unwarranted acts also gets exposed.

From the purview of an organisation, if we move to a larger scheme of things and see the whole Nation in perspective, motivation retains its significance. When a group of people or an organisation attempt to subvert the loyalties of some individuals and misguide them to commit acts which are unwarranted or indulge in unlawful or undesirable activity, the internal security of the whole nation comes into Consideration. To avoid such mishaps, motivation is the only answer. Submission to such negative or misguided influence has to be constantly checked and supervised. It has to either nipped in the bud itself or, countered at every stage so that it does not grow, spread or proliferate. A consciously well-planned and well-coordinated motivational strategy is what is required to control all such negative and unwanted influence.

If the situation still remains, uncontrolled, or, out of hand, due to some or the other reason, the motivational strategy has to be reverted. Succumbing to negative influences is like a cancerous disease. If the disease cannot be controlled by a “physician” (i.e. civil agency) then the services of the “surgeon” (i.e. security forces) has to be requisitioned. The ‘carrot and stick’ policy is adopted. One agency has to appease the people by showing the ‘carrot’ and the ‘stick’ has to be shown on the field or the ground. In pursuance of this policy, the primary task is to deploy a large number of security troops in the troubled and affected areas.

Thus the security forces’ personnel are posted in the unknown areas characterised by a tough terrain and poor means of communication. The support from the local people is also sceptical. They usually stay away from their families for long and have to face a deadly enemy with an invisible face having no rear or front. It is a highly precarious and deceptive situation. The men recruited in the security forces have to undergo through severe mental tension. To keep the morale high under such circumstances, a specific type of motivational strategy is required. This can be particularly termed as the "motivational plan for the security forces’ personnel in areas of operations".

This motivational strategy is elucidated in detail below. The first and the foremost aspect of this strategy is to motivate oneself. This is especially required and expected of
the leaders, trainers, supervisors and the seniors stationed in areas of operation. Men who are highly placed in the order of hierarchy have to be fully committed to their resolve and exposit exemplary behaviour. They have to constantly reflect and introspect themselves. They should inculcate within themselves the qualities of courage and strong leadership. Their subordinates always look up to them. Hence, the senior personnel should uphold high virtues. The seniors or those who lead and command the forces should show extraordinary skill and perseverance. Their conduct and behaviour is what would be noticed by the general lot. They should constantly remain in touch with their subordinates and articulate their day-to-day concerns.

Motivation actually begins from the time a new recruit receives his training. Besides a holistic curriculum, the new personnel should be handled very carefully during his training and apprenticeship phase. Along with physical training, the welfare of the new personnel should be kept in mind besides their proper conduct and mental sensibilities.

Thus the training centres have a huge responsibility on their shoulders. The training centre acts as a mirror to the new personnel to see their organization and also to develop their ideas about the work, profile, the aim and statutes of the organisation and their chief roles and functions. At times, a single trainer might have to conduct a training programme for thirty or more trainees. In such cases, he should never carry a laid-back attitude towards his motive. Under no supervision or command in a difficult terrain, the trainer can assume some laxity but this is highly unadvisable. He should never develop the feeling “Who sees the Peacock dancing in Jungle”. The sixty eyes of the trainees under him are constantly watching him and this he should not forget.

The training programme can be as tough and arduous as the operational requirement. However, care has to be taken that the welfare of the trainees is not compromised. The training programme and schedule should be devised and conceptualised as such that it is realistic and acts as a great source of self confidence and encouragement. It is undoubtedly true that the new recruits are extremely apprehensive in their early stages of training. However, once they successfully complete their training and leave the training centres, they should be highly motivated and confident prepared for any call of duty.

The process of development of motivation progresses through the following stages:-

- Care and Consideration → Consciousness → Concentration
- Commitment → Conviction → Competence
- Capability → Confidence → Motivation.

After passing out of the training centres, the onus lies on the units where the men are posted to keep the morale high. The men observe the administration, welfare services, inter-personal relations, grievance redressal mechanisms, rewards and in general, the working environment. The working culture should be positive and healthy to ensure that the men remain motivated. All the promotions and rewards should be fair and transparent to avoid any disappointment.

Thereafter, comes the difficult phase of posting and serving in the field-area. The men have to serve under severe mental strain and tough physical environment. In the areas of operation, it requires immense tact and skill to handle the men. The security force personnel might feel home-sick, bored or generally lethargic in such extreme circumstances. There is pressure of work and the pressure to perform. Besides, there is no source of recreation. It is extremely significant to motivate and inspire the security forces in such adverse conditions.

In this regard, there are some suggestions put forward for the seniors and leaders based on the principle of ‘unity of opposites’. They are applicable to each and every situation:

1. Personal example but no self-praise.
2. Lead from the front but follow what you preach.
3. Polite but firm.
4. Strict but fair.
5. Please them but not appease.
6. Listen but do not lean.
7. Observe but not watch.
8. Maintain work pressure but release before it becomes counter productive.
9. Raise your voice if necessary, but do not loss temper.
10. Mix with them but keep distance.
11. Absolute welfare but no compromise in fulfilment of duty.
12. Rewards frequently but punishment rarely.
13. Know them well but do not make enquiries.
14. Participation and consultation of views but one's own decision.

To conclude, it may be mentioned that the SSB has had glorious past in carrying out the motivational work in the remote-areas for a number of years with great success. This is still the need of the day. The SSB personnel are temperamentally better suited for the job. Thus the motivation efforts should be continued in whatever conditions and areas the SSB functions. Ways and means can perhaps be found for the same. Motivation remains the hallmark of SSB since inception.

Last, but not the least, what is significant is the motivation of the ex-SSB personnel who may belong to the New or Old organization. They are spread all over the border-areas. Some of them can be of much help provided that they themselves are motivated. Contact with them can also be established. Their grievances and welfare should be looked into. If necessary, a separate cell may be opened for this purpose in the SSB HQs. Once SSB is always SSB, the concept should be thoroughly revised with vigour.
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