



*The Bihar*



# PROTECTOR

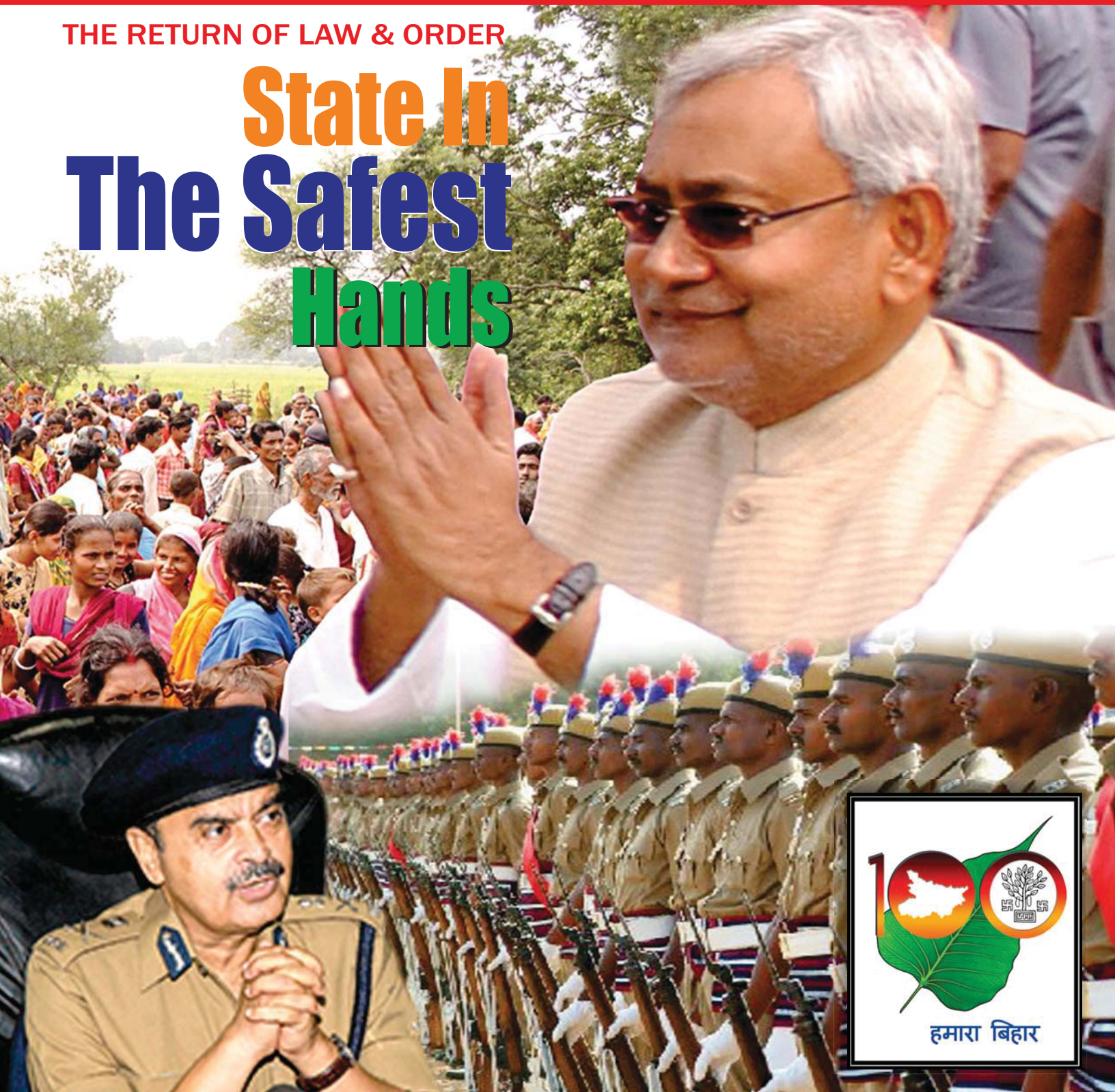
March-May 2012

*A Magazine for the Bihar Police*

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**THE RETURN OF LAW & ORDER**

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**The Bihar**

# PROTECTOR

A Magazine for the Bihar Police TOWARDS A CRIME FREE STATE



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बिहार पुलिस का  
संक्षिप्त इतिहास



Founder Chairman  
**Late Shri R.K. Prasad**

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## 1932-2006

*On the occasion of the launch of The BIHAR PROTECTOR magazine, we at New Media pay the most respectful tribute to Shri Prasad, reiterating our vow to cherish the values he had helped us inculcate. We pledge to continue our march towards accomplishing the goals Shri Prasad had envisioned for New Media, India's largest bilateral trade magazine publishing house.*



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**Dear Reader,**

Greetings. New Media is happy to present yet another magazine, a bilingual publication in English and Hindi from its stable, titled 'The Bihar PROTECTOR', dedicated to the police fraternity in Bihar and focused on the issues of safety and security in the State. There has been an amazing turnaround in the Law and Order situation in Bihar in the last six years, thanks to the advent of Nitish Kumar as the Chief Minister of the State. With an iron hand Kumar drove home his policy of zero-tolerance to crime and threw more than 100,000 criminals across the State into jail and put them on a fast track trial, securing stringent convictions in most cases. Improvement of the overall Law order Situation in Bihar constitutes the cover story of the inaugural issue of The Bihar PROTECTOR. It is appropriately titled, 'The State in the Safest Hands & The Return of Law and Order, Peace and Prosperity too.' Bihar's Director General of Police (DGP) Abhayanand is a multi-faceted officer, whose zeal to curb crime matches the CM's intolerance to its menace. The issue presents a profile of the DGP along with a media interview in which he spells out his priorities concerning Law and Order and his passion for teaching the underprivileged. One of the more serious problem that CM Kumar shares with some other states is the threat of Naxalism. There is an in-depth analysis of the rise and fall of Naxalism, its ideology and strategy by Amrik Singh Nimbran, ADG, CID (Special/Crime). Also figures in the issue, an article on strategies to curb Naxalism. The magazine presents from its archives a timeless speech of India's former President and philosopher-scientist A.P. J Abdul Kalam, who calls for a national campaign to crush terrorism. In the Hindi section, we have an article on the history of Bihar Police by Prof. Tulasi Narayan Prasad. You may be aware that New Media, India's largest bilateral trade magazine publishing house, also brings out The Mumbai PROTECTOR, The Kolkata PROTECTOR and The Hyderabad PROTECTOR. We trust the inaugural issue of The Bihar PROTECTOR, meets your expectations and will be as successful as the other three publications.

Wish you happy reading

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Satya Swaroop', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

**Satya Swaroop**

Managing Editor

satya@newmediacomm.biz





From the Desk of  
**Abhayanand,**  
Director General of Police (DGP) – Bihar



At the outset, let me offer greetings to the readers of The Bihar PROTECTOR and wish them a peaceful and prosperous New Year in 2012.

Since I assumed office as the DGP, Bihar, my endeavour has been on maintaining Law and Order, curbing crime and instilling confidence among the people across the state. For achieving this goal, the men and women in uniform must change their attitude to policing in order to deliver their best. For achieving this goal, there is need for changing the mindset of the police force to make it more people-friendly.

Another aspect of policing is the easy access that the Police provide to the common man and to reach out to the people in need. To understand the people's grievances, I and my senior officers personally attend the honourable Chief Minister's Janata Darbars and try to resolve those issues concerning law and order.

In this context, I welcome the launch of The Bihar PROTECTOR, a magazine dedicated to the police fraternity and whose thrust is on the Cop-Community Connect for a safer tomorrow.

The magazine is being brought out by New Media, India's largest bilateral publishing house.

I congratulate New Media in this regard and commend their efforts in bringing out The Bihar PROTECTOR and wish the organization success in its venture.

*Abhayanand*  
16/03.

Abhayanand



# Bihar Turns 100, Marches Forward



On 22 March 2012, Bihar turned 100 years. The state erupted into celebrations and festivities as its dynamic Chief Minister Nitish Kumar released the Bihar anthem and prayer at the Gandhi Maidan in the evening on that day amidst a cheering celebrity gathering.

It was on March 22, 1912 when the British carved out Bihar from Bengal Presidency. A hundred years later, the day marked a new historic milestone in the saga of the land, once the centre of global knowledge and enlightenment. On its sacred soil trod the enlightened Buddha and the epitome of knowledge Chanakya.

"We must celebrate our glorious past and gear up to revive it," Chief Minister Kumar said, launching a series of events to mark the historic occasion. It was Chief Minister Kumar who started the Bihar Diwas in 2010, whose scope assumed gigantic proportions for the Centenary celebrations this year.

The festive mood gripped every nook and corner of the State, which has seen a turnaround in its Law and Order situation in the last six years under the Chief Minister Kumar's leadership. The celebrations in Patna, the legendary city of Pataliputra of ancient times, percolated down to every small town and tiny village across the state, home to more than 10 crore people.

Bihar donned a bridal attire for the celebrations. Patna was illuminated with blue lights. All important monuments and public buildings and

were illuminated. Scores of cultural programmes were held across the 12-lakh sq ft venue, decked up spectacularly. The main entrance on the western end of Gandhi Maidan is inscribed with religious symbols and has miniature statues of all major religions, depicting communal harmony in the state. A replica of the Mahabodhi temple of Bodhgaya adorns the centre of the 65-ft-high and 150-ft-wide main gate, which has the tomb of Harmandir Sahib and a mosque on either side.

Prominent artists including Pandit Jasraj, Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia, Pandit Mohan Sharma, Ustad Rashid Khan, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Bollywood writer and lyricist Javed Akhtar play back singer Udit Narayan and Kailash Kher, World renowned Indian painter Subodh Gupta, participated in the cultural shows. Bollywood actors including Shatrughan Sinha, Hema Malini, Sekhar Suman, Neetu Chandra, Manoj Bajpayee, and film director Prakash Jha attend the celebrations.

There were also important visitors from abroad, representing countries such as Mauritius, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, where people of Bihar origin have settled in large numbers.

There is new-found enthusiasm in every spear. There has been economic progress and a double digit growth in recent years, taking Bihar into the top of the league of fast-growing Indian states. Clearly, Bihar's Centenary celebrations mark the state's march forward in the years to come. ■



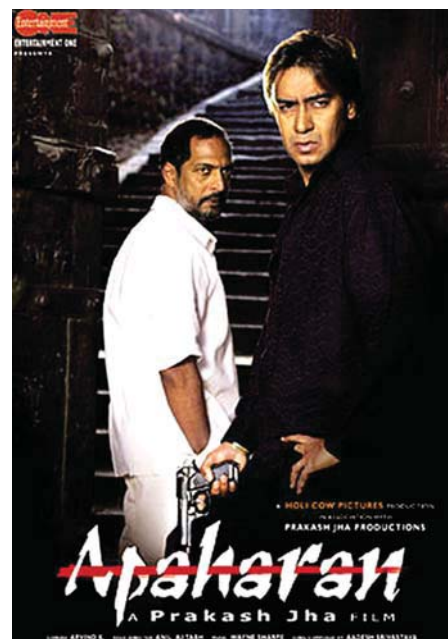
# The Return of Law & Order Peace & Prosperity Too...

By Dev Varam



There was a time in the 80s and 90s, When Bihar was described as a land of lawlessness. A new enterprise known as the "Kidnap Industry", flourished across the State. Bandits and goons called the shots. Crime lords ruled the land with impunity Kidnappings for a ransom were so rampant they prompted noted Hindi film-maker Prakash Jha to come up 'Apaharan (Kidnapping)', a realistic drama that exposes the wrong doings of politician-dons controlling the destiny of people in Bihar. In the last few years, things have changed drastically on the Law and order front. Thousands of criminals have been caught and thrown in jail, their

guns melted and turned into agricultural tools. A new era of peace has dawned in Bihar. All this could happen with the advent of Nitish Kumar as the Chief Minister of Bihar, in 2005, His motto has been development through good and clean governance and justice. Prosperity naturally follows peace. Posting a double-digit growth rate (the latest being 14.8 percent) against less than 3.0 percent in the early years of the previous lawless decade, Bihar today is racing to catch up with the more developed states of the country. The policies he has pursued so far have an appeal to all sections of the people especially the poor.



Since he took over the reins of the State in 2005, followed by a thumping reelection in 2010, Law and Order has remained a key area of Kumar's attention. Fast track courts have been set up to dispense with quick justice. According to estimates, more than 65,000 criminals have been convicted in the state between January 2006 and December 2011, much higher than any comparable period for decades. The Chief Minister's 'Janata Darbars' have become popular and famous with quick decision taking on grievances of the public. Law breakers no longer trudge the corridors of power in Patna, the state capital. Driving around the countryside, one could see the heart-warming sight of school-going girls riding the bicycles. There is no fear psychosis gripping the people who hesitated to move freely after dark.

Of the convicted, more than 150 were sentenced to death, as many as 1,224 got life terms and 3,124 were sentenced to more than 10 years in jail. According to Director General of Police Abhayanand, the high rate of convictions has been possible by speedy trial of cases.

"The conviction of so many criminals in such a short span of time is a big feat. It has also become a model for other states to follow," he commented recently. There are nearly 40,000 prisoners lodged in 54 jails, which together are supposed to hold a maximum of 30,000. The rule of Law has returned to Bihar to stay. And so have peace and prosperity.

For Bihar, it is still a long way to go. The state as large as Bihar, with a population of more than 10 crores, spread across 45,100 villages and nearly 200 towns, manned by 853 police stations, has its own

problems such as age old caste tensions. There are pockets of Naxal insurgency, too pestering the police.

Listing his priorities recently for further improving Law and Order in Bihar, the Chief Minister said he would not tolerate crime under any circumstances.

During a three-hour long meeting with top police officials held to review the overall law and order situation, Kumar said a drive against Maoists, maintenance of communal harmony, tackling crimes on wheels and land disputes would be the priorities of his government.

Immediate steps should be taken for filling up around 8,800 vacant posts of SAP personnel, appointment of 10,000 constables besides continuing speedy trials, he told the meeting. The Chief Minister said necessary equipment and resources would be made available for tackling extremism, setting up of bomb and landmines disposal squads, and procuring GPS systems, bullet proof jackets, HF Manpacks and anti-landmine vehicles.

He also laid thrust on monitoring all cases of land disputes and settling them on a priority basis. Kumar directed the officials to take steps to control railway crime like loot, dacoity and molestation of women in running trains.

Bihar's Director General of Police Abhayanand, soon after assuming office in August 2011, said in a media interview that the most important task is to restore people's confidence in the law-enforcing agency.

"Effectiveness and







trustworthiness of policemen is the crying need of the hour. Once the people have faith in you they will start giving you a lot of information about illegal activities going on around them and also about the persons involved. The criminals and the Maoists are also part of the society. To curb the incidents of kidnapping for ransom, loot of property and Naxal activities are some of the important things that the state policemen have to think over," he said.

Abhayanand said corruption is another big issue that the state police have to look into as ill-gotten money has far reaching implications on law and order.

Talking about the steps he had initiated, the DGP said, "I have spoken to some of the police officers posted in the field after assuming charge. After conversations with them I came to the conclusion that the basic system of policing was not being followed properly. I have asked them first to follow basic operating procedures like those involved in the detection of crime, timely supervision and disposal of cases. Their role is not limited to supervision and filing of charge-sheets on time but they also have to ensure production of witnesses in courts during trial."

"Instructions have also been given to appeal against those criminals who have been on bail for long and are back to committing crime again. Strict vigil is also being maintained on the jails as there have been reports of some prisoners operating from behind the bars," Abhayanand added.

On the economic front, there are income

disparities. The per capita income is only 40 percent of India's as a whole. Devastating floods visit the state every year. Kumar's administration has been trying to cope with them in co-ordination with the government of Nepal, where five of the Bihar's rivers originate.

There is shortage of power, which is a factor hindering economic development. Addressing the recently held Global Bihar Summit 2012 in Patana, Aditya Birla Group Chairman Kumaramangalam Birla said investments to set up heavy

industries in Bihar would not be possible without ensuring enough power supply. He praised Chief Minister Nitish Kumar for his leadership, and said, 'Bihar has now come out from the age of backwardness to an era of change.' The time had come to turn challenges here into opportunities, he added.



However, Bihar still lagged behind the national average of per capita power consumption of 700 units, Birla said, adding the state government must take steps to encourage private investments to improve the power situation. He suggested the state should work for securing supply of natural gas through HPJ gas pipeline through KG Basin area to cater to the state's energy needs.

Overall, in the last five years, apart from a significant improvement in the law and order situation in the state, Bihar has witnessed a turnaround in its growth rate, largely due to a considerable boost in transport, communication, construction and trade sectors.

Appreciating the pace of Bihar's economic growth, Planning Commission Member Abhijit Sen said that the state had now joined the race of development after remaining backward for a long time. "The state has to cover a long distance to achieving the objective of development with justice", he added, while addressing the Summit.



"If everybody starts feeling better it is the real meaning of development," Sen said. He praised the "Nitish Kumar government for ensuring development and said there had been several good works done by the state government during the past five years. There is marked improvement in law and order and the state government had adopted fiscal responsibilities," the Planning Commission member said. "The state has to lot more do to end corruption and maintaining law and order and have more and more transparency in functions," he emphasized.

An important outcome of the Summit 2012 has been the proposed Global Advisory Council, to follow up the former's recommendations in a much more focused way, concentrating on each and every sector of the State's overall development.

The purpose of the proposed Council, according to Deputy Chief Minister Sushil Kumar Modi, will be to invite experts from different fields and discuss the State's problems coming in the way of its development. The Council will organize meets of experts to advise the State Government on how it could move forward.

Modi said that suggestions and recommendations in areas such as governance and institutions, rural development and agriculture, industrialization, urbanization, state action for infrastructure, power,



women and development, education, health and knowledge-building, given by scores of participants from across the world and different parts of India who attended the global summit, have been compiled and would be given to the departments concerned for follow-up action.

Speaking at the Summit, RBI Governor D. Subbarao assured that the central bank will nudge commercial banks to increase the Cash Deposit Ratio (CDR) to boost economic and industrial activities in Bihar.



The CDR in Bihar, though has improved in the past 5-6 years, at 34 per cent, it was still about half of the national ratio, he said. The ever improving CDR was both a challenge and an opportunity to Bihar which must be dealt with, Rao said, adding that the central bank was playing its role by nudging the commercial banks to improve CDR in Bihar. ■



# Bihar's Top Cop Turns Police Into People-Friendly Force



Abhayanand, Director General of Police (DGP), Bihar, has brought a new and unique dimension to the office of the State's top cop. He has carved a niche for himself as an educationist with his 'Super 30' initiative, which has helped scores of students from the State's under privileged and poorer classes, in successfully cracking the IIT-JEE entrance examination, and ensuring them a great career in life. Abhayanand, who uses only his single first name, has made major policy changes to make policing more efficient in curbing crime across the state. In a significant move, he has set aside the state's Special Auxiliary Police (SAP), a force of retired Army jawans, for exclusive use in anti-Maoist operations and organized crime. An IPS officer of the 1977 batch, Abhayanand has a long tenure as DGP till 31 December 2014, to launch many more initiatives before he retires.

Bihar's Director General of Police **Abhayanand** has achieved something remarkable since he took over as the chief of the state police in August 2011. He has turned the state police into a people-friendly force.

In a rare and innovative gesture that has left a deep impact on the society, Abhayanand conceptualized and launched an initiative called Super 30 to help poor students from Bihar to crack IIT JEE entrance test. He founded the ambitious Super-30 programme, an educational 'experiment' under the Ramanujan School of Mathematics, which trained 30 economically disadvantaged but academically gifted students for the IIT exams each year. In six years, it produced 150 IITians, and in 2008, all 30 students made it to the top institute.

Earlier, when he was Additional Director General of Police (ADG) Abhayanand ensured speedy trial of criminal cases in the state. Later, during his tenure as the ADG at Bihar Military Police (BMP) in Patna, he motivated the constables to donate generously from their salaries to turn a dilapidated government hospital into a most modern nursing home for treatment of the police families. Incidentally, a sweeper with the Bihar Military Police (BMP), Ganesh Ram, inaugurated the BMP Command Hospital, funded and planned almost entirely by a BMP battalion, cheered by senior police officers.

As ADG, he also tapped the potential of the ex-servicemen to supplement the police force on a contract basis, specifically to deal with organized crime and extremist groups.

Yet another initiative that turned weapons of murder such as guns and pistols into agricultural tools is the

brain child of Abhayanand, who goes by just one name. This transformation of guns into farm implements in Muzaffarpur, about 50 miles from Bihar's capital of Patna, was the first of such initiative, aimed at seizing vast numbers of guns in crime-ridden Bihar. Working under police supervision, village blacksmiths across the state turned the vicious weapons into hoes, clippers, sickles and shovels as the public watched in disbelief the rare spectacle of instruments of violence and death transformed into the tools of peace and prosperity. At present, more than 60,000 illegal firearms, stored in police stations across Bihar, are lined up to be melted and made into farming or agricultural tools.

"A provision in the criminal code made enabled me to think of converting thousands of seized weapons, lying in over 800 police stations in Bihar, into something constructive," Abhayanand said.

"The seized illegal weapons in store at police stations are of no use once the case is over. They stink like dead bodies," Abhayanand said in a media interview. No wonder, Bihar, once notorious for murders, kidnappings and unprecedented violence, is one of the most peaceful states in the country today.

Under Abhayanand's leadership, the police have also begun to seize property fraudulently bought by members of the mafia.

Abhayanand, a 1977 batch IPS officer, has aroused a great hope among the people of the state because of his credentials. "I still remember how Abhayanand created a fear psychosis in the minds of the criminals involved in kidnapping and dacoity in the state," said a media analyst.

He said Abhayanand had initiated the process of attachment of property of the notorious criminals. "The credit goes to Abhayanand for nailing the dreaded gangsters of Champaran, who were virtually running a parallel administration in the country-side," the analyst added.

Abhayanand did his schooling from St. Xavier's High School, Patna and St. Michael's High School, Patna. He majored in physics at the top of his class from Science College, Patna. His wife Dr. Nutan Anand is a obstetrician and gynecologist.

Another Abhayanand's initiative has been latest order removed SAP from the direct operational control of the district SPs, who would now have to seek permission

from the IG (Operations) for deployment of this special force.

Known for keeping a low profile despite the growing accolades, Abhayanand, who was ADG (training) before being made DGP, had earlier said his top priorities would be raising the "effectiveness and trustworthiness" of the state police and to turn it into a people-friendly force.

Perhaps the first DGP in an Indian state whose father also served as the DGP in that state - his father, Jagadanand, retired as Bihar DGP in 1986, Abhayanand said: "I still remember what my father told me when I was leaving for Ranchi for my training posting - the khaki uniform bears great significance".

## A Tough Cop to the Core, DGP Abhayanand is Passionate about Teaching the Underprivileged

Bihar's Director General of Police Abhayanand is known for his unconventional approach to policing. An officer of the 1977 batch and son of former DGP Jagadanand, he has carved a niche for himself due to his involvement with the Super 30 initiative, offering free coaching to students from the underprivileged classes. Yet another innovative idea of his was to set up the State Auxiliary Police comprising ex-Servicemen, to exclusively deal with Naxal violence. The Bihar PROTECTOR reproduces here an interview that DGP Abhayanand had given to iGovernment soon after he took over as the State's top cop in August 2011. Excerpts.



### What are your priorities as the new DGP of Bihar?

My top most priority is definitely to control crime and maintain law and order. But the methods of doing the job differ from an individual to individual. As the state police chief I have asked my colleagues, right from senior police officers to constables, to put on their 'thinking caps'. You have to work within the framework of the law and it all depends on how we can foster a sense of security among the common people and, on the contrary, create terror in the minds of the outlaws. As I have been



away from active policing for a long time I am now trying to understand the economics of policing and find out appropriate solutions to the problems.

### What are the main challenges before the state police these days?

The most important task is to restore people's confidence in the law-enforcing agency. Effectiveness and trustworthiness of policemen is the crying need of the hour. Once the people have faith in you they will start giving you a lot of information about illegal activities going on around them and also about the persons involved. The criminals and the Maoists are also part of the society. To curb the incidents of kidnapping for ransom, loot of property, Naxal and trans-border activities are some of the important things that the state policemen have to think over. Corruption is another big issue that the state police have to look into. Ill-gotten money has far reaching implications on law and order. I am giving this matter serious thought to find ways to check it.

### What tips you have given to your men for curbing crime?

I have spoken to some of the police officers posted in the field after assuming charge. After conversations with them I came to the conclusion that the basic system of policing was not being followed properly. I have asked them first to follow basic operating procedures like those involved in the detection of crime, timely supervision and disposal of cases. Their role is not limited to supervision and filing of charge-sheets on time but they also have to ensure production of witnesses in courts during trial.

In addition, officers have been asked to depute one personnel in every district to keep a track on developments in the cases under trial. Instructions

have also been given to appeal against those criminals who have been on bail for long and are back to committing crime again. Strict vigil is also being maintained on the jails as there have been reports of some prisoners operating from behind the bars.

### What are your plans to deal with Naxal problem?

I have already mentioned that the problem related to Naxal terror is multi-dimensional. You have to approach the problem two-way. Development works should be taken up in Naxal-affected areas by the government. At the same time the police would need to do their work. Don't forget that they (Maoists) are citizens of this country and you can't drive them out. So you have to deal with them, while keeping all these facts in mind. To deal with the menace we would chalk out a strategy. The police have learnt from their past experiences and work accordingly.

### Have you brought about any immediate change in the existing system?

Soon after assuming charge, instructions were issued to all SPs not to use special auxiliary police (SAP) personnel in performing their maintenance of law and order duties. The retired army personnel, known as SAP, were appointed for special purposes and not for routine work. The SPs have been asked to use SAP in special operations against Maoists and organised crime only.

Now they have to take permission from the IG (Operations) for deputing SAP for anti-Naxal operations. ADG (Law and Order) has been made overall in-charge of the SAP.

Moreover, the files related to IPS and DSPs have been





sent back to the concerned cell of the Home (Police) Department and they will not be with the DGP Confidential Cell.

In addition, all SPs have been asked to listen to the complaints of the citizens patiently. The SPs have been directed to change the investigating officers without any delay if the complainants are not satisfied with their investigations.

### **Is the state police force equipped to deal with a terrorist attack?**

Of course, there is an anti-terrorist squad (ATS) at the state police headquarters. It is attached to the Special Task Force (STF) and works under the IG (Operations). But there is a need to improve the cell in the wake of an increase in the incidence of terrorist attacks in the country. The state has no past record of any major attack by any terrorist group. But we are vigilant and are constantly trying to strengthen our intelligence network to prevent such attacks.

### **What about policing the state's borders, which have become vulnerable to a variety of crimes?**

There are certain parameters for carrying out policing on the international borders. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) personnel have been deployed on the India-Nepal border. Guidelines are issued by the Centre from time to time on such issues. There are also certain other things, which I can't share with the media in the larger interest of the nation's security.

### **Now your responsibility as the DGP has increased. How will you spare time for the IIT**

### **aspirants who have been attached to you?**

It is a fact that I will not be able to give much time to the students preparing for the IIT exams. But I will try to spare some time for them. Routine has to be followed. Moreover, the students have assured me that they would not dishearten me and try to give their hundred percent to the examinations

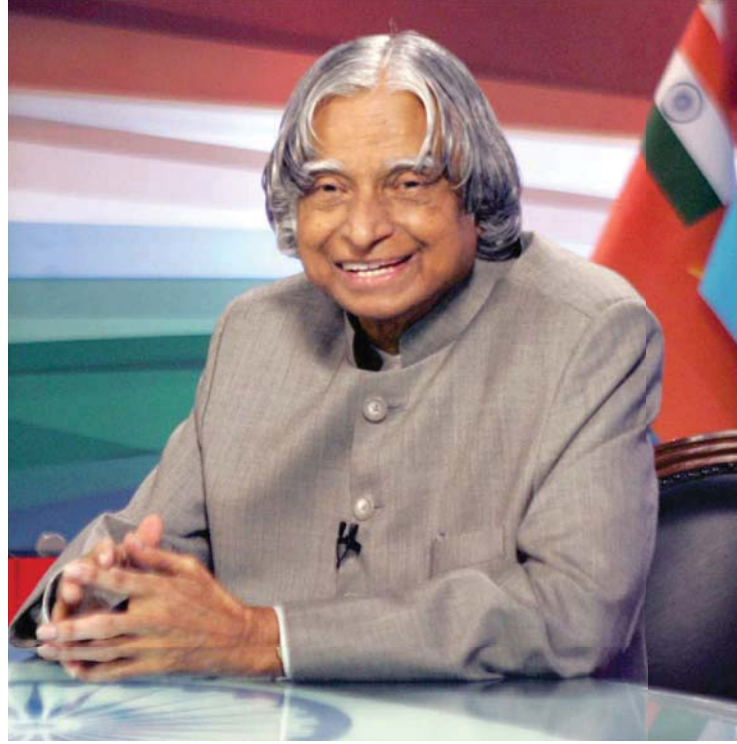
### **You are more popular as an academician than an administrator. What prompted you to teach students belonging to deprived sections of the society?**

Teaching is my passion while policing is my profession. But it does not mean that both are two different things. They are inter-linked with each other. It all started with teaching my son and daughter, who were both preparing for the IIT. When I was posted as SP of Nalanda, I came to Patna to attend an official meeting. When the meeting was over, I decided to go home before returning to Nalanda. When I reached my house, I found my wife scolding my son for obtaining poor marks in mathematics in the test examinations.

Naturally I too had to face her wrath because I had little time to take care of my wards. As I intervened and asked questions of my son, I was surprised at the answer of the little kid. Discovering the hidden talent within him, I started coaching him. Later he cleared IIT, as did my daughter. I realized that many students like my son have talent hidden and this prompted me to teach students belonging to the weaker strata of society. ■



# Kalam Calls for National Campaign to Crush Terrorism



“

## Evolution of Peaceful and Prosperous India

The foundation for unity of minds is:

“Tolerance for people's opinion

Tolerance for people's culture

Tolerance for people's belief system

And tolerance for people's styles”

”

Following is the full text of the speech delivered by the former President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam at the Third Seminar on Fighting Terrorism held in Mumbai on 11 March, 2010.

Dear friends, today we are meeting here to deliberate on Fight Against Terrorism through this important National Seminar organized by Mumbai Police. The whole nation is grateful to the Police forces in Mumbai and other places in keeping a vigil on the law and order situation and protect the citizens. On this occasion we also pay respects to those police and security personnel who have sacrificed their lives for the country against terrorist attacks. Many innocent lives of citizens have been lost. We share the grief of their families. It is topical that various dimensions of terrorism are addressed in this seminar and I hope you would give specific recommendations for preventing and combating this inhuman phenomenon of terrorism. The Home Ministry, the central and state mechanisms and the police forces are working continuously to prevent terrorism. Dialogues at diplomatic levels, coordination among like minded nations against terrorism, intensifying organizational mechanisms in intelligence, actions for readiness for police and security forces and interaction with public are all being continuously reviewed. Based on my personal observations, the views of specialists and common citizens in the media, the reactions of professionals, I would put forth the following suggestions by various sections.

All the political parties have to declare terrorism as an enemy against the nation and declare in a single voice their opposition and arrive at consensus on measures for combating and eliminating terrorism.

The lessons learnt from the earlier terrorist attacks and corrective actions in dealing with emergencies have to be transparent.

The judicial process in bringing to book the atrocious criminals against the nation has to be accelerated without losing any sense of justice.

Special training for police and other security personnel in adequately dealing with the special circumstances of terrorism has to be spread throughout the country on a mission mode.

Terrorists operate through the same national and social network. Fool-proof methods for detection and timely





prevention calls for concerted actions among departments.

Support for terrorists come locally due to innocent participation or corruption or indoctrination. All these fronts have to be identified in time and action must be taken to address them.

Earlier experiences suggest that terrorists in their neighbourhood reside and behave just like any ordinary citizen. We need to take the help of specialists as to how we can find unique features to detect the criminals. We also need to train citizen to be alert and remain vigilant to prevent any terrorist from harboring in their neighborhood.

As a nation, we are working towards transforming India into an economically and socially developed nation before the year 2020. There are many forces which are striving to create hindrances in the growth trajectory of India. One of the ugliest manifestations of this evil intent is in the form of terrorism. The very act of killing or injuring innocent human beings is against all religions and beliefs and blot on the evolution of humanity. Keeping this in mind I would like to talk on "Evolution of Peaceful and Prosperous India".

### Dynamics of Terrorism

The ambience, Role of Media, Role of Technology, Cyber crime, Sensor Networks, Social Networks

**The ambience:** It should be known that terrorist operations are planned months, often years ahead of the plotted event. They choose to traverse through land, sea or air routes, preferably taking certain intermediate countries as way points and often with multiple identities. After coming into the country, the terrorist groups are living in the midst of the society in variety of forms: hotels, rented rooms, paying guest or living with their friends and relatives. They travel to different places in hired taxi, auto-rickshaws, metros, city bus or cycles. They acquire collaborators using the innocence of some citizens or enticing gullible people

through money or threats or working on strong fanatic religious doctrines. In spite of the presence of the terrorist element as a part of society for months or even years, the civic authority come to know only when explosion or any other terrorist action takes place in multiple locations.

Terrorism is a scourge which has to be made to disappear from our soil. Eradicating terrorism needs concrete action, and the question is how do we do that?

I was studying the pattern of terror attacks taking place in different parts of the world over the last two decades. They have been evolving as hijacking, and explosives with timers and remotes, suicide bombs, using vehicle bombs, rail bombs and using aircrafts as potential terrorist weapons and now using public places as fortified position with multiple hostages as human shield against security forces. Some of the studies conducted reveal that there has been a progressive reduction in the cost and human resources of conducting terrorists operation over the years for a given damage potential. This is a consequence of innovations by every terrorist based on the result of previous operations.

Surprise has always been followed by every terrorist group which can be tackled by awareness and synchronized action plan among the common citizens. For example, the report on training of 9/11 pilots by the terrorist groups brings out that the terrorists were only keen to learn mid-air manoeuvring and least concerned about landing or takeoffs. This unusual phenomenon of a trainee pilot should have alerted the system about the motive behind the entire training process. Similarly, it was reported that the fishermen along the coast of Mumbai had witnessed unusual landings of potential explosives being smuggled months before the 26/11 event occurred, but they had no means to report the matter to the responsible agency.



### Role of Media

When the nation is attacked by terrorism it is important for all of us, including the police, citizen and media to act together in ensuring that the damage is minimized, counter terror operations are helped and rescue is facilitated. The media has consistently played a commendable role in presenting the various dimensions of the terrorist acts including the way they happened, post terrorism events, multiple view points and the public solidarity in condemning the event from across the country and standing behind the victim's kith and kin. The role of media is especially important because it is the sole medium through which the nation is connected to the real time incident of terrorism. It is very imperative for the media to be judicious in its reporting and stop rumors and panic from spreading across the region and nation. When the nation is in distress caused by terrorism, media must introspect how best it can help reduce the pain of the innocent victims and help the cause of the brave security men who are fighting terror without ending up, inadvertently, in helping the coordination of the terrorist activities.

### Role of Technology

In the recent times we have witnessed a growing tendency of usage of modern technology in the various terrorist operations across the world. This comes in the form of upgraded explosives and weapons, better denotation mechanism and advanced communication systems. As we evolve strategies for tackling terrorism we will have to upgrade our understanding and application of technology.

While reading about some of the recent developments I came across a device known as low cost Distress Alarm Transmitter (DAT), developed by Space Application Laboratory, ISRO, Ahmedabad. It is a

small Global Positioning System (GPS) based fisheries alert system. The system when activated, in distress situations, gives GPS coordinates of the boat to Coast Guard or other concerned departments. Such low cost devices can be very useful to secure the coastline, and prevent hijacking of boats to transport terrorists and weapons.

In the recent attacks we also saw how the terrorist operations were commanded and controlled using mobile communication devices. In the modern day fight against terrorism blocking these communication devices using local jammers would be an essential tool towards preventing terrorists from achieving coordinated attacks and we should have independent secured channels for our communication.

Technology also has to play a role in connecting the common people with the police and other law enforcement and intelligence agencies. Reliable, user friendly, rapid flow and processing of information must be facilitated between the people and the police so that any suspicious activity can be easily reported and acted upon. Of course such informants need sufficient protection for their own security.

Apart from the modernization of communication system, it is essential to ensure provision of state-of-the-art and modern weapon systems, customized to tackle terrorist situation. Here it may be useful to embark on research and development for designing weapon systems which will totally immobilize the terrorists for few hours so that he is available for interrogation and seek vital information about the planners and motives of the terror attack. As I have said earlier, terrorist groups are moving up on the technology trajectory and creating more and more surprise over the years. If this trend is kept in mind, it may not be surprising to see terrorists attempting biological attacks on consumable like water and milk, which are sourced from multiple points, stored and processed in a central location and distributed to multiple regions simultaneously.

### Cyber Crime

Cyber crime is an area where many advances are continuously taking place at a fast pace. I would like to cite a few examples.

Now-a-days nations have electronically connected all their economic, defense and national security establishments which will be the target for cyber attacks during a conflict or to create instabilities. In the







present law, for example, the jurisdiction will correspond to the location where the crime is committed and where the damage occurs - very often both being the same location. Whereas in the digital world, the crime may originate from a strange place even outside nation's shores and may damage organizational wealth which will be in the digital form in multiple locations. In the world of cyber crimes, the distinction between fun and crime, accidental and premeditated offences and even indirect and insinuated crimes become blurred. In such situations, the judges, the lawyers, the police and the law officers should be trained to be aware of such possibilities of technology centric crime much the same way they have been trained to understand crime in the physical world. In the absence of such awareness programme, a country can be defeated even without a missile or aircraft attack just through intelligent cyber war.

Hence it is essential to generate a simulation model of the connected economic and defense security system as a cyber / electronic network. This will reveal the need for the evolution of a new policy with redundancy and restriction of external connectivity and external partnership of certain vital establishments. Since the financial system is and will be connected to world economic institutions, each country has to implement a robust encryption system for all transactions through a national encryption policy. In addition cyber laws have also to be derived based on the Information Security standards.

However when a block of countries wage a war against another block, relevance and validity of these standards has to be reviewed leading to the evolution of a new standard. In the globalized economy we have to strike a sound balance between protection of national interest and international partnerships.

#### Sensor networks

Traditionally computers and communication are

understood to have merged and silicon was the binding material. Silicon was considered till recently as a bad element for sensing and also for generating Photovoltaic power. But recent developments have improved the efficiency of silicon in both these cases and silicon has also become integrable with other efficient sensors and power generators. This has given birth to the convergence of sensing, processing and communicating on a single energy efficient device. A large number of them could be now deployed as the sensors of the environment for detecting radio signals and chemical & biological traces. The individual

sensors communicate with each other through an adhoc and self-organizing wireless networks. The radio signals picked up by the individual sensors can be gathered periodically by a micro light remotely piloted vehicle which is no bigger than a dove. The chemical and biological tracer detection can be used for detecting chemical and biological warfare and catastrophe. The wireless sensor networks are likely to form a very integral and intelligent sensing system for internal security and intelligence community. The challenge of integrating multiple measurements coming from a variety of sensors and even integrating information coming from many sources could be met only by advancing the frontiers of research and development in the area of "sensor fusion".

Another important terrorist tool which may suddenly appear in the terrorist scene is miniaturized chemical weapons and biological weapons as small as the size of a pen drive. Both of these can be highly lethal. The police forces should be aware of such dangers.

#### Social networks

Few years back an experiment was tried out by the scientific community about what today we know as social networks. A letter to a doctor in Boston was posted without proper address but only with name and Boston. It was sent to the close friends of the originator, with a request to his friends saying that you pass it on to your close friends who may know this doctor; with this kind of idea the chain was started. On an average it reached the destination within six links. Though the world of communication is very big and millions and millions of phones are connected, millions and millions of people send email; we find that there is a structure in all of these. Whom did you contact is more important than what did you contact him for. So the theme behind this is starting from any arbitrary person, we can identify the offending group of people, say





smugglers, terrorists, money launderers within a few links. The data mining and network monitoring technology, has grown so much that even the millions and millions of emails and telephones originating every day can be logged, analyzed and conclusions drawn. We should find ways in which we can track email which are not sent out but saved in server as draft mails, which does not generate logs but still can be used to pass information by sharing of the account.

#### Ten year mission for elimination of terrorism

Considering all the dimensions of origin and manifestation of terrorism, I am proposing two dynamic movement for eliminating terrorism in the nation. The two missions are: (a) In the short term, it has to be through the "National Campaign of Eradication of Terrorism" and (b) in the long term, or in combination, it has to be through "Evolution of enlightened citizenship".

#### National Campaign for Eradication of Terrorism (NCET)

I realize that the all forms of extremism have to be condemned. To sustain the economic progress of the nation and to achieve of India Vision 2020, assured safety and security of the people is of paramount importance. I was thinking of the agony of the people who have experienced, particularly the kith and kin of families who were directly affected by extremist actions. The dynamics of the intelligence should be understood in the right sense at the right time by the intelligence agencies and nipping it in the bud. Information collection has to be followed in multi-pronged approach through manual, remote observation, movement of information floating through internet and media. Vulnerabilities need to be identified by a unified approach. Disjointed intelligence reports will not serve the

purpose. Hence we need a unified and empowered intelligence mechanism with task forces under a single roof at the centre which will act in a mission mode to tackle the terrorism.

I believe, time has come, apart from our multiple agencies forecasting and handling of the terrorist activities, we need to evolve an aggressive Mission called National Campaign to Eradicate Terrorism (NCET), with mission oriented integrated management structure.

#### Under the NCET, we need to bring out the following:

1. Creation of unified intelligence Agency across the country, empowering them to deal with the State and Central Government intelligence agencies under one roof of administration with the latest technological tools and devices. I am glad that a National Investigation Agency has been created to enable the detection, prevention, investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related incidents in India on a national scale. Using technology we have to ensure strong secure fast networking of all ingredients of the



intelligence mechanism.

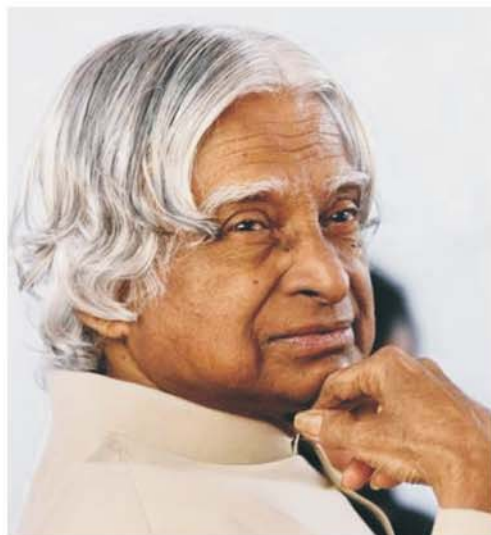
2. Enact a law which will enable stringent punishments to the perpetrators of the crime in a time bound manner through a due process of justice delivery.

3. Create a sense of awareness among the people to work together in identifying these incidents and eliminating these tendencies with transparent procedures to inform the intelligence agencies and work with intelligence agencies to combat the terrorism. In this process, the government, civil societies, students, businessmen, political system and law enforcement agencies have to become stakeholders and work with the unity of minds.

4. Implement National Citizen ID card: for all the transactions with the Government services, Business services and private services at the earliest. I am happy to see this implemented in the form of Nation Unique Identity mission.

5. Identify the potential reasons for local support for terrorism and eliminate them: This requires awareness education for public, identification of typical traits of terrorists, isolating suspects through intelligence and stringent deterrence for abutment in terrorism.

Some of my students, at IIM Ahmedabad, in 2008-2009, had studied the potential avenues and methods which could be employed to achieve a more responsive society which is more prepared to avert



and handle terrorism. They had evolved a unique program called Operation Savdhan which was aimed at making the ordinary citizen empowered with right knowledge and right action against terror. A separate presentation will be made by my student Shri Srijan Pal Singh on the results of "Thinking of the youth: Operation Savadhan".

6. Equitable National development for inclusive growth: Central and State Governments may reorient their administrative mechanisms to ensure that the development reaches all sections of the society equitably for achieving inclusive growth and ensure that none in the society feels alienated socially, economically and politically.

I am suggesting the evolution of NCET Mission to be around action oriented people of highest integrity and competence drawn from multiple functional areas, including students and faculty members from universities committed to the vision of NCET to eradicate terrorism as a time bound mission. We must do this with a great sense of urgency for "When evil minds combine, good minds have to work together to combat". Hence the mission of NCET.

### Evolution of Enlightened Society

Now I would like to put forth to all of you, a methodology for evolving a happy, prosperous and peaceful society in our planet, which I call as "Evolution of Enlightened society". How do we create such an enlightened society, which will have three components (a) Education with value system (b) Religion transforming into spirituality and (c) Economic development for societal transformation. Let us discuss.

### Education with value system:

We have seen that the seeds of peace in the world have their origin in the righteousness in the heart of every individual. Such righteous citizens lead to the evolution of enlightened society. Education with value system has to be so designed that the righteousness in the heart is developed in young minds. That should be the mission of education. The prime learning environment is five to seventeen years of age. This reminds me of an ancient Greek teacher's saying, "Give me a child for seven years; afterwards, let God or devil take the child. They cannot change the child". This indicates the power of great teachers and what they can inculcate in the young minds. Parents and teachers must inculcate moral leadership amongst children. It requires the ability to have insights into the uniqueness and universality of human consciousness. True education is the acquisition of enlightened feelings and enlightened powers to understand daily events and to understand the permanent truth linking man, to his environment, human and planetary.

Now, let me take up the area that is transforming religion into spiritual force. Many in the world believe, it is a difficult mission. I would like to share an experience that I have witnessed which has convinced me that it is possible.

### Religion Transforming into Spirituality: Universal Mind



I have studied almost all the religious books. Religion has two components. They are: theology and spirituality. Theology is unique to every religion, whereas spirituality is the common element. I can assure you that the spirituality of every religion says, injuring an innocent person or killing is against God and God's mission of human life. I would like to share an experience how the religion and science came together in a big mission.

It was during early 1960's, the founder of Indian Space Research Programme Prof. Vikram Sarabhai with his team, had located a place technically most suited for space research after considering many alternatives. The place called Thumba in Kerala, was selected for space research as it was near the magnetic equator, ideally suited for ionospheric and electro-jet research in upper atmosphere. I was fortunate to work with Prof Vikram Sarabhai for about eight years.

The major challenge for Prof Vikram Sarabhai was to get the place in a specific area. As was normal, Prof. Vikram Sarabhai approached the Kerala Government administrators first. After seeing the profile of the land and the sea coast, the view expressed was that, thousands of fishing folks lived there, the place had an ancient St Mary Magdalene Church, Bishop's House and a school. Hence it would be very difficult to give this land and they were willing to provide land in an alternative area. Similarly the political system also opined that it would be a difficult situation due to the existence of important institutions and the concern for people who were to be relocated. However there was a suggestion to approach the only person who could advise and help. That was the

Bishop "Rev Father Peter Bernard Pereira". Prof Vikram Sarabhai, approached the Bishop on a Saturday evening, I still remember. The meeting between the two turned out to be historical. Many of us witnessed the event. Rev Father exclaimed, "Oh Vikram, you are asking my children's abode, my abode and God's abode. How is it possible?" Both had a unique quality that they could smile even in difficult situations. Rev Father Peter Bernard Pereira asked Prof. Vikram Sarabhai to come to church on Sunday morning at 9.00 AM. Prof. Vikram Sarabhai went to the church again on Sunday with his team. At that time the prayer was progressing with the recitation of Bible by Father Pereira. After the prayer was over, the Bishop invited Prof. Vikram Sarabhai to come to the dais. The Rev Father introduced Prof Vikram Sarabhai to the mass, "Dear children, here is a scientist, Prof. Vikram Sarabhai. What do sciences do? All of us experience, including this church, the light from electricity. I am able to talk to you through the mike which is made possible by technology. The treatment to patients by doctors comes from medical sciences. Science through technology enhances the comfort and quality of human life. What do, I do, as a preacher? I pray for you, for your well being, for your peace. In short, what Vikram is doing and what I am doing, are the same - both science and spirituality seek the Almighty's blessings for human prosperity in body and mind. Dear Children, Prof Vikram says, he would build within a year, near the sea-coast, alternative facilities to what we are having. Now dear children, can we give our abode, can we give my abode, can we give the God's abode for a great scientific mission?" There was a total silence, a pin drop silence. Then all of them got up and said 'Amen' which made the whole church reverberate.

That was the church where we had our design centre, where we started rocket assembly and the Bishop's house was our scientists' working place. Later the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) led to the establishment of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) and the space activities transformed into multiple space centers throughout the country. Now this church has become an important centre of learning, where thousands of people learn about the dynamic history of the space programme of India and the great minds of a scientist and spiritual leader. Of course, the Thumba citizens got the well equipped facilities, worshiping place and educational centre in an alternate place at the right time.

When I think of this event, I can see how enlightened spiritual and scientific leaders can converge towards giving reverence to the human life. Of course the birth of TERLS and then VSSC gave the country the capability for launch vehicles, spacecraft and space applications that have accelerated social and economic development in India to unprecedented levels.

Today, among us, Prof Vikram Sarabhai is not there, Rev Peter Bernard Pereira is not there, but those who are responsible for creation and making flowers blossom will themselves be a different kind of flower as described in the Bhagwat Gita: "See





the flower, how generously it distributes perfume and honey. It gives to all, gives freely of its love. When its work is done, it falls away quietly. Try to be like the flower, unassuming despite all its qualities". What a beautiful message, to the humanity on the purpose of life reflected the spiritual component. Can we bridge the spiritual component of the religions to bring peace to nations and to the world?

Now let us discuss the third important component of enlightened society, which is to achieve economic development for societal transformation. Let me take my country India as an example, it may be true to many parts of the world.

### **Economic development for societal transformation.**

We have a mission of spreading this economic growth throughout the country including the rural sector. Nearly 220 million people have to be lifted by upgrading their quality of life in both rural and urban areas. Even though the GDP growth indicates our economic growth, people's participation is essential for achieving the required targets. It is essential to ensure that the citizens are empowered with good quality of life encompassing nutritious food, good habitat, clean environment, affordable healthcare, quality education and productive employment, integrated with our value system drawn from civilization heritage leading to the comprehensive development of the nation that will bring smiles in one billion people. These are indicators for the growth of the National Prosperity Index. To achieve that growth rate, we have identified five areas where India has a core competence for integrated action:

(1) Agriculture and food processing (2) Education and Healthcare (3) Information and Communication Technology (4) Infrastructure development such as power, transportation, communication and including Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) and (5) Self reliance in critical technologies. We have to realize our mission of transforming India into a developed nation by energizing and igniting the minds of all the 540 million youth of the nation.

### **Conclusion**

Terrorism is a dangerous disease. Its virus attacks when the immunity of the affected individual(s) is at its lowest due to reasons such as past experience, indoctrination, real or perceived grievances. I have suggested both short term and long term solutions for the eradication of terrorism through National Campaign for Eradication of Terrorism and Evolution of Enlightened citizenship through value based education, religion transforming into spirituality and aggressive national development. At this stage, each one of you have to think, what you would like to be remembered for in preventing these inhuman acts? You have to evolve yourself and shape your life. You should write it on a page,

that page may be a very important page in the book of human history and you will be remembered for creating that one page into history of the nation whether that page is the page of your commitment to bring peace in the region, or a page of paving the way for unity of minds, or a page of providing timely justice to the common citizens, particularly weaker sections of the society, or a page of determination to remain a role model through efficiency and transparency or a page of inventing a technological solution for early detection and prevention of terrorism.

I am sure, each one of us would like to write an important page in the history of India.

My best wishes to all of you for success in your mission of promoting peace and prosperity of the nation by creating a terrorism free harmonious environment.

**May God Bless you.**



### **Oath for the citizen**

- I will be always vigilant in my locality about any unusual activities or suspicious stranger and their behaviour and report the matter to the nearest police station.
- I will be looking for unattended luggage or object in the school premises, office or public places and take action for their proper removal by the right people.
- Terrorism is anti-human on society and I will not support any form of terrorism.
- I will not provide any help or support to any suspicious stranger.
- My National Flag flies in my heart and I will work for a terrorism free India.



# The Rise & Fall of Naxalism in Bihar Maoist Ideology & Strategy: A Historical Perspective

By Amrik Singh Nimbran, ADG, CID (Special/Crime), Bihar



The Maoist revolutionaries have become hyper active in the countryside of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra and other parts India during the past five years. Their violent movement has admittedly emerged as the biggest threat to internal security of the country at present. A large number of the security personnel have fallen prey to the landmine blasts and armed attacks by the Maoists.



**"The immediate aim and programme of the Maoist party is to carry on and complete the already ongoing and advancing New Democratic Revolution in India as a part of the world proletarian revolution by overthrowing the semi-colonial, semi-feudal system under the neo-colonial form of indirect rule, exploitation and control... This revolution will be carried out and completed through armed agrarian revolutionary war, i.e. protracted people's war with the armed seizure of power remaining as its central and principal task, encircling the cities from the countryside and thereby finally capturing them. Hence the countryside as well as the Protracted People's War will remain as the 'centre of gravity' of the party's work, while urban work will be complimentary to it."**

The above statement issued on 14 October 2004 by Ramakrishna, Andhra state secretary of the

Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) - People's War Group, while announcing the formation of the CPI (Maoist) at a news conference in Hyderabad, gives a peep into the ideology, strategy and programme of the Party. CPI(M-L)-PWG and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCC) had merged after a long history of internecine conflict to form the new party on 21 September 2004. [CPI(M-L)-PWG based in Andhra Pradesh had earlier integrated with the CPI(M-L) Party Unit of Bihar on 11 August 1998.] The erstwhile PWG chief, Muppala Lakshmana Rao alias Ganpathy became the General Secretary while Koteswara Rao, better known as Kishanji, of the erstwhile MCC assumed the leadership of the military wing of the party - People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA), an amalgam of the People's Guerrilla Army of the PWG and the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army of the MCC. The central

committee of the Party has the numerical dominance of the Telugu members.

The ideology of the Maoist revolutionaries is embedded in the thought of Mao (1893-1976) who professed the use of violence to bring about revolutionary change in the state and society through people's war. Its creed is contained in Mao's famous dictum: **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** The fundamental thesis of Maoism was enunciated by him in these words: **"The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war,** is the central task and the highest form of revolution."

Mao considered himself a 'Marxist'. He was profoundly influenced by the ideas of Marx (1818-83) and Lenin (1870-1924). Revolutions, according to Marx, are not political accidents, but the expression of historical necessity. Society moved forward as a result of the inherent contradictions whose prime source was its division into antagonistic classes. The Communist Manifesto stated: "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." For Marx, class struggle is the motive force of history and all historical development comes through antagonism between classes. "No antagonism, no progress."

Marx's simplified class model conceived of two classes that confronted each other - the owners of the means of production and the wage-labourers, Bourgeoisie and Proletariat, or the exploiters and the exploited. Since "political power, properly so called, is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another", every class struggle, to Marx, reduced to a political struggle which required conscious and organized revolutionary action on the part of the working class to seize political power. He viewed force as inescapable in a revolution: "Force is the midwife of every old society pregnant with a new one."

The Communist Manifesto declared: "Of all the classes that stand face to face with bourgeoisie today, the **proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.**" It further stated: "The middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, **the peasant,** all these **fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but**

**conservative.** Nay more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history." (emphasis added)

Though Mao largely subscribed to Marxian theory, there is a point of departure in his thought. He was against the wholesale application of Marxian theory to China and instead advocated some kind of Sinicized Marxism, modified in the light of China's history and specific social circumstances. He gave up the 'orthodox' Marxist position regarding the role of peasantry in revolution after investigating the peasant movement in Hunan and after studying the Chinese history, which with no parallel elsewhere, was replete with peasant uprisings. He recognized and emphasized the revolutionary potential of the peasantry whom he described as the 'vanguards of revolution' and the "biggest motive force of the Chinese revolution."

Mao recommended establishing 'base areas', setting up of political power and winning over the masses on a country-wide scale to launch a protracted peasant war. He advocated creating a reign of 'terror' in the countryside: "... **it is necessary to create terror for a while in every rural area,** or otherwise it would be impossible to suppress the activities of the counter-revolutionaries in the countryside or overthrow the authority of the gentry."

Noting that the first essential in war is "to preserve oneself and to destroy the enemy", Mao preached and practised guerrilla warfare as an instrument of his policy for transforming 'guerrilla zones' into 'base areas' in order to spread political power by "advancing in a series of waves" and to finally capture the cities. Drawing largely on Sun Tzu, an ancient Chinese military strategist, he proclaimed: 'our strategy is "pit one against ten" and our tactics





are "pit ten against one" -...'

Guerrilla warfare is primarily a mobile warfare and Mao advised in this regard: "Fight when you can win, move away when you can't win." He succinctly put elements of guerrilla tactics, which are like "casting a net", in these words: "Divide our forces to arouse the masses, concentrate our forces to deal with the enemy."

"The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue." This is his famous 16-character formula which can be summarised as: **"If you come I go, if you go I come."**

Mao recommended that "when pursued by a powerful enemy, employ the policy of circling around." Against the Chinese Government's strategy of "encirclement and suppression" in the Kiangsi base area, he put forward the thesis of 'strategic retreat' and successfully applied the tactics of "luring the enemy in deep". However, he emphasised that the basic principle of guerrilla warfare must be the offensive. In addition, he recommended practising deceit by "counterfeiting an appearance", as Sun Wu Tzu called it, that is, by making an uproar in the east but attacking in the west (Sheng Tung, Chi Hsi). He underlined the importance of initiative, flexibility, secrecy, speed and planning during a guerrilla attack. Surprise is the key to success; striking where and when the enemy least expects, hit-and-run attacks and night actions are basic elements.

Mao laid the principle of "fighting no battle unless we can win it and capture arms and men." The enemy thus unwittingly becomes the source of weaponry and ammunition for the guerrillas. This point was put by Mao in these words: "In establishing our own war industry we must not allow



ourselves to become dependent on it. Our basic policy is to rely on the war industries of the imperialist countries and on our domestic enemy. We have a claim on the output of the arsenals of London as well as of Hanyang, and what is more, it is delivered to us by the enemy's transport corps. This is the sober truth, it is not a jest."

Mao emphasised that the task of the Guerrilla Army was not confined to fighting and destroying enemy's military strength but included political propaganda and organizational work among the masses. Their most important job is to win over the people, to educate them politically and convince them in order to elicit their willing acceptance of party programmes and policies. He repeatedly stated that "a revolutionary war is a mass undertaking." It is people's war, "a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."

Mao recommended a policy for undermining the loyalty of the captured security personnel of the state. "The most effective method in propaganda directed at the enemy forces is to **release captured soldiers and give the wounded medical treatment.**"

The Chinese experiment was attempted in India at the time of Independence in the abortive Telengana peasant movement (1946-52). This was followed by the short-lived revolt (May-July 1967) of the tea gardens workers under Charu Mazumdar, Kanu Sanyal, and Jangal Santhal of Naxalbari police station of Darjeeling district (West Bengal). It received immediate Chinese support and encouragement through broadcast on Radio Peking. The Chinese official press - The Peking Review and The People's Daily - covered the event and prescribed: "The Indian Revolution must take the road of **relying on the peasants, establishing base areas in the countryside, persisting in protracted armed struggle** and using the countryside to **encircle and finally capture the cities.**"

Though the Naxalbari uprising was put down firmly by timely police action, its influence did not remain confined locally. It had a far-reaching impact on the Indian polity and its ideology permeated the Indian socio-political thought. The word 'Naxalite' (that stirred intense fear among landowners and a glimmer of hope among the landless) found way

into the political phraseology. A new left party, CPI (M-L), was formed under the leadership of Charu Mazumdar on 22 April 1969 (formally announced by Kanu Sanyal on May Day) in Calcutta. While the Andhara group (Tarimela Nagi Reddy, D. Venkatesh Rao, Chandra Pulla Reddy, Kolla Venkataiah, etc.) chose to stay away from it, Kanhai Chatterji founded the Maoist Communist Centre of India on 20 October 1969.

The CPI (M-L) soon faced ideological schism and S.N. Singh of Bihar parted company with Charu Mazumdar on the issue of the relation with rich peasants and Mazumdar's policy of the 'annihilation of class enemies'. Asim Chatterjee followed suit and joined Singh. The splinter group "expelled" Mazumdar from the party and elected Singh in his place in November, 1971. The party disintegrated into several splinter groups (Pro and anti-Lin Piao factions) following the death of Charu Mazumdar in police custody during July 1972. Vinod Mishra became General Secretary of one group called the CPI (M-L) Liberation. The CPI (M-L) Party Unity that sprang from the parent party during 1978 in Bihar and the CPI(M-L) People's War (or People's War Group) that came out of it under Kondapalli Seetharamiah in Andhra Pradesh on 22 April 1980 retained the original character.

Bihar could not remain unaffected by the Bengal happenings and witnessed protracted Naxal violence during the years 1968-71. Musahari Community Development Block in the district of Muzaffarpur became the epicentre of Naxal activities under a local Naxalite named Raj Kishore Singh. The movement started in response to a call given by the All India Co-ordination Committee of Revolutionaries (formed in November 1967) for forcible harvesting of crops throughout India on 15 August, 1968. A number of cases of seizure of Bhadai crops by Naxal followers, leading to clashes between them and the landowners, were reported. As tension rose, an armed police party was deputed (probably on the request of the landowners) to prevent escalation of Naxal activities. But it did not have the desired effect as the police were seen to be siding with the landowners provoking an attack by the Naxal sympathizers. A criminal case was registered against the offenders who went underground to evade arrest. A spate of killings of landowners followed soon.

The violent activities invited tough measures from the police and as a result, Raj Kishore Singh and some of his associates got killed in police encounters. The famous Sarvodaya leader Jai Prakash Narayan (JP) also arrived to camp in the affected area with a view to weaning away the Naxal followers from the violent ideology. As a combined result of the strong police pressure and the political initiative of JP, the movement died down by the end of 1971.

While the movement was coming to an end in Muzaffarpur, its echoes were heard in Central Bihar, south of the Ganges. The first signs of extremist violence appeared at Ekwari village of Sahar Community Development Block of Bhojpur district. The root lies in the beating of Jagdish Mahto, a Science teacher of H.D. Jain College, Ara, by the landowners of the dominant caste during the Assembly elections (17 February 1967) for his audacity to vote for the CPI candidate Ramnaresh Ram against Rajdeo Ram (Praja Socialist Party) sponsored by the landowners. Jagdish Mahto remained in hospital for long and came out a transformed man – a Naxalite.

Jagdish Mahto was joined by Rameshwar Ahir, Bhikhari Kahar, Singhasan Chamar and others in his mission to resist social oppression and exploitation. Sheopujan Singh, a local landowner, was found murdered on 23 February 1971. Jagdish Mahto and his associates were named in the case. He went underground to evade arrest and carry on his agenda. Another landowner Thana Singh, accused of raping and molesting many women from lower castes, was killed on 9 December 1972 by a Naxal guerrilla squad that consisted of Jagdish Mahto, Ramayan Chamar and a third member. The squad attempted to kill Hari Singh the next day but





while escaping the duo got killed by Musahar mob mistakenly.

A few police pickets were attacked, policemen were killed and their weapons were looted by the Naxalites during the years 1972-74 in Bhojpur district. On 5 May 1973, the Naxal followers clashed with a police party that had gone to arrest some of their associates accused in a criminal case. Police opened fire which resulted in the death of four persons belonging to Dusadh community of village Chouri under Sahar police station. The Government of Bihar appointed a Commission of Enquiry under Justice Girija Nandan Prasad of Patna High Court who justified police action. The tough handling of the Naxal problem by the district police crushed the movement. Rameshwar Ahir was killed in police encounter on 14 January 1975. The Emergency (1975-77) further helped in stemming the tide of Naxalism.

The wave of Naxalism in Bhojpur district crossed the Sone River to reach the capital district of Patna. The trouble erupted in a village called Nema under Punpun police station. Birda Musahar emerged as a messiah for the landless Scheduled Castes and a terror for the landowning communities. He got killed in June 1975 during an encounter with local police and CRP at village Ghoraun under Masaurhi police station. The movement lost momentum during the Emergency and remained dormant till its recrudescence in the bloody 1980s.

Various Senas (caste affiliated armed groups) sprang up during the 1980s to counter the Lal Sena (Red Army) of the Naxalites. Counter-violence appeared and several massacres of the members of the Scheduled Castes/extremely backward castes by the upper caste landowners took place during the decade. An incident at Parasbigha (near Jehanabad) on the night of 6 February 1980 involving the killing of 12 members of Gareri (shepherd) caste and at Pipra (under Punpun Block of Patna district) on the night of 25 February 1980 killing of 15 dalits. These attacks were ostensibly retaliatory actions to avenge the killing of two landowners by the Naxalites.

There was a spurt in Naxal activities after the formation in April 1982 of the Indian People's Front by Vinod Mishra led CPI (M-L) Liberation. The Front frequently mobilized the members of the Scheduled

castes and other lower castes and organised mass rallies/agitations on such issues as the minimum wages in the Central Bihar. The fiercely ultra-leftist and dreaded organization MCC and the CPI (M-L) Party Unity of Arvind committed murders of landowners in Gaya Division to instil terror in the minds of the landowners of the area. The decade witnessed many midnight massacres, such as Daledchak-Baghaura incident (1987) in Aurangabad district.

During the 1990s, the Maoist fire engulfed the forest and hilly areas (now in Jharkhand) – Chatra, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Palamau, etc. The decade witnessed many 'midnight massacres' in the central part of Bihar which completely spoiled the security scenario in the state.

Barring the two sensational incidents - Jehanabad jailbreak and the kidnapping of four policemen in Kajra police station under Lakhisarai district – the period since 2005, though bloodier in other parts of the country, has been comparatively calm in Bihar due to changed political scene, improved administrative set-up, better policing and the realisation among the general public that violence is not the solution. The police are doing their job steadily and silently without any hype about its 'successes'. However, police alone cannot tackle this problem. I would reiterate what I wrote in my book two decades back: **"The roots of Naxal violence lie in the socio-economic situation."**

I conclude with the prophetic words of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar spoken in the Constituent Assembly on 25 November 1949:

**"On the 26th January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality... How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up."** ■



# A Touch of Humanism...

S.K. Bhardwaj (ADG (L&O))

The Protector has to be a good human being. Whether he is a police man or a doctor or any other

professional he has to be a fine human being. The human touch is very important in the Police service. Sometimes an accused is wrongly convicted on the basis of a confessional statement. A police officer has to have a keen mind to discern the truth.

I am very lucky to be in Bihar because, contrary to general impression created by the media, any body who does wrong in the state of Bihar is caught in no time. Also contrary to general impression, there is no political pressure when we deal with criminals and miscreants. I have been a tough officer and I have never faced political pressure.

The only challenge facing Bihar is the absence of belief in the dignity of labour. Unfortunately, due to the practice of caste determining the work an individual does, a man or woman in Bihar will do only that job which is decided by his birth in a particular caste.

There has to be a belief in the dignity of labour. In Haryana no matter how rich a man or woman may be there is no reluctance to do any kind of labour. The women in the families willingly join the men folk in the fields to lend a helping hand.

This unfortunately is not the case in Bihar. A man may

die of hunger but he will not do a job that is beneath his caste. Which is counter development. People have to feel good and proud of the work they do. Unless people work hard the state cannot develop. This consciousness and knowledge have to be paramount.

Wherever I am I make sure that I contribute something to the society. If you live only for yourself you will not be any different from an animal To give you a small example, there was a wasteland near my house and the Railway Station. All sorts of waste was dumped there. When you came close to that land you had to hold your nose. Such was the odour. I took the initiative to clear the land and I have made a garden with flowering shrubs, trees and vegetables growing there which attracts people. Just imagine, the land which once repulsed people is now drawing people.

In the case of human beings also it is the same. If you are a good human being and you have done good deeds people will want to meet you and talk to you and feel good in your presence. That is why it is most important first and foremost to be a good human being.







# A Vision for Effective Policing through People's Perspectives & Expectations



Rajesh Ranjan, IPS

## Introduction

Most leaders suffer from one vital flaw that is a hubris sense of personal brilliance which excludes all other leaders. This results very often in a tendency to denigrate what has previously been done and an impatient desire to change systems and practices comprehensively. Any reflection on a viable vision for policing, therefore, needs to consciously guard against such a sentiment and begin by revisiting and making assessments of what experience has shown as fault lines in the prevalent regime. In doing this, Rather than try and reinvent the wheel, a leader should have the humility and magnanimity to adopt the good practices developed by the other states in the country. An unfortunate spin off to federalism is the fact that policing in India exists in silos much as it did in USA prior to 9/11. The other caveat in formulating a viable regime would of course be a constant reference to the extent of a police leader's competence and mandate to effect changes to avoid the exercise being reduced to mere daydreaming.

The raison d'être of institutions and services in a democratic polity is the people and with this overarching awareness a leader's vision has to anchor itself to people's perspectives and expectations. Against this backdrop, such a vision would encompass the four crucial components of policing namely, **interface points, response time and quality, concept loyalty and integrity.**

## 1. Improving Interface Points

1.1 The primary interface points with the police for the general public are homes, streets and the police

stations. Unfortunately, while this is universally recognised, these are arguably the most daunting faces of police for the general public and perhaps the most neglected. Most criticism of the police in India relates to images of pot-bellied policemen extorting money from vehicle owners on streets and highways, rude and inhuman behaviour with victims and suspects at police stations and indifferent or non-committed beat patrols. There should be an emphasis therefore to improve systems, behaviour and practices in this sector through a series of measures that would comprise of attitudinal training, as well as effective 24/7 monitoring and oversight by leveraging technology, primarily in urban areas where a threshold level of literacy is assumed.

As a significant portion of complaints registered at police stations are not in the nature of First information Reports relating to heinous cognizable offences but relate to missing passports, mobile phones, vehicle thefts etc. and these can be collected at automated kiosks removed from police station premises in standardised comprehensible templates. FIRs regarding heinous offences however require facilitation to ensure that essential details which may provide possible clues to detection are not ignored. These can be collected at the police station. However, in order to ensure that this is done in an ambient environment, the complaints room will be covered with close circuit TV and the officers responsible for recording complaints would be those who have undergone attitudinal training and assessed on congruent psychological parameters. Similarly, other public areas of the police station including the interrogation room and lock up would also be covered by CCTV. Similar



measures would also be designed for streets and highways and patrols through use of electronic systems and devices such as GPS, mandatory collection of citizen feedback forms etc. The interface points are also ideally placed to collect intelligence on all counts. However, over the years as a result of excessive reliance on technology and specialised intelligence cadres this role has been unfortunately jettisoned. A revitalisation of this area would not only result in generating valuable 'humint' but also provide policemen at the cutting edge a sense of meaningful participation in the overall enterprise.

1.2 Underpinning many of the initiatives taken by police leaders is the recognition that fragmentation of law enforcement efforts, whether this is across national, interagency, institutional or 'law enforcement-private sector' boundaries, is only helping criminals in the long run. Since effective crime handling demands a multi-agency approach, the aim would be also to develop co-operation with all interested parties including law enforcement, police training centres, private industry, payment card companies, financial crime research centres, security commissions and other national and

international stakeholders.

## 2. Response Time and Response Quality

2.1 This wide spectrum not only encompasses the speed of police response to a crisis but also the quality and effectiveness of this response. The value of installing this as one of the centrepieces lies in the fact that it covers the entire gamut of proactive policing ranging from Quick Response Teams, Scientific Investigation and the congruent forensic capability, training, logistics and weaponry.

## 3. Concept Loyalty

3.1 Police in India is widely perceived as subservient to political masters, religious and caste loyalties rather than to the principles defined law and the Constitution. The political executive ensures compliance by brandishing the weapons of postings, promotion and transfers. The problem is compounded by the fact that police in any set up is not a homogeneous unit but divided on caste, religion and regional lines. This has eroded the sense of pride in the essential principles that govern the police service which in turn affects the manner



in which it behaves. While the constitution and police manuals do provide the basic framework and boundaries within which police is expected to perform, the factors mentioned earlier have subverted this regime. There is a need therefore for well codified principles for postings, promotion and transfers, a more stringent code of ethics and performance appraisal linked to career progression. While formulating such a code, it should also be ensured that this does not constrain in any manner the discretion required for effective policing in extraordinary situations. Alongside, an effort should be made to develop a sense of pride and commitment to service ideals through adequate training and incorporation of symbols like service anthem, service 'melas', and service extracurricular and curricular events that provide the valuable intangibles of a robust brand name.

#### 4. Integrity

4.1 As upholders of the Rule of Law, police like Caesar's wife has to be above suspicion. Its code of ethics and performance appraisal system should be designed to provide for contiguity of rewards and punishments to its actions. Perhaps among all the criminal offences encountered, the one that negates any effective policing strategy most is corruption. A single mole in any law enforcement agency can undo all the good work done by the entire agency. For too long, corruption has been dusted under the carpet. Fortunately, there is now a general recognition that corruption feeds on the vital organs of a nation state, including law enforcement, jeopardising national growth and practically all dimensions of its socio-economic and political framework. There is now a general outcry against public corruption due to the ease with which senior public servants and politically important persons have been able to integrate their ill-gotten gains, often treating the public treasury as their own personal bank vault. The need for concerted action against the issue of corruption by developing a best practise regulatory regime incorporating whistleblowers, public declaration of assets, e-governance for discretionary authorities in public life should be therefore, a pivotal concern.

#### 5. Success Factors and Constraints

5.1 Any strategy is as effective as the commitment

of its leaders and the commitment and ability of his team to internalise its value. A significant section of the police force epitomises the adage that if you pay peanuts you get monkeys. The welfare of personnel across the board ranging from a rational compensation package and working shifts, an objective promotion, transfer and posting policy, an expeditious grievance-redressal mechanism to housing would determine the success of my strategy. The latter is an important component of welfare as most subordinate functionaries in the police force work and live in abysmal physical environments.

5.2 Budget would determine to a large extent the success or failure of the strategy which would of course require force augmentation to allow for such components as rational working hours, suitable work areas and housing, modern logistics and weaponry and forensic capabilities. However, leveraging technology at appropriate places indicated earlier would offset the need to raise the quantum of personnel, decrease slog hours and create more compact work areas reducing costs to a substantial extent. Valuable man hours could also be saved and more effective policing ensured, for example, with creation of centralised and networked databases on crime, criminals, personnel and logistics as well as encouraging office correspondence over wide and local area networks. The outsourcing of certain functions allied to policing offers a possible solution. However, there is also a simultaneous acceptance of the fact that the core functions of policing are sacrosanct and cannot be outsourced. In the first instance, therefore, emphasis needs to be placed on whether the separation of the core and non-core functions is possible and viable. Most proponents of outsourcing tend to immediately point out areas like housing, clothing, procurement, IT support systems, modernization while some forums such as the recent All India Police Science Congress held in Guwahati have even recommended service of summons and registration of cases as appropriate areas for outsourcing.

Alongside the view of outsourcing exists the other dominant prevalent view that the performance of police is intrinsically linked to its relations with the general public and the more multifaceted this is, the more beneficial it is to its professional work.





Increasing the proactive role of police in non-core areas such as community policing, women and children counselling, traffic enforcement and education, substance abuse counselling and enforcement, in fact, enhances its positive image which in turn contributes to its general effectiveness. The concept of zero tolerance which seeks to confront seemingly minor enforcement issues is a natural offshoot of this view. Policing functions therefore cannot be readily isolated into silos but its effectiveness depends more and more on its expansiveness and the integrated manner of functioning. Even a seemingly innocuous activity like a service of summons has direct impact on the functioning of police in terms of its reach within the beat and community. The presence of police in areas which may not necessarily be core gives it a profile of omnipresence which again contributes to its effectiveness.

While deliberating on the issue of outsourcing therefore, it has to be clearly borne that there cannot be a standard policy for implementation across the country as the nature of problems varies in different states. In the LWE affected areas, for example, even the most innocuous functions may not be amenable to outsourcing for reasons of confidentiality and strategy. In the softer areas, similarly, it may be appropriate to outsource certain transport functions such as the drivers' cadre and the maintenance of vehicles.

The more reliable standards for evaluating what is core and what is non-core have naturally emerged through the process of gradual evolution in policing. This process of filtering has unanimously

identified non-core areas which are very limited and relate essentially to police housing and procurement. Most states now have police building housing corporations which are autonomous bodies separate from the police headquarters.

5.3. The major resistance to the strategic vision, I foresee, would come from the political executive and the bureaucracy as the strategy of developing concept loyalty as one of the integral parts would obviously lead to a degree of professionalism and autonomy where extra

constitutional intervention would be minimised. This resistance could be neutralised to an extent should the other stakeholders to effective policing such as the media and general populace be enlightened about the advantages of integrated policing and the demand for it to be introduced is raised from these forums. The other constraint would be the mindset of police personnel who have developed familiarity and a laissez faire attitude with the system they have been accustomed to over the years. This would be mitigated by involving personnel at all levels in evolving the objectives and measures in consonance with integrated policing and through constant briefings during its roll out phase.

## Conclusion

The advantage of developing a vision for effective policing through people's perspectives and expectations lies in the fact that all other known, tested and essential components of effective policing get linked and emanate seamlessly from the four prioritised essential components where each component complements others resulting in the emergence of a self sustaining integrated policing system. Only then the vision to develop an Effective, Transparent and People Friendly policing committed to the Rule of Law can be achieved. ■

# Revamping Bihar Police & Creating an Environment of Security



By Rajesh Chandra

Maintenance of law and order is one of the basic functions of a state. In a democratic polity, the effectiveness of governance will depend upon the performance of the state in discharging this basic function. Being one of the major regulatory wings of the state, the police are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order and enforcement of 'Rule of Law'. It can, therefore, be inferred that the quality of governance would depend, to a great extent, on the performance of the police and the system of policing.

Unfortunately, a few years back our state had earned a dubious ill-reputation of being an unsafe place with the prevailing environment of insecurity. **It is often said that more important than the crime is the fear of crime that results in creation of such an environment.** If we take an

example of a medium sized district then the number of monthly reported cases of heinous offences such as murder, dacoity, robbery, rape, serious rioting resulting in the death of an individual, extortion and kidnapping for ransom all taken together will not exceed fifty cases that will be just about 0.002 % of the total population of the district presuming it to be about 25 lakh. Any discerning person will shudder at this number of 50 heinous offences even though that particular individual may not have been a victim of any crime as a person. If we further add to it a feeling amongst the populace that even if the perpetrator of crime is apprehended he may be set free on intervention of a powerful political personality exerting extraneous influence on police machinery. This feeling is bound to affect the normal flow of life of the citizen of that particular place.





I will also like to point out a scenario where a group of individuals working in government offices at the end of the working day have gathered at a tea shop situated by the side of an almost non-existent pot-holed road. Any person negotiating that road on a motorcycle after dusk is likely to shiver at the sight of such a group of partly visible individuals at the tea shop. He will simply like to run away from that place as quickly as possible construing their presence or movements to be hostile. Now, if we change the scenario with smooth roads facilitating quick and smooth movement of that particular motorcyclist passing by a well lit roadside kiosk offering tea and snacks, he is likely to get tempted to stop-by and take a cup of tea himself. This clearly proves that the creation of an environment of security is also dependent on general economic development.

Initially instead of clamouring for more physical resources for police organization, a pragmatic approach was adopted by police leadership to use the power of law in a most pragmatic manner that is popularly known as SPEDY TRIAL. The constitutional philosophy propounded as right to speedy trial seeks to ensure the constitutional guarantee of speedy trial as an important safeguard to prevent undue and oppressive incarceration prior to trial; to minimize concern of accompanying public accusation.

It is a concept which deals with speedy disposal of cases to make the judiciary more effective and to impart justice as fast as possible. Article 21 declares that "no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure laid by law." Speedy justice is a component of social justice since the community, as a whole, is concerned in the criminal being finally punished within a reasonable time and the innocent being absolved from the inordinate ordeal of criminal proceedings." In *Sheela Barse v. Union of India* court reaffirmed that speedy trial to be fundamental right. The **strategy** that has been adopted to ensure speedy trial of those cases that are of great relevance to government for maintenance of Public Order can be enumerated as follows:

## 1. Effective management of the courts: The



cases that are to enter into cause was decided on two counts:

- a) The criminals who have a large number of cases pending against them were first tried for the offences of Arms Act/ Explosive Act if they have been caught with arms/ explosives. These were the case that could be conducted very easily and expeditiously.
- b) Those cases that have serious public order implication such as communal riot cases, caste strife cases etc.

**2. Witness management:** The witnesses were divided into various categories such as public witnesses (Police Officers, doctors, Scientific Experts etc.) and private witnesses; witnesses within the district and those from outside the district; and interested witnesses and compromised witnesses. There was a concerted effort to produce witnesses and government officers were summoned in such a manner that they were able to complete their deposition in various cases in one go.

**3. Jail management:** There was a proper co-ordination with jail authorities and jail doctors so that the accused does not feign illness to delay the process.

**4. Bail management:** There are two categories of accused persons namely the accused that are seeking bail while at large and those seeking bail while remaining inside the jail. The trial gets greatly expedited if the accused are in judicial custody so that their production is done without any delay and there is no danger of witnesses getting intimidated. Hence, all efforts were made to oppose bail and if

bail is granted proper verification of bailer and the surety was done.

**5. Proper monitoring format:** A system of regular and effective monitoring of trial was done so that pruning of witnesses was possible if a point was already proved. Similarly, monitoring of the delay caused by defence could also be monitored.

The state leadership also embarked upon to study contemporary social, political and economic issues and problems, in an inter-disciplinary perspective for creation of an environment of security as it was a sine-qua-non for any developmental activity to take place. Prevailing chaos had given rise to multidimensional problems of disorder and discontent in our society. Unbridled economic disparities, growing unemployment, heightening of social tensions, persistent threats from organised gangsters and extremist forces armed with deadly weapons and advanced technology in communications and logistics, and various other forces had led to a great deal of social turbulence.

There is no denying that in a politically vibrant society like Bihar, no institutional improvement, including police functioning, could ever be possible without political will and initiative.

The state government sanctioned a large number of posts to bring up the average representation of policemen per lakh of population to approximate to national average. In the meanwhile, an innovative method to augment human resources in police organization was adopted by the sanction and creation of Special Auxiliary Police of more than 10,000 Ex- Army men from the combatant units. Since, they retire early in army at an age of around 38 Years and were well trained; Police organization could afford to dispense with the gestation period spent in training of a newly recruited person. This resulted in augmentation of human resources of police in the quickest possible time.

**Recently, another innovative attempt has been made to restructure the police organization by tri-furcating the police force into three wings namely:**

- A) Civil Police
- B) Riot Police; and
- C) Armed Police

It was realized that there was a requirement to develop soft skills for solving the problems arising out of minor disputes in the locality and there was no requirement of a policeman to wield any weaponry. This component will form the major group known as civil police with great skills of negotiation and investigation.

Police are required to face law and order situation often degenerating into violent clashes, and this needed handling of the crowd with negotiating skills and in case of failure on this count dealing with them as per the provisions of law with the help of non-lethal weapons. In such a situation shooting with video camera was much more effective than shooting with fire-arms. This video footage could be used as clinching evidence for speedy trial of such cases against miscreants. This works very well because certainty of punishment, howsoever small creates a more deterrent effect than severity of punishment.

There was a realization that a group of marauders committing violent crimes and causing serious disruption in the normal flow of life in the society were procuring and wielding effective lethal weapons. They were to be tackled with great operational skills and better weapons. This was the underlying principle behind training in required skills for creation of Armed Police.

The development administration also started functioning with great vigour and substantially improved allocation of fund. This resulted in more purchasing power in the hands of people, more spending and more infrastructure. All these factors combined together created an environment of harmony in the society where people could think beyond caste and creed. This naturally resulted in harmonious social equations bringing down the cases of conflict. We are hopeful that with the prevailing environment of security, innovative thinking of police leadership and above all, great willingness and support of state leadership Bihar will keep progressing and ensure everyone residing in the state a harmonious and peaceful life. ■





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# A Spectacular Sports Show in the Year of Bihar's Centenary!

The just concluded event of the 60th All India Police Games held in Bihar's capital Patna from 1 to 5 February 2012, was a spectacular success. The five-day event, Volleyball/Cluster, inaugurated by the State's Chief Minister Nitish Kumar, reflected the mood and image of a resurgent Bihar, which is celebrating its Centenary year in 2012. It was a fabulous coincidence! At the Games' conclusion, Intelligence Bureau Director Nehachal Sandhu, a 1973-batch IPS officer of Bihar cadre, congratulated DGP Abhayanand for making the event a grand success.

















**Nehchal Sandhu**  
 Director, IB &  
 Chairman,  
 All India Police Sports Control  
 Board and CCC of All India  
 Police Duty Meet

No. 1/Police (Sports)/2011 (15) - 150

आसूचना ब्यूरो  
 (गृह मंत्रालय)  
 भारत सरकार

**INTELLIGENCE BUREAU**  
 (MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS)  
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

New Delhi, February 14, 2012

My dear *Abhyanamand*,

On behalf of the All India Police Sports Control Board, I wish to compliment you for the smooth, flawless and successful conduct of the 60<sup>th</sup> All India Police Volleyball, Basketball, Handball and Kabaddi Championships – 2011 at Patna from February 1 to 5, 2012. Your personal initiative, which made it possible for Bihar Police to host an All India Sports Championship after a long gap and to re-establish itself on the map of Police sports in the country, is indeed laudable. The fact that it enabled me to make a visit to Patna was, of course, an added bonus.

2. I am informed that the Championships witnessed keen and healthy competition in a spirit of camaraderie and the arrangements for the participants and officials, numbering nearly 1,700, both on and off the field, were also excellent. The congenial environment and sporting facilities provided by Bihar Police certainly inspired the players to put in their best efforts. The colourful and well attended closing ceremony, which I had the privilege of witnessing, was a fitting culmination to this well organised Championship.

3. The success of the Championship was clearly on account of your personal involvement and direction and the untiring efforts of officers and men associated with the arrangements. I would like to mention, in particular, the contribution of Shri Raveendran Sankaran, DIG/HR & Organising Secretary, and Shri Prem Chand Singh, DySP, towards the success of the Championship.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Nehchal*

(Nehchal Sandhu)

**Shri Abhyanamand, IPS**  
 Director General of Police,  
 Bihar,  
 Patna.

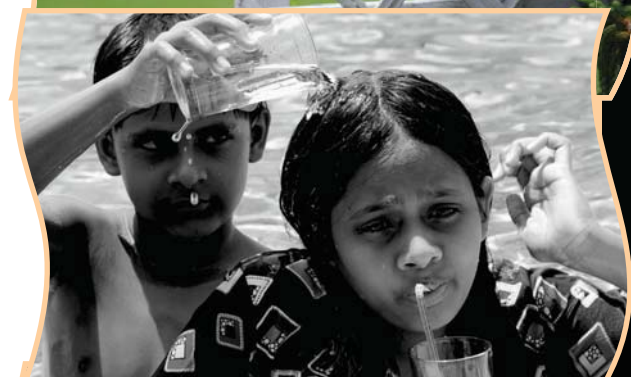


# Through My Iris

Raveendran Sankaran

DIG (Human Rights & Legal Affairs)

A unique photo feature by a senior cop, whose camera lens captures a myriad amazing images of life around with the natural ease of an eye, Iris, to be precise.





## An NRI's Perception of Bihar Police

# A Force Changing for the Better

By Kumud Prasad

I am a Bihari by birth and proud of my heritage. First 27 years of my life I spent in Bihar for education and then as an Engineer in HEC Ranchi. My father was in Judicial Service and used to get transferred on the average every third year. Hence I have lived in almost all parts of Bihar and modern Jharkhand; the last 10 years in Jamshedpur, Chaibasa and Ranchi.

I migrated to USA in 1970. I have been an NRI since then.

My overall perception till 1970 of Bihar Police was good. Law and Order in general was OK. We used to travel overnight by car between Patna and Chaibasa/Ranchi without any fear of getting robbed or held up. Train journey also used to be safe. I was a frequent traveler on Patna –Hatia Express (an overnight train).

I did see a communal riot in Jamshedpur and Ranchi which were really bad. I remember I was a student in RIT Jamshedpur (now NIT Jamshedpur). The riot broke out while I was in Chaibasa. I urgently needed to come back as my final year engineering examination was going to commence in couple of weeks. It was unsafe to travel hence my father ( Judge) and my would be father-in-law (Superintendent of Excise) escorted me to Adityapur (RIT campus) via Saraikela with two armed excise constables. RIT Campus was not significantly affected except the minority community was transferred to a safe location of the campus which had police protection.

The Ranchi riots broke out when I used to live in Sector 4 of HEC Colony. I only saw property damage and people being moved to safe camps under police protection. There used to be day and night patrolling by the Colony people as well as police. There was violence in other parts and sectors of HEC Colony but not where we used to live.

If I sum up my perception till 1970, performance of Bihar Police was fine. Serious crimes (murder/dacoity/rape /abduction) were less frequent. There was corruption but not rampant; response time was slow to moderately good depending upon location/ transportation /gravity of event and who was calling. You could complain to higher ups and corrective steps were taken.

Between 1970– 2005, my perception was based on what I used to hear/know from newspapers magazines/TV and through conversation with friends and relatives from Bihar. In the mid-80s whenever I came back to Bihar, my father-in-law used to advise me not to go out for morning walk alone; if we go out we must come back before dusk, not to travel long distance by car in the night or by train. Hence, we would travel only by air. During my stay I used to read newspapers and every page used to be filled with events of murder/abduction/rape .These did not stay only as a news items when one of our distant relative was abducted and was returned after 10 days when a huge sum of ransom was paid.

To conclude, in that era, the general perception of NRIs was that Bihar had no Law and Order; it was an unsafe place to live, visit, travel, work and Invest. It was uncertain if police would come to rescue in case of need or even record an FIR.





Based on the last six years, my latest perception is that there has been a noticeable and consistent improvement in the Law and Order situation. Now when I visit Patna I personally find the difference: I go alone for a morning walk or shopping, visit friends and relatives till late in the night, up to 12 am. Newspapers have more news of new road and bridge construction, new Universities /Institution ( IIT, National Institute of Fashion Technology , National Institute of Law), a new power plant coming up, Bill Gates coming to Bihar, efforts to invite new industries/investors. My perception is further corroborated by

- A recent article in New York Times which talks about the vastly improved Law & Order situation and phenomenal economic growth.
- An article by BBC "Where backward Bihar leads India" talks in great length about great strides made in the areas of women empowerment, judicial reforms, tax reforms and public Safety.

- A study by economists Bibek Debroy and Laveesh Bhandari concluded that in 2011, Bihar was identified as the "least corrupt state" .

In the US, when you call 911 the response time is less than five minutes. Bihar Police is not there but putting in jail more than 100,000 criminals, collecting evidence and their fast track conviction is a commendable task and exemplary record.

To conclude I am extremely pleased with the initiatives/efforts and performance of Bihar Police. Janata Darbar of DGP Bihar is an excellent step in removing the big barrier of communication with the masses, demolishing bureaucratic walls and getting to the heart of the issues and thus faster relief.

I must say that in the US, the general public has no fear or hesitation in going to the police for help. Police is very friendly and helpful to the general public but harsh/tough with the criminals. My expectations/wishful thinking are that someday in the near future Bihar Police will attain the same stature.

## CM Nitish Kumar Urges PM to Re-examine NCTC Proposal

Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar has urged Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to re-examine the proposal to set up the National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC), taking into consideration, the genuine concerns expressed by the States over the new agency, bestowed with draconian powers.

Terming as "unilateral and hasty" the proposal to set up NCTC, Kumar asked the Prime Minister to re-examine the issue and ensure the order is suitably modified to take care of states' genuine concerns.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, he said, "The new order defining the functions and powers of NCTC has to come into force with effect from March 1, 2012 and we are aware that Chief Ministers of several states have also written to you against the unilateral and hasty decision of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to create NCTC without consulting the state governments.

"Won't you agree with the suggestion that the Government of India must re-examine the whole issue and ensure that the order is suitably modified

to take care of the states' genuine concerns," Kumar said.

In his letter, Kumar observed, "We have come to know about the creation of NCTC vide Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) O.M. dated February 3, 2012 which inter alia, contains provisions giving powers of arrest and search to officials of the operations division of the NCTC."

"Also the NCTC has been given the power to seek information, including documents, reports, transcripts and information of any kind from any agency which seems to include the state government also," he said.

Kumar said, "The order issued by the MHA makes it mandatory for all civil authorities in the territory of India to act in aid of the NCTC and here too it has not been specified as to what sort of assistance will be required to be given by civil authorities, including those under the administrative control of states to NCTC."



# A Cultural Extravaganza!!!

It was an evening of fun and frolic. Starting with members of IPS Wives' Association lighting the auspicious lamps, the programme had all the ingredients of a cultural extravaganza. While IPS officers sang, their children staged a musical dance drama. Here was the other side of the tough IPS men's lives – soft and musical, thanks to their talented wives and kids!











# Strategies to Curb Naxal Movement

**Umakant Choubey**, ADM (Spl. Prog), Patna

The Naxal movement which started with full force in 1967 was mainly aimed against the socio-economic exploitation of the poor living in the villages. After a long wait and getting no relief to improve their socio economic status through the constitutional means it was a desperate attempt to change the established structure of the society through violence. It spread in almost all parts of the country and its members had only one belief that only armed struggle can change their life.

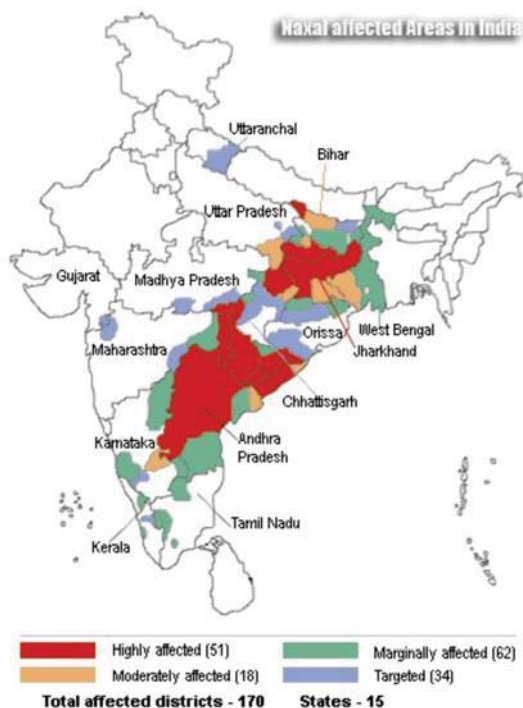
Though the movement started from Naxalbari, a small village on the tri-junction of India, Nepal and the present Bangladesh, it soon attracted the poor and economically suffering masses across the country. It soon became a law-breaking violent group of well armed youth of both men and women. The movement attacked the 'zamindari' structure of the society but also made it clear that it opposed the constitutional structure of the country by repeatedly attacking the security forces.



Time and again the Naxalites killed the jawans and policemen, and looted their arms and ammunition. The People's War Group with its strong hold in Telangana gradually spread to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Bihar. The situation in Bihar was very much favorable for such a movement because the poverty in the state is conducive to its growth. The situation was not much different in other parts of the country either.

After Independence, though the state governments tried to improve the structure of the society through all kinds of developmental works, their insufficient resources did not bring about any significant changes. Consequently, the Naxal movement gradually gathered momentum due to social injustice, economic inequality and finally a lack of a strong grievance redressal administrative system which could control violent outbursts by restless groups.

The movement, which initially started in the Naxalbari area was in the form of a violent peasant movement but later on the course of events was shaped by its then prominent leaders Charu Mazumdar and Kanu







Sanyal. Jangal Santhan organized a strong santhals Naxal force. It was done with an aim to attack the established agrarian set up of the society in West Bengal. The Santhals forcefully and violently captured the lands of the landlords and declared their own ownership. This resulted in violent clashes which ultimately forced the West Bengal government to take strong administrative steps that brought the situation under control.

However, in other states the situation was similar and from time to time the Naxal attacks resulted in mass killings of the innocent people in the villages. The main issues were related to the agricultural labour. The governments in the states brought many poverty redressal programmes amongst the village poor's. Educational facilities also made many youth to change their life through education and service sectors.

The time made a change in the principles of the movement on the one hand the landlords i.e., the big farmers gradually gave their lands to the small farmers or landless peasants/labourers with an agreement to give them a fixed amount of money or grains on the yearly basis. On the other hand, the violent landless labourers also thought to give up arms and make cultivations without going on continuous fights with the landlords and the administration as well.

But still there was a group which continued its armed fighting with the administrative machinery. They charged levies, snatched and looted arms of the

police and the para military forces and declared a war against our constitutional system. They got their inspiration, literature and sophisticated arms also from outside the nation. Now their aim was only to disturb the socio-economic growth of the country. They got their training and political orientation which though was not totally acceptable to the people living in the villages or the towns but out of sheer thrill and for the sake of money, a large number of young male and females joined the naxal cadres. Sometimes they were even forced to join the groups. The organization developed their intelligence wings and through calculated strategy, attacked the police to seize arms and to terrorize the people.

Presently the Central Government, through continuous talks with the Naxal-affected states, finally made a plan to strictly contain the menace. This not only included armed operations but included developmental work among the poor and the downtrodden of the villages.

However yet there is lots of work to be done to change the situation. Not only the infrastructure facilities in the far away villages have to be improved but through imparting quality education and assured economic reforms, a feeling of equality and brotherhood must be established in the society.

Through good academic environment the rural youth can be educated provided with opportunity to make their life stable and prosperous. ■



Kishore Kunal

## A Life Devoted to Duty

Kishore Kunal, IPS (retd), belonged to the 1972 batch. He started his career as ASP in Anand district in Gujarat. The present Bihar DGP Abhayanand was his junior and worked under him.

In an interview, Kunal said it was just a destiny that he became a police officer. He recalled that his friends were appearing for the IPS competitive test and he too appeared for the same, passed and got selected.

Kunal worked in the states of Gujarat and Bihar. He also took up various Central Government assignments. According to Kunal, it was a challenge to provide justice and a corruption-free environment. Kunal said he tried his best to achieve this goal.

After his posting in relatively peaceful Gujarat, Kunal came to Bihar, where the situation was different. He was posted in Rohtas district which was the most criminalized area in the state. The Naxalite activity had also started during those days.

Kunal dealt sternly with the mafia and goondas and used to punish them publicly so that the criminals were demoralized and would not repeat the crime.

He was posted in Santhal Paragana and Palamu districts from 1978 to 1984 during which period, he had to deal with Naxal activity. But according to him, Mausori district near Gaya was the most affected by Naxalite activities.

Kunal recalled the most dangerous encounter in Rohtas district when he fought face-to-face with criminals. A Bihar Military Police (BMP) driver was killed during the encounter but police killed 10 criminals on the spot.

Kunal cited another incident that occurred in Rohtas district, involving an MLA wanted due to criminal charges. He had boarded the plane along with a minister to escape. But Kunal sent his men to pull out the MLA from the plane and put him in jail. In fact, Kunal was threatened by the MLA that his whole family will be eliminated. But Kunal did not bother about the threats and performed his duty without fear.

As the Chairman of Bihar State Religion Trust & Board, Kunal faced a tough time in dealing with the robbers stealing 'asta dhatu' statues from the temples in different districts across the state. But he got full support from the police department in his task.

Kunal said that he left the police job following an incident. On the 6th April 1984, he was almost drowned in the Ganga in Vindhyachal, but was saved luckily. This very incident brought a change in his life and he involved himself in religious work since then. Kunal started doing social work also and he is managing many organizations such as Mahavir Sansthan and Mahavir Cancer Sansthan, etc.



# बिहार पुलिस का संक्षिप्त इतिहास



प्रोफेसर तुलसी नारायण प्रसाद,

(भूतपूर्व विभागाध्यक्ष प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास एवं संस्कृति और संस्थापक तकनीकी प्रस्तावित निदेशक, बिहार पुलिस संग्राहालय)

किसी भी प्रांत का प्रशासनिक और बदहाली होना पुलिस बल पर निर्भर करता है। इससे राज्य संग्रहित और प्रभावशाली होता है। प्रत्येक राज्य में पुलिस बल की एक महत्वपूर्ण यांत्रिक भूमिका होती है। राज्य की शान्ति और व्यवस्था के लिए अनुशासनबद्ध आरक्षी ही सार्थक होते हैं। अतः पुलिस बल ही सांस्कृतिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण संगठन होते हैं। राज्य में शांति की सफलता का सुत्रधार बिहार पुलिस का प्रबन्धन है। जब तक राज्य में सत और असत का आलोक और तिमिर का, पुण्य और पाप का संघर्ष स्वीकृति बनी रहेगी। जिसमें परम्परागत व्यवस्था का संक्षिप्त इतिहास है।

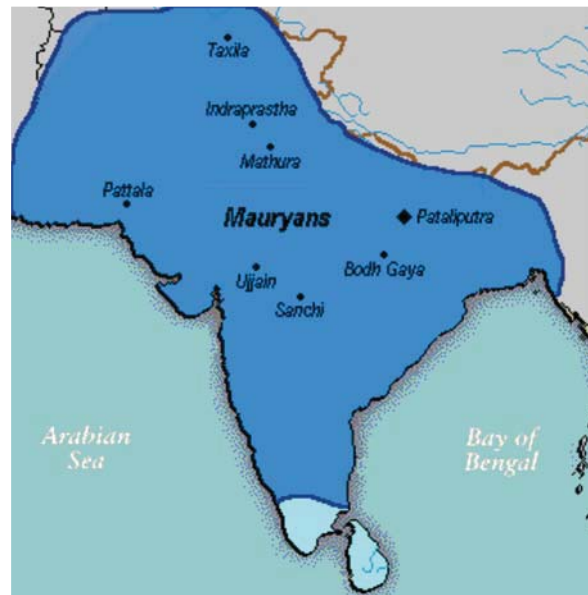
मानव सभ्यता के विकास के काम में सर्व प्रथम कबीलो का समूह स्थापित हुआ था और तभी से गुप्तचरी प्रथा का भी जन्म हुआ कालान्तर में इसका रूप व्यापक होता गया, जो प्रशासनिक क्षमता का घोटक बना।

मनु ने मनु-संहिता की रचना से सामाजिक गलतियों के लिए सजा का प्रावधान बताया था। उन दिनों किसी भी राजा के पास नियमित जेल प्रणाली नहीं थी। मात्र नाक, कान, हाथ अथवा पैर काटकर उन्हें, जीने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता था। प्रारंभ के सामाजिक जीवन में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने स्वार्थ को प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय लेना शुरू किया होगा। अतः उन पशुगत गुजरवाले व्यक्तियों पर अनुशासन रखने हेतु एक सामाजिक संहिता बनी। इसे अनुरूप न चलने वालों का दंड का भागीदार बनाया गया इस तरह सबसे पुरानी संहिता मनु संहिता बनी।

प्राचीन काल से ईसापूर्व सातवीं सदी तक भारत सोलह जनपदों में विभक्त था, जिसमें तीन प्रदेश - वंग, मगध और ब्रज प्राचीन जनपदों से वर्तमान बिहार की पृष्ठभूमि परिलक्षित होती है।

मौर्य सम्राट चन्द्रगुप्त के महामंत्री चाणक्य के अनुसार गुप्तचरी राज्य का महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है। प्राचीनकाल से ही

सुन्दर और गुप्तचरी का अंग रही है। विषकन्या की प्रथा भी पाटलीपुत्रा में थी। चाणक्य के समय से ही एक विषकन्या को महाराजा आम्बिक के पास उसके शंभुराजा के द्वारा भेजा गया था। परिणामस्वरूप राजा निर्जीव हो गए थे। इतिहासकार अब्दुल फाजिल ने आईने अकबरी में विषकन्या की चर्चा की है।



पाटलीपुत्रा मगध के राजाओं की प्रसिद्ध राजधानी थी। सोन और गंगा नदी के संगम पर पाटलीपुत्र का राजभवन राजा अजातशत्रु के लगभग ४९४-४६७ ईसा पूर्व में बनवाया था और उसके पौत्र उदयन लगभग ४४३-४१८ ई. पू. में पाटलीपुत्र भवन के पड़ोस में गंगातट पर कुसुमपुर की स्थापना की थी। दोनों नगर शीघ्र मिलकर एक हो गये और मौर्य राजा चन्द्रगुप्त के अधीन पाटलीपुत्र नगरी की राजधानी हो गई थी सुरक्षा हेतु नगर के चारों ओर लकड़ी की प्रचीर के बाहर नगर की रक्षा हत गहरी खाई बनाई गई थी। इसमें पुनपुन नदी का पानी भरा रहता था। प्रचीर के भीतर राजमहल था, जिसके घंसावशेष आधुनिक

कूम्हारार ग्राम के निकट प्राप्त है। राजमहल लकड़ी का बना हुआ था

बाद में राजा अशोक ने नगर के अंदर पत्थर का महल बनवाया। चन्द्रगुप्त सारे उत्तरी भारत पर अपना प्रभुत्व



स्थापित करने दक्षिण को भी विजित करते हुए विशाल साम्राज्य स्थापित कर राजधानी पाटलीपुत्रा से शासन करता था। सर्वविदित है कि ३२६ ई. पू. में सिकंदर का हमला भारतवर्ष पर हुआ था और उस हमले के बाद भारतवर्ष के पटल पर मगध साम्राज्य की स्थापना इसी बिहार प्रांत के मौर्यवंश के संस्थापक चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य द्वारा हुआ था। पाँचवीं शताब्दी में फाहियान के समय यह महल वर्तमान था। बाद में मगध के एक शक्तिशाली जमींदार श्री रामगुप्त ने अपने प्रशासन क्षमता और विराट सैन्य शक्ति के कारण गुप्त साम्राज्य की स्थापना की, जिनकी वंशज ३२० ई. से ७०० ई तक संपूर्ण भारतीय इतिहास में स्वर्णकाल लाया था और पाटलीपुत्र उस काल में भारतीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति का महान केन्द्र था मौर्य वंश के समय आरक्षी व्यवस्था में कतिपय सुधार किये गये थे। ईसा पूर्व तीसरी सदी में लिखित कौटिल्य शास्त्र में आपस्तब धर्मसूत्र (पुलिस हस्तक) में पुलिस कर्मियों के कर्तव्यों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। इससे नगररक्षण की व्यवस्था का पता चलता है। पाटलीपुत्र शुंग और कण्व वंश के राजाओं की भी राजधानी थी। यवन राजा मिणानडर ने इस पर आक्रमण किया था। बाद में नौवीं शताब्दी में पाल राजाओं ने मुदगगिरी (मुंगेर) को अपना राजधानी बनाया। राजाओं के समय रात्रि प्रहरी द्वारा नगर में पहरेदारी व्यवस्था की गई थी एवं सुरक्षा व्यवस्था हेतु आरक्षी तैनात किए गए थे।

सातवीं शताब्दी में ही भारत में ईस्लाम का प्रवेश हो चुका था। इतिहासकारों के अनुसार गयासुद्दीन बलबन सन

१२६६ ई. में अपने राजव्यवस्था में पुलिस का कार्य सेना के द्वारा लिया जाता रहा था। लेकिन इसके लिए गुप्तचर विभाग को संगठित किया गया था। बलवन की मृत्यु के बाद डकैती लूट अपहरण और हत्या साधारण सी बात हो गई थी। जिसे अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के शासन काल (१२९६-१३१६) में पुलिस कर्मचारी की पदस्थापना से साधारण से साधारण अपराध पर कठोर दण्ड देने की प्रथा थी। उसके द्वारा पहला कोतवाल को नियुक्त किया गया था, जिसका नाम मत्तकुल उमर फखरुद्दीन था। उसके पश्चात मो तुगलक ने भारत में पहली दफा पुलिस चौकी बैठाने की व्यवस्था की न्याय हेतु "अमीर दाद" पदाधिकारी सृजन किया जो आज के गृहमंत्री के समकक्ष था। हर नगर में कोतवाल नियुक्त किया गया, जो आरक्षी अधीक्षक के समकक्ष अधिकार रखता था। बड़े-बड़े प्रांतों को शिक (जिला) में बांटा गया। इसके प्रशासक को शिकदार कहा गया। मुस्लिम काल में प्रशासनिक ढांचा कोतवाल हाकीम महन्त सुबेदार था। उर्दू भाषा का सर्वाधिक महत्व दिया गया। परंतु बिहार से प्रतिरोध के रूप में कैथी लिपि को मान्यता प्राप्त है।

इसके बाद बिहार के शेरशाह शुरी का जमाना आता है। जिसमें हर गांव के लिए मुकदम नियुक्त किया गया मुकदम का काम अपराधियों का पता लगाना था, दण्ड दिलाने में प्रशासन को सहयोग देना था। इसी काम में १५२६ तक मुगल सल्तनत बाबर की छत्रछाया में वर्तमान शाहाबाद (आरा), तक पहुँच चुका था। उनके वंशज हिमायूँ ने चौसा युद्ध में बिहार के शासक शेरसाह द्वारा पराजित भी हुआ था। शेरशाह के मृत्यु के पश्चात अकबर और औरंगजेब ने भी बिहार में अपना सुबा और शासन चलाया मिराते अहमदी मुगलकाल में प्रकाशित पुलिस व्यवस्था और कर्तव्यों का प्रदान किया गया है। अकबर ने मनसबदार और बरकनदाज की प्रथा शुरू किया जो सुबेदार किस्म से प्रशासन करता था कोतवाल प्रथा भी चलती रही। कोतवाली वस्तुतः थानेदारी और दण्डाधिकारी की शक्ति लेकर बढ़ने वाले व्यक्ति का कार्यकाल होता है। आज भी बिहार में पटना कोतवाली, गया कोतवाली, प्रसिद्ध है जो अब सिर्फ थाना रह गया है। दिल्ली का अंतिम कोतवाल प्रधानमंत्री पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू के दादा श्री गंगाधर नेहरू थे। इसके परिणामस्वरूप १५२६ में बाबर ने आसानी से दिल्ली की सल्तनत को उखाड़ फेंका और मुगल साम्राज्य को विस्तार किया, अंतिम शासक औरंगजेब ने हिन्दूओं को अपने विरुद्ध कर





सिर्फ मुसलमानों के हित में राज्य चलाने की कोशिश की।

अहमद शाह अब्दाली ने १७४८ से १७६० ई. के बीच भारत में कई युद्ध किये परंतु मुगल बादशाह की हस्ती अप्राप्त रहा। मुगल सल्तनत के खतम होते ही विधि व्यवस्था की स्थिती चरमरा गई। फौजी जवान जो बेकार हो गये थे, गिरोह में घूम-घूम कर गाँव में लूटने लगे।

१६७४ ई. में अंग्रेजों ने बक्सर की लड़ाई में बादशाह बहादुर शाह और अवध के नवाब को हरा दिया १७६५ ई. में बंगाल बिहार तथा उड़ीसा की दिवानी प्राप्त कर ली। जो ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का प्रारम्भ था। अंग्रेजों ने रेगुलेटिंग एक्ट पास करके ब्रिटिश प्रशासन को व्यवस्थित रूप दिया। सन १७६५ में बंगाल बिहार और उड़ीसा की दिवानी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी हाथों में आ गई। पुलिस बल के सहयोग से कंपनी सरकार ने राज्य चलाने के लिए पूर्वी प्रांतों में पुलिस की संरचना की गई। जो ४ ग्रेट बंगाल पुलिस के नाम से जानी गई। बाद में जब बिहार और उड़ीसा प्रांत का जन्म हुआ, तो इस पुलिस विभाग को दो भागों में बाँट दिया गया—(१) बंगाल पुलिस के नाम से जाना गया और (२) बिहार पुलिस के नाम से जाना गया। सन १९१९ ई. में जालीया वाला बाग में हुए नरसंहार के बाद कांग्रेस को मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी के रूप में एक नया सशक्त नेता प्राप्त हुआ।

०१ अक्टूबर १९१२ को दिल्ली नगर पंजाब से अलग कर एक चिफ कमिश्नर के मातहत कर दिया गया और भारत

की राजधानी कलकत्ता से दिल्ली हो गई।

१९१२ में बंगाल प्रांत से बिहार और उड़ीसा को अलग कर एक नया प्रांत बना दिया गया, जिसमें २२ जिले थे और उसमें १२ जिला बिहार का था। पुलिस ट्रेनिंग पटना में था, कॉस्टेबल ट्रेनिंग स्कूल कटक में १९१४ में खोला गया। १७६१ ई. में पानीपत की तीसरी लड़ाई हुई लेकिन इस लड़ाई से वास्तविक फायदा अंग्रेजी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने उठाया। इसके बाद कंपनी को एक बाद दुसरी सफलताएँ मिलती गई। १७७३ ई. में ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में एक रेगुलेटिंग एक्ट पास करके भारत में हेस्टिंग्स को बंगाल का गवर्नर जनरल बनाकर शासन सौंप दिया गया था। १८वीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभ में अंग्रेजों को ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी बम्बई, मद्रास तथा कलकत्ता पर कब्जा कर लिया १७४४-१७४९ ई. तक मुगल बादशाहों की प्रभुसत्ता उपेक्षित होने लगी।

बादशाह औरंगजेब की मृत्यु के ५० वर्ष बाद १७५७ ई. में राबर्ट क्लाइव के नेतृत्व में अंग्रेजों ने नवाब सिराजुद्दौला से पलासी का युद्ध जीतकर बंगाल को अपनी मुट्ठी में कर लिया।

फलस्वरूप १८ वीं शताब्दी के अन्तर्गत अंग्रेजों की दृष्टि ईस्ट कंपनी ने बम्बई मद्रास और कलकत्ता पर कब्जा कर लिया। कलकत्ता जोन के अन्तर्गत बिहार भी आता था। अंग्रेजों ने अपनी सेनाओं में भारतीय सिपाही को भी स्थान दिया था १७६४ ई. में अंग्रेजों ने बक्सर की लड़ाई में बादशाह बहादुरशाह और अवध के नवाब को सम्मिलित फौजों को हरा दिया और १७६५ ई. में बादशाह से बंगाल, बिहार तथा उड़ीसा का दिवानी प्राप्त कर लिया। जिससे ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को पहली बार बंगाल, बिहार तथा उड़ीसा के प्रशासन का कानूनी अधिकार मिल गया, जो ब्रिटिश राज्य का प्रारंभ था।

पूरे बंगाल को ढाका, बिहार उड़ीसा और असम को जिला में बाँटा गया। कंपनी के शासन काल में भारत का प्रशासन एक के बाद एक २२ गवर्नर जनरलों के हाथ में रहा १८५७ ई. में कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा बम्बई में विश्व विद्यालयों की स्थापना की, स्थापना के बाद शिक्षा-प्रसार होने से जागृति आने लगी थी। १८५७ को सिपाही विद्रोह द्वारा उत्पन्न राजनैतिक चेतना से ब्रिटिश शासन चौकन्ना हो गया। ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के शासन काल में उग और डकैती का दमन हेतु मुगलकाल का येन केन प्रकारेण ७१२ ई. में भारत में इस्लाम का प्रवेश हो जाता है और हिन्दु राजाओं की शक्ति कुचल डाली गयी।

इसतरह गजनी के सुल्तान ने १९७ई. से १०३५ई के बीच भारत पर १७ बार आक्रमण किया बरकन्दाजी और कोतवाल प्रणाली जगह- जगह चल रही थी ।

लार्ड चार्लस कार्नवालिस भारत का गवर्नर जनरल और बंगाल का कमान्डर इन चीफ नियुक्त होकर १७८६ में आने पर शासन में सुधार हुआ । नवाब के हाथों से फौजी मुकदमा का अधिकार छीन कर चार प्रान्तीय अदालतें कलकत्ता, पटना ढाका और मुर्सीदाबाद में स्थापित की गयी । प्रत्येक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक की नियुक्ति की गयी और प्रत्येक जिला को २०० वर्ग मील में बांट कर थाना कायम किया गया था । १८५६ से ही मिस्टर हैडिंग्ले बंगाल के गवर्नर थे । उन्हें सरकारी तंत्र में सुधार लाने के लिए नए सिरे से पुलिस प्रशासन में सुधार लाने का अभियान छोड़ दिया ।

१७ अगस्त १८६० को एक पुलिस कमीशन गठित किया गया था, वही बिल पुलिस एक्ट १८६१ के नाम से मशहूर हुआ । सन १८९३ में एस. पी. पद की बहाली प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर इंग्लैंड में की जाने लगी जो आई. पी. का बिल्ला लगाकर भारत में पदस्थापित होते थे ।

तदोपरान्त पुलिस कमीशन का गठन किया गया । यह भी निश्चित किया गया कि "इम्पिरियल पुलिस" के बदले इस पद का नाम इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस रहेगा । आई. पी. एस कैडर में भारतीयों की औसत नियुक्ति बढ़ा दी गयी ।

पूरे भारत को "जोन" मंडल में बाँटा गया । सभी जोन निम्नलिखित थे ।

१. उत्तर मंडल - हरियाणा, पंजाब, हिमाचल, राजस्थान, जम्मू-कश्मीर और दिल्ली ।

२. मध्य मंडल - उत्तर- प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश

३. पूर्वी मंडल - बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा और असम पूर्वोत्तर राज्य ।

४. पश्चिम मंडल- गुजरात महाराष्ट्र ।

५. दक्षिणी मंडल - आन्ध्रप्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, केरल तथा कर्नाटक ।

भारत सरकार की तरह बिहार सरकार में भी एक गृह विभाग हुआ । जो कि पुलिस व्यवस्था का कार्यान्वयन करती थी । गृह विभाग अक्सर मुख्यमंत्री के अधीन रहता है । सिर्फ एक बार पूर्व में हवलदार पुलिस श्री रामानंद

तिवारी इस विभाग में स्वतंत्र कैबिनेट मंत्री परंपरा तोड़ कर हुए थे ।

उस समय बिहार को १६ क्षेत्र में बाँटा गया था । पुनः बिहार पुलिस प्रशासन को ५ प्रक्षेत्र में बाँटा गया था और हर प्रक्षेत्र को महानिरीक्षक के अधीन दिया गया ।

पटना प्रक्षेत्र - पटना

भागलपुर प्रक्षेत्र - भागलपुर

मुजफ्फरपुर प्रक्षेत्र - मुजफ्फरपुर

राँची प्रक्षेत्र - राँची

दरभंगा प्रक्षेत्र - दरभंगा

इसके अतिरिक्त रेलवे पुलिस तथा सैन्य पुलिस का प्रक्षेत्र बना ।

पुलिस की श्रृंखलाबद्ध पद्धति का इतिहास मिस्टर ई.आर.हेनरी, तत्कालिन महानिरीक्षक द्वारा १८ दिसंबर १८८४ में बाँकीपुर पटना में "पुलिस ट्रेनिंग स्कूल" नामक संस्था से शुरू होती है । जिसे आजकल एडवांस ट्रेनिंग स्कूल (ए. टी. एस) कहते हैं ।

फिर बिहार मिलिट्री पुलिस का इतिहास आता है जो सन १९४८-४९ में बी. एम. २ और बी. एम. ३ रचना की गई, जो कश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान हमले के बाद कारगर सिद्ध हुई थी । बिहार की पूर्वी सीमा पर अन्तराष्ट्रीय सीमा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जुड़ा था, जिससे घुसपैठ तथा तस्करी में वृद्धि हो रही थी । वर्तमान में कई बी.एम.पी. कंपनियों का गठन हुआ है जो एक महानिरीक्षक के अधीन रहता है ।

१९४४ में बिहार पुलिस रेडियो की स्थापना की गई जिसमें अति उच्च फ्रीक्वेंसी रिपोर्टर केन्द्र जो प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय से सीधा सम्पर्क पटना रखता है ।

सन १९४२ के आंदोलन से लेकर आजादी के दिनो तक साम्राज्य एवं शिक्षित परिवार की महिलाएं सत्याग्रह आदि में सरीक हो रही थी, जिससे महिला पुलिस की आवश्यकता अनिवार्य हो चुकी थी । बिहार की महिला पुलिस अपनी तमाम साम्राज्यो के बावजूद नई चेतना का प्रतीक बनी और महिला पुलिस थाना की शुरुआत की गई । १९५५ में श्री एम. के. सिन्हा तत्कालीन महानिरीक्षक की अभिप्रेरक से बिहार पुलिस में स्वान दस्ता का गठन हुआ । सन १९४८ में बिहार फायर सर्विस एक्ट पारित हुआ । श्री. बी. रतन शाँ मोंदी के द्वारा बिहार अग्निशमन दस्ता की नींव डाली गयी, जो प्रथम फायर आफिसर के रूप में



नियुक्त किये गये।

आधुनिकरण को समझने की चाहत से बिहार पुलिस को भी उग्र भाड़े और छात्र-आंदोलन एवं मजदूर को नियंत्रित करने हेतु "अश्रु गैस स्क्वाड" की स्थापना की गयी। गौरव की बात है कि पुरे विश्व में अगुलांक की जांच प्रशाखा सबसे पहले भारत में १८९७ को कलकत्ता में खोला गया। जिसमें जनाब अजीजुलहक का महापूर्ण योगदान था। सन् १९१२ में बिहार में प्रथम बार ब्यूरो की स्थापना की गयी है उसके बाद मुख्यालय पटना आ गया। बिहार पुलिस के अनुसंधान को सहायता देने हेतु पुलिस प्रयोगशाला, जिसमें फोटो ब्यूरो और हस्तलिपि विशेषज्ञ को शामिल किया गया। पुलिस विभाग के कर्मचारियों के राहत हेतु सन १९७४ में बिहार पुलिस भवन का निर्माण निगम की स्थापना कि गई। यह गर्व की बात है कि सन १९०७ में भारत में सर्व प्रथम भारतीय आरक्षी उपाधीक्षक के रूप में श्री ए. के. सिन्हा नामक एक बिहारी व्यक्ति का चयन हुआ। श्री सिन्हा सन १९०८ से १९३९ तक बिहार पुलिस में आरक्षी उपाधीक्षक, अधीक्षक, उपमहानिरीक्षक एवं महानिरीक्षक के रूप में कार्यरत रहे। ये प्रथम भारतीय महानिरीक्षक पद को सुशोभित किया। भारतीय पुलिस के इतिहास में इन्हे प्रकाशस्तम्भ माना गया है। भूवर्ष निदेशक, केन्द्रीय अ. सूचना ब्यूरो श्री बी. एन. मल्लिक ने अपनी पुस्तक "वर्ल्ड के ग्रेट पुलिस मैन" में सतरह पुलिस अधिकारियों की सेवा-गाथा लिखते हुए सिर्फ एक ही भारतीय को उस श्रेणी में रखा है और वे हैं श्री अलख कुमार सिन्हा।

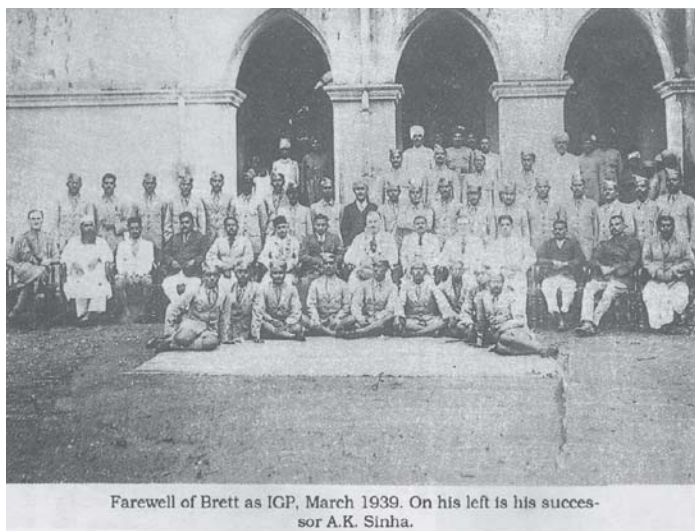
सन १९५२ में उनकी पुस्तक "थर्टी टू इअर्स इन पुलिस एण्ड ऑफ्टर" प्रकाशित हुई थी, जिसमें उन्होंने भारतीय पुलिस अधिकारी के संघर्ष की कहानी को उजागर किया। बिहार पुलिस की गरिमा को कायम रखने में इनका योगदान सराहनीय रहा है। प्रेसिडेंसी कॉलेज कलकत्ता में भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपती देशरत्न डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद से दो वर्ष के वरीय सहपाठी थे। श्री सिन्हा की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण उक्ति अभी भी प्रचलित है कि यदि पुलिस का आदमी ईमानदारी से कर्तव्यपथ पर आरुढ़ रहे, तो उसका जीवन इस लोक में और परलोक में भी चमत्कारिक रह सकता है। सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद उन्होंने ऋषिकेश के शिवानन्द आश्रम में एक कमरा निर्माण किया, जहाँ वे साधना हेतु महीनों रहा करते थे। देहावसान के समय ये संज्ञान अवस्था में डॉक्टरों की घबड़ाहट

और आश्चर्य के बीच अपनी सुदृढ़ वाणी में "ॐ नमो भगवतो वासुदेवाय" का उच्चारण करते हुए इस दुनिया से चल बसे। इनकी मृत्यु पर स्वामी शिवानन्द जी कहना है कि श्री ए. के. सिन्हा को सच्चे अर्थ में जीवनमुक्ति मिला है। ३१ जनवरी १९६४ की प्रातः बेला में इनका स्वर्गवास इनके दानापुर आवास में हुआ था।

भारत में पहली बार १९२१ में बंगाल पुलिस एसोसिएशन नाम की संस्था गठित की गई थी। इसके देखादेखी १९२७ में आरक्षी निरीक्षक अपर निरीक्षक और सहायक अवर निरीक्षक की कोटी के पदाधिकारियों के लिए बिहार पुलिस एसोसिएशन नामक संस्था बनी। सरकार द्वारा मान्यता भी प्राप्त हुई। इन संघों को शीघ्र ही मान्यता दिए जाने कारण यह था कि आजादी की लहर में पुलिस वाले भाग न ले क्योंकि १९२२ से ही कोई न कोई पदाधिकारी महात्मा गाँधी की आवाज पर नौकरी से इस्तीफा दे दिया करता था।

अगस्त १९४२ में जमशेदपुर एक उग्र श्रमिक आंदोलन हुआ। इस श्रमिक आंदोलन के विरुद्ध गोराल पलटन द्वारा मशीनगन का प्रयोग किया गया। श्रमिकों की मौत से क्षुब्ध होकर रामानन्द तिवारी नामक हवलदार कुछ सिपाहियों को लेकर हड़ताल पर उतर गए और ब्रिटिश सरकार के विरुद्ध नारा लगाते हुए जमशेदपुर की सड़कों पर वर्दी में गुजरे। परिणामस्वरूप श्री रामानन्द तिवारी की गिरफ्तारी की गई, उन्हें बर्खास्त कर दिया गया। परन्तु वे छदम तरीके से बिहार पुलिस में एसोसिएशन की संरचना कर वेतन भोगी सिपाहियों से चंदा वसूल कर सभी बर्खास्त सिपाहियों का भरण पोषण किया करते थे।

सन् १९६७ में श्री रामानन्द तिवारी पटना रेल कुली यूनियन



के अध्यक्ष थे। इनका जन्म भोजपुर जिले के राम टिहार गाँव में हुआ था। बचपन में पिता की मृत्यु हो जाने के कारण इन्हें जीवन युद्ध में कुदना पड़ा। आरम्भ में रेलवे स्टेशन पर पानीपांड़े का कार्य किया, कुछ दिन अखबार बेचे तथा १९२९ में पुलिस में भर्ती हो गए। १९४२ में गाँधीजी के आह्वान पर सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में भाग लिया।

१९४६ में पुलिस विद्रोह में भाग लेकर भूमिगत हुए तथा गाँधीजी की अपील पर समर्पण करने पर इन्हें दस वर्षों की सजा हुई। मुक्त होने के पश्चात् १९५२ के चुनाव में प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के टिकट पर शाहपुर क्षेत्र के विधानसभा के लिए चुने गए। १९६७-६८ में बिहार राज्य के गृहमंत्री रहे।

इसी संदर्भ में पटना सचिवालय के गोलीकांड का उल्लेख अनिवार्य है। जो बिहार पुलिस के जवानों तथा छात्रों को उत्तेजित करने में एक अहम भूमिका निभायी पटना में ११ अगस्त १९४२ को स्थिति सहसा गम्भीर हो गयी थी। उस दिन की घटना बिहार के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के इतिहास का अविस्मरणीय दिन हो गया है। वह दिन स्वतंत्रता की वेदी पर कई युवकों के शहादत का दिन था।

सबसे से ही पुलिस के लाठीधरी एवं सशस्त्र जवान स्थिति पर नियंत्रण के लिए मजिस्ट्रेट के साथ पटना नगर के मेन रोड और लोअर रोड पर गस्त लगा रहे थे। न्यू कैपिटल की ओर जुलूस को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए बाँकीपुर लॉन के उत्तर-पूर्वी कोने पर, जहाँ मेन रोड लोअर रोड से जुलूस को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए बाँकीपुर लॉन के उत्तर पूर्वी कोने पर, जहाँ मेन रोड लोअर रोड से मिलती है, सशस्त्र गोरखा एवं लाठीधारी पुलिस की टुकड़िया तैनात के दि गई थी। साढ़े बारह बजे दिन में वहाँ भीड़ एकत्रित हो गयी थी। घुड़सवार सशस्त्र पुलिस ने उसे लाठी चलाकर पश्चिम की ओर भागा दिया। गोरखा सैनिकों ने भी दूसरे अन्य लोगों के भी दूसरी तरफ तितर-बितर कर दिया, पर लोगों में भारी उत्साह एवं उत्तेजना थी। लाठी एवं गिरफ्तारी उन्हें रोक नहीं सकी। उसी समय में बाँकीपुर गल्स हाईस्कूल के सामने प्रदर्शनकारियों की एक भीड़ एकत्र हो गई, और वहाँ पर लगभग दो घंटे तक डटे रहे। उस दिन पटना सचिवालय भवन पर राष्ट्रीय झंडा फहराने के लिए कृतसंकल्प थे। इस उद्देश्य से हजारों व्यक्ति उत्साह एवं उत्तेजना से भरे पटना सचिवालय के पूर्वी फाटक पर लग भग दो बजे जमा हो गए। दो बजकर १५ मिनट के लग भग सचिवालय के पूर्वी फाटक पर एक

राष्ट्रीय झंडा फहरा दिया गया। तदोपरांत लग भग ढाई घंटे तक सचिवालय भवन पर झंडा फहराने के लिए भीड़ कोशिश करती रही। आरक्षी महानिरीक्षक, उपमहानिरीक्षक घटनास्थल पर उपस्थित थे। झंडा सहित छः व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तारी कर लिया गया। फिर भी भीड़ आगे बढ़ती रही अन्ततः ४ बजकर ५६ मिनट पर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट से परामर्श करके गोलीचलाने का आदेश दिया। गोरखा घुड़सवार पुलिस द्वारा १४ राउंड गोलीया चलाई गयी। ६ छात्र घटनास्थल पर ही शहीद हो गए, और लगभग २५ गंभीररूप से घायल हुए। २५ छात्रों को गिरफ्तार करके जेल भेज दिया गया। नगर में तनाव और उत्तेजना बढ़ी हुई थी। जुलूस गोलीकांड के विरुद्ध में नारा लगा रहे थे।

११ अगस्त को सचिवालय गोलीकांड में छात्रों की शहादत ने प्रांत भर में आजादी की लड़ाई में एक नई जान डाल दी। सचिवालय के फाटक पर शहीद होने वाले छात्र वस्तुतः “करो या मरो” के प्रतीक बन गए, जिनकी प्रतिमा आज भी लोमहर्षक बिहार की गाथा सुना रहा है। जनसंख्या में ही वृद्धि, यातायात और संचार की प्रगति, परिणाम स्वरूप अपराध एवं अपराधियों की संख्या में वृद्धि और उनके कार्यकलापों पर नजर रखने, आंकड़ा जुटाने पहचान और पता स्थापित करने एवं दुततम गति से नियंत्रण पाने कर उद्देश्य से बिहार पुलिस में आधुनिकिकरण योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष १९८० में पटना में कम्प्यूटर निदेशालय का गठन किया गया, जिसके प्रथम निदेशक अपर महानिदेशक, श्री ज्योतिन्द्र मोहन प्रसाद थे। इन्होंने पुलिस हस्तक पुनिरिक्षण समिती को भी निदेशित किया था। इनका सादा जीवन और रहन-सहन सभी पदाधिकारियों के लिए हमेशा अनुकरणीय रहेगा। देश के विभिन्न भागों में भिन्न-भिन्न विषय के संग्रहालय की स्थापना बिहार के संग्रहालय आंदोलन में एक नया अध्याय जोड़ता है। पुलिस संग्रहालय को ठोस रूप प्रदान करने के निमित्त आरक्षी अधिकारियों एवं संग्रहालय विज्ञान के विशेषज्ञों को एक संयुक्त बैठक दिनांक २९ अगस्त १९८० को हुई। क्योंकि विगत दो वर्षों से भुतपूर्व विभागध्यक्ष प्रो. तुलसी नारायण प्रसाद प्रत्येक जिला में घूम-घूम कर सामग्री एकत्र रहे थे। इस प्रकार बिहार पुलिस संग्रहालय का स्वप्न साकार हो गया।

अतः दक्षता पूर्ण सुशासन को व्यवस्थित करने में बिहार पुलिस इतिहास का अति महत्वपूर्ण योगदान हो रहा है।





# दहेज की बकरी

अरविंद पांडे, आइ जी, सी आइ डी

मैंने हमेशा यह देखा है कि पुलिस, उन मामलों की उपेक्षा करती है जिन मामलों को सुलझाने में किसी भी आम इन्सान को तृप्ति मिलेगी, आंतरिक प्रसन्नता होगी और वही पुलिस, जिन मामलों में प्रभावी लोगों का दबाव हो उन मामलों को उस दबाव के अनुकूल ही सुलझाने का प्रयास करते हुए खुश हुआ करती है। मैंने अपने पुलिस-जीवन के शुरूआती दौर से ही इस बात को समझा और ऐसे मामलों को भी समान महत्व का मामला मानते हुए अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग किया।

एक बार की बात है उस समय मैं राँची में पदस्थापित था। मैं, सहायक पुलिस अधीक्षक के अपने ऑफिस में बैठा हुआ था। जाड़े के दिनों में, अक्सर ऑफिस के बाहर, धुप में, कुर्सी टेबुल लगाकर काम किया करता था जिससे अगर कोई मिलने आए तो उससे तुरंत मुलाकात भी हो जाए और ऑफिस के काम के साथ-साथ लोगों की परेशानियाँ भी दूर करने में पुलिस सक्रियता बनी रहे।

मैं कुर्सी पर बैठा कुछ फाइल देख रहा था कि आवाज सुनाई दी—आदाब हुजूर। मैंने निगाह ऊपर उठाई तो देखा कि लगभग ७० वर्ष की उम्र के एक बुजुर्ग सामने हाथ जोड़े खड़े थे।



मैंने उससे कहा कि आप हाथ ना जोड़िये। आप बड़े हैं मुझसे। फिर मैंने उन्हें सामने की कुर्सी पर बैठने को कहा। वे बड़े संकोच से बैठे।

पिचका हुआ मुख, जिसे उनकी लम्बी दाढ़ी परन्तु कटी हुई मुछें कुछ-कुछ भारी भरकम बना रहीं थी। बदन पर कुर्ता, कुछ-कुछ गंदा सा, नीचे वैसी ही सफेद सी दिखाई देनेवाली लुंगी। आँखों में एक निराशा का भाव, पर कुर्सी पर बैठाए जाने और इज्जत के साथ बात किये जाने के कारण वह भाव धीरे-धीरे तिरोहित सा होता हुआ लग रहा था।

मैंने पुछा—बताइये, कोई दिक्कत है क्या? उन्होंने कहा—हुजूर, मैं हिंद पीढ़ी में रहता हूँ। ४ महीने पहले मैंने अपने बेटे असलम की शादी की थी। उसकी शादी में दहेज में हमको एक बकरी मिली थी हुजूर। वे कहते गए—हुजूर बकरी अभी ब्याई थी और दूध भी दे रही थी। उसके दूध से कुछ पैसे भी मिल रहा था। कल शाम को जब मैं मजूरी करके घर आया तो बकरी नहीं थी। हुजूर, बकरी को मैं घर के बाहर बाँध देता था। घर में तो जगह है नहीं।

फिर कुछ गहरी सांस खिंचते हुए उन्होंने कहा— मैं तो बेहाल हो गया हुजूर। बाहर निकला खोजने के लिए तो एक आदमी ने बताया कि बंसी चौक पर मुन्ना के घर के बाहर बकरी को उसने देखा। उसने ये भी कहा बकरी को मुन्ना पकड़े हुए था।

मैं दौड़ा हुजूर मुन्ना के घर। वहाँ जब बकरी घर के बाहर नहीं दिखाई दी तो हिम्मत करके मैंने मुन्ना को आवाज दिया। वह बाहर आया और झटके से कहा क्या है?

मैंने कुछ डरते हुए कहा—मुन्ना, मेरी बकरी खो गयी है। कोई बोला वह इसी तरफ आई थी। इतना कहते ही हुजूर

मुन्ना तैश में बोला—मैंने रख लिया है क्या बकरी । ये कह कर वह मुड़ा और घर में जाकर जोर से दरवाजा बंद कर लिया।

मैं ध्यान से उनकी बात सुन रहा था । वे बात करते समय मेरी आँखों को, चेहरा के भाव को ध्यान से देखते जा रहे थे और उसे पढ़ते भी थे कि उनकी बातों से मैंने आजिज तो नहीं हो रहा था। ऊब तो नहीं रहा ।

मैंने कहा—आप थाना गए थे ? थानेदार साहब से नहीं बताया कि बकरी चोरी हो गयी ?

उन्होंने बहुत अधिक हिम्मत बांधते हुए कहा—हुजूर, गया था हिंद पीढ़ी थाना । बड़ा बाबू से मुलाकात नहीं हुई । वे अन्दर बैठा थे । मुंशी जी से कहा तो वे बोले — बकरी खोजने हम जायेंगे ? चलो यहाँ से । हम उनका गुस्सा देखकर तुरंत निकल गए वहाँ से । फिर पड़ोसी ने कहा कि अरविन्द पांडे से जाकर कहो तो बकरी मिल जायेगी । तो हम डरते—डरते आप के पास आए । मगर आप से मिलने के बाद डर नहीं लग रहा तो हम अपनी तकलीफ सुना दिए।

मैंने हिंद पीढ़ी थाना को फोन मिलाया और थानेदार को सारी बात बताकर कहा कि शाम तक बकरी उनके घर सही सलामत पहुँचा कर मुझे खबर किया जाए ।

मैंने उन वृद्ध महाशय से कहा — आप जाइए । शाम तक आपकी बकरी आपको मिल जाएगी । वे धीरे से कुर्सी से उठे । चेहरे पर खुशी और एक तसल्ली की उनकी बात सुनी गयी। फिर, उन्होंने धीमे स्वर में 'आदाब हुजूर' कहा और धीमे चाल से चलते मेरी निगहबान आँखों से ओझल होते गये । मैं कुर्सी पर बैठा हुआ, अपनी पेन के एक किनारे को अपनी होठों के बीच फिराता हुआ उन्हें अपनी आँखों से ओझल हुए देखते रहा।

शाम को वे मेरे कार्यालय में फिर आए । चेहरा पर ताजगी, विजय की मुस्कान, क्षमा की भाव से ओतप्रोत। वे ऐसे लग रहे थे वे जैसे कोई विधायक हों जिन्हें मंत्रीमंडल में बहुप्रतीक्षित स्थान मिला हो और पद और गोपनीयता की शपथ लेने के तुरंत बाद मुझसे मिलने चले आ रहे हो।

मैंने उन्हें कुर्सी पर विराजमान कराया और पुछा क्या

हुआ—तो बोले हुजूर, आप को शुक्रिया देने चला आया । अभी कुछ देर पहले मेरी बकरी को लेकर मुन्ना मेरे घर आया और कहा— चचा हमको बकरी के लिए अरविन्द पांडे खोज रहा है । हमसे गलती हो गयी थी । माफ करिए ओर जाकर अरविन्द पांडे से कह दीजिये कि बकरी मुन्ना नहीं ले गया था । इसी से मैं आप के पास दौड़ा हुआ चला आया । अब हुजूर उसे माफ कर दीजिये । अब क्या कहें । आप न होते तो हम तो कहीं के न होते। हमारी बकरी तो मिलती नहीं उल्टे गाली भी सुनते हम ।

मैंने मुस्कुरा कर कहा— जाइये मुन्ना से कह दीजियेगा कि अरविंद पांडे बहुत गुस्सा था तुम पर । मैंने पैरवी करके तुम्हें बचाया नहीं तो जेल जाते तुम । वे उठें । हाँथ जोड़ा फिर, और चले गए ।

मुझे याद है वे पल जब इस दहेज की बकरी की चोरी का उदभेदन और बरामदगी मेरे आदेश पर थानेदार साहब ने की । मैंने पुलिस जीवन में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण मामलों का उदभेदन किया, कराया है । यहाँ तक कि मगध क्षेत्र के डीआईजी के रूप में, वर्ष २००६ में, मैंने कलकत्ता—राजधानी को बिहार के औरंगाबाद जिला के धोवा पुल पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त कराने वाले अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कराया । यह घटना एक सितम्बर २००२ को हुई थी, जिसमें १०० से अधिक रेल यात्री मारे गए थे, और इस घटना को तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री नितिश कुमार और उनके रेल मंत्रालय की गलती मानते हुए पुलिस ने साक्ष्य रहते हुए भी अनुसंधान को दबा दिया था । ये उद्भेदन मेरे व्यक्तिगत प्रयास से संभव हुआ था और यद्यपि इसका उदभेदन करना मेरे लिए बहुत खतरनाक भी साबित हुआ फिर भी मुझे १०० से अधिक निर्दोष रेल यात्रियों की हत्या करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने अधिक फायदामंद लगा और इससे मुझे अत्यधिक तृप्ति भी मिली क्योंकि इस उदभेदन में मुझे अति साहस का अवलंबन करना पड़ा और साहसी होने का रस और आनंद दुनिया का सर्वोत्कृष्ट आनंद है ।

किन्तु, इस महा—दुर्घटना के उद्भेदन में भी शायद मुझे वह तृप्ति नहीं मिली जो उस वृद्ध निर्धन दहेज में मिली बकरी को बरामद कराने में मिली थी ।



# लीना की कॉफी

आज एक रोचक और स्मरणीय घटना की याद आ रही है जिसके सारे दृश्य हूबहू मेरे दृष्टि-पटल पर आज ही वैसे ही अंकित हैं जैसे वे तब प्रकट हुए थे जब वे वास्तविक थे। आज वे मात्र स्मृति-पात्र में सुरक्षित हैं परन्तु उनकी उपयोगिता, उनमें निहित संदेश और मार्गदर्शन आज भी प्रासंगिक है। हाँ, सिर्फ उनके लिए जो सार्वजनिक जीवन में रहते हुए ईश्वर और जनता के धन्यवाद का पात्र बनने में स्वयं को गौरवान्वित समझते हैं। इसकी उपयोगिता उनके लिए नगण्य हो सकती है जो पद ओर पद की शक्तियों को निजी-हित साधन का माध्यम मानते हैं।

यह घटना राँची जिला की है जब मैं वहाँ १९९१ में सहायक पुलिस अधीक्षक (ASP) के रूप में पदस्थापित था। हैदराबाद की पुलिस एकेडमी से तुरंत आया था मैं। सरहुल के महापर्व का दिन था। सरहुल, झारखंड का सर्वाधिक आमोदपूरित पर्व है जिस दिन विशाल जुलूस के रूप में आदिवासी बंधुओं का आनन्द-समुद्र सम्पूर्ण राँची शहर को आप्लावित कर देता है। आदिवासी युवक युवतियाँ समूह-बद्ध, चक्राकार होकर राजमार्ग पर निकलते



हैं — नृत्य ज्ञान की आनन्द-लहरों को चतुर्दिक फेंकते हुए, उपस्थित नर-नारियों में उल्लास भरते हुए। मैं, राँची के अनुमंडल अधिकारी श्री राणा अवधेश सिंह के साथ सिनेमा हॉल का भ्रमण करते हुए, अल्बर्ट एक्का चौक पर पहुँचा। सिनेमा हॉलों में जाकर मैंने उन सभी दर्शकों के पैसे वापस दिलाये थे जिन्हें ब्लैक में टिकट दिए गए थे।

जनसमुदाय अति प्रसन्न हुआ था। सरहुल के दिन राँची में सुदूर क्षेत्रों के युवक-युवतियाँ पर्व का आनन्द लेने शहर आते हैं और उन्हें पुलिस की सर्वज्ञात-तटस्थता के कारण, टिकट ब्लैक में खरीद कर फिल्में देखनी पड़ती थी। इस बार मैंने जन-समस्या का समाधान कर दिया था।

अल्बर्ट एक्का चौक के फिरायालाल बाजार में उसके चबूतरे पर, सरहुल के दिन शहर के स्त्री-पुरुषों की उपस्थिति होती है। छात्र-छात्रायें भी कॉफी, चाय पीते हुए, आइसक्रीम खाते हुए, सरहुल के हरिताभ-आनंद से स्वयं को पूरित करते हैं। हरित वस्त्र में सजी आदिवासी युवतियों के समूह नृत्य को देखकर दर्शक भी मानस-नृत्य को विवश होते हैं। उस दिन जिला के सारे प्रशासनिक — अधिकारी चौक के प्रसिद्ध बाजार फिरायालाल के चबूतरे पर विराजमान रहते हैं। जब मैं वहाँ पहुँचा तो देखा वरीय पुलिस अधीक्षक, उपायुक्त सहित अन्य अधिकारी वहाँ कुर्सियों पर बैठे हुए थे और सरहुल में आनंद ले रहे थे। इतने में फिरायालाल की कॉफी आई। कॉफी के साथ हल्का नाश्ता भी था। सभी अधिकारियों ने गर्म कॉफी और नाश्ता के साथ, हृदय को शीतल करने वाले सरहुल में मदमस्त नृत्य-शील समूहों पर अपनी दृष्टियाँ पूर्ववत् केन्द्रित की। जो पहली बार ये दृश्य देख रहे थे वे विस्मृत थे कि बिना व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के ये लोग इतना सधा हुआ नृत्य गीत कैसे कर रहे। वाद्ययंत्रों की मादक ध्वनि के साथ सुरीली आदिवासी युवतियों का गीत उस स्थान को गन्धर्वलोक में रूपांतरित कर रहा था।

कॉफी वाले ने मेरे पास भी आकर कॉफी का प्याला देना चाहा पर मैंने नहीं लिया।

मैं वहीं पर खड़ा था और मेरी सतर्क नजरें उन लोगों को तलाश रही थी जो उस उत्सव का आनंद-भंग कर सकते थे। कुछ देर बीता। कॉफी फिर आई। सभी अधिकारियों ने कॉफी लिया और विलक्षण नृत्य गीत की चर्चा में निमग्न हो गए। कॉफी वाला फिर मेरे पास आया और एक प्याला देना चाहा पर मैंने नहीं लिया। इतने में एस०एस०पी० साहब ने मेरी ओर देखा कहा— अरविन्द, दोनों बार तुमने कुछ नहीं लिया। इतनी मेहनत कर रहे हो। कुछ तो ले लो। उनके इस स्नेहपूर्ण आदेश के बाद मैंने पानी का एक गिलास लिया और दो घूंट पीकर ट्रे पर रख दिया।

अभी कॉफी वाला हटा ही था कि मेरे पास दो लड़कियाँ आईं। उनमें से एक के हाथ में कॉफी का प्याला था। दोनों सुंदर थी और कॉफी का प्याला मेरी ओर बढ़ाकर एक लड़की ने विजयी मुस्कान के साथ कहा—सर, आप ये कॉफी पी लीजिए। मैंने कहा— देखिये, इस समय मैं डियूटी पर हूँ वर्दी पहन रखी है। ऐसे समय में ना तो कॉफी पीता हूँ ना ही कुछ खाता हूँ।

मगर कॉफी का प्याला मेरी ओर बढ़ाए हुए उस लड़की ने, जैसे कुछ अधिकार के साथ, कहा — सर आप ये कॉफी नहीं पियेंगे तो मेरा ५० रुपये का नुकसान हो जायेगा। इसलिए प्लीज सर, पी लीजिये।

मैंने कहा— अच्छा तुमको पचास रूपया का फायदा होगा तो पी लेता हूँ। पर ये फायदा होगा कैसे ये तो बताओ। इतना कह कर मैंने कॉफी का प्याला थाम लिया। तब उसने अपने साथ आयी दूसरी लड़की की ओर इशारा करते हुए कहा—हमलोग देख रहे थे कि यहाँ बैठे सभी ऑफिसर फिरायालाल की कॉफी पी रहे हैं, नाश्ता कर रहे हैं। मगर आपके पास दो-दो बार कॉफी आई पर आपने दोनों बार ना तो कॉफी लिया ना ही और कुछ। यहाँ तक कि एस०एस०पी० सर के कहने के बावजूद आपने कुछ न लिया। तो मेरी इस दोस्त ने कहा— अरविन्द पाण्डेय को कोई भी कहे वे कुछ न लेंगे। मैंने कहा—अगर मैं उन्हें कॉफी पिला दूँ ? तो इसने कहा— शर्त लगा लो वे कुछ न लेंगे। मैंने कहा— लगाते हैं शर्त कि अगर मैंने उन्हें कॉफी पीला दिया तो तुम मुझे ५० रुपये देना। अगर मैं न पिला सकी तो मैं तुम्हें पचास रुपये दूंगी। इस बातचीत का रस वहाँ बैठे एस०एस०पी० सर और दूसरे अधिकारी मुस्कराते हुए, ले रहे थे।



मैंने कॉफी पीना शुरू किया और उस लड़की से पूछा—तुम्हारा नाम क्या है ? उसने जबाब दिया—लीना। और, विजयिनी किशोरी की तरह, गर्व भरी चाल से, अपनी उस पराजित मित्र के कंधे पर हाथ रख हुए, वह फिर जाकर कॉफी स्टॉल पर खड़ी हो गयी।

मैंने कॉफी पिया। यह कॉफी ऐसी थी जिसका स्वाद विलक्षण और अमूल्य था। इसमें आदर्श प्रशासनिक—आचरण और सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर लोकसेवकों के व्यवहार के ज्ञान की दुर्लभ मिठास थी। वैसे भी मैं अपने पदस्थापन—क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर कुछ खाता पीता नहीं हूँ। यदि वर्दी में रहूँ, तब तो कदापि नहीं। आज तक मेरी आदत है कि मैं होटल, क्लब, रेस्तरां में नहीं जाता। विशेष रूप से अपने क्षेत्र में जहाँ मैं पदस्थापित रहूँ। यही कारण है कि मुझे सृजनात्मक कार्य—जैसे कविता, गायन, आदि के अभ्यास के लिए पर्याप्त समय मिल जाता है। मगर, ऐसी किमती कॉफी मैंने फिर नहीं पी कभी। लीना उस कॉफी की मिठास ने आज तक मेरे कर्तव्य—पथ को आदर्शपूरित मिठास से भरपूर रखा है।

उसकी शिक्षा ने मुझे सार्वजनिक जीवन में सदा नियंत्रित रखा है। शायद जो आचरण—ज्ञान और कहीं नहीं मिल पाया था वह उस एक छोटे से कॉफी के प्याले के माध्यम से उसने दे दिया कि सरकारी अधिकारी जो कुछ कर रहे होते हैं जनता वह सब देख भी रही होती है। और देखते हुए उनके आचरण का मुल्यांकन भी कर रही होती है जिसे वह शायद जान नहीं पाते। ■

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# *I Am Bihar*

## **An Eternal Anthem**

### **I Am Bihar**

I am the history of India. I gave the world its first Republic.

I gave India its first President.

I ushered Buddha to enlightenment.

I gave the world its first University at Nalanda.

I am the birth place of Jain Tirthankar Mahavir.

My son Valmiki wrote Ramayan, the greatest Epic.

I gave birth to Aryabhata, one of the greatest mathematicians.

My son Vatsyana wrote Kamasutra, the treatise of love.

I created Ashoka Chakra that adorns India's national flag.

Rishi Shushruta, the father of surgery, lived on my soil.

My son Sher Shah Suri gave India its first highway- Grand Trunk road from Howrah to Peshawar.

My son Guru Gobind was the 10th Guru of the Sikh religion.

My son Chanakya was an astute scholar of Economics and Political Science.

My son Ashoka was the greatest ruler of India.

My son, Rashtrakavi Ramdhari Singh Dinkar was the national poet of India.

Bapu Gandhi started his first Satyagraha in 1917 from Champaran, Bihar.

I am the land of festivals.

I am the Past, I am the Present, I am the Future.

I AM BIHAR.

*Jai Hind!*

