



CDTI CHANDIGARH NEWSLETTER

CDTI ARCHIVES

APRIL TO JUNE 2023



From Director's Desk



I am pleased to present the 1st printed edition of the quarterly news letter of CDTI Chandigarh for April to June'2023, on the occasion of beginning of the Golden Jubilee year of our training institute. CDTI Chandigarh Started functioning in 1973 and has made an indelible mark as a highly professional police training institute in the region. Apart from training in service police officers from the rank of ASI to Dy.SP from across the police organizations of the country, CDTI Chandigarh is also conducting training programs for Judicial officers & Prosecutors since 2018. Workshops and conferences for senior officers are conducted on relevant topics from time to time and specific courses for Foreign Police officers from SAARC countries are also conducted routinely in CDTI. For the last 4 years we have also been conducting several community awareness programs for different sections of society especially on cyber security issues.

This news letter is a medium to reach out to the stakeholders and apprise them about the activities being undertaken at the institute. The editorial board has been successfully bringing out the quarterly E-news letter since 2021. My team & I look forward to your suggestions and feedback .

Jai Hind

Rani Bindu Sachdeva
Director, CDTI
Chandigarh

From Editor's Desk



Warm greetings to the readers. I am glad to present the 1st printed edition of the News Letter (April to June) of CDTI Chandigarh for the year 2023-24. It was a thought that had been enduring in the minds for a long and now it has become real, which is truly exciting for us.

During this quarter, CDTI Chandigarh successfully conducted training programs including Offline & Online courses/ webinars for Police Officers, Judicial officers & Prosecutors, on different topics concerning Organized Crimes, Economic Crimes, Organized Financial crimes, Use of Drone Technology, Cyber Crime cases, Cases related to Women Safety, Wild life offences and many more. It was fulfilling to see the healthy participation of the trainee officers in the training programs, online and offline both.

This Newsletter consists of sections depicting all the events held during this period including Training programs, Field visits, Community sensitization programs, and other events celebrated at CDTI Chandigarh. This issue also showcases the visits of dignitaries and the achievements of the Staff.

We are hereby presenting you with these memorable experiences. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Director CDTI Chandigarh, Ms. Rani Bindu Sachdeva, IPS, for the continuous guidance and input in designing this News Letter. I hope that you will enjoy this edition. I also look forward to strengthening the content of the News letter and any constructive input or feedback is always welcome.

Jai Hind.

Sonal, Dy. SP
Faculty-cum-Editor
CDTI, Chandigarh

Course Calendar w.e.f. Apr'2023 to June, 2023 in r/o CDTI, Chandigarh

S/No.	Name of Course	Duration	Nos. of Participants
01	Physical mode course on Investigation of Organized Crime Cases	03.04.23 to 14.04.23	16
02	Online 03 days' Cyber Crime Awareness Training program for Police Officers.	11.04.23 to 14.04.23	47
03	Webinar on 'Registration of Zero FIR-It's legal aspects and procedure' for police officers	19.04.23	43
04	Physical mode Short duration Course on Investigation of Sexual Assault Cases.	17.04.23 to 19.04.23	18
05	Physical mode course on Investigation of Crimes using Social Media Platform.	24.04.23 to 28.04.23	38
06	Physical mode short duration Course on Investigation of NDPS Cases.	01.05.23 to 03.05.23	20
07	DSI Physical mode Course on Investigation of Murder/Homicide Cases	08.05.23 to 12.05.23	15
08	Online 03 days' Cyber Crime & Cyber Law Awareness training program for Judicial Officers & Prosecutors.	09.05.23 to 11.05.23	37
09	Physical mode course on Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases & use of dark web and crypto currency.	15.05.23 to 19.05.23	40
10	Physical mode Course on Investigation of Organised Financial Crimes and Money Laundering Crimes.	22.05.23 to 26.05.23	33
11	Webinar on 'Use of Dark Web and Crypto Currency for criminal activities' for police officers'	24.05.23	50
12	Physical mode Course on Mobile Forensics	29.05.23 to 02.06.23	23
13	03 days' Online Course on 'Sensitization of Police Personnel on the implementation of provisions mentioned in Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 & Rules 2020'.	30.05.23 to 01.06.23	30
14	Physical mode course on Investigation of Organized Cyber Crime Cases	05.06.23 to 09.06.23	27
15	Physical mode course on Investigation of Crime against Women & Children.	12.06.23 to 16.06.23	21
16	Physical mode Course on 'Stress Management & work Life Balance'.	19.06.23 to 23.06.23	23
17	Webinar on 'Importance of Emotional & Mental Health and ways to promote well-being' for police officers	21.06.23	33
18	Physical mode Course on Investigation of Economic Crime Cases.	26.06.23 to 30.06.23	29
		Total	543

Course Calendar w.e.f. July'2023 to September, 2023 in r/o CDTI, Chandigarh

S/No.	Name of Course	Duration
01	DSI Physical mode Course on Investigation of Cyber crime cases	03.07.23 to 14.07.23
02	03 days Online Course on Use of technology in prison administration for prison officer	11.07.23 to 13.07.23
03	Physical mode course Integrated course on Scientific Aids to Investigation & Analysis of Scientific Evidence for Judicial Officers, Prosecutors & Police Offices.	18.07.23 to 20.07.23
04	Webinar on Wild Life Crimes & trade across the Borders for CPOs	19.07.23
05	Physical Mode Course on Investigators training program on Women Safety	24.07.23 to 28.07.23
06	Physical Mode course on Mobile Forensics	31.07.23 to 04.08.23
07	DSI Physical Mode Course on Investigation of Wild Life Crime	07.08.23 to 11.08.23
08	Physical mode Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases	21.08.23 to 25.08.23
09	Webinar on Mandatory Provisions of NDPS Act- reasons for failure in course for police officers	23.08.23
10	Physical Mode course on Investigation of Economic crime cases	28.08.23 to 01.09.23
11	Physical Mode Short duration course on Use of Videography at the Scene of Crime during the Investigation	04.09.23 to 06.09.23
12	Physical Mode Course on Investigation of Organized crime cases	11.09.23. to 22.09.23
13	Webinar on Safe use of Social Media Platform & Payment gateways and wallets for Police officers	20.09.23
14	03 days Physical Mode Short duration course on Handling of Digital evidence in cases of Economic offences and corruption cases.	25.09.23 to 27.09.23

Guest - Visits



Ms. Rani Bindu Sachdeva, IPS, Director, CDTI Chandigarh presented a Memento to Sh. Pawan Srivastava, IPS, ADGP, Director, CAPT Bhopal on his visit to CDTI Chandigarh on 05.04.2023.



Mr. Ajay Keshav, Chief Architect, CPWD Chandigarh was presented with a memento.



Meeting with CPWD officials regarding the construction project of new CDTI complex at Sector-88 Mohali



Dr. Sahil Arora, HPPS, Vice Principal, CDTI Chandigarh presented a Memento to Ms. Kanwardeep Kaur, IPS, SSP, Chandigarh Police during valedictory session on 19.05.2023.



Dr. Sahil Arora, HPPS, Vice Principal, CDTI Chandigarh presented a Memento to Sh. Amanjit Singh, IRS, Zonal Director, NCB Chandigarh during valedictory session on 02.06.2023.

Glimpses of World Environment Day and 9th International Yoga Day Celebration at CDTI Chandigarh



Training Activities

"for it is in giving that we receive." - Francis of Assisi

A token of appreciation from the trainee officers



Course on Investigation of Organized Crime Cases
W.e.f. 03.04.23 To 14.04.23

Sitting Chairs L TO R : Inspr. Aditya Singh(DP), Inspr. Hari Om Sharma(CP), Sh. Rajeev Sharma, DySP(CDTI), Sh. Gurcharan Singh, Cyber-Faculty(CDTI), Sh. Sanjay Sharma, DySP(CDTI), Ms. Rani Bindu, Director(CDTI), Dr. Sahil Arora, DySP(CDTI), Sh. Krishan Kumar, DySP(CDTI), Inspr. Gulab Singh(RP), Inspr. Aaka Choudhary(CDTI).

Standing Row L TO R : SI Ravet Singh(CP), Inspr. Om Singh(CP), Inspr. Vishal Balasahab Sawant(MP), Inspr. Vijay Pal(PP), SI Anil Kumar(HPP), SI Asha Devi(CP), SI Om Parkash(CP), Inspr. Kuldeep(SSB), SI Mukesh Choudhary(SSB), SI Ajay Bhatt(DP), SI Anil(DP).



DSI Course on Investigation of Murder/Homicide Cases
W.e.f. 08.05.23 To 12.05.23

Sitting Chairs L TO R : Inspr. Narender Singh(HP), Sh. Rajeev Sharma, DySP(CDTI), Sh. Nand Kishore, DySP(CDTI), Sh. Gurcharan Singh, Cyber-Faculty(CDTI), Sh. Sanjay Sharma, DySP(CDTI), Ms. Rani Bindu, Director(CDTI), Sh. Krishan Kumar, DySP(CDTI), Ms. Pooja Chaudhary, DySP(CDTI), Ms. Sonal, DySP(CDTI), SI Jyoti(DP), P/SSI Priya(HP).

Standing Row L TO R : SI Sanjay Yadav(DP), Inspr. Hari Om Sharma(CP), Inspr. Parveen Kumar(CP), Inspr. Manoj Kumar(DP), Inspr. Ajalb Singh(HP), SI Navneet Saini(HPP), Inspr. Yadvinder Singh(HPP), Inspr. Vijay(HP), SI Kuldeep Singh(HP), SI Rajesh Kumar(CP), SI Kartar Singh(HP), SI Zile Singh(CP), Const. Maninder Singh(CDTI).



Course on Stress Management and Work Life Balance
W.e.f. 19.06.23 To 23.06.23

Sitting Chairs L TO R : Sh. Ram Karan Singh Rana, DySP(HPP), Sh. Bhupinder Singh, DySP(HPP), Sh. Balbir Singh, DySP(CBI), Ms. Sonal, DySP(CDTI), Sh. Nand Kishore, DySP(CDTI), Ms. Rani Bindu, Director(CDTI), Sh. Rajesh Kumar Raghav, Asst. Dir(C.A.P.T., Bhopal), Sh. Krishan Kumar, DySP(CDTI), Ms. Pooja Chaudhary, DySP(CDTI), Wasil Ahmad, DySP(BP), Muzamil Showkat, DySP(JKP), Subedar(M) Bherulal Sisodiya(MPP).

Standing 1st Row L TO R : SI Vijay Kumar(HP), SI Tripurari Kumar(JP), ASI Pawan Kumar Yadav(RPF), ASI/GO Babu Lal(SSB), ASI Sudarshna(CP), Inspr. Pinky(RP), ASI Sharmila Singh Hanta(HPP), ASI/GO Jugen Borah(SSB), SI Chiranshu Kumar(JPP), Const. Maninder Singh(CDTI).

Standing 2nd Row L TO R : ASI Dalbir Singh(HPP), Inspr. Parveen Kumar(HPP), Inspr. Anand Kumar(RPF), SI Mukesh Kumar Meena(RP), P/SSI Amit Kumar(HP), SI Satnam Singh(HP), ASI Kiran Pal(CP), SI Sunender Kumar(HP).

~ Priyanka Kumari +91 78896 84482

Gurcharan
Hello participants. It was really a wonderful experience having interaction with you during the course. Wish you all t...
Thanku sir , wonderful experience to be part of this course 🍌🍌, which provide opportunity and platform to interact with experienced faculty and police officers from all states , good luck all and be in touch 🙏🙏
Regrads 20:12

~ Infinity Research The... +91 95554 76716

Gurcharan
Hello participants. It was really a wonderful experience having interaction with you during the course. Wish you all t...
Thanks a lot sir , We feel lucky after getting interaction with you n CDTI as well. 🙏🙏🙏🙏🍌
Pl be in touch sir . 20:15

Today

~ RPF +91 97524 98582

Dear CDTI Chandigarh,

Thank you for the successful 5-day training program. The trainers were excellent, and the materials provided were comprehensive. The hospitality and organization were impeccable. I'm grateful for the valuable learning experience.

Best regards,
S.P.singh inspector RPF Jabalpur 07:08

~ Nim +91 89679 91400

The course was very informative.

Kudos to such a zealous lot of trainees and the all cyber faculties with higher intellect and enthusiasm to give us such useful knowledge.

Good luck to all lovely trainee colleagues for your future endeavours, keep in touch. 🙌

Nonetheless I'll b back to CDTI again for the upcoming course 😊, considering it as my name proving my virtue.

SI Lucky Lama 🙌🙌 20:22

April 20, 2023

~ Deepak +91 79826 00209

Good morning all 7:26 AM

~ Bharti Singh +91 98713 29794

Thank you so much the team of CDTI for such a knowledgeable course. The faculty members and staff were so polite and expert their field. I was lucky to being a part of this course. Thank you. Regards Bharti Lok sabha Secretariat 🙏 7:29 AM

~ Insp Virender Singh +91 70155 89190

Good.Morning.all. 7:37 AM

Simulation Exercises performed

during the Training Programme



Outdoor Training Activities



Community Awareness Programs for Various Sections of the Society



The Director, CDTI Chd. interacted with appx. 750 students from 40 schools of tricity and adjoining areas at St Anne's Convent School Chandigarh (April-2023)



Our cyber faculty Gurcharan Singh delivered a talk on Cyber Hygiene and safe use of internet at Govt Model Sr Sec school Sec- 33 Chandigarh which was attended by 100 students of 7th and 8th class (April-2023)

Our cyber Faculty Sh. Gurcharan Singh delivered an awareness talk on cyber hygiene to the retired and serving personnel of tricity (April-2023)



A workshop on Cyber Hygiene was conducted by Ms. Pooja Chaudhary, Dy.SP for women groups at CDTI Chandigarh. 50 volunteers from 4 NGO's namely Cyclegiri, Safe Hands Rehabilitation Society, Sahayta Charitable Welfare Society & Don Bosco Navjeevan Society, Chd. participated in the workshop. (May-2023)

Workshop on Cyber hygiene was organized for NCC Cadets at Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sector-25, Chandigarh. Around 250 Girls Cadets were sensitized. (June-2023)

NDPS Act at a glance

The NDPS Act is Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act and it talks in detail about Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Controlled Substances. This act prohibits a person from the production/manufacturing/cultivation, possession, sale, purchasing, transport, storage, and/or consumption of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or controlled substances. This act was initially enacted in 1985, the Act was amended three times in 1988, 2001 and 2014. There were no laws regulating narcotics in India till 1985 when the NDPS Act was passed. Smoking of cannabis has been mentioned in the Atharva Veda and its recreational use was common and accepted in society on a par with alcohol consumption. Until 1985, cannabis and its derivatives like hashish, marijuana, bhang, etc. were sold legally in the country.



Sh. Sanjay Sharma,
Dy.SP, CDTI
Chandigarh

According to the Act, **narcotic drugs** include **coca leaf, cannabis (hemp), opium, and poppy straw**; and **psychotropic substances** include **any natural or synthetic material or any salt or preparation protected by the Psychotropic Substances Convention of 1971**.

Chapter V of the act talks about mandatory provisions and procedural safeguards. I.O must be aware of these mandatory provisions and their compliance. In every case of ND&PS, is either prior information or personal knowledge and chance recovery. In all cases of prior information the procedure laid down under sections 41 & 42 must be complied with as held by the Hon'ble Apex Court of India in case: **Constitutional Bench - Karnail Singh vs State of Haryana (2009) 8 SCC 539** that '**total non-compliance of requirements of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 42 is impermissible, delayed compliance with satisfactory explanation about the delay will be acceptable compliance of section 42.**' Similarly, the provisions laid down in section 50 of the act regarding personal search is mandatory to be complied with. The term 'person' has been clarified in case **State of HP versus Pawan Kumar, 2005 SCC 321** by the Honb'le Apex Court of India . Apex court held that for section 50, the word '**person**' means human being with **appropriate covering & clothings & also footwear**. The honb'le Court further held in a case **Jarnail Singh vs. State of Punjab (SCC 2011)** that provisions of section 50 will only be attracted if the personal search of a man is being conducted but not in those cases where the search of a bag, purse, container etc. In an another case **Arif Khan @ Aga Khan vs State of Uttarakhand (Cr.Appl. No. 273 of 2007)**, the apex court has held that the accused person must be informed about his personal search right and that search must be taken by or taken in the presence of a Magistrate or G.O as per the wish of the accused person who is to be searched.

The section-wise or contraband-wise provisions of penalties are there in the act. The penalties under this Act are severe considering the consequences of drug abuse and its trafficking. The offences under the Act attract prison terms ranging from **one year to 20 years** and fine depending on the crime. Under the Act, abetment, criminal conspiracy and even attempts to commit an offence attract the same punishment as the offence itself. Preparation to commit an offence attracts half the penalty. Repeat offences attract one and a half times the penalty and in some cases, the death penalty.

Under the Act, property acquired by a person from drug-related offences or called illegally acquired property by indulging in the illegal trade of the NDPS&CS which is punishable under this act (only in case of commercial quantity) or who has been convicted under the Act can be seized, frozen and forfeited by the government through authorized agencies (Competent Authorities). A chapter V-A is provided in the act for this purpose and a complete procedure is laid down there in detail.

All the offences under the NDPS Act are cognizable and non-bailable and under section 37 of this act, there are certain implication/ condition of the section to court/ judge for granting bail to accused. **Honb'le Apex Court of India has held in a case Union of India through NCB Lucknow versus Mohd. Nawaz Khan, Cr. Appl. No. 1043 of 2021** that in every bail matter under this act, PP must have given full chance to hear and court must have reasonable ground to justify provisions of section 37 while granting bail to accused. Also, no relief can be sought by the drug convicts by termination, remission, and commutation of sentences passed.

Despite of the stringent penalty provisions in the act, the illegal trade of these NDPS&CS has not minimized and conviction rate is also quite low. Police officer have to ensure that all mandatory provisions are complied with and sequence of events properly presented without any contradictions. Efforts should be made to collect all evidence related to possession of drugs by accused and indulgence in trafficking. Backward and forward links should be investigated and financial investigation should immediately be started concurrently in cases which fall under the provisions laid down in Chapter V.

Ritwik Kumar | Advocate [LL.M., B.L.S LL.B. (5 years)]
 Visiting Faculty, CDTI Chandigarh & Legal Consultant,
 Enforcement Directorate (ED),
 Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue
 Government of India, New Delhi.



ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY FOR INITIATING ACTION OF "PROVISIONAL ATTACHMENT" UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING ACT, 2002 (hereinafter referred as PMLA). THE QUESTION OF LAW WHETHER PREVIOUS FIR/CHARGE-SHEET/COMPLAINT IS A PRECONDITION TO INITIATE ATTACHMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 5 PMLA.

AD-REM EXCERPTS OF THE 3 JUDGE'S BENCH JUDGEMENT: A CRUX OF 545 PAGES JUDGMENT

"We must hasten to add that the nuanced distinction must be kept in mind that to initiate "prosecution" for offence under Section 3 of the Act registration of scheduled offence is a prerequisite, but for initiating action of "provisional attachment" under Section 5 there need not be a pre-registered criminal case in connection with scheduled offence. This is because the machinery provisions cannot be construed in a manner which would eventually frustrate the proceedings under the 2002 Act. Such dispensation alone can secure the proceeds of crime including prevent and regulate the commission of offence of money-laundering. The 309 authorised officer would, thus, be expected to and, also in a given case, justified in acting with utmost speed to ensure that the proceeds of crime/property is available for being proceeded with appropriately under the 2002 Act so as not to frustrate any proceedings envisaged by the 2002 Act. **In case the scheduled offence is not already registered by the jurisdictional police or complaint filed before the Magistrate, it is open to the authorised officer to still proceed under Section 5 of the 2002 Act whilst contemporaneously sending information to the jurisdictional police under Section 66(2) of the 2002 Act for registering FIR in respect of cognizable offence or report regarding noncognizable offence and if the jurisdictional police fails to respond appropriately to such information, the authorised officer under the 2002 Act can take recourse to appropriate remedy, as may be permissible in law to ensure that the culprits do not go unpunished and the proceeds of crime are secured and dealt with as per the dispensation provided for in the 2002 Act.** Suffice it to observe that the amendment effected in 2015 in the second proviso has reasonable nexus with the object sought to be achieved by the 2002 Act. "Undoubtedly, the 2002 Act is a special self-contained law; and Section 17 is a provision, specifically dealing with the matters concerning searches and seizures in connection with the offence of money-laundering to be inquired into and the proceeds of crime dealt with under the 2002 Act. **We have already noted in the earlier part of this judgment that before resorting to action of provisional attachment, registration of scheduled offence or complaint filed in that regard, is not a precondition.** The authorised officer can still invoke power of issuing order of provisional attachment and contemporaneously send information to the jurisdictional police about the commission of scheduled offence and generation of property as a result of criminal activity relating to a scheduled offence, which is being made subject matter of provisional attachment. Even in the matter of searches and seizures under the 2002 Act, that power can be exercised only by the Director or any other officer not below the rank of Deputy Director authorised by him. They are not only high-ranking officials, but have to be fully satisfied that there is reason to believe on the basis of information in their possession about commission of offence of money laundering or possession of proceeds of crime involved in money laundering. Such reason(s) to believe is required to be recorded in writing and contemporaneously forwarded to the Adjudicating 346 Authority along with the material in his possession in a sealed envelope to be preserved by the Adjudicating Authority for period as is prescribed under the Rules framed in that regard. Such are the inbuilt safeguards provided in the 2002 Act. The proviso as it existed prior to 2019 was obviously corresponding to the stipulation in the first proviso in Section 5. However, for strengthening the mechanism, including prevention of money-laundering, the Parliament in its wisdom deemed it appropriate to drop the proviso in sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the 2002 Act, thereby dispensing with the condition that no search shall be conducted unless in relation to the scheduled offence a report has been forwarded to a Magistrate under Section 157 of the 1973 Code or a complaint has been filed before a Magistrate in regard to such offence. As it is indisputable that the 2002 Act is a special Act and is a self-contained Code regarding the subject of searches and seizures in connection with the offence of money-laundering under the 2002 Act, coupled with the fact that the purpose and object of the 2002 Act is prevention of money-laundering; and the offence of money-laundering being an independent offence concerning the process and activity connected with the proceeds of crime, the 347 deletion of the first proviso has reasonable nexus with the objects sought to be achieved by the 2002 Act for strengthening the mechanism of prevention of money-laundering and to secure the proceeds of crime for being dealt with appropriately under the 2002 Act." "Suffice it to observe that being a special legislation providing for special mechanism regarding inquiry/investigation of offence of money-laundering, analogy cannot be drawn from the provisions of 1973 Code, in regard to registration of offence of money-laundering and more so being a complaint procedure prescribed under the 2002 Act. Further, the authorities referred to in Section 48 of the 2002 Act alone are competent to file such complaint. It is a different matter that the materials/evidence collected by the same authorities for the purpose of civil action of attachment of proceeds of crime and confiscation thereof may be used to prosecute the person involved in the process or activity connected with the proceeds of crime for offence of money-laundering. Considering the mechanism of inquiry/investigation for proceeding against the property (being proceeds of crime) under this Act by way of civil action (attachment and confiscation), there is no need to formally register an ECIR, unlike registration of an FIR by the jurisdictional police in respect of cognizable offence under the ordinary law. There is force in the stand taken by the ED that ECIR is an internal document created by the department before initiating penal action or prosecution against the person involved with process or activity connected with 522 proceeds of crime. Thus, ECIR is not a statutory document, nor there is any provision in 2002 Act requiring Authority referred to in Section 48 to record ECIR or to furnish copy thereof to the accused unlike Section 154 of the 1973 Code. The fact that such ECIR has not been recorded, does not come in the way of the authorities referred to in Section 48 of the 2002 Act to commence inquiry/investigation for initiating civil action of attachment of property being proceeds of crime by following prescribed procedure in that regard."

Conclusion: Thus, the registration of scheduled offence or complaint is not a precondition to initiate attachment proceedings under Section 5 PMLA. The authorised officer can still invoke power of issuing order of provisional attachment and contemporaneously send information to the jurisdictional police about the commission of scheduled offence and generation of property as a result of criminal activity relating to a scheduled offence, which is being made subject matter of provisional attachment.

Source: - 1. https://main.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2014/19062/19062_2014_3_1501_36844_Judgement_27-Jul2022.pdf 2. Vijay Madanlal Choudhary & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors. SLP (Cri) No. 4634 OF 2014 [SC]

Pride in Uniform

Pride in uniform is a cornerstone of the Police forces in India, representing the dedication, valor, and sense of duty exhibited by its men and women. The uniform is more than just a piece of clothing; it embodies the nation's values, traditions, and the sacrifices made by those who wear it.

Historical roots : The historical roots of police uniforms in India can be traced to the colonial era, their evolution over time reflects the nation's journey towards independence and the development of its own unique identity. The earliest recorded instance of a standardized police uniform can be traced back to the establishment of the Bengal Police in 1856. The designs and insignia of uniforms also evolved to reflect changes in the administration and governance of different regions. Post Independence, some states and regions have incorporated elements of their local culture and traditions into their police uniforms. This inclusion reflects the diversity and cultural richness of India.

Symbol of Service: The uniform represents the commitment and dedication of individuals who have chosen to serve their country and protect its citizens. It serves as a powerful symbol of their selfless service and sacrifice. The uniform is a representation of the nation and its values. Wearing it with pride signifies allegiance to the country and the principles it upholds. Uniform reminds service members of their duty to protect their fellow citizens and uphold the ideals of their nation.

Professionalism and Discipline: The uniform embodies discipline and professionalism. It signifies adherence to a set of rules, regulations, and codes of conduct that are essential for maintaining order and effectiveness in the Police.

Unity and cohesion: Pride in uniform plays a vital role in fostering unity and cohesion within the Indian Police. The uniform transcends individual differences to forge a cohesive and dedicated force. Regardless of their backgrounds, personnel wearing the uniform stand united in their commitment to protect the nation. Personnel from different regions, cultures, languages, and religions come together under one flag, and wear the same national emblem exemplifying the spirit of unity that binds the nation. Pride in uniform bridges cultural gaps and fosters mutual respect and understanding among its members. It eliminates individual distinctions and emphasizes that everyone is part of a larger team, working together for a common goal

Tradition and Heritage : Each policeman is expected to meticulously maintain his uniform, reflecting the meticulous attention to detail and the adherence to the codes of conduct that are the hallmark of the Indian Police. The uniform represents the commitment and dedication of individuals who have chosen to serve their country and protect its citizens. Pride in uniform is also a way of honouring the past generations of service members and carrying their legacy forward with pride and respect.

Commitment to Duty: A sense of pride in uniform reinforces the commitment to duty and the responsibility that comes with being a member of the armed forces. It reminds service members of their duty to protect their fellow citizens and uphold the ideals of their nation.

Identification and recognition : The uniform helps in identifying Police personnel, making it easier for them to be recognized and distinguished from civilians during law enforcement . It also conveys a sense of authority and respect which is crucial in Law-and-Order management

Sense of Belonging: Wearing the same uniform creates a strong sense of belonging to a larger community and a sense of pride in being part of something greater than oneself. It serves as a powerful symbol of their selfless service and sacrifice

Morale and Confidence: Pride in uniform enhances morale and boosts confidence among service members. It fosters a positive mindset, which is essential in the face of challenging and demanding situations

Public Perception: The uniform plays a vital role in how Police is perceived by the public. A well-maintained and respected uniform reflects professionalism and discipline, positively influencing the public's perception of the Police.

Besides tackling the routine law and order challenges in maintaining peace and security , Pride in uniform is also exemplified through the valor and sacrifice exhibited by Indian policemen. They depict a long history of acts of bravery and heroism in times of conflict and crisis. The Jammu and Kashmir Police, along with the Indian Army, have confronted numerous terrorist attacks and violent incidents in the region. They have shown unwavering courage in countering terrorist threats and maintaining law and order. In states affected by Left-Wing Extremism, police personnel have displayed incredible valor in conducting anti-Maoist operations. The police forces in various states, such as Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, have consistently taken on dangerous criminals and terrorists. Pride in uniform is also evident in humanitarian operations carried by Police forces. During natural disasters and emergencies, the Police forces deploy swiftly to provide aid, rescue, and relief to affected communities. During the recent Himachal floods of 2023, the police forces battled all odds and launched a massive rescue and relief operation evacuating thousands of stranded individuals from the water-logged and landslide-hit areas and delivering essential supplies to remote areas. The timely and effective response of the Himachal Police forces brought hope and relief to the people, exemplifying the pride they take in serving their state, nation, and its citizens.

Pride in uniform acts as a symbol of unity, discipline, and professionalism, instilling a sense of belonging and commitment to the nation. The uniform exemplifies the dedication to serve and protect the people of India. Despite all odds, the Police Personnel in their Uniform continue to stand as a shining example of pride and honour, ensuring law enforcement, maintaining public order, acting as a beacon of hope to 1.42 Billion people, and safeguarding the nation's path of development.



Dr. Sahil Arora,
 Vice Principal, CDTI
 Chandigarh

यहाँ जीवन-कहानी

यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।
कि इसमें खिलता बचपन है, मुहब्बत की रवानी है।।

यहाँ मासूम बूटे प्यार के आकार लेते हैं।
यहाँ हर डाली पे उलफ़त के सुन्दर फूल खिलते हैं।।
यहाँ है छाँव ममता की, यहाँ है धूप यौवन की।
सँवरती है यहाँ अठखेलियाँ तक प्यारे बचपन की।।
कि ये क़दरत के सुन्दर रूप की पावन निशानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

यहाँ हँसता लड़कपन है, महकती सी जवानी है।
यहाँ नादानियाँ अपनी सदाओं की जुबानी है।।
लड़कपन की अदाओं में नज़ाकत है, शरारत है।
किसी की आँख में उलफ़त, किसी लब पे नफ़ासत है।।
फ़िज़ा है महकी महकी सी, यहाँ हर दिल दिवाना है।
जिधर देखो उधर ही प्यार का मंज़र सुहाना है।।
लगे है यूँ जहाँ में हर तरफ़ ही शादमानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

यहाँ इठलाते हैं अरमां, यहाँ बहकी जवानी है।
मुहब्बत की डगर मुश्किल मगर सदियों पुरानी है।।
यहाँ पर शोर बरपा है, यहाँ यौवन भी छलका है।
यहाँ पर हुस्न के रूख़सार से आँसू भी ढलका है।।
मुहब्बत बन्दिशों में है, अदाओं पर भी पहरा है।
अधूरा सा है हर क्रिस्सा, मगर फिर भी तो पूरा है।।
जर्मी सिजदे में लगती है, दुआ भी आसमानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

यहाँ दिल ने गिले-शिकवों की इक चादर बिछानी है।
यहाँ रिश्तों की चैखट पर पनपती बदगुमानी है।।
किसी ने अपनों के विश्वास पर खंजर चलाया है।
किसी ने अपनों से सीने पे गहरा घाव खाया है।।
यहाँ पर सच किसी के झूठ का हासिल निवाला है।
यहाँ पर बदनियत, बदकार का भी बोलबाला है।।
अमानत में खनायत की अँधेरी रातरानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

यहाँ धोखे का अफ़साना भी अपनों की जुबानी है।
यहाँ अपने बनें मरहम, तो अपना खून पानी है।।
यहाँ मुजरिम ने हर सू ज़ाल कुछ ऐसा बिछाया है।
जहाँ तफ़तीश खुद में बन गई देखो छलावा है।।
यहाँ पर किसके पाले में खड़ा है कौन देखें तो।
कि ईमां की कसौटी पर खरा है कौन देखें तो।।
अँधेरे और उजाले में बहुत कुछ दरमियानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

यहाँ पर धोखे हैं तो बदनियत की भी सुनामी है।
कहीं शब तो किसी दर पर उजालों की रवानी है।।
है जिनका दाव पर सब कुछ, यहाँ हैं लोग ऐसे भी।
उन्हें तो ज़िन्दगी से जीतना है चाहे जैसे भी।।
खिलाड़ी हैं, अनाड़ी हैं, मगर चलते हैं सब ही दाव।
सभी के अपने-अपने पैतरे हैं सब के अपने घाव।।
किसी के दर्दे-दिल तो हौसलों की ये बयानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

यहाँ लहरें बहुत ऊँची, कि उसपे गहरा पानी है।
भँवर के दरमियाँ पतवार हिम्मत से चलानी है।।
यहाँ मासूम दिल बेखबरी के आलम में डूबे हैं।
यहाँ पर साज़िशों के उन पे गहरे पहरे बैठे हैं।।
कँटीली राह, पर है लाज़िमी चलते चले जाना।
यहाँ आसां नहीं इनसे मुकाबिल हो के रह पाना।।
डगर दुश्वार है, पर ज़िन्दगी की तर्जुमानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

यहाँ पाकीजगी अव्वल, मगर दुनिया ये फ़ानी है।
करो हासिल अगर इसको तो फिर जाँ तक गवानी है।।
ठहाके हैं जवानी के, लड़कपन की ठिठोली है।
यहाँ बेताब हैं दो दिल, यहाँ रंगीन टोली है।।
मगर दुश्वार सपने हैं, यहाँ रिश्ते सिमटने हैं।
यहाँ ईमान बेमानी, यहाँ अय्यार अपने हैं।।
मगर फिर भी यहाँ इन्साफ़ ईमां की निशानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

यहाँ जब जब भी दो रूहों ने इक होने की ठानी है।
फ़ना तक वे हो जाती हैं, यही बस ज़िन्दगानी है।।
मगर अनजान हैं रूहें, जहाँ की बद निगाहों से।
उन्हें क्या लेना बेददी जहाँ के बद खयालों से।।
क़दम बहकें तो फिर पाकीजगी ने आ सँभाले हैं।
मुहब्बत की ज़मी पर उगते ये पीधे निराले हैं।।
जमी पर है मिलन, लेकिन ये रिश्ता आसमानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

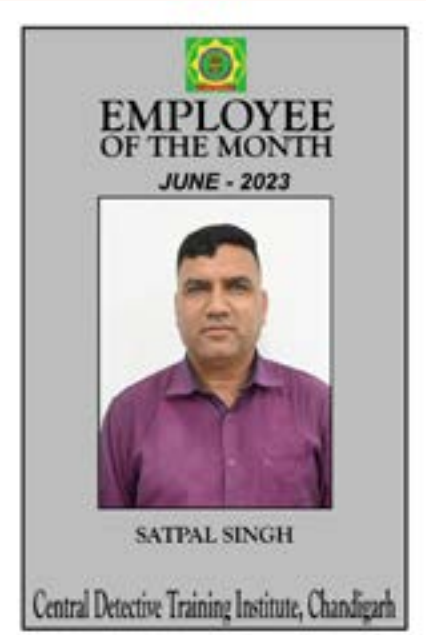
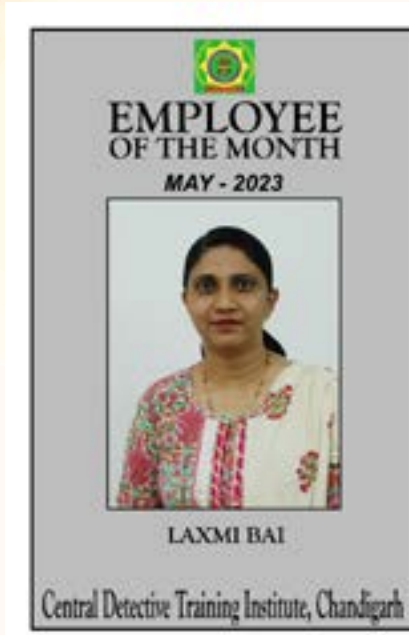
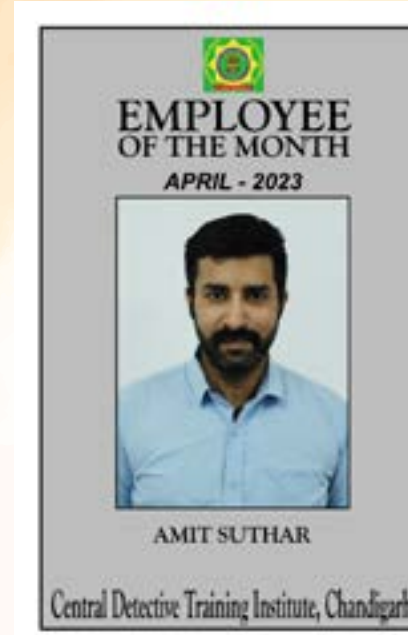
यहाँ रिश्तों की देहरी पर कभी उतरे सुनामी है।
बहुत कुछ सामने आए, बहुत कुछ दरमियानी है।।
कड़े हालात ही अक्सर यहाँ चैसर बिछाते हैं।
कहीं शातिर खिलाड़ी बहकें, कहीं चालाक पासे हैं।।
कहीं पर पाक रूहें दुष्ट पासों के मुकाबिल हैं।
कि जिनके हौसले पतवार हैं, क़दमों में साहिल हैं।।
अगर क़द छोटा है तो क्या, इरादा आसमानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।

यहाँ कुर्बानी ही अपनी जुबां की खुद बयानी है।
वफ़ा गर की किसी ने तो उसे क़ीमत चुकानी है।।
यहाँ अपनों की क़ीमत है, मगर सपनें फ़ज़ीहत हैं।
सिसकता है दिलों का कारवाँ फिर भी मुहब्बत है।।
यहाँ नफ़रत सुलगती है तो उलफ़त भी सँवरती है।
यहाँ बलिदान की वेदी पे खुद कुर्बानी हँसती है।।
सभी कुछ हार कर भी जीतना जीवन निशानी है।
यही तेरी, यही मेरी, यही जीवन कहानी है।



डा. सुशील 'हसरत' नरेलवी,
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