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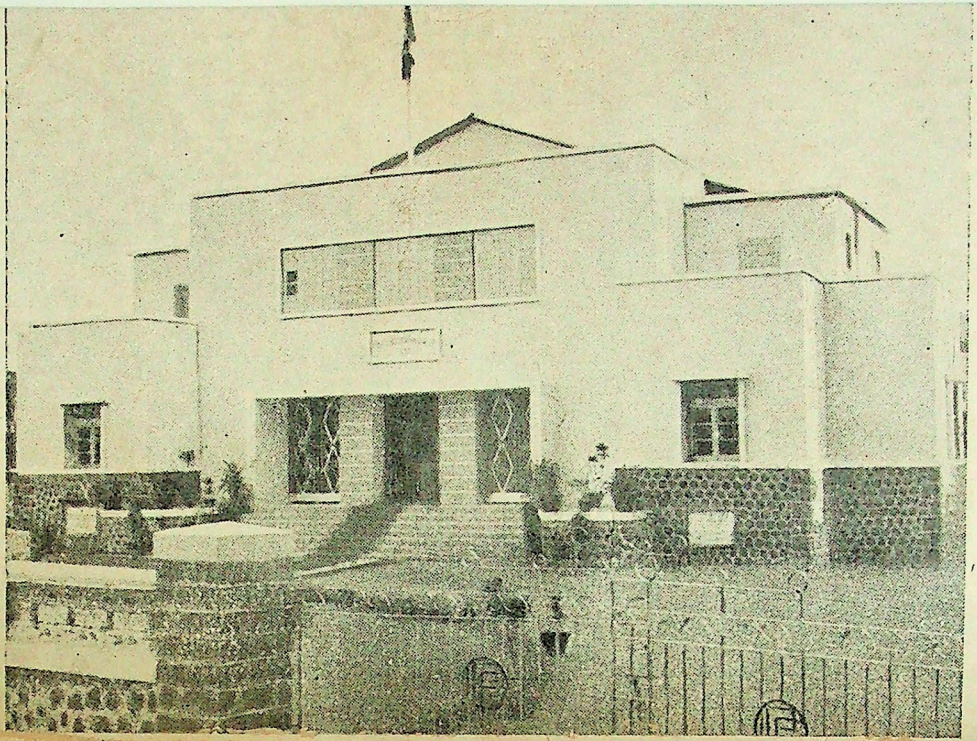

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The Indian Police Journal

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Notice to Contributors

The Editor will be glad to consider articles of police interest for publication in The Indian Police Journal. Contributions should be typed in double-spacing. Photographs should be printed in black and white on glossy paper, and should be about post-card size.

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THE INDIAN POLICE JOURNAL

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CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE POLICE

B. N. Mullik

THE need of a Code of Conduct for the Police in India was being felt for some time, and at the Conference of the Inspectors-General of Police in 1956 it was decided that the Principles of Police Conduct should be laid down so that policemen of all ranks could be taught these principles from the time of their basic training after recruitment. The Conference appointed a sub-committee consisting of the I.G.Ps of Orissa, U.P., Madras and Saurashtra to codify these principles.

At the next Conference of I.G.Ps held in 1958 the sub-committee reported its inability to prepare any set of principles and recommended for recognition the uncodified principles of British Police. The Conference however, felt that these principles were not entirely suitable for the Indian Police because many important points had been omitted from them as they were taken for granted in the public life of U.K. The Conference considered the subject to be extremely important, and it appointed a fresh sub-committee with the I.G.Ps of Orissa, Bihar, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh to draft the principles. The Conference also laid down certain basic principles for this Code.

The draft submitted by the sub-committee was examined by a further committee appointed by the Director, Intelligence Bureau, under his supervision and the code was redrafted. This draft was then circulated to all the I.G.Ps for their views and comments. After the views were received, a final draft was prepared by the Director and the Joint Director, I.B. The draft which finally emerged was placed before the Government of India as well as before the I.G.Ps' Conference 1960.

This draft was approved by the I.G.Ps Conference as well as by the Government of India and has been circulated to all the State Governments for adoption in the Police. These principles are reproduced in the following pages.

The main principles are given in bold letters. Explanation why a particular principle has been accepted has been given in small letters.

It is hoped that all policemen in India will thoroughly understand these principles and shape their future work and conduct strictly in keeping with their spirit.

PRINCIPLES OF POLICE CONDUCT

(1) **The Police must bear faithful allegiance to the Constitution of India and respect and uphold the rights of the citizens as guaranteed by it.**

COMMENTS: The first part does not require explanation, and the Police, like all other Governments, must be faithful to the Constitution of India. The second part is important in the sense that the Police must realise that when they prevent crime and disorder they do it in order to uphold the fundamental rights of the community in general. That is the foremost objective and if by any action they deprive a person of his legitimate rights they have failed in the work. Therefore, they must not only respect the rights but they must also uphold them.

(2) **The Police are essentially a law enforcing agency. They should not question the propriety or necessity of any duly enacted law. They should enforce the law firmly and impartially, without fear or favour, malice or vindictiveness.**

COMMENTS: The Police have no politics. They must serve the government elected by the people, whatever may be its character, and they must be ready to enforce any law duly enacted by the legislature.

This enforcement must be done firmly and impartially without fearing the consequences, or without working for other people's favour or showing

favour to somebody else, and there should be no ill-will, bad spirit or a spirit of revenge in the enforcement of the law. It must be done absolutely fairly.

(3) **The Police should recognise and respect the limitations of their powers and functions. They should not usurp or even seem to usurp the functions of the judiciary and sit in judgement on cases. Nor should they avenge individuals and punish the guilty.**

COMMENTS: The Police are not the judiciary. They have no powers, nor are they expected to punish offenders. They must not do anything which gives an impression that they are performing the functions of the judiciary. It is not for them to pronounce a judgement. They have only to place the facts as they are before the judiciary. It is not for them to take upon themselves the duty of avenging real or imaginary wrong done to themselves, to other individuals or even the State and inflict punishment on persons whom they consider to be guilty. They must limit their action to the legal code strictly.

(4) **In securing the observance of law or in maintaining order, the Police should use the methods of persuasion, advice and warning. Should these fail, and the application of force become inevitable, only the absolute minimum required in the circumstances should be used.**

COMMENTS: Force must be used only as a last resort and the best way of performing police work is by following methods of non-violence. However, in certain circumstances, use of force becomes inevitable and on such occasions only the minimum required should be applied, and this is to be done when all other methods have failed.

(5) The primary duty of the Police is to prevent crime and disorder and the Police must recognise that the test of their efficiency is the absence of both and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.

COMMENTS: The first part needs no reiteration. The efficiency of the police does not lie in the ostentatiousness with which any work is done, or the show of police power, but in being able to strike at the root and prevent the occasions which necessitate the use of police power. It is erroneously held that good detection alone constitutes good work. But far better than detection is prevention.

(6) The police must recognise that they are members of the public, with the only difference that in the interest of the community and on its behalf they are employed to give full-time attention to duties which are normally incumbent on every citizen to perform.

COMMENTS: This realisation is the whole basis of Police-Public relations. The Police must not think themselves apart from the public.

(7) The Police should realise that the efficient performance of their duties will be dependent on the extent of ready cooperation they receive from the public. This, in turn, will depend on their ability to secure public approval of their conduct and actions and to earn and retain public respect and confidence. The extent to which they succeed in obtaining public cooperation will diminish proportionately the necessity of the use of physical force or compulsion in the discharge of their functions.

COMMENTS: Without public cooperation the Police cannot function. Public cooperation will not be forthcoming unless by their conduct the Police gain respect and confidence of the public. If public co-operation is readily available, there will be very few occasions on which force will have to be used.

(8) **The Police should be sympathetic and considerate to all people and should be constantly mindful of their welfare. They should always be ready to offer individual service and friendship and render necessary assistance to all without regard to their wealth or social standing.**

COMMENTS: Apart from doing their duty as law enforcement officers, the Police must be helpful to the public on all occasions and consider this to be as much their duty as it is to enforce a particular law. This assistance should be given to all without making any discrimination between poor and rich.

(9) **The Police shall always place duty before self, should remain calm and good humoured whatever be the danger or provocation and should be ready to sacrifice their lives in protecting those of others.**

COMMENTS: The supreme aim should be that of self-sacrifice in performing their duty. The Police must not get flustered or lose self-control in face of dangers and provocations. They must always be calm and carry out their duties in good humour. Only then they can establish confidence amongst the people.

(10) **The Police should always be courteous and well-mannered; they should be dependable and**

unattached, they should possess dignity and courage; and should cultivate character and the trust of the people.

COMMENTS: These are qualities which people want to see in the police. Each of them is necessary and without them the police can never make any good impression on the people.

(11) **Integrity of the highest order is the fundamental basis of the prestige of the police. Recognising this, the police must keep their private lives scrupulously clean, develop self-restraint and be truthful and honest in thought and deed, in both personal and official life, so that the public may regard them as exemplary citizens.**

COMMENTS: Honesty is the highest qualification and must be practised in all circumstances and in any eventuality. Every other quality flows from this. People will readily cooperate if they know the police to be honest.

(12) **The Police should recognise that they can enhance their utility to the Administration and the country only by maintaining a high standard of discipline, unstinted obedience to the superiors and loyalty to the force and by keeping themselves in a state of constant training and preparedness.**

COMMENTS: Discipline, obedience, loyalty—those are essential in any large force entrusted with the duty of enforcing law and order. Efficient performance of this duty also requires the police to improve their knowledge and training and to remain mentally and physically alert and prepared at all times.

A Psychological Approach To Police Investigation

H.K. Kerr, I.P.S.

IN the scientific field, the criminologist has at his disposal several means to help him in tracking down criminals. But in India the investigating officer feels handicapped owing to dearth of scientific apparatus. Despite the keen desire of our State Governments to equip the Police with modern scientific apparatus, it has not been possible to do so for want of funds. For some time to come, the police have, therefore, to depend on the existing means and resources at their disposal. In most of the cases, the investigating officer has to deal with crime which is committed in rural areas. Means of transport and communication are difficult and manpower is usually not sufficient to cope with the increasing problems of law and order. The public are gradually changing their attitude towards the police and are coming forward to cooperate with them but the process is so slow that it has not helped the Police noticeably.

Criminology means, in the first place, an insight into the criminal minds. We may broadly categorise criminals into two classes such as the petty thief who takes to crime at an early age and the matured and seasoned crook who is a cunning and tricky proposition. The methods of handling these different types of criminals naturally vary.

The average investigating officer is either very hasty or very slow in his investigation. He should endeavour to be steady and thorough. He should scrutinize the clues and facts which are associated with a scene of crime in a dispassionate and analytical manner and avoid confusion and misleading trails. He should also be familiar with the local customs, dialect and mannerisms of the folk with whom he has to deal. A sound working knowledge of the local language or dialect will prove very helpful to the Police officer. An average Hindi knowing officer will have a tricky time if his field of operation is either in the far east of U.P. or the southern Bundelkhandi-speaking areas. Unless he sets himself to the task of acquiring a smattering of the language of that area, he is seldom likely to succeed in obtaining information and becoming a successful investigator. The general public will consider him an alien who cannot understand any information they might give him.

In certain western countries, Police dossiers are prepared with meticulous care in respect of important criminals against whom action has been taken or who are kept under strict Police surveillance. For

this work in India, there is a great need of improving our sources of information and keeping in touch with the social life both in urban and the rural areas. While trying to collect intelligence, an experienced and wise Police Officer learns that on several occasions it is much more paying to listen than to monopolise the talk himself.

For an intelligent psychological approach to Police investigation, the vital assets required of an Investigating Officer are the art of interrogation, application of commonsense, deduction and imagination, plenty of it. A proper background and a fairly congenial and facile atmosphere are the fundamental essentials for interrogation of a person by an Investigating Officer. It should not be forgotten by him that in the present age of democracy the public will resent if boorish tactics are employed by him during investigation or interrogation. Some times harsh words can be as painful and galling, perhaps more so than third degree methods. An unwarranted use of abusive language is uncalled for and will only defeat the objective of the Police. It must always be kept in mind that it is a great handicap for a Police Officer to lose his temper. The tendency to cow down and shout at practically everyone during the course of interrogation should be guarded against.

A psychiatrist takes particular pains to put his patient at perfect ease before starting his analytical probe into his conscious and subconscious mind. Once this has been achieved, the person to be interrogated becomes communicative and continues his candid discourse with a few timely promptings. The Investigating Officer has, therefore, to adopt the role of this psychiatrist before starting his interrogation. The confidence of the party to be interrogated has to be won over before he is subjected to a long and detailed series of questions. It is a wise policy to postpone the important and perhaps unpleasant questions to the right time. While dealing with the rural public, it should be borne in mind that there is seldom a villager who is not found of squatting on the floor and gossiping. Actual experience has shown that once the villager starts talking it is very difficult to stop him. It is for the interrogator to use his commonsense and deductive mind in sifting the contents of such garrulous talk and weaning out intelligence, which may be useful.

In eight out of 10 cases, the Investigating Officer is likely to leave out the womenfolk and the children while conducting investigation, forgetting altogether that the mind of an average woman and a child is decidedly much simpler and that if she is approached in a correct psychological manner, she is likely to respond much better than the adult male in giving information about any case. Then, there is the adolescent youth who will react very favourably if the Police Officer talks to him as his equal and a friend. The period of adolescence is a trying and embarrassing period and the teenagers passing through this period feel neglected and unattended. They prove to be store-

houses of information to the Investigating Officer if properly handled and tackled. At the same time, the investigator has to remain very alert and careful while interrogating women, boys and girls. These witnesses have an inborn talent for exaggerating and dramatising issues and once their imagination is let loose it is very difficult to curb it.

A study of facial expressions, peculiarities of behaviour, likes and dislikes, mode of speech and gait of carriage pays rich dividends to the observant criminologist. The art of physiognomy was known to the ancient Greeks and finds a mention in certain books of the *Hindu Samudrik Vidya*. A narrow forehead, thick eye-brows inclined to meet, small and shifty eyes, flat or pug nose, a firm jaw line and well knit body signify a man of tough potentialities and indulgent to animal desires. A specimen associated with somewhat effeminate features, thin voice, much lighter build, a round and weak chin, penchant for good clothes and careful grooming is likely to be overlooked under a casual scrutiny. The type of the person to be interrogated either as a suspect or a witness is, therefore, very material to the Investigating Officer for purposes of investigation.

Coming to the question of juvenile delinquency where also psychological approach towards investigation of such cases is extremely essential, we should bear in mind that with growing literacy, better means of communication, the poor unemployed youth very often finds himself bankrupt in society. He wants expensive garments, restaurant meals, cinema shows, cigarettes and cards to enjoy himself. The parents are so much dominated by their children that they are unable to check or otherwise control them. Once this kind of youth starts looking out for the wrong crowd he finds that there are any number of shady characters ready to commit crime. With some experience, the young man becomes a cunning and wily criminal. Policemen know of several instances in which young criminals had organised and carried out daring crimes.

Although juvenile delinquency is not so very serious a problem in our country compared to a few countries like U.S.A., France and Italy, the activity of such criminals deserves to be kept under careful and constant watch. An officer holding charge of a Police station should maintain a record of such juvenile delinquents who have a noticeable criminal predilection and are found to be associating with shady characters. He should deal with this problem from a psychological point of view right from the beginning. Constant surveillance cannot be done merely by the Police. Helpful citizens, villagers, guardians and teachers should be taken into confidence and encouraged to furnish necessary information to the Police in this direction. It has to be explained to the public that this is in the interest of the public security and a peaceful social life that the activities of teenage criminals should be nipped in the bud.

Police Officers are bound by a number of rules and regulations but while investigating a crime it may not always pay for a Police Officer to look, talk and behave like a bookish representative of law and order. When it is required of a Police Officer to subject a complex and seasoned criminal to a difficult interrogation, he may succeed if he handles his subject tactfully and spares no pains in ferreting out the truth. These tactics need to be changed while the interrogation is confined to simple type of persons with regard to their complicity in any crime. In the latter case, the Police Officer will have to be more gentle, human and natural in order that the person to be interrogated is not scared. It is in such instances that a psychological approach, a degree of resourcefulness, controlled imagination, deduction and a touch of humour are bound to prove of immense utility to the investigating officer.

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Search For Clues

It would be impossible to enumerate the different types of clues which may be found at crime scenes, and to evaluate the important information or evidence which they may supply to the investigating officer.

In murder, burglary, heusebreaking and kindred crime, in fact in almost every case, the culprit must approach the victim or the property. He then has to leave the scene. In the execution of his felonious act he must complete some physical act-killing his victim or breaking and entering premises. In doing so, and afterwards absconding, he is bound to leave some clue-physical evidence of his going or coming. It may be a finger print, a foot print, a piece of paper, a fragment of cloth or broken glass. The possible clues are many and varied. He may take something away with his identifiable property, hairs, fibers, paint, safe dust, etc.

One may well ask, if so, why are clues not always found and cases solved? Mainly because scenes are not carefully and thoroughly examined, or perhaps, because the scene was not properly and adequately preserved in the first instance. It has been often said that witnesses can and do lie but that circumstances cannot. This is true only when the circumstantial evidence is the result of physical evidence because it then tells its own story without being influenced by the opinion of others, whereas circumstantial evidence based on the oral evidence of witnesses can be either mistaken or deliberately false.

—Finger Print and Identification Magazine

THE EVENING PROWLER OF SECUNDERABAD

G. Hanumantha Naidu

Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crimes), Hyderabad.

DURING the period 1957-58, Secunderabad City was affected by an outbreak of serious burglaries all of which occurred between 6 and 9 p.m. when the inmates had gone out. The interval between successive offences was three to four months. These crimes were confined to busy and important localities in the City. The houses burgled belonged to the affluent class and the property stolen consisted of diamond and gold jewellery worth several thousands of rupees.

The first of these crimes was a burglary committed in the house of a Doctor, at Lallaguda on 10th February 1957, in which gold jewellery worth Rs. 2,500/- was stolen. The second was on 21st April in the same year in the house of a business man during his absence between 6 and 8 p.m. A steel almirah was broken open and gold and silver jewellery valued at Rs. 1,650/- had been stolen. The third was reported on the 16th of July and this time the victim was a bank employee. During the absence of his family, the lock of the main door was broken open and property kept in a steel almirah was removed after opening the locking system. The stolen property consisted of gold and diamond jewels valued at Rs. 3,089/-. The fourth in the sequence occurred on the 11th November 1957 in the house of Dr. Subba Rao, when he and his family had gone to a theatrical show. Here too, the locks of various doors were found forcibly removed and two steel almirahs inside had been tampered with. Diamond jewellery and gold ornaments worth Rs. 26,000/- were stolen. The burglar struck for the fifth time on the 9th April 1958, when he selected the house of a rich Marwari businessman as his target. The businessman was staying alone in the house having sent away his family to North India. During his temporary absence between 7 and 8 p.m., the padlock of the main door of his house was removed and the steel almirah inside tampered with and jewellery worth Rs. 9,700/- was taken away.

A close study of the offences revealed a common pattern and design. The houses selected by the criminal were double-storeyed buildings provided with drain pipes. Invariably, the top floors were chosen for the entry. The commission of offences was timed between 6 and 9 p.m. when the inmates had left the house unguarded. There was an expert touch in forcing steel almirahs. Either the handle or the locking system or both were dexterously manipulated. In front

of each of the houses burgled was either a hotel or a pan shop or a Municipal park each of which was a convenient jumping off ground. Iron rods pointed at one end and wrapped in a piece of cloth were found abandoned at the scenes of crime. In all the offences, no clue was available as to the identity of the culprit in the form of finger or foot prints. All these facts led the investigating officers to the conclusion that the series of offences was the work of one individual and that he was selecting his targets after careful study of the houses and the movements of the inmates.

A strong suspicion that the offender was from outside the State and was operating alone was formed because of the elimination of the known local criminals through systematic inquiries. It was suspected that after committing the offences, the criminal had been disposing of the stolen property outside Secunderabad which explained the long intervals between the offences. This led to a further presumption that the criminal had either taken up residence temporarily in Secunderabad or was having some harbourers with whose active help, he was perpetrating these crimes. Parties of detective staff were sent out with instructions to watch unobtrusively all suspicious characters visiting shops or hotels situated opposite residential buildings in certain selected areas of the city. This line of investigation was no doubt tedious and was expected to produce no immediate or spectacular results, but was the only course left to the investigating Officers.

On the 22nd December 1958, a detective deputed on this duty in the General Bazar, noticed a short middle-aged stranger with dark features going along the road pushing a four-wheeled cart and exhibiting a rich variety of handkerchiefs for sale. On reaching the "Gopi Hotel," he abruptly stopped his push-cart and offered to sell handkerchiefs. What attracted the attention of the detective was that the stranger detained his cart for a needlessly long time although there was no prospect of sale, and was glancing suspiciously at the double-storeyed building in front of the hotel. He was also noticed trying to talk to the servants. The officer further observed a curious implement with him. The lower shelf in the push-cart revealed an iron rod with a pointed end wrapped in cloth, a pair of scissors, a pen-knife and two steel rods with sharp ends. As the big iron rod looked similar to those left behind at the scenes of crime, the suspicion of the detective was aroused. He followed the stranger discreetly to a house in Kavadiguda. A woman clad in Punjabi style was found in the house. Discreet enquiries in the neighbourhood revealed that they were Ramsingh and his wife Munna who had come to Hyderabad a year and half back and were living on income derived from hawking kerchiefs. It was also learnt that they used to go to Bombay at frequent intervals to replenish their stocks. The couple were spending money on a scale quite out of proportion to their income.

The police lost no time in searching the house of Ramsingh by

surprise. The contents in a steel trunk revealed two old silk sarees and a gold bead chain containing letters "R.S." These articles appeared similar to those stolen from the residence of Dr. R. Subba Rao, who identified them. Some letters in English were also seized during the search which disclosed the names of receivers at Kanpur, Agra and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh to whom he had evidently disposed of the stolen property. When questioned, Munna made a clean breast of the affair and admitted that Ramsingh was no other than one Panna Singh of Delhi, that she was his mistress and that on the pretext of hawking kerchiefs, he was committing offences in Secunderabad and disposing of the property in other states. Realising that the game was up, Panna Singh also confessed to having committed the offences. Working feverishly day and night, and journeying to distant places all over North India, the City Police recovered certain stolen ornaments which had not been melted or altered. These recovered properties pertained to all the five cases.

Panna Singh was a Rajput by birth who came from Delhi. He had studied up to Matriculation and was originally employed in a private firm engaged in the manufacture of steel almirahs and trunks, where he had received training in adjusting and fixing up their locking systems. After a few years, he fell into bad company and became a victim of the usual vices—wine and women. Dismissed from the firm, he associated with the local bad hats and embarked on a criminal career. He was convicted four times in Delhi. He had also frequently accompanied his associate criminals to Kanpur, Agra and other places and developed friendship with receivers of stolen property there. In Delhi, Panna Singh got involved in a murder case and so absconded. As a warrant of arrest had been issued against him, he decided to migrate to Hyderabad where a cousin of his was working as a 'Sainik' in the Railway Protection Force, Secunderabad.

Panna Singh was convicted in the five cases of burglary in Secunderabad and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Subsequently, the Delhi Police took him over to face a charge of murder.

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To manage men, one ought to have a sharp mind in a velvet sheath.

—George Eliot

Evidential Value of Photo-duplicated Documents

S. Chakravorti, I.P.S.

IF a copy of a document is obtained by the application of any photographic technique, it is known as 'photo-duplicated.' Photo-duplication is a general term and it includes copies obtained by photography, micro-filming, photo-stating, reflex copying, diffusion process, Xerography, blue printing etc.

Legal Aspect:

A photograph of a document which is a secondary evidence in the absence of the original (primary evidence) can be used to prove that the document exists, if it cannot be produced in court for any particular reason, or to prove that it has existed if the document has been lost or destroyed. It is obviously not possible to obtain a photograph, if the document itself does not or did not exist.

The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or secondary evidence, as laid down under Section 61 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Primary and secondary evidence have been defined in Sections 62 and 63 of the Indian Evidence Act. Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court (vide Section 62.)

According to Section 63 of the Evidence Act, secondary evidence means and includes:—

(1) Certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained;

(2) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves ensure the accuracy of the copy and copies compared with such copies;

(3) copies made from or compared with the original;

(4) counter-parts of documents as against the parties who do not execute them and;

(5) oral accounts of the contents of a document given by the same person who has himself seen it.

According to Section 64 of the Evidence Act, documents must be proved by primary evidence except in the cases as mentioned in Section 65; under this section, secondary evidence relating to the documents may be given in the following cases:—

(*a*) When the original is shown or appears to be in the possession

or power of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved, or of any person out of reach of or not subject to, the process of the Court, or of any person legally bound to produce it, and when after the notice mentioned in Section 66, such person does not produce it;

(*b*) When the existence, condition or contents of the original have been proved to be admitted in writing by the person against whom it is proved or by his representative in interest;

(*c*) When the original has been destroyed or lost, or when the party offering evidence of its contents cannot, for any other reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce it in reasonable time;

(*d*) When the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable;

(*e*) When the original is a public document within the meaning of Section 74;

(*f*) When the original is a document of which a certified copy is permitted by this Act, or by any other law in force to be given in evidence; and

(*g*) When the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.

It will be seen that in case of *a*, *b* and *e*, any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible. Photo-duplicated documents will be treated as secondary evidence as per sub-section 2 of Section 63 of the Evidence Act, 1872, provided it can be shown that the original which was to be proved, was really duplicated by a mechanical means.

If none of the relevant conditions set forth in Section 65 of the Evidence Act is satisfied, photo-duplicated documents, whether photographed or photostated, cannot be held admissible in evidence. Secondary evidence of the contents of a document is admissible provided the non-production of the original is first accounted for so as to bring it within one or the other of the provisions mentioned in Section 65 of the Evidence Act.

Technical Aspect

By photo-duplication we mean the photographic copying of flat objects—the pages of books or newspapers, drawings, photographs, paintings, documents, etchings, maps, charts and so on. No composition is required as in pictorial photography. Copying is strictly a photo-mechanical process. The technique of copying covers a wide field—so wide that numerous applications are far from being widely

known. Some of the well known techniques are being briefly explained below:

Photography—This involves the straight forward photography of graphic materials by means of a camera and suitable light sensitive films and obtaining of positive prints from the negative film. By this technique, it is possible to make a copy which will have all the details present in the original. It shows the paper surface, the pen-stroke, the differences in the density of ink and all the finer details.

Microfilming—It is miniature photography of a special type. Here also, documents are copied by means of a camera and it utilises a miniature film—35 mm or 16 mm. Highly mechanised microfilm cameras are available and are popular because of their economy in operation. Negative or positive microfilm copies need not be printed on paper and the rolls can be examined on small projectors called Microfilm Readers. In all other respects, this technique is similar to photography with an ordinary camera and there is practically no loss of the details in the original.

Photostating—In a photostat machine, documents are copied by means of a special type of large camera with a reversing prism which produces a directly readable negative on a roll of sensitised paper and not on film as in the case of an ordinary camera. It is possible to make positive copies from the negative. As the copies are made directly on paper, the process is quick and less expensive than ordinary photography. In this process, however, the contrast is accentuated deliberately with the result that there is great loss of finer details of the original document.

Reflex Copying—This is a simple technique of copying documents without the help of any camera or lens. In this technique, a document is kept in contact with a special type of sensitised paper called 'document contact paper' and the sandwich is exposed to light in a positive printing frame or a special type of box which can give the exposure and keep the papers in close contact under pressure. The light reflected from the original copy produces the negative image and that is why this technique is called 'reflex copying'. The exposed paper containing the latent image can then be processed in the normal way. Reflex copying has become very popular because it does not need any expensive equipment or an elaborate dark room. No particular skill is required to make copies of documents by a reflex copying machine. Copies obtained by the reflex copying technique resemble those obtained by regular Photostat cameras and are popularly called photostat copies. Here also, as in case of real photostat copies, there is loss of finer details present in the original document.

Diffusion Process—"Transcopy", "Apeco", "Duplomat", *etc.*, are examples of copying machines working on an entirely different principle. With the help of these machines it is possible to obtain a copy of a document in semi-dry condition in about a minute's time.

The document in contact with a special type of sensitised paper is fed into the machine and is delivered almost immediately after exposure by means of a tubular light. This exposed negative is placed in contact with a positive paper and then fed through the machine again for processing. As these two papers go through the machine they pass through a developing tank and the negative image is transferred to the positive paper by diffusion. If the two papers are separated after about half a minute, a positive print is obtained. Here also, the copy is very contrasty and the finer details of a document are lost even though the subject matter is perfectly legible.

Xerography—It is based on image-wise destruction of electrostatic charges by light. It is a rapid dry process yielding a direct-positive print. Portable commercial copying machines such as "Secretary" or "Thermo-fax", working more or less on this principle are available in U.S.A. and U.K. A special type of paper has to be used with this machine. The process can be carried out in day light and no dark room is necessary.

All the processes mentioned above can be divided into two broad groups. One is *photography* with the help of a camera, and this includes photography as well as microfilming. The other group consisting of photostat, reflex copying *etc.* is generally referred to as *photostating*. The main difference between the two groups is that in photography, all the fine details of lines, curves, ink distribution etc. and the various shades of gray tones are reproduced in the copies. In the case of photostat copies, however, the emphasis is greatly on the contrast and all the finer details are sacrificed in order to increase the contrast and to make the written matter more legible.

As photostat copies have got high contrast they lack in finer details. Besides, if the handwriting of a particular document is called in question or certain erasers or peculiarities of the writing are the points for consideration, it is absolutely necessary to have photographic copies in preference to photostat copies. Photostat copies do not correctly reproduce fine details, pen pressures, paper surface peculiarities *etc.* Therefore, an examination of a photostat copy would not enable a hand-writing expert to arrive at a firm opinion about the authenticity of the original document or the handwriting.

In view of what has been explained above, only when it is felt that the photo-duplicated copies may have to be produced in a court and attested by a handwriting expert, photographs will be necessary. Otherwise, for all other practical purposes, either photostating or photography will do.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN A BIG WAY

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A STUDY of the illicit opium market by the Madras police disclosed that there was a flow of dope from the producing areas in the North India to the South through Hyderabad and Bangalore on its way to Karaikal, Ceylon and countries in the Far East. It was found that the opium smuggling gang was well-knit and operated so clandestinely that very little information about it was available to the police in the records or through their informers. Efforts were therefore, made to procure a good informant from among the racketeers themselves. The task was not easy but the offer of a handsome reward ultimately brought in a dissident, who, fortunately for the police remained loyal to them.

One evening in the month of June, 1958, I received a telephone call. The voice at the other end was familiar. "I am Salamat Khan speaking from the Public booth on the Beach. There are some up-country Muslim smugglers squatting on the sands and speaking to Ansar (known smuggler in Madras). They came in a big car and alighted in front of the Marina Restaurant. The car has been driven away. It had a foreign registration but I could not see the number." In reply to hurried questions, he gave the location of the place where the suspects were sitting and added that one of them had a beard while another had cat's eyes. This was all the message I got for the telephone line was suddenly disconnected.

I quickly mobilised my men and hurried to the rendezvous of the suspects. In the evening, the Madras beach is generally crowded with more than 5,000 persons relaxing on the sands and enjoying the cool sea-breeze. The task of tracing two men with a beard and cat's eyes in such a large crowd was obviously an exacting one. There were more than 20 persons on the beach answering to the description given by the informer but the known Madras smuggler was not among them. Most of these persons were shadowed but they were all found to be local men.

The next task was to trace the caller on the telephone. When contacted at midnight, he said that while he was telephoning, the smuggling party had got into a taxi. The informant was forced to cut off the call in order to follow the taxi in another taxi but he lost track of his quarry in a traffic hold-up. Though he searched for them for more than six hours he could not find them again.

The only course left to the police was to find out whether the Madras suspect Ansar had returned to his house. His house was found closed and so it was decided to keep an all-night vigil on it. The following day at 9 a.m. the suspect came to the house with four North Indians. After leaving them in his house, he went to the Central Railway Station. He was followed. There he met the bearded and the cat-eyed persons. Again the smugglers succeeded in eluding the police who found themselves handicapped because they did not have a vehicle with the help of which they could chase them.

The usual known rendezvous of many of these smugglers was a well-known Muslim restaurant Buhari Hotel, in the heart of the city. A police party consisting of a Sub-Inspector and a few Constables were deputed to watch this hotel. At 8-30 p.m. one day, the two suspects with beard and cat's eyes walked into the restaurant along with their Madras associate Ansar. The bearded man was identified as Moulvi Saheb by one of the constables. When they came out at midnight, they were shadowed to a Hotel called Swamy's Lodge. It was obvious that they were staying there. The four North Indians staying in Ansar's house were found conferring with the lodgers in Swamy's Lodge next morning. This indicated that they all belonged to the same gang. The police continued their vigil on Swamy's Lodge, Buhari Hotel and the residence of Ansar.

In the meanwhile, Moulvi Saheb and others met some local dealers in opium and information reached the police from the 'market' that another carload of opium was being expected.

Some times, seemingly insignificant things give very valuable clues. The cat-eyed person, Taha, who was short-sighted was found staring hard at a Buick car, parked in Mount Road. The Sub-Inspector who was following him found Taha speaking to the owner of the car. The police officer noted the number of this car and later learnt from the car owner that Taha had excused himself for gazing so hard at the car saying that he thought it was his own car which was being expected from Hyderabad any moment. That provided a clue about the type of car expected by the conspirators and enabled the police to draw up their plans.

Six days later the vigilant police found that the four North Indian lodgers in Ansar's house were examining a car bearing registration number BRR 68 in an automobile service station. Their informant identified it as the one in which Moulvi Saheb and Taha were seen on the first day. From the way in which the four persons were found to be active, it was apparent that they intended to go on a long journey. The police decided not to intercept the car there as it would alert the suspects and help them take steps to stop the second car from reaching Madras. At the same time, it was thought inadvisable to leave the car alone as it might escape with incriminating evidence about the smuggling. The Sub-Inspector with a party followed the car.

About 9 p.m. the four persons, whose names we later came to know as Sharma, Satyanarayana, Anjid and Cheithram, got into the car which went north along the Madras-Nellore Trunk Road.

About 20 miles from the border of the City, the car developed engine trouble. The Sub-Inspector drove past it without creating suspicion, to the nearest Police Station, 12 miles ahead, got sufficient uniformed policemen as re-inforcement and came back. When the smugglers saw the police they tried to flee but three of them were captured. Their car was examined in the presence of witnesses. Important documents were found in the dash-board of the car, among which was a letter from Taha which gave details of the sale of dope at Madras and distribution of profits to a smuggler. It also mentioned the arrival of a second car under one Mamman. The seizure of about Rs. 2500/- from the arrested persons proved the genuineness of the contents of the letter regarding transactions in dope. The contents in the car were seized on suspicion and a F.I.R. was registered for this seizure.

A strong acrid smell emanated from the car, but its source could not be traced immediately. On examining the space between the top back of the rear seat and the rear glass screen, the police found signs of a plate having been welded on to it. In the presence of witnesses the welding seam was cut and this exposed a rectangular iron lid screwed to the mouth of a hollow chamber. The lid was unscrewed and inside the chamber opium was detected. It became clear that the second car might also take the same route. The next obvious step was to stop it somewhere on its route to Madras. The police chose a strategic place at the turn of the Trunk Road where motorists were compelled to slow down. A posse of constables with the local Sub-Inspector in charge was stationed on both sides of the gate to stop the expected car.

On the morning of 24th June Taha, Ansar and Mamman were found travelling to Gumdipoondi. They alighted in Gumdipoondi Bazar obviously to intercept the car. They did not know that the expected car had been stopped already two miles away by the police. The three occupants of the car, Abdul Rasheed Khan, driver, Aduvayya and Chanda Khan, brother of Mamman were taken by surprise. The car was closely examined by the police. In its rear, they detected a secret chamber from which a strong acrid smell emanated. It contained 215 cakes of opium wrapped in cellophone and brown paper. This was seized in the presence of witnesses and it weighed 205 seers and 64½ tolas. In the illicit market it was worth about Rs. 2 lakhs. After seizing the opium and interrogating the arrested accused, the police registered a case.

Soon after, they raided the rooms of the other smugglers staying in hotels in Madras and seized several important documents from the suit cases of Taha and Moulvi. A book of daily accounts kept in Urdu

by Moulvi proved to be exceptionably valuable as it related date-wise the expenses incurred in the transport of opium in the first car and the payments made to several accused in this process. These details closely tallied with the particulars found in the letter written by Taha which had been seized from the first car. It was one of the connecting links between the party in the first car and those staying at Madras. Again a piece of blotting-paper disclosed the name of Riaz Mohammad (A-10) written on it.

In conspiracy cases, these small pieces of evidence go a long way in forming a mosaic. In the other hotel also there was a similar account book in the writing of Mamman (A-9) showing payments to some of the conspirators. The watching staff had found telegraph peons visiting the house of Ansar. It was discovered on investigation that the suspects received telegrams to the address of Ansar and they noted the same address in the telegraph forms written by them. Payments made to Ansar for the safe custody of "saman", a name constantly used for dope, also indicated his active complicity in the smuggling activities as the Madras contact of the North Indian smugglers.

The Sub-Inspector with a party was sent to Hyderabad and to North India for further investigation. A careful search of Taha's house revealed his close association with Mamman in the illicit drug traffic in the shape of an unposted letter to the latter. From here the Sub-Inspector went to Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh and then to Indore. It had been already noted that a letter addressed to one Ram Singh was found in the first car. This man was traced to be the owner of the first car BRR 68. He absconded and was arrested later by the local police. From Indore, the Sub-Inspector travelled to Ujjain and searched the houses of two of the smugglers. Incriminating documents were also seized here. The same process was repeated at Jaora, Dhanbad and other places. By these searches, seizures and enquiries, the connection between each accused, their association, their collaboration in the drug traffic and the financial commitments of each in the business were established. Moreover, the petrol bills for the supply of petrol to car BRR 68 helped to trace the route the car had taken from Indore to Hyderabad and thence to Madras.

Charge-sheet was laid under Sections 120-B and 9(*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the Opium Act against 15 accused. Seventy two witnesses were examined for the prosecution, most of them from Northern India, 174 exhibits were filed, and five defence witnesses were examined.

Thirteen accused, out of the 15 who faced the trial, were convicted and sentenced to one year's R.I. in this case. The conviction was confirmed by the Sessions Court, Chingleput, with modification of sentence. The two cars, the money and the opium seized were confiscated to the Government.

INSECTS: THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE

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THE subject of Applied Entomology has assumed paramount importance in these days in relation to Forestry, Medicine, Agriculture and other aspects of human welfare. But this is not all. It has numerous important aspects which, if considered, may break new ground of research in different branches of scientific discipline. The present discussion will unfold, in a brief compass, how Entomology can be harnessed for conducting research in criminalistics.

India is, in fact, an epitome of almost all the climates, seasons and soils of the world receptive to almost all the insect types. Different regions are inhabited by different forms, starting from depths of soil onwards upto higher ranges of the Himalayas. Insect communities are found on heaths, moors, marshes, ditches, ponds, rivers and seashores. The following account will disclose, in brief, some peculiar situations inhabited by insects:

1. IN WATER (Aquatic Insects)

In water, insects are found:—

(*i*) On surface water of ponds:...*e.g.*, Brachyusa sp.

(*ii*) Below surface water in ponds...*e.g.*, Belostoma sp. (giant water bugs)

(*iii*) In bogs, marshes and drains...*e.g.*, some members of the Family—Heteroceridae.

(*iv*) In rain water collection of crop fields...*e.g.* Order—Ephemeroptera. (may-flies).

(*v*) In manure pits...*e.g.* Sarcophaga aspinata.

(*vi*) In rivers...*e.g.* Dianous sp.

(*vii*) In cold, rapid streams...*e.g.* some members of the Family—Dryopidae.

(*viii*) In moss, on boulders in streams...*e.g.* Quedius aureventris

(*ix*) Under stones partly submerged in streams...*e.g.*, Hygrogeus sp.

(*x*) In stream shingle...*e.g.*, Philonthus beesoni

(*xi*) In stream moss...*e.g.*, Philonthus excelsus

(*xii*) In stream debris...*e.g.* Philonthus punctiformis

(*xiii*) Attached to edge of rocks over which the stream constantly flows...*e.g.* larvae of Blepharoceridae.
(*xiv*) In thermal springs...*e.g.* some members of the Fam. Dytiscidae
(*xv*) In cold springs...*e.g.* some members of the Fam. Amphizoidae
(*xvi*) In mossy falls...*e.g.* Parapimela assamensis
(*xvii*) In saline water of the sea...*e.g.* Halobates frauenfeldanus
(*xviii*) On aquatic plants...*e.g* some members of the Fam. Chrysomelidae (Sub-Fam. Conaciinae)

2. IN SOIL (Soil Insects)

Soil insects are found—
(*i*) On soil surface...*e.g.*, Epachromia dorsalis (surface grasshopers)
(*ii*) Underground:...*e.g.* some members of the Fam. Scarabaeidae
(*iii*) In dry soil:...*e.g.* Poederus sp.
(*iv*) In damp soil...*e.g.* Ocyusa sp.
(*v*) In sea-shore soil:...*e.g.* some members of the Fam. Cicindelidae
(*vi*) In bank of rivers:...e.g. some members of the Fam. Cicindelidae
(*vii*) In the margins of pools and ponds:...*e.g.* some members of the Genus: Psychoda
(*viii*) In muds bordering ponds:...*e.g.* some members of the Fam. Heterocerida
(*ix*) In marshes:...*e.g.* Psychoda albopicta
(*x*) Under damp debris near streams:...Delopis indicus
(*xi*) Under stones: ...*e.g.* Staphylinus sp., Scimbalium sp.
(*xii*) In soft mud:...*e.g.* some members of the Fam. Heteroceridae
(*xiii*) In sands:...*e.g.* Tricondyla aptera
(*xiv*) Under bones...*e.g.* Some members of the Fam. Nitidulidae In dry dung:...*e.g.* Quedius adjacens
(*xv*) In wet dung:...*e.g.* some members of the Philonthus sp.
(*xvi*) In manure heeps:...*e.g.* Philonthus thermarum
(*xvii*) On human excreta:...*e.g.* Hemipyrellia ligurriens
(*xviii*) In crop fields:...*e.g.* Apion sp., Hispa sp., and other crop pests.
(*xix*) Under decaying logs of wood:...*e.g.* Order Isoptera.
(*xx*) In sandy margins of rivers:...*e.g.* Cicindela hamiltoniana
(*xxi*)

Besides, there are other insects which are found
(*i*) In trees, under bark:...*e.g.* Hololepta sp.
(*ii*) In vegetable debris:...*e.g.* Tachyporus sp.

(*iii*) In decaying animal matters:...*e.g.* Hemipyrellia pulchra
(*iv*) In mouldy hay:...*e.g.* Typhoea sp.
(*v*) In deep jungles:...*e.g.* Cicindela spinotae
(*vi*) In refuse heaps of tanneries:...*e.g.* Oryctes rhinoceros
(*vii*) On fresh meat and butchers offal:...*e.g.* Lucilia cuprina
(*viii*) On dead snakes:...*e.g.* Sarcophaga dux, S. ruficornis.

The above account, though very brief, has not yet indicated the wide and diverse environments in which insects have adapted themselves suitably. Now, as insects are found almost everywhere, each of the insect habitations may enter into a scene of crime either directly or may associate a crime indirectly with it. When this is so, we may come across insects having structural peculiarities of a particular locality. Now, the question arises, "what role an insect obtained from a locality, can play in criminal investigation?" To answer this, a number of points stand out demanding recognition.

Insects are significant in criminal investigation no less than other forms occurring in evidence. This assumption follows from the fact that some insects, either intact or their body parts, are so tiny that they adhere to almost everything, and will be found under shoes, in clothing, and other locations.

Insects, like other animals, are highly individual as to species, and the distinction between some species becomes easier especially when their antennae, wings, legs, mouth parts, thoracic and abdominal segments, moulten skins (exuviae), etc. are available. Evidence based on insect identification is likely to aid in detecting the individual's (criminal or victim) normal habitat or his brief presence at the scene of a crime. Insects obtained from a crime scene may be:

(*a*) an inhabitant of that place,
(*b*) transported there by the criminal, or
(*c*) brought by the victim himself.

Whatever may be the source from which the insect entered into a crime scene, it may be satisfactorily detected by a close examination. To help this, a thorough knowledge of insect ecology as well as their geographical distribution is essential.

INSECT EXAMINATION:

The body of the insect is composed of head, thorax and abdomen. Each portion contains a number of exoskeletal structures as antennae, mouth parts, wings, legs, cuticle of different segments and anal appendages. Again, each tiny exoskeletal structure has undergone diverse modifications in the insect world and thereby having striking taxonomic importance. Microscopic examination of any such structure may help in the detection of the species to which they belong. When this is done, further details regarding their locality and habitat may be known from geographical distribution and ecology.

WHAT THE EXAMINATION WILL TELL:

Almost everything imaginable may constitute a clue in a criminal investigation.[1] Microscopic examination of insects may also help in a variety of ways in constituting clues by supplying missing lines in a chain of evidence. For this, insects may be collected:

I. From person of the accused.
II. From the victim.
III. From the place of occurrence.

I. When obtained from the person of the accused, insects may provide significant information in a variety of ways, of which, the following are typical:

1. Detection of the path traced by the criminal:

On his way through a certain locality either before or after committing a crime, the perpetrator may carry insects adhering to his clothing, hair or footwear. Insects obtained in this way may provide a good deal of information regarding the path traced by the accused. For example, the path in the countryside is mostly covered by weeds and jungles and if the criminal passes through such a path, he may unknowingly collect soil insects or insects of weeds, jungles, trees etc. having the stamp of structural modifications characteristic of that locality.

2. Detection of probable time of occurrence:

John Glaister[2] has already mentioned the importance of identification of 'maggots' found on a putriefied body with a view to checking the accuracy of the estimate of time between death and the examination of the remains. Examination of other insects in detection of the time of occurrence may also prove of value. There are seasonal insects including crop pests, which lay eggs or produce nymphs and other post-embryonic forms at a particular period of the year. Again, there are insects which are exclusively diurnal or nocturnal. If such insects, found in plenty with the accused, are detected as inhabitants of the place of occurrence, then a probable time of the incident may be ascertained.

3. Detection of the place where the criminal concealed himself:

Generally the perpetrator of a crime hides himself in a number of places. On one occasion the criminal himself was discovered in a dung heap[3]. The criminal may be found hidden in manure heaps, in vegetable debris and refuse, in branches of trees, in pits, under water, in graveyard, in granaries, etc., and from each place insects may adhere to his body.

4. Detection of the place of occurrence:

This is useful especially when the clever criminal removes all the traces and clues from a place after committing a crime. Insects

collected from the accused may tell about the locality *i.e.*, the place of occurrence.

5. Detection of illegal hunting and poultry theft:

Harry Soderman and John J.O'Connell[4] have pointed out the importance of examination of feathers in case of illegal hunting and poultry theft. But the importance of the examination of insects in this connection is never negligible. It is known very well that insects attack birds, both wild as well as domesticated, and almost all the poultry animals are infested with bird lice, chicken flea, poultry lice, etc. In case of illegal hunting or poultry theft the clever criminal may dispose of definite proof like feathers from his body. But the aforesaid insects, either intact or their moulten skins may adhere to his body. When insects of this type are found with the accused in connection with such a crime, a theft or hunting of this nature can be confirmed.

6. Detection of theft in stables, cattle thefts and cattle poisoning:

Theft in stables may be detected if insects like horse-flies, stable flies, etc. are found with the criminal. Similarly, ectoparasitic insects of different animals may provide important clues in case of investigation of the theft of animals. Again, cattle theft and cattle poisoning are very common in India and the importance of collecting animal hairs from the accused is known. But insects may constitute clues in this type of crime. There are insects as cattle-maggots, cattle lice, ox-lice, ox-warble flies, buffalo-gnats, etc. which most commonly infest cattle. If such insects, obtained from the body of the accused are examined, the evidence or a chain of evidences in such a crime may be strengthened.

7. Detection of sexual offences:

(*a*) **RAPE**—In sexual cases such as rape, insects like Phthirus pubis, Pediculus humanus (both capitis and corporis) from the victim may be found on criminal's clothing or private parts and that of the criminal on the clothing or private parts of the victim.

(*b*) **BESTIALITY**—In unnatural sexual offences as bestiality, ecto-parasitic insects like sheep and goat-lice, etc. may be transferred from the victim on criminal's clothings or private parts.

(*c*) **IN CRIMINAL ABORTION**—Insects of the pubic hairs may be found on the instruments used, especially when such instruments contain sticky substances.

II. When obtained from the victim insects may help:

1. In determining the time of occurrence:

Seasonal insects, insect pests of flowers and crops, etc. which appear only at certain period of the year may help in detection of the time of occurrence.

2. In determining the place of occurrence:

Detection of the place of occurrence is helpful in cases when the body of the victim is discovered far away from the scene of crime. Examination of insects obtained from the victim may determine the locality from which the body was removed.

3. In determining the cause of death:

(*a*) **DROWNING**—In case of drowning aquatic insects may be found in the mouth cavity, lungs, etc.

(*b*) **POISONING WITH CRUDE VEGETABLE DRUGS**—Crude drugs of botanical origin like aconite, dhatura, opium, etc. are often infested by specific insect pests. For example, Sitodrepa sp. infest roots of aconites. Therefore, if some vegetable debris containing such insects are found with the victim, the nature of the poison used may be detected.

4. In determining the profession of the victim:

Insect examination may, sometimes, be of use in detection of the profession of the victim unidentified so far. It has been found by the author that persons working in a jute field have often collected unknowingly a good number of tiny insects as Apion corchori, larvae of Anomis sp., etc. on their hairs, clothing, and other locations. Viewed in this way, it is assumed that there are specific insects which may be found with persons of particular profession. The following are the probabilities:

PERSONS WORKING IN—		MAY HAVE INSECTS ON THEIR BODIES, AS—
(*i*)	Godowns	... stored grain pests.
(*ii*)	Poultry farms	... chicken flies, poultry flies, etc.
(*iii*)	Stables	... horse bots, horse flies, etc.
(*iv*)	Piggery	... hog louse.
(*v*)	Cattle sheds	... ox lice, ox warble flies, buffalo-gnats, etc.
(*vi*)	Tanneries	... Rhinoceros betele.
(*vii*)	Gardens	... insect pests of flowers.
(*viii*)	Apiary	... bees.
(*ix*)	Fruit storage	... insect pests of fruits.
(*x*)	Timber shops	insect pests of timber.

5. In determining the place where the body was kept concealed

Sometimes the dead body is hidden by the criminal in various localities as in deep jungles, in pits, under water, in grave-yards, etc. and from each location insects may adhere to it.

III. The role played by the insects when obtained from the place of occurrence is manifold. Insects may be collected from the

scene of a crime as small samples which may serve to connect a suspect who has left the place. The crime scene may contain insects transported by the criminal or by the victim. Collection of insects, which are endemic to the place of occurrence, is essentially needed as the same types or groups may be retained with the absconded criminal. When the latter is traced a link in a chain of evidence may be established.

Other miscellaneous information which insects may provide:

(*a*) *Identification of dusts of plant and animal origin*—Dusts and dirt may remain on the suspect's clothing, footwear, hairs, on weapons, tools, or in the place of occurrence. Dusts may give some clue as to the whereabouts and the activities of the criminal. In the case of dust analysis, insects may help to determine the origin and locality of the same. Larvae of Melolonthinae and Dynastinae as well as adults of the Family Scarabaeidae are found upon vegetable dusts and debris. There are other insects which inhabit dusts composed of decayed and dried remnants of animals. Therefore, if insects found on a collection of dust are examined, it is possible to detect the origin and locality of the collected dust.

(*b*) *Identification of soil*—In criminal investigation, the question of identification of soil arises many times especially when a particular locality is to be determined from it. Soil insects may render considerable help in this connection. Soil insects vary widely in structure and form in different parts of India. Therefore, it is possible from soil examination to find out the locality, if insects are there.

Considering all the above mentioned factors, it will not be unreasonable to believe that in the years to come, organised and sustained research in entomology will provide a stimulus to the progress of the art of criminal investigation. To shoulder greater responsibilities, entomologists should equip themselves with a knowledge of taxonomy and geographical distribution. It is highly desirable that they should be fully acquainted with insect communities found on soil, water, tree trunk, etc., and they should be able to identify insects with their fresh as well as decaying remnants. They should have a wide knowledge of insect pests of flowers and crops and of their seasonal incidence and bionomics.

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FAITH MISPLACED

G. P. Pilania, I.P.S.

ON the night of March 3, 1954, unknown burglars broke into the house of Dr. Chaggan Nath, unlocked the strong room (Bakhari) and decamped with jewellery worth Rs. 1,21,765/-. The crime was reported to the police on the next day and a case was registered under section 457/380 I.P.C. During their inspection of the house, the police did not find any clues in the shape of finger-prints or foot prints as the occupants of the house had, in their ignorance, obliterated them. The culprits had not made any mistake regarding the place where the valuables had been kept. Although there were many other boxes in the strong room, they were left untouched by them. This indicated that they had an intimate knowledge of the ins and outs of the house. The fact that they were not misled by the general belief of the people in Udaipur that the Doctor was keeping all his ornaments in another house in the heart of the town also proved that they had accurate knowledge of the Doctor's affairs.

One theory that immediately suggested itself to the police was that some local criminals who would have every reason to know of the Doctor's wealth might have been involved in the affair. The police made diligent enquiries about all the bad characters in the city but failed to obtain any clue. They then investigated the possibility of some outside criminals having committed the crime with the help of persons from Udaipur itself. For this purpose, they scrutinised village crime note books in the adjoining villages and studied records regarding the *modus operandi* of all the criminals in that area. They discovered that a similar burglary had been committed in Gordhan Vilas village, three miles from Udaipur, involving property worth Rs. 5,000/-. In that case, the gang of Daya Ram Naik of Chapir village had been involved and this led the police to conclude that Naiks might have committed the burglary in Dr. Chaggan Nath's house also.

The Naiks belong to an ex-criminal tribe and are scattered in different parts of Mewar (Udaipur) and Marwar (Jodhpur). They earn their livelihood by cultivating small plots of land but have become adept in committing burglaries. The Station House Officer in Kapasin Police Station was directed to enquire about the activities of Naiks who resided in his area and report about their recent movements.

The police also wanted to test their theory that some one in the

house of the doctor might have tipped off the criminals about the exact location of the jewellery. They wondered whether the doctor had suspicion about any one or whether any aggrieved employee in his house had got in touch with the criminals just to spite him or out of greed to earn money quickly. The complainant, however, told the police that for ten years he had been keeping the stolen jewellery in that house and that he had at no time cause to suspect any one including his domestic servants. All the same the police decided that it would be useful to pursue that line of thinking and, therefore, prepared a detailed list of all the domestic servants employed by the doctor and the persons who visited his house previous to and after the crime. A thorough interrogation of the servants failed to produce any clue. But plain clothes staff were deputed to keep an unobtrusive watch over all of them. The Investigating Officer carefully checked up the character and antecedents of all those persons and found that the conduct of Kesar, a local tailor's wife, who had for some time served as a maid-servant in that house and who now supplied milk to the doctor, was suspicious. Further enquiries revealed that on the night of the occurrence of crime, four strangers had stayed with Kesar and left in the morning. When she was questioned about it, Kesar gave evasive and incorrect information about the identity of the visitors.

In the meantime, the Station House Officer at Kapasin Police Station sent a report that a year and a half back Champa Naik of Chandipura along with Dayaram and Har Lal had been tempted by one Lal Singh with the prospect of a huge haul through burglary. At Udaipur the conspirators had stayed with the mother-in-law of Lal Singh and the house proposed to be burgled was shown to them by an old man who was residing with her and was a tailor by profession. But the would-be criminals, however, found that there was no easy access to the first floor of the house and so returned without committing any crime. This report seemed to suggest that if the movement of those persons were watched carefully, the police might obtain some information or clue that might help to solve the mystery. The Investigating Officer went to Kapasin and questioned Champa and Har Lal about their attempt to commit crime in the doctor's house and were gratified when the criminals confirmed about its truth. Further enquiries revealed that Lal Singh's mother-in-law lived in the same house with the tailor Partap who had helped the criminals previously. Partap's wife Kesar had an easy access to Dr. Chaggan Nath's house as she supplied milk to the doctor daily and so had an intimate knowledge of the household affairs of the doctor. Her knowledge and contact proved to be of invaluable help to the criminals.

The police who had kept Lal Singh under a continuous surveillance came to know that he had associated with a few other Naiks in

some crime and had spent money freely soon after the occurrence of burglary in the doctor's house.

Lal Singh and his associates Udai Singh and Partap Singh were arrested by the police. When confronted with the details collected by the police against them, they realised that the game was up and confessed their guilt. The booty that they had received as their share was recovered from their houses. On hearing about their arrest, Surjia and Deva Naiks who were also suspected to be involved in the affair absconded. Action under Section 87/88 Cr.P.C. was taken against them and ultimately unable to dodge the police any longer Surjia and Deva Naiks surrendered to the Chief Magistrate, Udaipur on 1-8-54 and were remanded to police custody. When confronted with the facts disclosed by Lal Singh and Partap Singh about their part in the crime, they knew that it was useless to pretend innocence any longer and so they also confessed their guilt. Their share of booty was also recovered by the police with their help.

The police learnt that Lal Singh Rajput of Fatehpura village was the leader of the gang and had been a police head constable previously but was dismissed later. His brother, Udai Singh, had also been dismissed from police. Lal Singh's mother-in-law used to live with the tailor Partap Singh and his wife Kesar in the same house and whenever Lal Singh visited Udaipur he stayed with them and became intimate with Partap. Having taken to extravagant habits, Lal Singh often found himself desperately in need of money and took to crime as the only means of earning money easily and quickly. He committed some small burglaries in the beginning and soon became acquainted with Naiks who were experts in that kind of crime. Once he requested Partap to point out to him the house of a wealthy person in the town so that he could commit burglary there. He tempted the hesitant Partap with the promise of a handsome share in the booty. The greedy Partap discussed the matter with his equally greedy wife Kesar who eagerly furnished him with detailed information about the property kept by Dr. Chaggan Nath.

Towards the end of 1952, Lal Singh and his associates had made an abortive attempt to burgle the house but resolved to try again later. On the night of March 3, 1954, Lal Singh came to Partap's house with Surjia and Deva Naiks and his brother Udai Singh, and took Partap along with him. They reached the doctor's house at 1 a.m. Lal Singh mounted on Udai Singh's shoulders while Surjia and Deva climbed over them and thus were able to reach the first floor. Surjia broke open the glass panes of the window with the help of an iron nail and collected the glass pieces carefully in a piece of cloth. He went inside stealthily, broke open the lock of the inner chamber (bakhari) and handed over the jewellery to Deva who passed it on to the persons standing below. They did not touch any other box as their information about the ornaments was exact and reliable. After committing

the crime they covered a distance of 40 miles on foot and reached Fateh Nagar Railway Station where they boarded the night train to return to their homes in Fatehpura village. They distributed the stolen property amongst themselves in Lal Singh's house.

Convincing evidence was thus collected against Lal Singh and his associates. They were charge-sheeted and sent up for trial. Lal Singh, Udai Singh, Surjia and Deva were convicted and sentenced to undergo two years' R.I. each and to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- each or in default, two month's R.I. each under Section 457 I.P.C. The same sentence was awarded to the four accused under Section 380 I.P.C. Partap was sentenced to undergo one year's R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default, two months' further S.I. under Section 457 I.P.C. The same sentence was awarded to him under Section 380 I.P.C. Kesar Bai was let off owing to insufficient evidence.

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There is often as much good sense required in knowing how to profit from good advice as there is in giving it.

—La Rochefoucauld.

PROBATION WORK AND THE POLICE

Mahmood Bin Muhammad

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Juvenile Bureau, Hyderabad.

CRIME is a social problem and the criminal a social enemy. The earlier emphasis of law-enforcement agencies like the police and courts was on protecting the society from the predatory behaviour of the criminal by sending him to the prison or to the gallows. Today, the understanding of the crime problem has changed. Crime is no longer regarded as the result of a single factor. It is much more a product of environments of the criminal and his lack of opportunity and training. The rehabilitation of the offender in a proper social environment has now become the most important objective. But this is, by no means, an easy task. Justice Macardie has said: "Any one can try a case. That is as easy as the felling of a log. The difficulty comes in knowing what to do with the man once he has been found guilty."

It is now believed that the social adjustment of offenders would ultimately reduce the volume of criminality. And that is the goal of the modern probation services.

Police and Probation Work—Distinction

Probation is a non-punitive method of treating selected offenders, and it consists of the conditional suspension of punishment while the offender is placed under personal supervision and is given individualised treatment. The aim of probation is the social rehabilitation of the individual without punishment, and the obligations imposed on him are designed to promote this process. Probation work is concerned with the reformative and correctional phases of the crime problem. The principal functions of the police, on the contrary, are the detection and control of crime and the apprehension and prosecution of offenders.

Origins of Probation

The first statute of 1878 providing for an official probation officer in the State of Massachusetts, U. S. A., envisaged the appointment of a suitable person "either from the police force of the said City

(Boston) or from the citizens at large," and provided that the officer should be under the general control of the Chief of Police.

In India, the early beginnings of probation are clearly discernible in the acceptance of a suggestion made in 1918 by the then Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay for the appointment of a Police Court Missionary. The proposal was that the first offenders charged at the Police courts for minor offences and released u/s 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code on executing a bond of good behaviour might be interviewed before trial by a representative of some social institution. This agent was required to find out security in cases of necessity, enquire into the difficulties of the offenders, bring to light extenuating circumstances, and finally to keep in touch with the released offenders and report their deviations to the Magistrates. The Social Service League, Bombay, with the financial assistance of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, appointed a court Missionary for the first time in the same year to attend the Police Courts and watch cases on behalf of the League. (A report on Juvenile Delinquency in India, (1956) Bombay Childrens 'Aid Society: P. 109).

Need for Co-operation

The police and probation systems come in contact with each other at various stages of their work. At the very outset of a case, the arresting officer comes to the court with valuable information of preliminary interest. Arrests are often the result of close and continued observation during which the police officer acquires a comprehensive knowledge of the social history of the arrested person. Frequently, he sees beyond the crime and comes in contact with facts, which, though inadmissible at the trial, may be of special interest to the probation officer. The statements given by an offender first before the police and then before the probation officer may lead to the detection of contradictions and evasiveness, The police are generally more aware of the conditions in the community than probation officers. They have the resources to make confidential, discreet, unobtrusive and timely enquiries about the doings of a probationer. The results of such enquiries may help the probation officer carrying a heavy case-load and contribute towards his ability to give prompt and effective guidance to the probationer.

Although the functions of the police and probation systems are basically different, there are many points of similarity between them. Both the police officer and the probation officer are equally observant and analytical. Both collect facts. While the police officer collects evidence of crime, the probation officer gets the social history of the offender with an eye on his ultimate rehabilitation. Both the systems demand an understanding of human behaviour and

unremitting patience. Neither the police officer nor the probation officer can expect overnight miracles. The goal of both the systems is the same, *viz.* the eradication of crime through the ultimate reha-bilitation of the offender.

The use of authority in dealing with the offenders is common to the two systems. Authority should, however, not be used in the form of threat but as an effective tool for the safety of society, fulfilment of legal conditions and treatment of the offender. No petty restrictions should be imposed. Both the police and probation techniques should be flexible and applied with wisdom and restraint. A firm but kindly control of the probationer should be an essential feature of a constructive policy. It is not practical to trust to the probationers' voluntary efforts to be good and to improve himself. If the probationer shows signs of further deviation, the probation officer should seek police co-operation. Where the probation officer has failed, the police officer may succeed. If the police officer quietly yet firmly explains to the probationer the security provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code or the fate that awaits him in the event of default, he may make another effort to abide gratefully by all the conditions of his release.

How to Bring about closer Cooperation

Here are some practical suggestions for forging closer co-operation between the two services and ensuring a better relationship between the police and the probationers.

1. The two services should be properly educated about the importance of their respective roles for the protection of society and reformation of the offender in consonance with the demands of a welfare state.
2. Emphasis should shift from the offence to the offender. The police ,like the probation officer, should also study the factors underlying violational behaviour.
3. Police and probation officers should make a sincere effort to instruct their staff in the techniques and objectives of each other's jobs through training programmes. The subject of probation should find a place in the curricula of all police training institutions.
4. Meetings between probation officers and police officers and mutual discussion of their problems should be encouraged. This could be done by probation officers calling on the police personnel in their jurisdiction during their periodic visits and noting down the observations of the police officers regarding active probation cases, and *vice versa*.
5. A state-wide representative committee of probation

officers and police officers would be invaluable in drawing up recommendations for the co-ordination of work.

6. Both the services should be actively represented on all committees relating to correctional administration. This will help to broaden their outlook and foster team-spirit.
7. Both the juvenile police and probation personnel could extend their co-operation to the running of recreation clubs for boys and girls including probationers in delinquency areas.
8. Both the groups should be actively associated with organisations for the welfare of released prisoners and other private and public agencies working for the social adjustment and after-care of offenders.
9. The surveillance by police and the supervision by probation and after-care officers could be exercised more harmoniously. The police may consider the probation officer's opinion in deciding the quantum of surveillance in respect of each suspect or offender released on probation. In any case, police surveillance cannot be ruled out as it is an effective instrument for the control of crime and the protection of society.
10. The police will have to reorientate themselves to and understand the philosophy of correction if all the patience and effort of the probation officer to change the attitudes of offenders and establish them in life are to be of any avail. In regard to juveniles, the formation of juvenile bureaux in police departments and the special training imparted to the police in juvenile work are welcome measures.

It is not advisable that a probation officer should get too closely identified with the police because the probationer may then fail to confide in the probation officer for fear of trouble with the police.

Conclusion

The question of effective co-ordination between the police and probation systems is one largely of good sense and mutual understanding. Intelligent officers of both the departments do not find any difficulty in working together. It is absolutely necessary for the court, the police and the probation officer to work together. Since failure to co-operate is ultimately due to improper attitudes, it can be eliminated if some effort is made towards mutual understanding. The police who are the first to come in contact with the offender can do a lot for the promotion of a receptive attitude towards the rehabilitative process which is the primary business of a probation officer.

MURDER FOR GAIN

T. G. L. Iyer, I.P.S.

IN the small hours of 26th of August 1958, a sensational murder and robbery occurred at the house of a rich Marwari widow named Radhabai, who was residing alone in a busy locality in Jalgaon town. On receiving information about it, the police visited the scene of crime and found that the widow had been gagged with a piece of cloth and smothered to death.

They made enquiries in the neighbourhood and learnt that the murder was discovered by Babubhai, a tenant in the same house, who instantly raised an alarm. The neighbours, who arrived there, had noticed that the rear door of the house had been broken open. They rightly suspected that some intruders had come and murdered her. The widow's relative, Bandulal, who was summoned, took a quick look at the dead body and the broken open empty iron safe in the house, realised that there had been foul play and informed the police about it.

During their inspection, the police found that the house had been completely ransacked and the iron safe rifled. An accurate estimate of the total loss of property could not be made, as Radhabai had been living alone and no one knew how much property she possessed in cash and jewellery. The police noted that the culprits had effected entry into the house by drilling holes on the rear door frame and pushing up the latch. Some insignificant articles, among which was a shirt button, were seized and carefully preserved by the police who registered a case of murder with robbery.

Further enquiries in the neighbourhood disclosed that an old Marwari gentleman named Govindram Nathuram staying nearby had been on visiting terms with the rich and lonely widow. Some neighbours described their relations to have been romantic but the police did not know whether this was said more out of malice than from real knowledge, because previous experience indicated that the small town folk were usually very credulous and gave a free rein to their imagination. They, however, came to know that the relations between Bandulal and Radhabai had never been cordial, although it was reported that he was to inherit her property after her death. At first, the police suspected Bandulal, but ruled him out subsequently on the ground that there was no cause for him to murder and rob the widow as his inheritance of her property had been assured. There was absolutely no evidence against Govindram Nathuram and Bandulal apart from the rumours circulated by the people in the area.

The relatives, friends and neighbours of the widow having been ruled out, the police turned to the possibility of some local criminals having committed the crime. They rounded up notorious criminals and bad characters in the area and questioned them, but no clue emerged. The police felt that it was possible that some outsider might be the culprit and might have received help from a local man. Even if the criminal had left the place, the police argued, it was likely that his local contact might still be living in that area. This theory sounded plausible but the problem of locating such man in the area was a difficult one and the police had no illusions about it. They, however, set about the task of discovering him by systematic enquiries. They directed their informants to report any unusual behaviour such as extravagant spending or display of wealth on the part of anyone in the area. News spread (not without the aid of the police) that the police were not letting anyone get out of the area which they were keeping under close vigilance.

This had its own effect upon the psychology of the people and one day the police received information that a person by name Shanker Gulab residing in Khoijawas, Rajasthan, was concerned in the crime. They at once took up the clue and made discreet enquiries about Shankar Gulab in Khoijawas. They came to know that it was correct that he had gone to Jalgaon for some time and that he had returned only recently. The police also learnt that he had been spending money rather lavishly which seemed rather curious to the envious neighbours who wondered whether he had suddenly come into possession of a gold mine. This confirmed police suspicions and they arrested Shanker soon after at Balsode. Several expensive articles found with him were seized, including a shirt with a button missing. He was taken to Jalgaon where he made a confession to the police and disclosed the names of his three associates in the crime. Two of them, Shamrao Bapu and Kisan Garbad,who were residents in Jalgaon,were arrested, but the third person, Jamal, could not be traced anywhere.

In his confession, Shanker stated that a watchman in a fruit orchard named Bodsing Munder Singh had accompanied him when he fled secretly to Khoijawas after the crime had been committed. Interviewed by the police, Bodsing made amazing disclosures to them. He said that, after Shanker and his three associates had decided to murder the widow for her money, they had tried to persuade him also to join in the conspiracy by promising a handsome share in the loot, but Bodsing refused to be tempted. After the crime had been committed, Shanker, in flight with stolen property, was desperately in need of a safe asylum until the heat of the police chase subsided and appealed to Bodsing to shelter him. The minds of the villagers work in a peculiar fashion especially because they are far away from the currents of modern ideas and their actions still betray the influence of archaic and mediaeval notions of chivalry. Bodsing

agreed to protect Shanker not for the love of money which was offered to him and which he peremptorily refused to accept from Shanker but because he felt that it was his duty to shelter anyone who sought his help. He promised to escort Shanker to his village through a safe and surreptitious route for no payment at all, but the only condition he imposed was that the names of Shanker's associates should be disclosed to him. It was difficult to say what Bodsing's motive was in discovering the names of Shanker's associates. It might be that he wanted to hold Shanker in his power by threatening to disclose the truth to the police if Shanker at any time tried to play mischief with him.

Anyway Shanker agreed to that condition and Bodsing escorted him to his native place Khoijawas, Rajasthan. On the way, they halted at several places where Shanker purchased a number of expensive ornaments and clothes. After staying at Khoijawas for a few days, Bodsing wished to return to Jalgaon. Shanker tried to dissuade him from doing so by offering a fabulous sum, but Bodsing again disdainfully refused to accept it. Shanker was driven to despair by the supercilious attitude of Bodsing and fearing that the watchman might expose him to the police, he refused to disclose the names of his associates to him, contrary to the promise he had made earlier. Bodsing felt cheated and boiled with rage. Unmindful of his feelings, Shanker accompanied him up to Nathadwar railway station where they parted company. But before doing so, Shanker tried the blustering tactics of a bully and warned Bodsing that if he ever spoke to the police about the crime, he would be murdered. It was a desperate threat by a desperate man. Bodsing however did not feel intimidated by the threat; on the contrary, he made up his mind to tell the police all that he knew about the crime.

The police began to collect other evidence about Shanker's guilt. From Bodsing they obtained a list of the places where they had stayed on their way to Khoijawas. The owners of the shops in those places identified the goods purchased by Shanker in their shops and which the police had seized from him at the time of his arrest. Shanker's shirt which had been examined at the time of his arrest showed that the buttons on it were exactly similar to the one which had been found at the scene of offence. Moreover, the police had noted that a button was missing from his shirt. They rightly concluded that it must have dropped out from the shirt while the offence was being committed.

On 11-10-1959 the three arrested persons were charge-sheeted in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, Jalgaon, to stand trial u/s 457, 392, 302, 34 I.P.C.

The committal court discharged Shamrao Bapu and Kisan Garbad but committed Shanker Gulab to the court of Sessions. During the trial, the accused denied any complicity in the crime. Bodsing however, gave valuable evidence which went to prove the case against Shanker.

The Sessions Judge took into consideration the medical evidence of death due to asphyxia which was corroborated by the testimony of Bodsing. The other facts of the extra-judicial confession were fully corroborated by circumstantial evidence presented by the police. Bodsing in his testimony had stated that the accused had confessed to him that entry into the house of Radhabai had been effected by drilling holes on the door. This was also corroborated by the contents of the Panchnama which had been drawn up when the police first visited Radhabai's house. The other circumstances like the presence of the shirt button of the accused at the scene of crime and the sudden prosperity of the accused immediately after the commission of the offence also lent corroboration to the prosecution story.

The Sessions Judge found Shanker Gulab guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life u/s 302 I.P.C. and to seven years, R.I. u/s 457, 392 I.P.C. The sentences were to run concurrently.

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Nothing is more adroit than irreproachable conduct.

—M. De Maintenon.

POLICE WELFARE WORK—IV

B.N. Pathak
Bihar Police.

(In the previous three articles in this series published in this journal, welfare work undertaken in the States of U.P., Bombay, West Bengal, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh had been described).

MADRAS :

Up to 1955, Welfare work in the State was limited to a few districts and depended on individual interest and initiative of the District Superintendents. However, in 1956, a full-fledged Police Families Welfare Committee comprising Police officers of all Gazetted ranks was formed and a fund was established. A start for collections was made initially by the State Governor with an appeal to the Police officers of the state who responded quickly by making generous contributions. This was soon augmented by a handsome profit of nearly Rs. 10,000/- gained from a popular fete-tattoo show organised by the Guild of Service at the instance of the Welfare Committee. With this sum, Welfare work was taken up in all the districts and the Madras city.

In 1957, appreciating the need for welfare work among police families, the State Government accorded its approval to a scheme submitted by the I.G.P. for the formation of a Benevolent Fund with contributions from police officers of all ranks and an annual grant of Rs. 50,000/- by the State Government. After the formation of the fund all non-Government funds were merged into it.

The Madras Police Benevolent Fund is utilised to give monetary aid and other kinds of relief to the non-gazetted staff of the police department and their dependents in case of need. Regular subscribers to the fund and their dependents are entitled to financial aid if the Central Committee of the Fund is satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of the subscriber or his dependents warrant it. Scholarships for the education of policemen's children are sanctioned from the fund in deserving cases. In special circumstances, monetary help is given to widows and dependents of subscribers who die prematurely while in service. In exceptional cases like prolonged illness of the subscribers or severe injuries requiring heavy expenditure, monetary aid is

granted to them from the fund. Non-subscribers too are eligible for help from the fund in deserving cases.

The Welfare work in Madras comprises various items based mainly on two objectives: (*a*) provision of work in leisure hours to policemen and their families so that they could supplement their income (*b*) Offer of numerous amenities and facilities with a view to improving their education and social and cultural outlook.

In Madras city, sewing and charkha classes are conducted regularly for policemen and their families. The local Government Match Factory offers training facilities to the wives of a number of constables and the income earned through this skill helps to supplement their family income. Tailoring and embroidery classes are held regularly in Chinglepet and North Arcot. Mat making is taught by the Co-operative Department of the Government. From the Fund a basic school is run in South Arcot where tailoring and vegetable cultivation are taught to policemen and their families. In Salem, mats, durries, sarees, dhoties and towels are produced by the policemen and their dependents and sold in the market. Poultry farms are also maintained here. Mather Sangams (Ladies Clubs) have been organised in Coimbatore and Madurai urban for the wives of policemen where lessons in tailoring, spinning, embroidery, mat making and domestic science are given. A Gramodyog Sangam started in Ramanathapuram district has supplied 100 charkhas to the womenfolk in the police families. Tailoring, spinning, embroidery, match making and knitting are taught in Tiruchirapally, Tirunelveli, the Nilgiris, Tanjore and the Railway Police, Tiruchirapally.

A children's park has been constructed in North Arcot district. Another children's park is under construction in Ramanathapuram where a water supply scheme has been put into operation mostly with the help of policemen's labour. The scheme has helped to relieve the area of water shortage to a great extent.

PUNJAB

The Welfare Fund in Punjab is contributory and is intended for the collective benefits of its members. It is based on the principle of mutual help by co-operative efforts. A matching grant of Rs. 50,000/- is given annually by the State Government for grant of scholarships to the children of low-paid policemen. In each district, Welfare committees have been set up under the presidentship of District Superintendents of Police to draw up programmes for welfare work according to their resources.

The fund is utilised for various purposes. Stipends for the education of the children of police personnel are granted in deserving cases. Financial assistance is given to subscribers who have to incur excessive medical expenses for themselves or their wives and children. For the good health of policemen and their families, provision of specialised medical and dental treatment has been considered necessary. At Amritsar, a family ward for police officers has been provided in arrangement with the Glancy Hospital at Amritsar. Part-time Lady Health visitors and Lady Doctors have been engaged to attend to families of policemen located in police lines and headquarters of the districts free of charge. For the treatment of policemen suffering from T.B., seven beds have been reserved at a cost of Rs. 12,600/- in Lady Irwin Sanatorium Jubar. T.B. patients who are on leave without pay or half-pay are given diet allowance of Rs. 20/- and Rs. 15/- respectively.

The District Committee has set up welfare centres where training is imparted to the wives of police officers and men in tailoring, knitting, making of 'Newar' and durries, embroidery and soap making. They are also taught to prepare squashes and syrups. Some of the Welfare Centres have engaged coaches to impart regular training to the families of policemen in knitting, embroidery, soap making and so on.

To provide recreational amenities to the families of the policemen residing in the lines, children's parks have been constructed and ladies clubs have been organised at various places. In the P.A.P. Headquarters at Jullunder, a Swimming pool has been provided for the policemen. A building for welfare centre has been constructed there at a cost of Rs. 28,000/- from the Welfare fund and is equipped with radio sets, cinema projectors and other kinds of amenities.

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Mail Van Robbery in Ranchi

R.S. Roy
Inspector, C.I.D., Bihar.

ON the evening of September 24, 1956, a van loaded with cash and mail bags left Ranchi hill station in Bihar to catch the night train at Ranchi Road railway station, 30 miles away. It was a hilly road full of narrow hairpin bends till it reached the plains below and so the driver found the going tough. His job became positively nightmarish when the weather turned foul soon after he started from Ranchi. There was a heavy downpour, a fierce gale blew and the visibility was very poor.

When the van covered 17 miles, it suddenly came up against a road block in the form of boulders placed right over a culvert and was forced to stop. Immediately, three Sikhs emerged from nearby bushes and launched a violent onslaught on the van and the driver. One of them fired away with his pistol while another flourished a dagger and rushed towards the road block, evidently with the idea of removing it to make the passage clear. The third culprit forcefully pushed out the driver from his seat and started the engine. The first miscreant kept guard on the thrown out driver to prevent him from doing anything.

At that stage, an event unforeseen by the culprits occurred. A state public transport service bus arrived at the spot with its bright headlights but had to pull up because the road block had not yet been completely removed. The bus driver and the passengers quickly became aware that a crime was being committed right under their noses, but were paralysed into inaction by one of the culprits who kept firing away the pistol. Even if the passengers had raised an alarm, there was no prospect of any help forthcoming because the place was very secluded and it had become quite dark.

The moment the road block was rolled off the path, the two miscreants who were outside leaped into the van and the third one who had taken the wheel of the mail van pressed on the accelerator and the van vanished into the darkness within a few moments. The panic-stricken bus driver who had stood by helplessly watching all this bustled into activity, now that the cause of his fear had gone; he picked up the van driver and continuing the journey, reached Ormanjhi Police Station, a mile away. Fortunately, that police station had a telephone and so the information about the mail van robbery

was instantly conveyed to the Superintendent of Police, Ranchi. Meanwhile, the Station Officer, Ormanjhi Police Station acted with commendable presence of mind. He quickly alerted the next police station at Ramgarh about the crime and directed them to intercept the mail van if sighted. A similar request was flashed to Hazaribagh District Police Headquarters which was further up beyond Ranchi Road railway station. The Station Officer then jumped into a jeep and raced towards the place where the hold-up had taken place. During his minute inspection, he seized four spent bullets. The presence of big boulders at the roadside made it obvious to the police that the motive of the culprits had been to stage a hold-up for the purpose of committing a robbery. Soon police reinforcements arrived there and a hot chase of the robbers began.

The police had hardly driven five miles towards Ranchi Road Station when they noticed that the mail van had been left abandoned in a ditch away from the road. Desiring to know in what circumstances it had been abandoned by the culprits, the police questioned the occupants of a few passing vehicles but drew a blank. They concluded that it might have been abandoned by the culprits out of sheer panic and also because they were approaching the market place of Ranchi Road Station where their presence inside the mail van might attract unwelcome attention. The Police examined the van thoroughly and found that the mail bags had been tampered with; but later inspection by the officers of the Postal Department disclosed that none of the cash bags had been stolen. The culprits had only taken a sealed bag which contained nothing of value except letters. Nevertheless, the offence of robbery could not be ignored and so investigation began.

During their further search of the mail van, the police found a cloth bag which contained three sets of freshly laundered clothes with distinct dhobi marks on them. They surmised that the culprits might have taken them to be used if any emergency involving bloodshed arose. Probably, the culprits had left the clothes in their hurry to get away. A little away from that spot, the police discovered the only mail bag which had been taken by the culprits. They noted that it had been slit open and that the mails were disarranged. This discovery made the police feel that the culpirts could not have gone far in the darkness. The area was full of small hills and the culprits might possibly have hidden themselves in some cave. The police combed the entire area throughout the night but failed to locate the criminals. The next morning, the Superintendent of Police himself arrived on the spot for an inspection. After carefully considering the circumstances of the robbery he as well as his staff were firmly of the view that the culprits could not have escaped further beyond because the police in the neighbourhood had been alerted and all the roads were being watched carefully. They, therefore, decided to continue

their vigil and search the entire area in the hope of discovering some fresh clue which might lead them to the track of the suspects.

Their line of thinking proved correct for they soon sighted a goods truck in which was seen a Sikh, wearing a wet 'kurta' besmeared with mud. The presence of a Sikh inside the truck instantly aroused the suspicion of the police who stopped the vehicle. During their search, the police found two more Sikhs on the truck looking bedraggled and wearing muddy and wet clothes. Even a cursory glance indicated to the police that the clothes worn by them were similar to the freshly laundered clothes which they had seized from the abandoned mail van on the previous evening. What further strengthened their suspicion against the Sikhs was their discovery that the dhobi marks on their clothes were similar to those found on the clothes seized from the mail van.

When questioned, the Sikhs made prevaricatory statements and contradicted each other. They stated that they had got into the truck at different places whereas the driver of the truck declared that all the three of them had got in at one place after scrounging for a free ride up to Ranchi on the plea that their clothes had got wet in the downpour on the previous night. The police were sceptical of the Sikhs' statements and so went through their pockets. They seized a chamberless pistol and some cartridges from two of them. This find was itself enough to establish a case against them and so the Sikhs were taken into custody. A seizure list was prepared in the presence of witnesses and sent to the Magistrate.

The Arms Expert who examined the bullets seized by the police from the scene of crime gave his opinion that they had been fired from the same pistol taken from the suspects. He also added that the live cartridges found in the suspects' pockets were of the same bore and make as the pistol and that both the weapon and ammunition were fit for use.

The police got a sample of the mud found on the 'kurta' of the suspects scraped and sent to the Soil Expert for examination with a sample of earth from the neighbourhood of the scene of crime. The Soil Expert opined that the mud found on the clothes of the suspects was from the scene of crime. All these points of evidence established the guilt of the suspects. Two of them were identified by the State Public Transport Service bus driver and the third was identified by the mail van driver.

An examination of their antecedents disclosed that one of the suspects was Surjit Singh, an ex-convict who had been involved nine years previously in a dacoity case of Dhanbad the *modus operandi* of which closely resembled the present one. He had been discharged from prison only two months earlier. Another suspect was found to be Darshan Singh who also had been noted for his criminal activities. The third suspect was Madan Singh who was known to have no osten-

sible means of living and was, therefore, leading the life of a vagabond. The suspects were charge-sheeted and sent up for trial.

During the Sessions trial, the defence put forward the plea that the pistol seized from them was unfit for use as it had been chamberless. Secondly, they contended that their identification in a T.I. parade was faked as it could not have been possible for anyone to identify any one of them on the night of the crime because it had been extremely dark and visibility was poor owing to rain. The defence plea regarding firearm was disproved by the Arms Expert who successfully fired a round with one of the cartridges seized from the suspects in the presence of the judge. To disprove the plea about identification, another demonstration was arranged on a dark night at the place where the hold-up had occurred. The Judge satisfied himself that identification could have been possible in the glare of the headlights of an oncoming public transport bus.

The accused were thus proved guilty and were sentenced to seven years' R.I. each. The sentence was confirmed by the High Court on appeal by the accused.

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A man's greatness lies not in wealth and station as the vulgar believe, nor yet in his intellectual capacity, which is often associated with the meanest moral character, the most abject servility to those in high places and arrogance to the poor and lowly; but a man's true greatness lies in the consciousness of an honest purpose in life, founded on a just estimate of himself and everything else, on frequent self-examination and a steady obedience to the rule which he knows to be right, without troubling himself about what others may think or say, or whether they do or do not do that which he thinks and says he does.

—Marcus Aurelius

THE POLICE WELFARE EXHIBITION AND CULTURAL MEET, 1960

Ashwini Kumar, I.P.

THE Third Police Welfare Exhibition and Cultural Meet was held at Simla from the 4th to the 8th of May, 1960, both days inclusive. This, in all its attributes, was an All-India Meet, except that it still needs recognition by the Govt. of India, which we hope would soon be coming.

Twelve States, five centrally administered territories and three special institutions, like C.R.P., C.P.T.C. Mount Abu and S.P.E., besides observers from the Intelligence Bureau took part in the Meet and sent some 600 officers and other ranks as competitors. The response of the various States was indeed generous. However, accommodation could only be arranged in two camps—Rashtrapati Lines and Torrentium—quite far removed from each other, much though we wanted it at one place. Gazetted Officers were accommodated at the Grand Hotel, Y.M.C.A., and the Ravenswood, etc. Separate arrangements were made for women competitors. Most of the teams availed of the messing and canteen arrangements provided at the Camps, and a few had their own cooking arrangements.

The Meet was divided into three sections: (*i*) the Welfare Exhibition, (*ii*) the Cultural competitions and (*iii*) the Welfare Seminar. The police officers of all ranks, their wives and children were eligible to participate in the Meet. However, for cultural competitions, they were divided into two age groups: below 18 years and above 18 years. For Welfare Exhibition, they were divided into 3 age groups: below 12, between 12 and 17, and 18 years and above.

The entries received for the Cultural competitions numbered 275 approximately and Welfare exhibits for the competition alone were 3,000. Accordingly, two Halls—The Gaiety and the Kali Bari—were engaged for the cultural items; the former was used for dramatics, the latter for competitions in music —only thus were we able to cover the programme within time schedule 4th—8th May. For a proper display of Exhibits, the Ritz Skating Hall and the adjacent Masonic Hall were taken and to put the Exhibition in proper surroundings, they were draped and designed artistically and effectively. The Exhibition was open from 5th to 7th May.

Shri N.V. Gadgil, Governor of Punjab, inaugurated the Cultural Meet in the Gaiety Theatre on the 4th of May. In his welcome

speech, Kanwar Shamsher Singh, the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, took the opportunity to draw attention to the general misunderstanding of police participation in Welfare & Cultural spheres. He said that the Police were an essential part of the Welfare State and this disciplined body of men should be a contented one, for we could not have depressed areas in a Welfare State. The Welfare measures are essays to bring about this feeling of contentment and well-being. Well-being, however, did not mean only the physical well-being or absence of disease; it positively involved mental and spiritual health. Cultural activities satisfied this need. Since this was a sharing of the indivisible objective of 'sweetness and light' in common with the general society, this would break down the barriers of coolness and indifference between the Police and the Public.

In his inaugural address, Shri Gadgil made very interesting observations about the role of Police in a Welfare State. He said that social security was now a fundamental right. It embraced not only health but education and culture, in fact all those good things which made life worth living. Welfare schemes were a part of the strategy to let every citizen feel that something was being done by the Government and by themselves in co-operation with the Government, to benefit them from freedom and independence in a concrete way. Governments—both Central and Punjab—subject to financial limitations had made earnest efforts in this direction. It was extremely essential that a policeman, who was really the base of the entire scheme of law and order, should be contented for only then would he be able to ensure the maintenance of law and order. The Constable should be well fed, his dependents well looked after and the conditions of work fairly just. Whatever was available to other citizens must be made available to the Police and it was their duty to see that the Police were looked at by the people at large not as mere machines but as human beings. He was glad that the Police had taken a big step in organizing a Meet for this purpose, for greater opportunity for policemen to mix with other members of society would bring about the desired change in the relationship with public and benefit all. He said that as grammar was to language, the Police was to society. If there was no grammar, language would disintegrate. If the policemen, who represented the law, were not there, there was no order and consequently no progress or prosperity. He further said that the essence of democracy was reason and tolerance and abjuring of violence. Similarly, this spirit of democracy must be reflected in the conduct and behaviour of the Police who must be tactful and tolerant and should not resort to violence in the discharge of their duties, unless it became unavoidable. There should be less use of the truncheon and more of fact; less use of the baton and more of sweetness and reasonableness. Reason was not an indication of weakness but the most powerful and most effective weapon in democracy with the advantage that the

results were far more enduring. He, therefore, desired that the education of policemen—constables and officers—should take notice of this. They should study courses of economics, psychology and sociology.

The Welfare Exhibition was formally opened by His Highness Yadavindra Singh, Maharaja of Patiala, on the 5th of May. Kanwar Shamsher Singh, in his opening speech, said that one of the objects of creating interest in Arts & Crafts was to augment the incomes of policemen and their families. The other side of the medal was that handlooms, handicrafts, dolls and art exhibitions show how keen we were on developing the creative talent and outlook of the men and their families. The Exhibition was divided into various sections for competition, *viz.*, painting and drawing, photography, modelling and papier machie, embroidery and crochet, weaving, spinning, articles of utility, *i.e.*, carpentry, *etc.*, knitting, calligraphy, hand-writning, tailoring as also a miscellaneous section. There were, besides, display and sales sections in the Masonic Hall which did good business. The Maharaja in declaring the Exhibition open said that he would ask everyone to help and encourage these men and officers by showing enthusiasm in witnessing this Exhibition. His wish was fully realised for a very large number of discerning men, women and children visited it and even the critics acclaimed that the standard displayed had uniformly been above average and some contributions were really outstanding.

On the 5th and 6th of May, 1960, a Police Welfare Seminar was held at the Municipal Hall. It was inaugurated by Shri B.N. Mullik, I.P., Director, Intelligence Bureau. He said that the Seminar was really the core of this entire Police Cultural & Welfare Meet because what we saw in the Meet was the manifestation and result of what we decided and did at the Seminar. He said that to have a Police Force of a very high standard equal to the needs of a civilized, socialistic society, we must have policemen who have in them enough of tradition and culture of the country—and the whole as a body must represent all that is good in society and who must resolutely set their faces against evil. The Police should have a patriotic approach in life and must provide leadership in social advancement. For this purpose, we required in the Police, men with good character, good education, full of patriotism and self-sacrifice who really would be guided by these qualities throughout the entire period of their service. Such a force must necessarily be contented; but we should achieve this without unnecessarily increasing the financial burdens on the Government whose resources were lean. Pay was important but it was not the only thing. We could attend to a policeman's health and provide medical attention (maternity and child welfare) and education to his children. This could be promoted by having schemes based upon mutual and voluntary help among policemen. He laid special stress on the improvement of the Constable by himself. He appreciated the development

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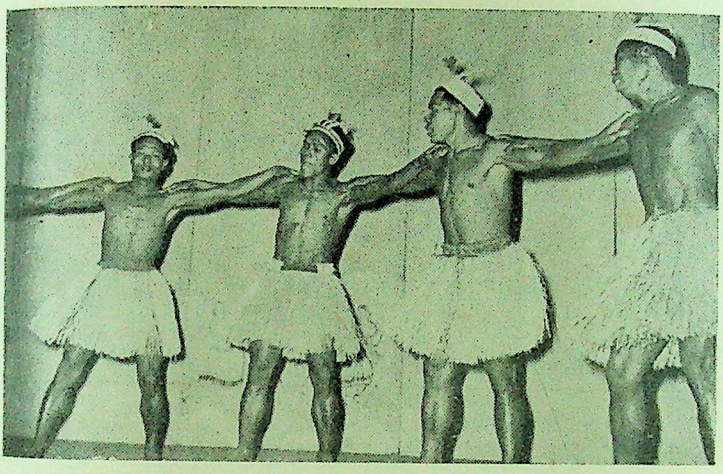

Policemen from Andaman and Nicobar Islands offered a lively programme of Folk Dances.



A scene from a comic skit presented by the Madhya Pradesh Police.



The various cultural programmes presented by policemen from all over India attracted on all days large crowds who appreciated their high standard. Here is a section of the big gathering which includes Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (fifth from left).



Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab, presenting the Championship Trophy to Kanwar Shamsher Singh, I.P. who received it on behalf of the Punjab Police who secured the highest number of points in the cultural competitions and Welfare Exhibition.

of the cultural side of policemen—for growth of a proper 'Police Personality.' He further said that this not only developed his mind but enabled him to appreciate fine things and provided a good recreation. He expressed the hope that during the next decade, we would have a force which would befit a socialistic and civilised society. I conducted the Seminar as Convenor. We thrashed out many problems and inter alia, appointed some sub-committees to report on Police housing, health, especially care of the families of policemen, education and care of retired police officers and the handicapped. The recommendations, I am encouraged to think, crystallize responsible thought and informed opinion, and should find general acceptance to enable fuller and more adequate welfare measures to issue forth from them.

It is not quite easy to sketch a panorama of the cultural competitions; one fatally risks inadvertent omissions in an enumeration of this kind. Suffice it to say that there was variety and richness in the musical repertory. Khayals in classical music, Thumris and numerous shades of light music found expression in a neatly balanced musical programme. In the instrumental music, one could enjoy programmes from the lovely plaintive strains of the Flute to the vivacity of the Sitar. There was considerable interest in literary works entered for competition; a happy augury that the policemen are not disconcerted by a book ! Similarly, in dramatics and recitation, an extremely good standard was maintained. It was specially encouraging to note that most of the plays staged were written by the policemen. It is said that the drama creates the conscience of the age. So it was instructive to witness the plays for the interesting perspectives they depicted. A poetical symposium on the Ladakh Incident was held in which policemen paid homage to the memory of the 10 brave policemen who laid down their lives at Hot Springs in October, 1959. It was a vivid experience listening to the poems; naturally poetry took the lead of speech. The Police also paid their tribute to the memory of Rabindra Nath Tagore on the 99th birth-day of the Poet. The Bengal troupe gave a display of Rabindra Sangeet and recitation of poems.

On our invitation, Guru Gopi Nath and his Ballet troupe, of Kerala Kala Kendra, Ravi Shankar, the Sitarist, Ishtiaq Ahmed, the Sarod player, Mohd Rafi, the popular play-back singer and Sohan Singh, the classical singer, gave performances of their art on different dates during the Meet. The object was to provide standards in the nature of archetypal forms and goals to be striven for. The performances were eminently popular and well attended.

On 8th May, a festival of folk dances was arranged on the Ridge which attracted a record gathering. On this occasion, S. Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab, gave away the prizes. Punjab secured the highest points in the Cultural competitions and in the total of cultural competitions and Welfare Exhibition. Punjab, therefore,

annexed the Punjab Police Trophy for Arts & Crafts and Cultural competitions and the Govind Running Cup for cultural competitions. Partap Singh Kairon Cup for Arts & Crafts went to U.P. which stood first in the Arts & Crafts Exhibition.

As I wrote in the Souvenir issued for this Meet, it was our deliberate aim to encourage the satisfaction of cultural urge in policemen and help them sedulously to cultivate and reflect the appreciation of beauty, goodness and truth—the ultimate values in a civilized society. Their pursuit and fulfilment involve neither competition with nor deprivation of others. They are infinitely shareable and infinitely extensible. I am, therefore, inclined to regard the part of various competitors in this Meet not strictly as competitive but complementary. The individual excellence, which the performers exhibited, as such enhanced the common enjoyment and cultivation of these values by creating an environment in which art and nature are cultivated and loved. The prizes awarded in the Meet should, therefore, be taken not in a competitive spirit, but as remembrances to those, who sought to promote the cause of culture and welfare. In the cultural items, the prizes went as follows :—

Punjab	... 23
U.P.	... 13
Maharashtra	... 11
Madras	... 9
Madhya Pradesh	... 7
Delhi	... 7
Rajasthan	... 6
Orissa	... 4
Mysore	... 3
West Bengal	... 3
Himachal Pradesh	... 1
C.P.T.C. Mount Abu	... 1
Tripura	... 1
Gujerat	... 1
J & K	... 1

In the Welfare Exhibition, the prizes were shared as follows :—

U.P.	... 29
Punjab	... 29
Madhya Pradesh	... 6
Maharashtra	... 5
Andhra	... 4
C.R.P. Neemuch	... 3
Delhi	... 3
Mysore	... 2
Orissa	... 2
West Bengal	... 2
Madras	... 1

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon oongratulated the prize winners and said that the Meets like this were the best medium for remvoing barriers between the Police and the public.

A few social engagements were arranged in honour of the visitors. There was a Bara Khanna on the 8th evening when Shri B.B. Singh, Lt. Governor of Himachal Pradesh was the Chief Guest. Over 2,000 people participated in it, a symbol of camaraderie in the force.

In bringing the Meet to a successful conclusion, probably the most unenviable and difficult job was that of the 'judges'. We are grateful to them that they undertook their labours with cheerfulness and distinction.

While on the subject I would say that to engender and reflect the proper application of Indian culture as an All India entity it is essential that there should be a proper representation and exhibition of all the cross-sections of Indian culture in such Meets. In this Meet, there was dearth of classical music from down South, and some of their participants even chose to give Hindustani versions. They were good as far as they went, but obviously, at the cost of variety and richness of experience of all shades of Indian music. I would also like to bring to the notice of readers the difficulty we experienced in obtaining the services of well qualified judges who were expected to preside over various competitions. The sources we tapped were (*a*) All India Radio, (*b*) Kerala Kala Kendra and (*c*) Delhi University Music Section for private cultural organisations. There was a singular lack of any rules and regulations governing the various competitions, particularly about the grading and standardising of the quality of the various performances. We drew up what we considered an exhaustive note for the guidance of the judges which facilitated matters considerably. It is suggested that a sub-committee should be formed under the auspices of the Intelligence Bureau for drawing up of rules and regulations and notes for the guidance of both competitors and judges, so that hard and fast principles exist as pointers to the standards required from the various participants. It is also suggested that children's items need considerable restriction. Moreover, the rules for the cultural items as well as for the proper classification of the Welfare Exhibits should be framed, otherwise it unnecessarily splits up and increases some well recognised categories of work. For Welfare Exhibition, we tried to do it by regrouping the small groups into 10 major groups, into which all of them could be fitted in. It is also recommended that the entire Exhibition should last for a full week.

THE BROKEN TOOTH

A.K. Gupta

Inspector of Police, Calcutta.

THE activity of a gang of motor car thieves became the cause of great anxiety to the City Police of Calcutta in the year 1956. The *modus operandi* of the gang was to steal motor cars and abandon them in secluded street corners after removing valuable parts from them. In order to elude the Police, the criminals obliterated one or two digits of the registration number of the stolen cars with black paint. The detachable valuable car parts normally do not have any distinguishing marks of identification and as there was a great demand for such parts in Calcutta, the criminals hit upon the shrewd idea of trading in them. This created a problem for the police and engaged the attention of a Special Squad.

On the night of 12-6-56 a new Landmaster car bearing number WBD 8973 was stolen from Middleton Row, off Park Street, Calcutta. On receipt of information, the police set about tracing the vehicle. Wireless vans were alerted and eventually the stolen vehicle was found abandoned in a damaged condition at the foot of Chandmari Bridge. Howrah, on 13-6-56 about five miles away from the place of occurrence The last digit '3' of the registration number was found to have been obliterated with black paint. Enquiries disclosed that the car had swerved and dashed against the wall of the bridge. A search for finger impressions on the car did not yield any result. A few articles were found inside the car such as a blood-stained shirt, a green coloured jacket, two napkins, a shoe, a pair of sandals and a gunny bag. No dhobhi mark was found on the clothes nor was any mark of identification available on the articles. The Special Squad, however, continued to search for more clues in the car and were happy to discover a broken tooth in the fold of the front seat of the car. It was carefully sealed and labelled with the other articles.

On 22-6-56 another car, No. WBD 2519, was stolen from Circus Avenue. The criminals while dashing away with the car collided with a rickshaw at the crossing of the Umadas Lane and Collin Street. The police who went in hot pursuit of them saw the accident, realised their opportunity and lost no time in capturing one of the occupants of the car by name Badal Shaw. They noted that he had a tooth missing and that there were multiple injuries on his person. His blood-stained clothes were seized. Laboratory test of the blood found

on the shirt seized from the car and the dhoti worn by Badal Shaw established that the blood of both belonged to Group B.

The police felt that the same gang had been involved in the previous case of car clouting also. This could be proved if they established connection between the broken tooth found in the abandoned car and the suspect whom they had arrested. They sought the help of the Principal, Calcutta Dental College and Hospitals for this purpose. The Principal took the moulds and casts of the gum of Badal Shaw and after a thorough examination asserted that the broken tooth was a right incisor tooth of Badal Shaw. He said: "In my opinion, as the tooth was already very loose it came out by the impact of the accident. His face may have struck a certain part of the car or even by the pressure of his hands on his face in trying to protect the same at the time of accident. The tooth is lower human incisor and it fits into the gap very well indicating that at one time it formed part of his dental arch. Like the surrounding teeth it is heavily coat with tarter in a similar design and the incisal edge is attritioned like the pattern on the surrounding teeth. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the tooth in question belongs to Badal Shaw and it was knocked out at the time of accident."

The shoe which had been left behind by the criminal in the abandoned car also helped in establishing the case against Badal Shaw. Comparing the footprint of Badal Shaw with the impression imprinted by the shoe, the footprint expert gave an opinion that both were identical.

Convincing evidence was thus collected against Badal Shaw who was sent up for trial. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's R.I. by the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on 9-10-56.

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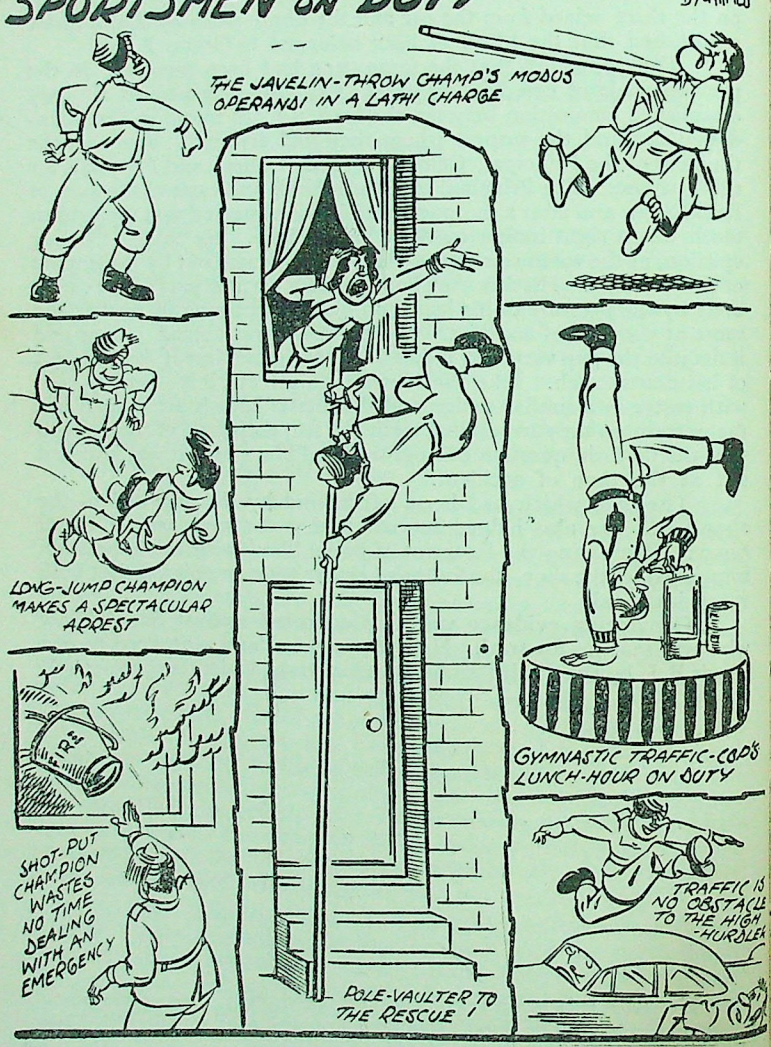
He, who is bent on service to the community, knows no postponement of action or sleep. He does not waste energy in thinking about convenience of time and points of dignity.

—Kural



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POLICE IN INDIAN SPORTS

R. Govindarajan, I.P.S.

THE history of police sports has been one of uniform progress and achievement. This progress has been achieved with considerable effort and in the face of heavy odds. The policeman unlike his fellow citizens, is on duty all the 24 hours of the day and has to be ready to deal with emergencies as they arise. It will not, therefore, be possible for him to mark out a programme of training for sports and adhere to it. He has to train himself when he gets the time and has to put up with frequent interruptions in the training schedule. That despite this difficulty, policemen are able to contribute to the cause of Indian sports is undoubtedly a creditable achievement.

As is well known, the police forces are under the control of the respective State Governments in the country. Though each State Police unit has been taking part in the local competitions, there was not much coordination in the sports activities of the different units of Police force prior to 1947. Even after this, for the first few years, nothing much was done in this direction.

It was at the conference of Inspectors-General of Police held at Delhi in 1950 that the subject of police sports came to be seriously discussed by the top policemen of the country for the first time. In order to create espirit-de-corps and promote sports among the police forces of the country, the conference decided that an All-India Police Sports & Athletics Meet Organisation should be created with the Director, Intelligence Bureau, as Chairman, the Inspectors-General of Police, Delhi and the Special Police Establishment, Delhi, as members and a Deputy Director of the Intelligence Bureau as the Secretary of a Central Sports Committee. Subsequently, a Joint Director of the Intelligence Bureau was co-opted to this Committee. Recently, another Joint Director of the Intelligence Bureau has taken over as a Secretary of the Organisation. Thus, the Committee is a high-powered one consisting only of officers of the rank of Inspectors-General of Police and above and is responsible for the activities of the All-India Police Athletics and Sports Meet Organisation.

The Organisation has been primarily concerning itself with training police athletes and sportsmen and organising inter-State Police Sports and tournaments. Tournaments in Football, Hockey, Volley-ball and Wrestling and a competition in gymnastics are conducted each year by the organisation. The preliminary rounds are

held in the four zones into which the country has been divided and the winners in these zones take part in the semi-finals and finals of the tournaments which are held at the venue of the annual Athletics Meet. Commencing from 1951, an annual inter-State Athletics Meet has been held by the Organisation in February each year in different States by rotation. Nine such meets have been held so far and the decennial Meet was held at Delhi in February, 1960. These Meets and tournaments have encouraged competition amongst the police forces and the standard of performance in the various events has been rising progressively.

With the keen interest exhibited in sports and athletics by all the police forces in the country, the number of policemen who have been selected to represent India abroad in international contests has been increasing steadily. Since 1948, when the Olympics were revived after the war, there have been no international games in which the Policemen have not represented India. An analysis of the composition of the Indian contingents to these games would show that barring the Services, it is only the Police which has contributed the maximum number of sportsmen to represent the country.

Hockey has been the game in which India has remained unbeaten so far in the Olympics. A number of policemen have a share in building up this unique record. The Punjab Police Hockey Team has been one of the premier hockey teams of the country and has knocked away several All-India trophies. While as a team, the Punjab Police is a strong combination to be reckoned with by any other team, individual policemen in the other States have shown brilliancy that merits their inclusion in the All-India teams. Sgt. Francis of Madras, for instance, has been the country's Hockey Goal-keeper for over a decade.

The Andhra Pradesh Football team initially known as the Hyderabad Police Team has earned a name for itself by repeatedly winning the premier football tournaments of the country including the Rovers Cup and the Durand Cup. A number of players in the Indian Football Team are from the Andhra Police.

In Volley-ball also, the Policemen have contributed their mite to the cause of Indian sports. The Police Volley-ball players from Kerala, Delhi and Punjab have had the honour of representing India abroad.

Amongst the wrestlers in India, Lakshmi Kant Pandey of Uttar Pradesh, Jamadar Bhargava of Bihar, Constable Ramswaroop of Delhi, Constable Tarkeshwar Pandey of Uttar Pradesh and Head Constable K.D. Jadav of the Bombay Police are some of the policemen who have kept the Indian flag flying by their performances in international contests.

There have been a large number of Indian Police athletes who have represented the country. Among them, we may mention S.I.

J.B. Joseph of Madras, S.I. Jagdev Singh of the Punjab, H.C. Babu Singh, S.I. Ajit Singh, S.I. Jagmohan Singh among others.

While the police forces can take pride in the achievement of their members, in the ultimate analysis, it is also the individual sportsman who is responsible for placing the police force on the sports map of the country. It is but meet that when looking back on the role of the police in Indian sports, we should pay a tribute to these stalwarts who have upheld the prestige of the country abroad.

Hockey has long been a game that has been popular in all the Police forces. Balbir Singh of the Punjab Police has been the captain of the Indian Hockey team for several years now. He first represented India in 1947 when the Indian Hockey Federation took out a team to Ceylon. He played for the country in the Olympic games at London in 1948. Since then, he has been representing the country in almost every international tournament and captained India in the last Olympics at Melbourne in 1956 and in the Asia at Tokyo (1958). In recognition of his services to the cause of Indian Sports, he was honoured with the Padma Shree award in January, 1957.

Sgt. R. Francis of the Madras Police is another veteran police player in the Indian Hockey team. His outstanding talents as a goalkeeper helped in no small measure to pave the way for Indian victory in international contests. In 1947, he went to East Africa with a team taken out by the hockey wizard, Dhyan Chand. Subsequently he played for India in the 1948, 1952 and 1956 Olympics besides other international tournaments.

Sub-Inspector Udham Singh of the Punjab is another stalwart among our hockey players. He donned the country's colours in Afghanistan in 1949, in the Olympics at Helsinki in 1952 and again at Melbourne in 1956 and in the Asian Games at Tokyo in 1958. He captained an Indian Hockey team that toured Europe in 1955.

S.I. Bakhshish Singh is another of our outstanding hockey players who have had the honour of representing the country on several occasions. He was a member of the Indian contingent that toured Malaya and Singapore in 1954. Subsequently, he played for India at Warsaw in 1955. He was a member of the Indian team for the Melbourne Olympics in 1956 and for the Asian Games at Tokyo in 1958.

Volley-ball is another game in which several Indian Policemen have distinguished themselves. H.C. Mohanlal of the Delhi Police represented India at the World Volley-ball Championship at Moscow in 1952 and played against the Russian team in India in 1955. He again played for the country in the first Asian Volley-ball Championship at Tokyo in 1955 and represented India in the Second World Volley-ball championship held at Paris in 1956.

S.I. Gurbax Singh of the Punjab is another Police Volley-ball player who has covered himself with glory. He played for India in the World Volley-ball Championship at Moscow in 1952 and

again at Paris in 1956. He was a member of the Indian Volley-ball Team for the Third Asian Games at Tokyo in 1958.

The pride of place in the field of athletics should be given to S.I. Ajit Singh of the Punjab Police who holds the national record in the running high jump. He won the first place in this event in the Second Asian Games at Manila in 1954. Subsequently, he represented India in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Vancouver,Canada, in 1954, in the World Olympics at Melbourne in 1956 and in the Third Asian Games at Tokyo in 1958.

S.I. Jagdev Singh of the Punjab is another Police athlete who holds an All-India record. He excels in the 400 metres hurdles race and has represented India in the Second Asian Games at Manila, the World Olympics at Melbourne, the Third Asian Games at Tokyo and in the British Commonwealth Games at Cardiff.

Amongst our top-notch wrestlers, mention must be made of H.C. Lakshmi Kant Pandey of the Uttar Pradesh Police. He is the national wrestling champion in the Welter Weight. He first represented India in the Light Weight at the Melbourne Olympics and subsequently at the Commonwealth Games at Cardiff in 1958. It was here that he narrowly missed the gold medal and had to be content with a silver medal. He is a promising wrestler of whom we can hope to hear much in the years to come.

I am sure this short account of the role of the Police in Indian Sports would confirm the fact that the Policemen like the Athenians of yore have long cherished the Greek ideal of human perfection and are living up to it.

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The water-drop lying on the heated iron is known no more, even as to its name: the same when it lies on the leaf in the lotus-bed, shines like a pearl; when it falls into an oyster-shell in the ocean under Arcturus, it becomes a real pearl. The characters of base, commonplace and noble men are as a rule made by their associations.

—Bhartrihari

SPORTFOLIO

R. Swaminathan, I.P.S.

BALBIR BOWS OUT



Balbir Singh

When the modern Olympiad was resurrected in 1948 after a lapse of 12 years, it was lucky for India that she had a successor worthy of the legendary Dhyan Chand to lead the attack in her hockey team. Balbir Singh (Padma Shri), a Deputy Superintendent of the Punjab Police, wore this mantle creditably in three successive Olympiads at London (1948), Helsinki (1952) and Melbourne (1956). He was skipper of the team to the Melbourne Games and also to the Asian Games at Tokyo. Quite naturally, he was keen to be a member of the Indian team that will go to the XVII Olympiad at Rome to rehoist India's flag in the hockey world by compensating for our performance in Tokyo. But time takes toll and more so in the case of sportsmen. Balbir is no exception. During the trials for the selection of the Olympic Hockey Team, thirty-five-year old Balbir gracefully retired giving place to younger contestants. His services are still available to Indian Hockey as selector and coach.

If the Indian Hockey team continues the traditions set by Dhyan Chand and Balbir Singh, of quick passes and swift and accurate hits, particularly when within the arc, our retention of the hockey crown is assured.

PUNJAB POLICE WIN AGA KHAN CUP

Neither the Bombay Police nor the Punjab Police could enter the finals of the Gold Cup Hockey Tournament. but this was more than offset by the ease with which the Punjab Police annexed the Aga Khan Cup after a lapse of five years.

Despite the absence of their principal defenders, Prithipal, Bakshish and Iqbal, and the master schemer Udham Singh who had gone to take part in the Olympic trials, Punjab Police displayed

their all-round superiority (in the semi-final) by avenging their Gold Cup defeat at the hands of Bombay Lusitanians. Small gaps in the opponent's defence were widened till they became roads to the goal. In the final, they defeated Burmah Shell 2-0.

Our congratulations go to the Delhi Police on winning the All-India Jhansi Heroes Golden Jubilee Hockey Tournament in January this year.

AND ON TO ROME

All athletes and sportsmen throughout the world had more than national honours as their aim while they went into training this year—world honours at the Rome Olympiad. All the training and all the competitions were geared to that supreme effort which would bring a gold medal back home. What is true of other countries is true of India too.

After protracted selection-cum-coaching camps, the Indian Team that would carry our flag to Rome has almost been finalised. In the nine-member athletic team (which includes three women athletes), led by our gold medal hope Milkha Singh, Jagmohan Singh of Punjab Police and Gurbachan Singh of the Central Reserve Police have been included. Jagmohan Singh, the National record holder in 110 metres hurdles, will compete in his favourite event while Gurbachan Singh, the National record holder in Decathlon, will compete in the High-Jump. Gurbachan Singh broke the All-India record in High Jump during the selection trials.

Udham Singh, who has played in two Olympic Games already, continues as the inside left of the Indian Hockey Team. Prithipal Singh, who represented India in the Asian Games at Tokyo, and Charanjit Singh of Punjab Police and Sairant of Maharashtra Police will make their first appearance in the Olympic arena.

Though the selection trials in Wrestling are still in progress in Simla at the time of writing, one can safely wager that a majority of the six wrestlers who would join the Olympic contingent will be from the Police.

The football team for Rome has not been finalised yet, but it is expected that at least two or three Policemen will make the grade. Two players of the Andhra Pradesh Police assisted the Indian Team in the preliminary round matches against Indonesia.

The best wishes of the Indian Police will be with the Indian Olympic team which will be led by Sri Ashwini Kumar, I.P., when they leave for Rome. Whatever may be their performance, they are bound to compete in the true Olympic spirit of sportsmanship and fair play, for which India is deservedly reputed.

BRICKBATS AND BOUQUETS

We reproduce below comments about the police and their work published in the press.

THE POLICE

(Reproduced from the Statesman dated 8-5-60)

Both in India and in Britain current attempts are being made to review the relations between police and public. A Commission was recently appointed in Calcutta, as in London ; in Kerala a third has lately reported, having had the interesting experience of functioning under both a Communist and a non-Communist Government yet managing to produce a unanimous opinion. On second thoughts, that result is not surprising; for the more the question is considered the more similar appear the real problems, the more superficial the differences. Thus in India it is often said, particularly in political circles, that the police must live down an unfortunate past as former agents of a repressive regime. In Britain, on the contrary, the complaint is more likely to be that the formerly obliging and friendly constable has, under the pressures of a spiv civilization, become brusque, dictatorial and sometimes devious. In fact, of course, the policeman will inevitably reflect the attitudes of the society which he serves. A little contemporary inquiry may be of more value than a great deal of ancient history.

About strictly contemporary problems the Kerala report has some useful points to make. Whatever the nature of the State, it cannot function without "clear recognition of the fundamental fact that the State must depend on the executive machinery for the achievement of its objects." But success implies a two-fold obligation : the public must understand the problems of the police, and the "police must realize that they are not merely machines to punish and coerce, but they are meant to function as friends and guardians of the public." So much is almost obvious, little though it may correspond to the actual situation in some areas. The problem is to make it do so. Encouraging police associations to develop "positive codes of conduct", especially over courtesy, may help; closer relations with the Press, not merely over "controversial issues" but as a day-to-day matter, should certainly do so. "Social work" by the police may be over emphasized if it detracts from performance of more essential duties, but on the whole the committee favours some training in it. Other suggestions range from an independent prosecuting agency (States have still to complete separation of the judiciary from the executive) to better means of controlling riotous assemblies (the .303 rifle is

POLICE WELFARE WORK—V

IN the earlier series of this article, welfare work undertaken in the States of Bombay, U.P., West Bengal, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Punjab was described. An account of the welfare work done in the States of Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir is given below:

Orissa:—The need for welfare work in the police force was felt for a long time and the State Government took the first step towards organising it in 1950 when two officers were appointed to promote welfare activities among the policemen and their wives

The main object of welfare work was to utilise the leisure hours of the policemen and their families for learning a useful occupation for producing useful articles to supplement their income. The work also included promotion of cultural activities among policemen and taking measures to improve their health and education.

The wives of police officers took keen interest in welfare activities when a Police Families Welfare Association was set up in Orissa in 1957. Branches of this Association were formed in every district police unit and they functioned enthusiastically.

In every district a welfare fund has been formed which depends on voluntary monthly subscriptions. It is augmented by profit from police canteens and collections from cultural performances organised by the police.

The first step taken was to arrange for the teaching of various crafts to the womenfolk in the policemen's families. The training scheme has proved a success. An exhibition of handicrafts, needlework and embroidery which was held in 1958 proved an immense success and revealed considerable talent among the trainees under this scheme.

Maternity and child-welfare centres have been opened at district headquarters and elsewhere for the benefit of the families of policemen. Part-time midwives have been engaged on remuneration to attend to confinement cases. In some cases, women of

the police families are trained as midwives and engaged for this work.

To tackle the problem of under-nourishment in policemen's families, a milk distribution scheme has been started under which canteens are run in several police lines for the benefit of police children and even the public who live in the neighbourhood.

Another step taken under the welfare scheme has been to meet the T.B. menace among the Orissa policemen and their families. As the number of beds reserved and paid for by the Government was found insufficient to meet the demands more beds have been reserved and financed from the Police Relief and Welfare Fund. In 1957, a T.B. Segregation Ward with 10 beds was constructed in the O.M.P. Lines at Dhenkanal in which all T.B. patients awaiting Sanatorium treatment are admitted, for interim treatment until vacancies arise in the Sanatorium. The Government have been approached for sanctioning some more staff for this Ward.

To provide educational facilities to the children of the policemen, schools have been established in many districts out of private funds, or partly from private funds and partly by grant from Government or the local Municipality. Although meant specially for police children, no restriction to the admission of children of the public has been imposed in these schools. In the Northern Range, a fund has been raised with voluntary contribu tions from all ranks of the force in order to provide merit-cum-poverty stipends to meritorious boys of policemen to pursue higher studies in colleges. In quite a few districts the District Magistrates have made substantial grants for construction of school buildings.

With a view to developing physical standards and building up esprit-de-corps among the members of the police force, sports and athletics organisations have been set up at various places to promote sports activities which provide opportunities to all ranks to mix with each other and develop team spirit.

Jammu & Kashmir:—In J & K State the Police Welfare Fund was started in 1955. Raised with voluntary monthly contributions from all ranks of the force, the fund is supplemented by an annual contribution of Rs. 8,000 by the State Government. The object of the fund is to finance measures for the welfare of all policemen and their families. Gazetted officers, however, are not entitled

ordinarily to get direct monetary assistance, but in exceptional cases the Central Committee is empowered to sanction monetary help to them.

Relief is given from the fund to the survivors of a subscriber in the event of his death while in service, in deserving cases. Financial assistance is given to subscribers who have to incur medical expense beyond their means. Specialised medical and dental treatment has been made available to the members in deserving cases. Subscribers suffering from T.B. are provided with beds at the Sanatoria from the fund and family Wards for policemen have been created in the Sadar Hospital, Srinagar and Jammu. With the co-operation of the Health Department, lady health visitors and lady doctors have been engaged for the families of policemen at district headquarters as well as mofussil areas.

In special cases such as marriage, funeral or any unexpected calamity calling for urgent financial help loans not exceeding six months' pay excluding allowances or a lump sum of Rs. 300 whichever is less are given to the members. Such loans are interest-free and are payable in 24 equal monthly instalments. For making up nutritional deficiencies, multi-vitamin tablets and other medicines are provided to the families of policemen in lower ranks.

—B. N. PATHAK.

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NEWS FROM FOREIGN POLICE

(A) The "Djinn".

The "Djinn" is a light helicopter which is now in quantity production by Messrs. Sud-Aviation, Ltd., of Paris. The total initial outlay for this machine is £14,000, but it has advantages over similar helicopters in the same price range, in that it can accommodate stretcher litters and its compressed air power unit dispenses with the anti-torque tail rotor. It can be used for one hour for £11. It is efficient over all types of terrain and water whereas the motor car, of course, can only be used on roads and relatively flat country.

The employment of civilian pilots does not create much difficulty, except again, one of cost. It may even be possible, as was done in New York, to train police pilots to operate these helicopters.

(b) The "Rotocycle".

The "Rotocycle" was produced by the Hiller Helicopter Company of California and the prototype machine first flew in January, 1957. These helicopters are now being produced by Messrs. Saunders-Roe, Ltd., under licence in this country.

It was interesting to read about this machine in a recent police publication. A few days later it was announced that the first British produced machine was to be demonstrated before British Service Chiefs. This is quite a change when one considers that possible police use is being considered before the machine has been investigated for military purposes.

The Rotocycle is the minimum practical size for a helicopter as it weighs only 300 lbs. It can lift light loads but is unable to carry out rescues and ambulance work as it is fundamentally a one-man machine.

It has ease of operation with only three main controls and three instruments. A film demonstrating its versatility and ease of operation was recently exhibited at the Police College.

The initial cost of £5,000 (which will be greatly reduced when quantity production is commenced in this country) will no doubt

prohibit its use for beat patrol work, but the possible police uses of this interesting helicopter in this country have not yet been investigated.

(c) The "Hovercraft".

On 11th June, 1959, a revolutionary method of transport was demonstrated by Messrs. Saunders-Roe, Ltd., at Southampton. The SR-N1 Hovercraft is a vertical lift aircraft although fundamentally different from other machines. It obtains lift by generating a cushion of air under the bottom surface of the machine and this cushion is controlled within a curtain of air which flows from the main fan to the ground. Designed for travel at a height of only two feet above the ground surface, it is, at the present time, unable to operate over an incline greater than 1 in 10. Whenever revolutionary forms of transport have been discovered in recent years, however, the future development has always been along lines which were never even envisaged at the time the principle of operation was discovered. One fact is certain, that the makers can even now visualise a "Hovercar" which will be an emphibious vehicle capable of travelling at speeds up to 100 miles per hour, at a height of three to eight feet, and able to carry sixteen passengers.

Experience Overseas.

Although the civil police in Siam, Hong Kong, and many other overseas territories operate police owned helicopters, the best example of the police use of these versatile machines can be seen at New York.

The New York City Police Aviation Bureau was established during October, 1929, and helicopters have been in regular use since 1947. Since 1953, these aircraft have carried out regular daily patrols over the city. Chief Inspector Walter E. Klotzback, the Commander of the New York City Police Emergency Service Division (which administers the Aviation Bureau) has said: "We pioneered helicopters for police work and they simply cannot be beaten for the job they are doing. The advantages of helicopter operations far outweigh the limitations of the craft."

Vertical lift machines have been used at New York for a variety of police purposes, including traffic control and surveys; searches for missing persons and boats; the rescue of persons from

water and other inaccessible places, including high buildings; also for many other similar uses. On one occasion, the police pilot of a Bell helicopter saw four young boys adrift on a raft on the East River. He manoeuvred his machine close to the raft and was able to "blow" it ashore by cleverly using the rotating blades. Accident and crime prevention are also well within the sphere of activity of the Bureau. Speed in visiting the scene of crime, the quick transport of investigating officers, and the provision of more efficient means of searching for escaped prisoners are all factors which make for an increase of police efficiency.

Police College Magazine (U.K.)

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE SERVICES OF THE MODERN POLICE DIRECTORATE

Generally speaking, efforts of the Police Directorate are directed towards taking as many photographs as possible under the motto "Wherever doubt exists take a snap-shot". Photography should not remain the privilege of a few professional experts, but it should rather be made use of freely by police officials on a lavish scale. Every arrested person is nowadays photographed and in order to maintain the costs of mass photography at a low level, photo-automats are being made use of which are better known to us as 'Photomatons' in which focussing takes place directly on paper and from this paper-negative is developed the positive print in the matter of a minute. Each of the six police sectors of Los Angeles is now in possession of such an automatic apparatus which is also true in the case of the women police and the Youth Office. The photographs with finger prints are now kept for a future reference in case of a repetition of any crime of every individual, who might have been once cautioned or interrogated by the Police. However, with regard to more difficult fellows it is necessary to take portraits. With the help of a camera fixed on a swinging arm it is possible to take close-ups in quick succession and photographs of the entire person of the individual concerned without the necessity of renewed focussings.

Colour photography is made use of in order to produce true-to-colour reproduction of injuries and wounds, of the place of occurrence of a crime or accident, etc., particularly in criminal cases. Production of a collection of photographs of a criminal in the form of a "colour table" is now being considered. In those cases in which the usual photographs cannot give a correct plastic representation of the pieces of evidence 3-dimensional stereo-

photography is made use of. Thus it happened one time that in order to give evidence a confiscated false cheque form was printed with the letters which were discovered from a suspicious person. At first with the help of stereo-photographs and through an examination with the help of a stereoscope it was possible to determine small defects in the letters, which as such provided the printed characters with certain characteristics, thereby making an identification possible. For the reproduction of reflex-free photographs of objects having curved surfaces, for example—of door knobs, candle-holders, etc., a special device has to be found.

—Kriminalistik.

FOOTPRINTS OF SMALL CHILDREN AS A MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION

Under the caption "Footprints Of Children" C. Leister Totter has dealt with this problem in the "Finger Print and Identification Magazine of Chicago" when he cited some examples to indicate how in certain cases footprints can be the only means for identification. In this connection he reports the case of a mother who had twins resembling each other so closely that it was not possible even for her to distinguish the one from the other. In despair she turned to the police for help who took footprints of the said children in order to compare them with those which were taken in the clinic immediately after their birth and were preserved there. Similar cases were reported on several occasions. In this connection the author of this article mentions that footprints of small children can considerably lighten the work of investigation even in cases of accidents and this was demonstrated after a hurricane which claimed a toll of 200 lives. Among these victims there were 9 children below the age of 14 who could not be identified. Had their footprints been available, their identities could have been established and thereby quite a lot of extra work could have been spared. At the place of the accident appeared a lady who lost her sister and brother-in-law and was now searching for her 2-year-old niece. There were many girls of the same age among the dead. The cards containing their footprints were then brought out from the clinic, since after their birth such footprints were taken and maintained by the said clinic. But now it was revealed that the prints were so unclear or in other words they were taken with so little care that they hardly served any purpose for an identification. Therefore a demand was now made that

the taking of footprints in natal clinics should be done by experts only.

The following case, likewise, deserves a mention in this connection. A few days after the disappearance of a newly born baby a child was discovered who looked like the sought-for one, but their footprints did not tally. When a few days later another child was delivered in a church the sought-for identity could be established unequivocally.

As opposed to finger prints a centralised collection of footprints is not recommended. Footprints should rather be prepared and maintained in archives of the clinic where a child sees the light of day. In some States of the U.S.A., the taking of footprints in natal clinics has been legally sponsored.

Clarity of footprints forms the prerequisite to a successful fulfilment of the job and, therefore, they should be immediately examined under a magnifying glass for the purpose of making sure whether the delicate folds of the skin are clearly visible or not. It is recommended that the quality of the prints should be checked from time to time by expert Police Officials and as such the Sisters who are responsible for taking such prints should be given the training in this art within the frame-work of a general educational course.

Offentliche Sicherheit.

AMERICAN PARKING RESTRICTIONS

A special Traffic Science has developed in the United States having a historical background of thirty-five years. This technical and scientific subject has been subdivided into three parts, namely, Engineering, Education and Enforcement and is as such known as the three Es. In Engineering the three basic elements of security, development possibilities and economy have to be included on a basis of harmonious reciprocity. Planning of traffic thoroughfares, the possibilities for future traffic control observations and traffic regulations is considered to come within the sphere of Traffic Engineers and Constructional Engineers having some extra education in this direction. Basic traffic training which forms the main task of the big automobile association of the U.S.A. known as the A.A.A. comes under the education scheme, while under the Enforcement comes execution of plans and drafts by the police relating to measures regarding traffic restrictions, including parking restrictions, speed limit, maintenance and regulation of traffic

through road markings and signals, handling of Semaphores and other traffic control devices. Police vigilance has to be strictly enforced in this connection. Investigations relating to development possibilities of roads are also interesting and it is carried out on the basis of mathematical calculations. The growth and development of traffic in a particular area or in a particular town is dependent on these basic factors and conditions.

Though in the U.S.A. high speed urban traffic thoroughfares have made headway on account of their having fulfilled the tasks relating to urban development and though "autobahns" are still in a position to cope with overland traffic, the street net-work has been considerably expanded. More than half of 50 milliard dollars earmarked for the said purpose will be utilized in the construction of the inter-State highway system, which will embrace the 42,000-mile autobahn network and is expected to be ready in 1970. The entire U.S. street network comprises more than 5.5 million km of streets and has been doubled since 1931. In connection with the construction of the entire State Highway System it may be mentioned at the same time that it constitutes just a little over 1 per cent of the entire street network of the U.S.A. and represents only a fifth of the entire traffic development possibility as envisaged in the scheme. The American traffic picture is different from the European one, since in main thoroughfares no motor-cycles and cycles are allowed, which has enabled private motor cars to move at high speeds even at street crossings having traffic-control signals. Lorries and big omnibuses and also the trailers have generally speaking greater engine power than similar vehicles in Europe. In the few cities of the U.S.A. where tram cars do still ply the above mentioned vehicles move about without trailers and have a great capacity for speed. Confidence of the public in safety of the roads has been the result of a high degree of motorization in U.S.A. and the unrelenting traffic training that is imparted there. In this connection it may be mentioned that traffic training as imparted to all traffic participants is a model of its kind and as such worth emulation. These are the basic principles that have to be taken into consideration by road-building engineers when making their drafts and plans. Street crossings will be made along passages either above or below the streets.—Offentliche Sicherheit

SPORTFOLIO

R. Swaminathan, I.P.S.

POLICE AQUATICS

THE Delhi Police who had earlier played hosts at the X All-India Police Games in February, 1960, also organised the Aquatic competitions which were introduced this year. The competitions were held on the 20th and 21st August, 1960, in the swimming pool of the National Sports Club of India. New Delhi.

One hundred and twelve competitors from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Central Reserve Police, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were entered for the competitions, but the ten-member Orissa team could not participate due to floods in the State.

The competitions were restricted to four swimming events and two diving events. The following were the results:—

I. 100 Metres Free Style:

(1) D. N. Dey	...	West Bengal 1 minute 13.1 seconds
(2) K. N. Banerji	..	West Bengal
(3) Hanuman Singh	...	CRP

II. 100 Metres Breast Stroke:

(1) N. C. Karmarkar	...	West Bengal 1 minute 21.7 seconds.
(2) Dildar Singh	...	CRP
(3) Dhan Singh	..	CRP

III. 100 Metres Back Stroke: ... .

(1) Vishwanathan	...	CRP ... 1 minute 26.7 seconds.
(2) Tek Chand	...	CRP
(3) M. L. Choudhry		West Bengal.

IV. 4x100 Metres Free Style Relay:

(1) West Bengal	5 minutes 5.3 seconds.

(2) Central Reserve Police.
(3) Uttar Pradesh.

V. Forward Dive:

(1) Ganda Mal	Punjab
(2) J. P. Bharthwal	CRP
(3) M. De'Souza	West Bengal.

VI. Back Dive:

(1) Banarsi Dass	Delhi.
(2) Ganda Mal	Punjab.
(3) Daya Ram	CRP

The 100 metres free style event caused a lot of excitement when it ended in almost a dead heat, the two leaders being credited with the same time. N. C. Karmarkar's time of 1 minute 21.7 seconds in the 100 metres breast stroke was not far off the National mark. This being the first venture, none expected any new records, but the performances were very satisfactory giving a preview of what we may expect in the years to come.

AT ROME

All is over but the shouting. What did actually happen to our athletes at Rome? Were they overtrained or undertrained? Was it the heat or was it "nerves"? Or did they simply fail to touch "form"? These are questions which will have to be answered before we next send a team to the Olympic Games.

But for Milkha Singh who put up a sterling performance in the 400 metres (though he was unlucky not to a get a medal), our athletes failed even to repeat their performances in India, let alone bettering them. Jagmohan Singh took a clear second more than his National record in 110 metres hurdles and Gurbachan Singh failed to qualify (6' 2-3/4") in High Jump and dropped out in the midle of the Decathlon. As long as they tried their best. we cannot really ask for more.

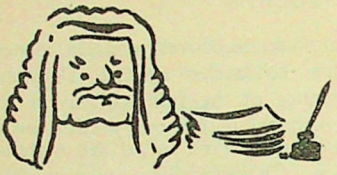
India put up a plucky performance in Football ably assisted by Yousaf Khan of the Andhra Pradesh Police. Gian Prakash, a wrestler from the Delhi Police, was eliminated in the preliminary bouts.

What disappointed us most was our losing the Hockey Gold Medal to Pakistan, but, from all reports, the better forward line won. If our forwards had been less shy of taking a shot at the goal at every opportunity, the result might have been different.

Our team relied too much on the backs to convert penalty corners —as shown by Prithipal Singh's hat-tricks against Denmark and Holland. Prithipal's performance at the full position in the final game with Pakistan was responsible for our getting away with a respectable 0-1. Udham Singh played in all the matches and made a valuable contribution. Charanjit Singh was unlucky to miss the final due to injury. Sawant of the Maharashtra Police assisted in the first match against Denmark.

AND AT HOME

Our congratulations go to the Delhi Police on winning the Senior Division Hockey League for the third year in succession, as also the All-India Butler Basketball Tournament.



LEGAL NOTES

Criminal P.C. (1898), Section 154—First information report not signed by informant—Admissibility in evidence not affected—Object and use of first information report—(Evidence Act (1872), Section 35).

The admissibility of a first information report depends not on the fact that it is signed by the person making it, but on the fact that a first information report given in writing or taken down by a police officer would be a part of the official record as the substance of such information is to be entered in a book kept by the station officer in the form prescribed and that may attract the operation of the provisions of Section 35, Evidence Act. A.I.R. 1925 All 303, Rel. on. The condition as to its being reduced to writing and that it shall be signed by the person giving it seems to be a mere matter of procedure and failure to observe the procedure as to signature would not make the information given if it is reduced to writing, inadmissible. It is well settled, however, that a statement of an informant contained in the first information report is not substantive evidence. The information is only admissible to corroborate or contradict the testimony of the informant when he gives his evidence in Court. The object of the first information report is to obtain early information of any alleged criminal activity to record the circumstances before there is time for such circumstances to be forgotten or embellished and the report can be put in evidence when the informant is examined, if it is desired to do so

(A.I.R. 1960 Bombay 146. 1960 Cri. L.J. 461)

Criminal P.C. (1898), Sections 173(4), 161(3) and 162—Section 173(4) is not mandatory.—Witnesses whose statements are not recorded under Section 161(3), can be examined as prosecution witnesses—Right of accused to copies.—Extent of.

It is not obligatory on the part of the investigating officer to reduce into writing any statement made to him in the course of his investigation under Section 161, Cr.P.C., nor is it necessary that he should have examined every person who is later cited as a witness by the prosecution. The provision of Section 173 only

means that if statements have been recorded under Section 161(3), then the statements of such persons as the prosecution proposes to examine as witnesses should be given to the accused. The statements of persons who are not examined as witnesses need not be given to the accused. Section 173 does not disable the prosecution from examining a witness who has not been mentioned in the charge sheet or whose statement has not been recorded under Section 161(3). The right of the accused to use a statement in the manner mentioned by the proviso to Section 162 is limited to the statements actually taken under Section 161(3). He is further not entitled to all the statements recorded; nor can he say that the statements of all persons who have been examined by the police should have been reduced into writing. He cannot insist that no witness shall be examined at the inquiry or trial by the prosecution whose statement has not been reduced into writing.

(A.I.R. 1960 Andhra Pradesh 367, 1960 Cri. L.J. 887)

Criminal P.C. (1898), Sections 204(IA), 252(2)—Witness not mentioned in list submitted under Section 204(IA)—Witness can be summoned and examined in the interest of justice.

If the name of any material witness was not entered in the list of witnesses submitted under Section 204(IA) and the Magistrate is satisfied that the examination of that person is necessary in the interest of justice, that witness can be summoned and examined, though, of course, the complainant should ordinarily give out the names of his witnesses before his evidence or that of his witnesses is recorded.

The Magistrates have to exercise their discretion cautiously. If they find that the summoning of a witness beyond the list was with some ulterior motive, they can decline to summon such witness and if present, may refuse to record his statement. But where a request is made for the summoning of a public servant like a Kanungo, it cannot be considered to be of a frivolous nature. Further, a Kanungo is likely to make a statement on the basis of official records which have already been prepared. The Magistrate is in the wrong in refusing to record the evidence of the Kanungo.

(A.I.R. 1960 Allahabad 443, 1960 Cr. L.J. 881)



BOOKS

The Great Swindlers—By Judge Gerald Sparrow, Published by John Long, London; Price 18s net.

Judge Gerald Sparrow's book covers the story of great (or is it notorious?) swindlers from Europe and Asia. The narratives include the cases of one or two forgers as well, notable among them being the case of the barrister Saward who became notorious as Jim, the Penman. The majority of cases dealt with in this book relate to frauds committed in the United Kingdom.

The stories appear to have been chosen for the ingenuity and daring exhibited by the culprits and cover a wide range both in time and methods adopted. All the cases dealt with do not prove that crime does not pay. The main actors in the story "King's Navy" got away scotfree to enjoy their ill-gotton wealth at leisure. The author has rightly refrained from drawing any conclusions from these tales except to state that as long as money is held dear, swindlers will arise with new tricks or at least new application of old deceits and ultimately tread the primrose path to prison.

One gets the negative consolation on reading the chapter about "The Lesser Fry" that we in India alone are not the victims of petty fraud but that these are only manifestations of a universal phenomena.

R. Govindarajan.

Murder On My Mind—By Fred Narborough, Published by Allan Wingate, London, 1960, Price 25s net. Available with Rupa & Co., 15, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta—12.

The author depicts a clear picture of crime, criminals and investigation in England. While describing the many cases he had handled during his career at Scotland Yard, he felt challenged by a case in which a girl was raped and murdered by an unkown man and his inability to solve the case tormented his conscience. It was this case which gave the title to his book. The persons who fail to understand police and their methods will, on reading this book, learn about the risks they run in their career and the difficulties they face in tackling criminals. This book reveals in a remarkable way how policemen are troubled by their conscience if they fail to bring to book persons who have committed a heinous crime and shows up policemen to be intensely human, a thing which is too often not realised by the common man.

K. P. Medhekar.

AWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

A. President's Police and Fire Services Medal:

Shri Shiv Kumar Lal, I.P.S., Andhra Pradesh.

Shri V. Mariarputham, Superintendent of Police, Kerala.

Shri Chhabil Lal Mehta, I.P.S., Punjab.

Shri Sees Ram Sharma, I.P.S., Rajasthan.

Shri Lambodhar Saikia, Dy. Superintendent of Police, Assam.

Shri Salil Kumar Chatterji, Director, Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta.

Shri N. V. Babu Reddy, I.P.S., Chief Security Officer, Western Railway, Bombay.

Shri S. N. Aga, I.P.S., Chief Security Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi.

B. Police Medal

Shri Abdus Salam Khan, I.P.S., Andhra Pradesh.

Shri M. Ranga Reddy, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri V. Ramakota Reddy, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri M. Venkatarathnam Naidu, Inspector of Police, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri N. Nageswara Rao, Inspector of Police, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri T. V. Subrahmanyam, Inspector of Police, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Syed Sayeed Hassan, Additional Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Debrendro Diengdoh, Inspector of Police, Assam.

Shri Brajeshwar Nath Dutta, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bihar.

Shri K. R. Shenai, I.P.S., Madras.

Shri A. Rajasodalai Muthu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.

Shri G. Rajangam, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.

Shri A. M. Sambandam, Inspector of Police, Madras.

Shri Sowrinathan Johnson, Inspector of Police, Madras.

Shri P. Govindarajulu, Jamedar, Madras.

Shri A. A. Rupert Russel, Commandant, Bhopal Armed Constabulary, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri N. D. Ekbote, Superintendent of Police, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Ram Badan, Platoon Commander, 4th Battalion, Special Armed Force, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Shankerlal, Platoon Commander, 4th Battalion, Special Armed Force, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri G. S. Trivedi, Area Officer, C.I.D. Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri V. Patil, Inspector of Police, Bhind, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Vedram Singh, Sub-Inspector, Gormi, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri J. J. Jameson, Superintendent of Police, Maharashtra.

Shri D. B. Dhande, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Maharashtra.

Shri G. A. Ghatpande, Inspector of Police, Maharashtra.

Shri A. J. M. Sheikh, Inspector of Police, Special Police Establishment, Ahmedabad.

Kumari Sarla J. Deshmukh, Sub-Inspector, Women Police, Maharashtra.

Shri B. G. Ghadge, Police Jamedar, Maharashtra.

Shri H. Veerabhadraiah, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Mysore.

Shri Mohamed Mustafa, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mysore.

Shri L. M. Gowda, Inspector of Police, Mysore.

Shri K. Shahabudin, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Mysore.

Shri Jaya Krushna Das, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Orissa.

Shri Gokulananda Brahma, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Orissa.

Shri G. S. Gill, Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Shri Gurjaipal Singh, Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Shri Deva Singh, Head Constable, Ludhiana District, Punjab.

Shri Lakh Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jalore, Rajasthan.

Shri Meraj Uddin Ahmad, I.P.S., Uttar Pradesh.

Shri J. P. Tripathi, I.P.S., Uttar Pradesh.

Shri B. S. Baxi, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Gurdayal Singh, Sub-Inspecor, Armed Police, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri B. C. Bagchi, I.P.S., Calcutta.

Shri Madan Mohan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assistant Commandant, Industrial Area Reserve Force, Barrackpore, West Bengal.

Shri P. K. Bhattacharya, Inspector of Police, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.

Shri N. L. Banerjee, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., West Bengal.

Shri Rajdeo Ojha, Subedar, 3rd Battalion, Calcutta Armed Police.

Shri Baliram Roy, Head Constable, Burdwan District Police, West Bengal.

Shri Jasmer Singh, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Shri K. C. Thakur, Superintendent of Police, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.

Shri H. S. Chawla, Quarter-Master, Central Police Training College, Abu.

Shri N. K. Ray, I.P., Orissa.

Shri A. G. Pardeshi, Dy. Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

Shri A. S. Negi, Dy. Superintendent of Police, Lucknow.

Shri D. P. Sharma, Dy. Superintendent of Police, Lucknow.

Shri G. Santhana Krishnan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.

Shri Harbans Lal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lucknow.

Shri Usman Ali Khan, I.P.S., Deputy Inspector-General, Railway Protection Force, Railway Board, New Delhi.

Shri H. S. Krishnaswamy, Inspector of Police, Railway Protection Force, Southern Railway.

Shri J. A. G. Pillai, Inspector of Police, Railway Protection Force, Southern Railway.

Shri Abdul Rashid Khan, Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Jaipur.

Shri C. S. Tiwari, Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Jabalpur.

Shri P. S. Sankaranarayanan, Inspector of Police, Special Police Establishment, Madras.

ROLL OF HONOUR



Debi Charan, VI Battalion, Armed Police, Roorkee, Uttar Pradesh.

On 6-8-1959 information was received at the Police Station, Fatehbad, that the gang of dacoit Roopa was invited to village Serab by a few villagers under police station, Binahal, to settle a land dispute. The police encircled the village at the right time and an encounter ensued between them and the dacoits. Three dacoits who started firing were chased by the police, including constable Debi Charan, who showed conspicuous courage and fearlessness in the encounter. He was hit in the heart by the dacoit's bullet and died. Due to his brave charge, one of the dacoits died and another fell down injured in the flooded river close by.

Hafeez Ahmed and Lal Bahadur, constables of Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh.

On finding the telephone trunk line between Bareilly and Moradabad cut, the telephone authorities approached the Bareilly Police for assistance to restore communications. The abovementioned two constables of Kotwali Police station were detailed to accompany the telephone party which went to the spot for repairing the wires. The two constabes, who were guarding the party on the road while the repairing was done, were crushed under the wheels of a passing truck and died instantaneously.

Shiam Bahadur Singh, Constable, Budaun district, U.P.

On 19-9-1959 three persons of village Tirha, who were returning to their vilage were robbed of their belongings at pistol point on the way by some culprits. An alarm was raised by them A few villagers who reached the spot chased the culprits. Constable Shiam Bahadur Singh, who was posted at the close-by O.P., heard the hue and cry, followed one of the culprits and succeeded in getting a grip on him. But the culprit managed to take out his country-made pistol and shot at Shiam Bahadur, who died soon after.

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Notice to Contributors

The Editor will be glad to consider articles of Police interest for publication in the Indian Police Journal. Contributions should be typed in double-spacing. Photographs should be printed in black and white on glossy paper, and should be about post-card size.

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देश का सिपाही

हूँ सिपाही एक मैं, स्वतंत्र भारतवर्ष का ।
तरङ्गित हृदय में, हो रहा है एक सागर हर्ष का ॥
है समय अब तक रहा, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष का ।
संदेश देना शेष है, अब देश को उत्कर्ष का ॥१॥

★

साम्प्रदायिकता की रौ, मुझको बहा सकती नहीं ।
निश्चय हृदय की दृढ़शिला, को यह हिला सकती नहीं ॥
सम्पत्ति की धाक भी, मुझको दबा सकती नहीं ।
पथ से मातृ-प्रेम के, मुझको हटा सकती नहीं ॥२॥

★

तृण समझते हैं मुझे, किंतु हूँ दृढ़ स्पात भी ।
दुष्कृति पर्वत गिराने को, हूँ वज्राघात भी ॥
वरदान सुखप्रद स्वजन को, दुर्जन को हूँ अभिशाप भी ।
हूँ औषधि संजीवनी भी, राजयक्ष्मा ताप भी ॥३॥

★

दुराचारी वर्ग को हूँ, विष उगलता बाण मैं ।
मार दे जो डाकुओं को, हूँ कठिन कृपाण मैं ॥
निर्बलों का बल है मुझसे, निर्जीवों का प्राण मैं ।
आपत्ति में देश की, बलि वेदी का बलिदान मैं ॥४॥

★

देश द्रोहियों के लिए, बन जाता हूँ मैं काल भी ।
भस्म करने को उन्हें, जलती हुई हूँ ज्वाल भी ॥
बैरियों के त्रास को, अजगर हूँ मैं विकराल भी ।
किन्तु सुरक्षित देश को, रखने की हूँ मैं ढाल भी ॥५॥

फिर रहे हैं भेड़िये जो, फिर हैं रहे श्वान जो ।
मानव नहीं दानव हैं जो, इंसान नहीं हैवान हैं जो ।।
सभ्यता के दस्यु हैं जो, दुष्टता की खान जो ।
इस स्वर्णिल देश को, हैं कर रहे वीरान जो ।।
कैद करने को उन्हें, स्पात की जंजीर हूँ ।
हृदय विदीर्ण को मैं, उनके तीर हूँ शमशीर हूँ ।।
देश हित जाति निमित्त, प्रात्णोसर्गी वीर हूँ ।
त्याग की हूँ मूर्ति, अनुराग की तस्वीर हूँ ।।६।।

★

आन हूँ प्रिय देश की, प्रिय जाति की हूँ शान मैं ।
देश सेवा में निपुण, हूँ देश का नौजवान मैं ।।
रक्त हूँ प्रताप का, शिवा की हूँ संतान मैं ।
करने को उत्थान जाति का, ओजस्विनी तान मैं ।।७।।

★

देश की आशा लता का, एक विकसित फूल भी ।
देश द्रोहियों के हृदय में, एक खटकता शूल भी ।।
अनल उगलता नेत्र मैं, हूँ शंकर का त्रिशूल भी ।
बन के वज्राघात दूँ शत्रु को, कर निर्मूल भी ।।८।।

★

दंड हूँ यमराज का, इन्द्र वज्र प्रहार मैं ।
ज्वालामुखी पर्वत के हूँ, जलते हुए अंगार मैं ।।
कहर भी हूँ जहर भी, अमृत की भी हूँ धार मैं ।
रक्षक भी हूँ भक्षक भी हूँ, तक्षक की हूँ फुंकार मैं ।।९।।

★

देश सेवा के निमित्त, प्राणों का मोह भी तोड़ दूँ ।
देखे गहरी आँख जो, मैं आँख उसकी फोड़ दूँ ।।
सोना बनाकर ढाल मैं, तीरों की नोकें मोड़ दूँ ।
सौगन्द भारत माँ की, जो शत्रु को जीवित छोड़ दूँ ।।१०।।
हूँ सिपाही एक मैं, स्वतंत्र भारतवर्ष का ।।

★

—विद्याया प्रभाकर

NATION'S SOLDIER

DIVAYA PRABHAKAR—Constable

(A free translation of the poem in Hindi).

I am a soldier of free India.
An ocean of happiness is surging in my heart,
So long was the freedom battle fought,
Now we give a call for the nation's prosperity,

2.

The current of communalism cannot deviate me,
Cannot shake this rocklike firm heart of mine,
Wealth cannot over-awe me.
Can not delude me from the path of patriotism,

3.

Insignificant to look, but hard as steel,
I smash inequity like the thunderbolt,
To the virtuous, I am a boon, the life giving medicine.
To the vicious, I bring the curse,—the dreaded enemy,

4.

For the wicked a poisoned arrow am I,
For the criminals I am the remorseless sword,
The strength of the weak, life of the languishing,
When calamities threaten my land I am the sacrificial offering,

5.

To the traitors, I am death,
A blaze to burn them down,
I am the horrifying dragon for the enemies,
But also a shield for the country's protection,

6.

They are like roaming wolves and dogs,
Not men but demons, not human but beasts,
Enemies of civilization, sinks of depravity,
Those who are desolating this golden land,

7.

For them I am shackles of steel,
To pierce their hearts, I am like an arrow, a sword,
For my land and my people I sacrifice myself,
The embodiment of renunciation am I, the incarnation of love,

8.

I am the prestige of my motherland, and glory of my people,
I am a youth devoted to the service of my motherland,
The blood of Rana Pratap and Shivaji flows in my veins,
For uplifting the country I am like inspiring music,

9.

I am a budding flower of the nation's hope,
A thorn in the side of traitors,
I am the scorching eye of Shiva, his trident,
Like a thunderbolt, I annihilate the enemy,

10.

I am the staff of Yamaraja, Indra's lightning,*
Burning like lava bellowing from volcanoes,
I am destruction, poison and yet nectar,
*Saviour and destroyer like Takshaka's** hiss,*
For my motherland I relinquish love of life,
Should an evil eye be cast on my dear land, I gouge it out,
With the shield of my chest, I turn the points of arrows,
I vow by my motherland that I will spare no enemy.

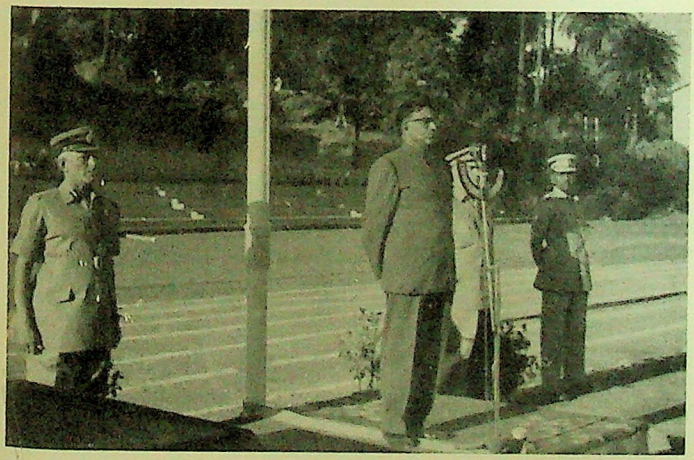
I AM A SOLDIER OF MY FREE INDIA.

**Angel of Death.* ***A mythological poisonous snake.*

Police Memorial Day

OCTOBER 21, 1960 was observed with due solemnity as Martyrs Day by the police forces throughout the country in memory of the 10 policemen who were killed by Chinese troops at Hot Springs in Ladakh on the same day in 1959 after violating our borders. Homage was also paid on that day to other policemen who laid down their lives in the course of discharging their duties.

The observance was in pursuance of a unanimous decision taken by the Inspectors-General in their biennial Conference held in Delhi in January 1960. On the day of observance, punctually at 8 a.m. throughout India parades were held, tributes were paid to police heroes, after which two minutes' silence was observed by policemen.



A commemoration parade was held at the Central Police Training College at Mount Abu on October 21, 1960. Shri S. Lall, I.C.S. (Retd.), Chairman of Damodar Valley Corporation, addressing police officers who took part in the parade.

In Delhi, an impressive parade was held at the Armed Police Lines and was attended by officers and men of the Delhi Force as well as from I.B. Shri P. L. Mehta, I.P., Inspector-General, took the salute and in his address praised the courage shown by the police officers who laid down their lives while discharging their duties. After his address, the last post was sounded and was followed by a two minutes' silence. The parade then marched off.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Day was observed in all district Headquarters and Special Armed Police Headquarters. The Armed Reserve was called on parade and two minutes' silence was observed beginning with the last post and ending with a rouse.

In Jammu & Kashmir, parades were held at Srinagar, Jammu, Baramula, Anantnag, Udhampur, Doda, Kathua, Poonch and Leh. At Srinagar, the Inspector-General of Police, Sri D. W. Mehra, I.P., attended the parade at the Police Lines at his headquarters. Tributes were paid to the Martyrs, and policemen took a pledge to emulate the Ladakh heroes in protecting their country's frontiers against aggressors.

In Madras, three platoons of the City Armed Reserve consisting of 130 officers and men took part in the parade which was attended by all officers who were not on duty. Shri S. Balakrishna Shetty, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, took the salute. Parades were held at District Headquarters and Battalion Headquarters of Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police.

In Madhya Pradesh, elaborate arrangements were made for the observance of the Day throughout the State. At a commemoration parade held in Bhopal, the State Capital, Shri K. F. Rustamji, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, took the salute and in his address mentioned that the Day was also being observed in memory of 21 police officers of the State Forces who sacrificed their lives for the honour of the country and the Force.

On the same evening, a radio talk was broadcast by Shri I. J. Johar, I.P.S., Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, on the subject of 'Exploits of Indian Policemen'. Plans for the construction of Memorials at Bhopal and Gwalior were also announced.

In Bihar, the Day was observed throughout the State. Parades were held at which homage was paid to police heroes. Shri S. P. Verma, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, attended the parade held in Begusarai.

In Assam, commemoration parades were held at all District and Battalion Headquarters at which two minutes' silence was observed.

In Manipur, three armed platoons, a platoon of the fire brigade and two platoons of recruits took part in the commemoration parade. The Superintendent of Police took the salute. Five minutes' silence was observed and was followed by 'ulti-Shastra' by armed platoons and last post and Reveille by the band platoon.

The Day was observed with due solemnity throughout Gujerat also. Shri N. Rama Iyer, I.P., Inspector-General of Police. attended the commemoration parade at Ahmedabad.

In Orissa, the Day was observed at all the district headquarters by the holding of commemoration parades which were attended by officers and men available. The officers explained the significance of the day after which the bugles sounded the last post. Promptly at 8 a.m. two minutes' silence was solemnly observed.

The Day was solemnly observed throughout Kerala with the holding of special commemoration parades at all police stations and units of police force. The public response was also good and they gathered in large numbers to pay homage to the police martyrs.

In Maharashtra, commemoration parades were held at all district headquarters, State Reserve Police Groups and Greater Bombay Police Headquarters. A brief citation describing the object of the parades was read out at the ceremonies after which arms were reversed and officers came to attention with their heads lowered. The last post was sounded and two minutes' silence was observed.

The Day was observed with befitting solemnity at all district headquarters, Armed Police Battalion Headquarters and Training Institutions in Punjab. The commemoration parades were also attended by a large number of spectators.

An impressive and solemn commemoration parade was held to observe the Day at the Mysore Armed Reserve Police Parade Grounds at Bangalore with Shri S. N. Hosali, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, taking the salute. Eight companies of Mysore Armed Reserve Police took part. Parades were also held at all the district headquarters in Mysore State.

The Day was observed with solemnity at all district headquarters of Rajasthan with the holding of commemoration parades.

In Calcutta, commemoration parades were held in two places, namely, Body Guard Lines and Talla Park. At Talla Park, the parade was commanded by Shri N. N. Majumdar, I.P.S., Deputy Commissioner. Two minutes' silence was observed beginning with the last post and ending with reveille.



Conference On Law And Order Situation In India—A Report

Published below is a summary of the discussions held at a conference on law and order situation in India held in Patna on April 15 and 16, 1960 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Public Affairs.

THE problem of law and order was studied in two committees, viz., the Legal and Administrative Committee and the Socio-economic and Educational Committee.

The Legal and Administrative Committee meeting was presided over by Shri P. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, Chairman of Indian Council of Public Affairs, and by Mr. Justice J. P. Mitter of the Calcutta High Court, and the Socio-economic and Educational Committee by Shri Jagannadha Das, retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India, and Shri N. Baksi, Barrister-at-Law.

Among those who participated in the discussions were Shri M. K. Sinha, I.P., Special I.G., Bihar, Shri N. C. Chatterji, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, Shri V. K. T. Chari, Advocate-General of Madras, Shri C. K. Raman, Member, Board of Revenue, Bihar, Mr. Justice B. N. Bannerji of Calcutta High Court and Mr. Justice S. C. Misra of Patna High Court and others. Mr. Justice J. P. Mitter, the second Chairman, summed up the discussions.

From the discussions, it appeared that the causes of the problem could be divided into two groups, the basic and the immediate causes, and the solutions likewise into long-term and short-term ones.

The long-term solution was transformation of our mental approach to remove the root causes of the problem and the short-term solution related to measures to control the manifestations of the problem and to maintain order.

The Socio-economic and Educational Committee mainly dealt with the basic causes and their solutions. The following are the brief outlines of the deliberations of this Committee:

(1) A common point that emerged from the general discussions was that the attitude of mind of the individual was the limiting and the determining factor in shaping the individual's behaviour and that steps should be taken to develop the proper attitude of mind from childhood in the family.

(2) It is the primary responsibility of the parents to ensure the above and, therefore, should themselves be shining examples worthy of emulation by their children.

(3) The environmental difficulties in which the youths of today, particularly the students, are being brought up should be sympathetically considered to devise ways and means to combat the growing indiscipline among them. Unfortunately, there are often double standards of morality practised by the elders, including political leaders, in regard to preaching and practice. These should be eliminated.

(4) Many students suffer from frustration owing to dishonesty and favouritism shown by examiners to less deserving students. The foundation for building the right attitude of mind should be laid in the home under the guidance of parents and later developed under the inspiration of honest teachers who should ensure equality of opportunities and recognition without fear or favour.

(5) There should be a variety of outlets for the expression of the exuberant energy of youth not only as regards intellectual capacity in the examination but in other forms of the youth's personality, namely, sports and teamwork, music, drama, debating societies, acts of outstanding bravery or humanitarian work, community service, etc. It is essential to hold before the youths many avenues for self-expression and leadership, and for becoming "heroes" in their own community so that other students may look up to them as examples worthy of emulation.

(6) For proper regulation of the conduct of students by the teachers and by their parents acting in collaboration with the teachers, there should be a machinery for periodical personal contacts between the teachers and the students on the one hand and the teachers and the parents on the other. As in other countries, and even in some schools and colleges maintained by the mis-

sionaries and a few others, it should be possible for teachers to invite the students in small groups to inexpensive refreshments, or even without refreshments, so that the teachers may understand the views of the students. Teachers should be encouraged, if not required, to play regularly with students, the playgrounds being the best place for friendly understanding between teachers and students. Every educational institution should have standing arrangements for periodical meetings between teachers and parents of students.

(7) Most of the parents, being busy otherwise, are unable to give any personal attention to the education and upbringing of their children. It is essential that they should devote some time every day to their children. It would also help them to invite teachers to their homes and meet their children and at some of these meetings, friends of their own children may, with advantage, be invited.

The Legal and Administrative Committee made a study of both basic and immediate causes with relation to the legal and the administrative machinery and suggested a number of approaches for tackling the issues. The broad outlines of the deliberations are stated herein below:

If crime is detected but allowed to go unpunished it would thrive. Punishment of innocent persons also helps crime to flourish. The police have an important responsibility in detecting the crime and should not mainly depend on confessions from the suspects but should base their investigation on indisputable circumstantial evidence as far as possible.

Policemen should first endeavour to understand the psychology of the criminals after which their task would be rendered comparatively easy. Crime is the evidence of the failure of the offender in his relations with society and punishment is an indication of the failure on the part of the State in its relations with the individual offender. The extent of crime present in the community is an indication of its moral health. Its social health is to be judged to some extent by the protection given and measures taken to prevent crime.

The strength of police force should also be increased. During the British period, the police were trained for certain tasks. With the achievement of independence, the position changed, and the need has arisen for the reorganisation and reformation of the police. The police shoulder heavy responsibilities, but political influence comes in their way, obstructing smooth and efficient discharge of their duties. Uninformed criticism of the police force should not be made as it affects their morale which has to be kept up if law and order are to be maintained.

There should be an independent judiciary, without which there could be no law and order. It should be borne in mind that what is necessary is not what the decision is, but how the decision is arrived at, and how justice is done. The litigant public and the lawyers should be convinced that justice has been done in their cases. Equally important is the fact that the principle of co-existence should guide the function of Trinity powers of the State. Steps should be taken to enable litigants to have a cheap and speedy relief, and the procedural matters should be drastically curtailed, without sacrificing the principle of natural justice. The court of law should be treated as a temple of justice where no one, unclean or impure, should dare enter. No consideration of executive convenience should weaken their control nor should Parliament place any obstacle to the entry of citizens to their precincts.

We should try to strike a balance between individual liberty and social welfare, to regulate delegated legislation in order to ensure that the legislature does not abdicate its authority to legislate, adjust development of administrative law with the traditional notions regarding administration of justice. The rule of law should be maintained and the leaders should direct their thinking towards the goal of achieving the ideal of human welfare and human dignity.

There should be a committee to study the reasons of various crimes and give suggestions for their prevention. Politicians should refrain from interfering with the proper functioning of the administrative and judicial machinery and that some way should be found to bring to book officials, ministers, legislators and so

on, who indulge in unfair practices and injure the interests of the State.

According to Shri M. C. Setalvad, the Attorney-General of India, the problem faced by the country was not so much the failure of maintenance of order by the forces of law but the obvious lack of discipline and orderly conduct among the public. He added: "The problems we are considering now are a part of the problem which arises from want of discipline,sense of duty and responsibility. What is needed is a study of different facets of the problem so that the true causes of what we have been observing may be ascertained and understood. Once we achieve a measure of agreement in regard to these causes, we can then place our conclusions before the public, and suggest measures for the eradication of the roots of our trouble."

The risks which experience suggests are better than those which theorists elaborate in their libraries.

—R. S. Storrs

Thought is the seed of action.

R. W. Emerson

White Collar Crime

S. Venugopal Rao, I.P.S.

TO a layman, the concept of crime is an extremely simple one, limited to murder, robbery, theft and other offences against person and property. While he is quickly touched by the misery and suffering which the traditional criminals cause to their victims, he does not normally visualize the immense damage—material and moral, which is inflicted on society at large by white collar criminals, who operate in upper socio-economic levels and whose extreme criminality has been demonstrated time and again in bank failures, insurance frauds, financial irregularities and shady business deals.

The pervasiveness of white collar crime is the most significant development in modern society. No profession or occupation is excepted from its influence. From time to time newspapers publish accounts of irregularities at high levels in purchasing missions, forward trading and speculation in stock markets, unethical practices in administrative machinery, embezzlement of funds of philanthropic institutions, tax evasions and flagrant violations of financial canons for personal gain. That many manage to escape the consequences of their activities, and, in fact, success and social recognition come to those who can successfully outwit governmental agencies, is the most powerful incentive for increasing white collar criminality. Rapid urbanization, break-down of the joint family system, growth of intense individualism, slackening of social and religious restraints and the enormous growth of population have all contributed to a culture with greater emphasis on materialism, however deeply we may cherish our spiritual heritage. Of the culture conflicts in the United States of America, Taft said · "In spite of our faith in law, Americans do not expect obedience to all law, and law-breaking in this sense is in our culture".*1 What is said of the U.S.A. is equally true of India, still in the infancy of democracy.

A few typical cases are sufficient to indicate the growing extent of white collar crime in India. Some years ago, a man

*1. *Donald R. Taft—Sociological Research in the United States—The Journal of Criminal Science, University of Cambridge.*

about town of Mysore collected lakhs of rupees from his innumerable clients among whom were famous scientists, politicians, big businessmen and leaders of society, and hundreds of middle class people who invested all their savings. There was nothing unusual in the methods adopted by the well-mannered gentleman except that he promised alluring rates of interest on the capital invested with him. Since the transactions were no more than taking capital from Paul and paying interest to Peter, all was well for some time. The craze for investment in this fantastic money circulation scheme reached such heights of frenzy that investors all over the country began to flock to this insignificant man who came to be looked upon as a financial genius. In course of time, however, the bubble burst with far-reaching consequences The case merely illustrates the inherent weakness of large sections of people in respect of financial investments and how difficult it is to protect the gullible from the machinations of such sharks in spite of legislation.

In 1957-58, an affable business man, Harprasad Tuljaprasad, opened an imposing office in the business centre of Hyderabad and gained the confidence of unsuspecting bank agents by ingenious methods. He lived in high style, entertained lavishly and created an impression of an astute financier. On the strength of his social standing, a number of banks gave Harprasad substantial overdrafts on bills of lading and railway receipts in respect of bogus consignments of dyes (which in fact contained no more than chalk powder) to fictitious parties. When the game finally ended, the banks found themselves at considerable loss and their respectable client was no other than an inter-state cheat wanted by many States in India.

In October 1960, G.L. Salwan, a former member of the Legislative Assembly, Delhi, and Chairman of the Salwan Education Trust, was convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi, on charges of cheating, conspiracy, criminal breach of trust, and misappropriation of the Trust funds. In the same case, F.C. Mar-Waha, former Secretary of the Trust, and two other employees were convicted to different terms of imprisonment. The charge against the accused was that they entered into a conspiracy and

fraudulently obtained grants from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the Directorate of Education of the Delhi Administration for two schools run by the Trust. It was alleged that in 1950-53, the accused made false entries in the books of the Trust, produced bogus vouchers to show purchases of goods actually not received. The presiding judge remarked appropriately: "It need hardly be said that people who run public institutions and handle public money should be above reproach. The ease and frequency with which the accused have manipulated facts and documents show their complete lack of integrity which is expected of public men". *2

Serious offences relating to joint stock companies indicate the deplorably low ebb of business morality. In 1959 R.K. Dalmia, a multi-millionaire and Chairman of Bharat Insurance Company and Director of several commercial organizations, was convicted for conspiracy and fraud. H.D. Mundhra of M/s. Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., and Director of many companies, was convicted for cheating and forgery. During the same year two important cases were taken up by the Special Police Establishment. They pertained to the "alleged misappropriation of funds of Model Mills Ltd., Nagpur, to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs and the other against some of the directors of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas on allegations involving misappropriation of over Rs. 10 lakhs." *3

In recent years a big racket has been developed in forging passports and disposing them of to intending travellers at fabulous prices. Some travel agencies were involved. Two business concerns of Bombay were alleged to have obtained import licences worth about 44 lakhs of rupees on the basis of forged letters of authorization, purporting to have been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports. 58 firms were found to have obtained 139 licences valued at Rs. 49,83,128 by misrepresentation on the basis of forged documents. *4

The Special Police Establishment, Delhi, dealt with 4531 complaints involving bribery, corruption and dishonest practices during 1959. Of these, 608 were filed as they were too vague for

*2. *The Times of India—11th October 1960.*
*3. *Special Police Establishment, Delhi—Annual Report for 1957.*
*4. *Ibid.*

any action and 1844 were referred to departments concerned for disposal. Of the balance, 255 were found to be false, 706 were dropped for want of proof and 614 were investigated formally. Some of the officers involved in cases of corruption and misconduct were Engineers, Directors of Supplies and Disposals, commissioned officers of the Army, a Chief Conservator of Forests, Controllers of Imports and Exports, and Income Tax Officers. Allegations of being in possession of excessive assets disproportionate to known sources of income were substantiated against a Director of Supplies, a Deputy Director of Food, a Financial Controller, a Divisional Superintendent of Railways and a Regional National Savings Officer. The Special Police Establishment also investigated a number of cases of misappropriation, cheating and forgery involving an ex-Deputy High Commissioner for India, an Examiner of Stores, and some commissioned officers of the Army.*5

A particularly despicable group of white collar criminals has been active for a number of years in the patent medicine and drug field. The role they play is all the more revolting because of the advantage taken of human suffering and pain. Adulteration of drugs goes on a large scale and the markets are glutted with drugs which are useless and quite often injurious. In 1957, a reputed firm of Chemists and Druggists was prosecuted for selling spurious drugs, but was acquitted due to legal difficulties. The investigation of the case disclosed a vast net-work of indigenous manufacturers in Bombay who had all the cartons, bottles, containers and labels of genuine and established firms to clothe their own products.

Misleading advertisements are another sphere in which the white collar criminal operates with impunity. Advertisements of inferior goods, drugs with miraculous powers of cure, talismans, employment agencies, bogus institutions, puzzles, lotteries, money circulation schemes, and pornographic literature continue to flood the country through the medium of newspapers and journals and fleece the public of hundreds of lakhs of rupees. There are only very few discriminating newspapers who sift these advertisements and permit the publication of only those which are in the

*5. *Special Police Establishment—Annual Report for 1959.*

public interest. As Sutherland observes : "The danger from robbery or kidnapping is clearly realized, for they involve direct sensory processes and are based on social relations which have existed for many centuries. Theft by fraudulent advertisement and prospectuses is a recent development, and affects persons who may be thousands of miles away from the thief." *6

It is difficult to associate crime with so noble a profession as the doctor's, but indications are not wanting to show that even the noble medical profession is corrupted to some extent. The majority of medical practitioners are no doubt honest and have a high sense of ethics and honesty, but there are black sheep among them as in other walks of life. The case of a Poona doctor who committed the murder of a helpless widow for her property is a case in point. There are no statistics to show the extent of the practice of the commission of illegal abortions, but we hear occasionally of such cases which substantiate that such practices are not totally uncommon, although they may not be on the gigantic scale as in the United States, for most of the affected women in this country approach the local quack and the unscrupulous midwife for fear of social disgrace. There are cases in which doctors have been influenced to give false certificates and even to manipulate admission and discharge registers to provide alibis. Careless and inefficient post-mortem examinations have also been responsible for some gross miscarriages of justice.

As in the medical profession, there are truants in the legal profession also, although the vast majority of lawyers have an admirable code of professional conduct. That at times the self-imposed code fails particularly in the rural areas and small towns, is undeniable. Overcrowding in the profession is mainly responsible for the lowering of standards of morality in a profession which is essentially a noble one. Our President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, himself an eminent lawyer, chagrined by some of the unsavoury practices in law courts said years ago : "There is no denying the fact that by suggestion, insinuation, innuendo, the lawyer indicates what he wants to enable him to plead the case successfully, and the client, with the help of the

*6. E. *H. Sutherland—Principles of Criminology.*

tout, procures what the lawyer wants. In arguing a case the only limit to which even a respectable lawyer puts, which under professional etiquette he is required to put himself, is abstention from false or untrue statement of facts." *7 The ability of the counsel for defence in criminal cases is often judged by the accused by the former's ability to turn witnesses or suggest ingenious means of escape. Unscrupulous lawyers associate actively with some factions and help in the drafting of first information reports even in murder cases. The struggle between two factions in a village sometimes transforms into a battle of wits between two astute lawyers to whom no trick is debasing so long as it serves the needs of their clients.

One of the most revolting forms of white collar crime is profiteering. Whether it is one of making undue profits on imported or high quality goods whose scarcity increases their demand or whether it is merely one of selling inferior goods to general public or governmental agencies, profiteering is a crime against society, which is all the more repugnant because we have no precise information and accurate data due to the tendency of the government departments to play down such malpractices. Profiteering reached peak heights during the war, and subsequent years of control of food-stuffs and essential commodities. Artificial shortages were created and immense fortunes were made by unscrupulous black-marketeers. The number of successful prosecutions or detentions under the Preventive Detention Act formed only an insignificant proportion of those who indulged in such anti-social activities.

Similar tendencies of exploitation and greed are noticeable in all walks of life. Due to acute scarcity of housing in big cities, the system of 'pagree' which means payment of large sums as bribes to land-lords to circumvent Rent Control orders has taken a very firm root and defies solution. Even in the entertainment field black-marketing in the sale of tickets and other unethical practices are commonly heard of. Corruption has extended its coils to such fields as text-books for schools, transport permits, cooperative societies, housing colonies, land reclamation, ticket-

*7. *Dr. Rajendra Prasad—Young India.* (*quoted from Justice P. N. Ramaswami's Magisterial and Police Guide—Vol. 1, 1951 Edition.*)

less travel on the railways, and enforcement of prohibition. Thus, "criminality and quasi-criminality are found in most occupations." *8

This takes us to the methods of tax evasion which even the most respectable consider as inevitable. It is indeed an index of our deteriorating moral standards that most of us deem it clever to evade taxes or hoodwink the government in some manner. The magnitude of the problem can be gauged by the fact that quite a number of businessmen are reputed to maintain two or even three sets of registers—one for personal use, and the others for the benefit of the Income Tax or Commercial Tax authorities. The very people who condemn these practices as anti-social do not hesitate to hide their own income in dubious ways.

It is true there have always been criminals in society. But in the present, we are confronted not only with the conventional criminal—the murderer who has no respect for life, the dacoit who glories in crime and the thief who prowls in the night, but also with a new type of criminal who is clever and apparently harmless and moves in the highest circles and causes enormous losses to his fellow-beings. White collar criminals are neither poor nor feeble minded nor emotionally mal adjusted. More often than not, they are 'respectable' and manage to escape the 'stigma of crime'. The police are usually called upon to investigate the most obvious and blatant types of fraud and misappropriation, but a multitude of subtle and finer forms of fraud defy the closest scrutiny. Some of the violations with serious effects are not even considered as crimes, for they are cleverly confined to the letter of the law. It is against this revolution in crime which the modern criminologist warns society. In due course, it may be difficult to distinguish between normal criminal activity and immorality in business and government circles. Even at present there are unambiguous indications of white collar crime merging in conventional crime as shown by the increasing number of cases of embezzlement and criminal breach of trust that are being reported every year.

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*8. *E. H. Sutherland—Principles of Criminology.*

Pebbles Offer A Clue

D. R. Bhattacharjee
C. I. D., West Bengal

ON the 16th of January, 1956, at 22.00 hrs. an armed dacoity took place in the office room of a rice mill situated by the side of the G.T. Road at village Uro under Galsi P.S. in the district of Burdwan (West Bengal). The office was a brick-built house. Electric lights were burning both inside and outside the house. About 300 labourers were then working in the mill. The gang was about 15 in number and was armed to the teeth. They had as many as four guns and a few bombs. The dacoits came by truck, besieged the office room by surprise and fired 10/12 shots to create terror as none of the shots did hit any one. They then rushed into the cash room and demanded keys of the iron safe.

The culprits forced the manager to open the iron safe at the point of gun and decamped with cash Rs. 25,000/- and snatched away the wrist watch (West End Secundus) from the manager. In course of the commission of dacoity, one of the dacoits was brandishing a sword and shouting "Khabardar" (beware) at short intervals all through the operation.

At the close of the operation and on the eve of the departure, the leader bade good-bye, shook hands with the manager and shouted "Jai Hind". Except the fired cartridge cases and fragments of crackers nothing was left behind by the culprits.

The dacoits were all unknown; none was recognized though none used any mask or took any precaution to conceal their identity.

All routine enquiries were made but without any result. Many weeks—many months—passed in this way. There was much criticism from the public for non-detection of the case. The complainant—the owner of the rice mill who was a very rich and influential man—even made allegations against the police.

Work of investigation was, however, in progress all the time. The usual enquiries about known bad characters did not produce any result. The fired cartridge cases were scientifically examined

and crackers were examined by the Explosive Inspector but no clue could be obtained therefrom.

The Investigating Officer at one stage of investigation thought about the fragments of the crackers which contained a peculiar type of coloured pebbles which are not seen in Burdwan district or in any other place in West Bengal. He kept an eye on this type of pebbles but did not see any of this kind anywhere near about till on one of his trips to the neighbouring districts of Dhanbad in Bihar, he saw that the same kind of pebbles were available in large quantity. Dhanbad is about 100 miles away from the place of occurrence.

The officer did not lose sight of the finding. Attention was paid to the bad characters in Dhanbad and its neighbourhood. Enquiry in collaboration with the Bihar Police revealed that a gang of Punjabi criminals was convicted in a dacoity case of Dhanbad in the year 1950 and the persons convicted and sentenced in that case were by that time released from jail. Chiraguddin Punjabi was the leader of this gang and he was a notorious criminal of Dhanbad. A thorough enquiry was made about Chiraguddin but he could not be traced.

It just struck the Investigating Officer at the same time if any clue could be obtained from the occasional shouting of "Khabardar" (beware) during the operation. It was gathered from a number of records that one Sirajuddin, a notorious criminal, having a record of previous criminality was in the peculiar habit of shouting "Khabardar" (beware) while in the act of committing dacoity. The description of Sirajuddin as furnished by the witnesses also had resemblance with one described by the complainant.

Further enquiries about Chiraguddin Punjabi revealed that he was a man of expensive habits and addicted to wine and woman. Enquiries were started at the brothels and it was ascertained that Chiraguddin, Sirajuddin, Arjun Singh and several others, came to a prostitute by a car in Asansol Sub-Division lying on the border of Dhanbad district and spent money there lavishly. Having been armed with this information and having maintained continuous watch over the brothel, the rendezvous of the members of the gang was located and simultaneously raided.

As a result of this raid, most of the gang members were arrested on the border of Dhanbad district. The wrist watch which was the only identifiable stolen property was recovered from the possession of accused Arjun Singh and a Hillman Car purchased with the looted cash was recovered from the possession of the accused Chiraguddin, the leader of this gang.

Shirajuddin was subjected to close interrogation as a result of which he made a confession. In pursuance of his statement one accused was arrested at Ranchi and another at Calcutta.

After due investigation, charge-sheet was submitted against 8 persons under Section 395/397 IPC.

But the brains behind the gang tried yet to spoil the case by a subtle device at this stage.

This gang was not only desperate but was also very resourceful. Unlike other criminals they did not remain idle till the commencement of the trial. While in jail they managed to set up a criminal who was arrested in a different case to volunteer a judicial confession relating to this dacoity, wherein he implicated another group of criminals completely different from the set of persons implicated by Sirajuddin Punjabi. The object of such confession was evidently to jeopardise the prosecution and to give an effective handle to the defence to counterblast the genuine confession and also to prejudice the minds of the Court and Jurors.

The Investigating Officer immediately undertook its verification and succeeded in proving its falsity so much so that some of the persons implicated in the confession were verified as in jail on the night of occurrence.

Out of 8 persons charge-sheeted in this case accused Sirajuddin was examined as an approver, one was acquitted and the remaining 6 persons including Chiraguddin Punjabi and Arjun Singh Punjabi were convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 years to 5 years' R.I. in the trial by the Sessions Judge Burdwan on 23-2-'57, and thus ended the story—how pebbles apparently dumb and mute spoke eloquently and emphatically and went a long way to unearth a formidable gang and liquidate it.

The Assessment Of Bloodstains

C. R. Cuthbert

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IT is hard to imagine that 25 years ago blood grouping in relation to crime investigation was unknown, yet today such tests are undertaken as a matter of routine. At first relatively large quantities of blood were required to undertake the tests, but now it is possible to group extremely small amounts of dried blood.

But the weight of evidence which is deduced from such stains must naturally depend on the chain of circumstances surrounding each case. Serological research has uncovered much of the complexity of the subject, but it can never be said that a particular bloodstain came from a certain source. It may be possible to say it could have come from such a source, or in some cases, often much more important, that the blood did not come from the source claimed.

Not Always Red: Search for bloodstains is by no means as easy as it sounds, for they are not always the familiar red colour one expects. For instance, blood on leather quickly turns black or brown and the colouration of blood spots on walls often bears no relation to the normal colour of blood, due to the dyes in wall-papers. Again, on very dark brown paintwork, bloodstains are almost invisible. Blood also changes colour with age, owing to the conversion of the blood pigment, haemoglobin, into methaemoglobin and haematin.

It has been found, over and over again, that some bloodstains which are invisible in ordinary daylight can be seen by using artificial light, while some even require ultra-violet light to make them visible.

Examination: Blood has to be looked for in the most unlikely places, under the edges of tables, under drawers of tables, in sinks

and bath waste-pipes. As for the suspect, his finger nails often repay scraping with new orange sticks, using a separate stick for each finger. Each stick as used is put into a cellophane container which is then sealed and suitably marked to show from which finger the scrapings were taken. This is most important, as examination may show that some finger nails were bloodstained while others were not.

As a general rule, police officers do not remove bloodstains themselves, but take the objects suspected of bearing bloodstains to the expert. If this cannot be done, then the scientist goes to the scene of crime. The examination of a suspected bloodstain falls under three headings:

1. Is the stain blood?
2. If the stain is blood, is it human or animal, and if animal, from what type of animal did it come?
3. If the stain is human blood, what is the group?

The grouping of bloodstains depends on the same principles as applied to blood typing for medical and surgical purposes but the process is more complicated as, in criminal investigation cases, the blood to be typed is usually in the form of a dry stain and is sometimes extremely small in size and often quite old.

A Difficult Case: Cases can be very difficult where more than one type of blood is involved. Such a case was submitted for examination by the East Sussex, England, police. Two elderly ladies living in a small country cottage were asked by a man to accommodate him for the night. The stranger said he had come to the district in connection with a cable-laying scheme. As certain cable work was taking place in the district, the elderly ladies accepted the man's story as genuine, and, although they did not normally take lodgers, they invited him into their bungalow as he said he had tried without success to get accommodation elsewhere.

The man stayed one night and by the following day he had made up his mind that these two refined old ladies were wealthy and that they probably had a good deal of money concealed on the premises. He therefore asked to be allowed to stay another night, with one object only in his mind, to find the money and make away with it.

As soon as he thought the sisters were asleep, the man started his search, but, despite the fact that he was working in stockinged feet, he awakened one of his hostesses. The man attacked the old lady with a large box opener. Her screams awakened her sister, who immediately rushed to her aid. This gallant old lady picked up a poker and, before being beaten to the ground herself, she managed to aim a blow at her attacker's forehead, causing blood to run freely down his face.

The man absconded, leaving the two elderly ladies unconscious and gravely injured, and so they remained until daybreak, when a tradesman found them. On admission to hospital it was found that both women had fractured skulls, and neither was in any condition to make statements.

Lift In A Lorry: The wanted man had obtained a lift in a lorry to London. The lorry driver noted and commented upon the fact that his passenger had an injury to his forehead which was bleeding freely during the entire journey. The man said he had been standing in the road and had tried to obtain a lift in a car, but the driver had not stopped and he had been struck by the vehicle before he could jump clear. The lorry driver was taken to New Scotland Yard, where he was able to identify his passenger from photographs he was shown. The wanted man was well known to the police and it was not long before he was located.

The clothes of this man were sent for laboratory examination, together with the blood-stained nightdresses of the elderly ladies. Samples of blood were also obtained from the hospital to which the two ladies were taken. The nightdresses were labelled "Miss J" and "Miss C", and the suspect's clothing was also labelled.

Blood On The Clothes: "Miss J's" blood group was O and "Miss C's" blood group was A. The suspect's blood was Group AB. The laboratory had, therefore, an almost unique type of case from the blood grouping standpoint. Both victims' blood groups were of the more common types, as Blood Group O occurs in roughly 45 per cent. of the white races while Group A occurs in about 40 per cent. The suspect's groups, however, being AB, represents somewhere about four per cent. of the population and is the rarest group of all.

"Miss J" was attacked first and her nightgown showed heavy blood-staining around the neck and midline of the back. All the blood-staining was of Blood Group O, therefore it was all from her own injuries.

"Miss C's" nightgown showed blood-stains on the bottom hem which were Blood Group O and were caused quite obviously by her nightdress dragging on the floor and coming in contact with her sister's blood. Around the neck and running down the front of the garment were heavy blood-stains. These were Group A, and as this lady had a fractured nose, it was obviously her own blood. Her nightgown had long sleeves and from the wrist to shoulder of the left sleeve it was speckled with blood—the group being AB. Obviously, this was the attacker's blood caused when "Miss C"—incidentally a left-handed person—rushed bravely at her sister's attacker and struck him with the poker.

Both O and A types of blood were found on the suspect's jacket together with blood AB from his own injury. A blood-stained box opener containing both O and A blood-stains was found in the garden of the bungalow, while the poker gave reactions to blood Group AB. The suspect was convicted and sentenced to 15 years. Thus almost a complete picture of what had happened was shown by blood group technique.

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A Kidnapping Case

Mahadeb Karmakar
West Bengal Police

ON the 25th of July, 1951, the relatives of Patit Paban, a seven year old son of a wealthy man named P. Roy, noticed that he was missing and their search for him proved unavailing. The matter was reported to the police who took the usual steps including a radio broadcast to trace the boy. On the next day, Roy received two anonymous letters informing him that his son had been kidnapped and that he should pay Rs. 5,000/- to get him back. He was further asked to report his willingness through the columns of 'Jugantar', a Calcutta daily, and was warned against informing the police. But Roy courageously informed the police and, on their advice, published a notice in the 'Jugantar' that he was ready to pay the ransom. A few days later, as indicated in the newspaper, a messenger of the kidnapper appeared at an agreed spot and Roy handed over to him a suitcase filled with some garments and containing Rs. 200/-. There was no trace of the boy however. Instead, Roy received a letter stating that the boy would be returned only on payment of Rs. 5,000/-.

Curiously enough, Naren Ray Chowdhury, a tenant living in Roy's house, had also disappeared about the same time. The police naturally suspected him in the affair. They obtained necessary particulars about him including his description and organised a search for him. They made a thorough search of the house in which Naren lived and seized some documents in his handwriting, with a view to getting them compared with the writing in the letters received by Roy. They arranged for a discreet watch of the houses of all the known relatives of Naren and made diligent inquiries about his whereabouts, as he changed his quarters frequently without previous notice.

The kidnapper increased the ransom from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- in a letter he wrote to Roy subsequently and backed it up with a threat that he would kill his son if he sought police

help. He suggested that Roy should appear at the Kalighat Railway Station with the amount. Roy did so but none appeared from the kidnapper's side. Again the kidnapper wrote to him and again another spot was fixed for a meeting. This time, however, a man appeared and took from Roy a suit case containing the amount. He went for a short distance but came back and returned the suitcase to Roy. The police who had followed him arrested him at once. They learnt from him that another man was waiting at the Kalighat Railway Station to take the suitcase. Directing him to identify the second man, the police discreetly followed him. As prearranged, the arrested man handed over the suitcase to the second man at the Railway Station. The police arrested him too. With the arrested persons' help, they located the house where Naren stayed but he had vanished from there. They made enquiries among the neighbours regarding him but got no clue.

Meanwhile, Roy received another letter from the kidnapper. The envelope contained a boy's finger wrapped in a piece of paper. Roy was totally unnerved. The kidnapper wrote that the finger had been cut from the boy's hand and threatened that if the ransom was not paid immediately, the boy would be killed. In utter panic, Roy paid Rs. 5,000/- to the messenger of the kidnapper whom he met under the kidnapper's instructions. He, however, noted down under police advice the serial numbers of all the hundred rupee notes which he handed over.

In the meantime, the police cast their net wide to catch Naren. On 26.12.'51, one of their sources reported that a man showed several hundred rupee notes at a cloth shop although his status did not seem to warrant his possessing so much money. The police rushed to the shop and found that the suspect was none other than Naren. They arrested him and seized the hundred rupee notes from him. They were found to be the same notes given by Roy as ransom. Naren told the police that he had killed the boy and described how he had tied the body with a wire and thrown it into a tank nearby. At his instance, the police pulled out some bones which had been tied together from the tank They were not certain that the bones were those of the boy. Going through his statements, they found that in each of

them the method of killing the boy varied. Their enquiries among the neighbours where Naren had stayed revealed that the boy had been seen even after the date on which he was stated to have been killed. Further, the neighbours had not noticed any bandage on any of his fingers nor on any part of his body which also disproved any possibility of his being hurt. The police concluded that Naren had been trying to be melodramatic when he stated in his letters that they were written with the blood of Roy's son.

They sent the bones to the Chemical Examiner who opined that they were not from any human being. When they confronted Naren with this statement, he disclosed that the boy was still alive and the finger which he had sent to Roy had been cut from an unclaimed corpse. He also admitted that the bones taken from the tank were those of animals. He confessed that he had got into the clutches of a gang of criminals who were posing as volunteers doing relief work for the refugees from Pakistan. He had been promised a tidy sum by them out of the ransom collected from Roy. According to him, the threatening letters had all been drafted by a member of the gang.

His statement was verified by the police and found to be correct. The Handwriting Expert gave his opinion that all the letters were not in Naren's handwriting. The envelopes were found to bear some seal which the gang had adopted. Naren told the police that the boy was with his wife who was moving from place to place, as directed by the gang in order to avoid the police.

On the strength of the intelligence gathered by them, the police arrested the members of the gang. In the meantime, an undertrial prisoner, who was staying in the same house in which Naren had lived, revealed that Kamala, Roy's wife, and the boy were staying at 44, Chingree Ghatta Road, Calcutta. The police quickly searched the house and seized some of the articles which were sent by the complainant. Unfortunately, the kidnapped boy and Kamala had left the place two days earlier The police intensified their efforts to collect further intelligence about them and learnt ultimately that Kamala had left for Pakistan with the boy.

With all the evidence collected, a charge-sheet was submitted against Naren and also Durante Sardar and Bhondu Nasker who acted as his messengers. The members of the secret association who had acted as the brain behind Naren were not charge-sheeted owing to lack of evidence. Naren was convicted and sentenced to R.I. for 7 years u/s 387 I.P.C. and 2 years u/s 347 I.P.C. Durante Sardar and Bhondu Nasker were also sentenced to R.I. for 5 years each u/s 387/109 I.P.C.

Men are cruel, man is kind.

—Rabindranath Tagore

XXIX General Assembly Of The International Criminal Police Organisation

B. N. Mullik

THE 29th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) was held at Washington from October 10 to 15, 1960.

Out of the 63 countries affiliated to the organisation, 47 were represented at this Assembly. India was represented by Sri B. N. Mullik, D.I.B., and Sri N. Sehgal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

The proceedings opened at the State Department Auditorium in Washington with a welcome address by Mr. Robert B Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury who, at the beginning, conveyed a message to the Assembly from the President of the United States. In this message, the President, after welcoming the delegates, went on to say—"The forces of crime are constantly seeking to exploit humanity. Standing against these forces are the servants of law and order. By working together for mutual purpose around the world these upholders of law and order shall prevail. Interpol is a splendid example of the close co-operation which exists between law enforcement authorities of our several countries. Over the years, this organisation has earned deep appreciation of all. As it continues to advance steadfastly, our common war against crime will be ever more successful".

The Secretary of the Treasury, after explaining why the Treasury Department (and not the Department of Justice represented by the F.B.I.) was affiliated to the Interpol, went on to say that the speedy exchange of vital information represented the major part of the work of Interpol which was not, and was never intended to be, an International Police Force. Each nation provided its own agencies of law enforcement but, in the battle

against international crime, it was helped by the law enforcement bodies of other countries. The Secretary of the Treasury stressed that the law enforcement officers were sworn to uphold the great bodies of national law on which freedom rested. He quoted from the admonition of John Lock that "the end of law is not to abolish or restrain but to preserve and enlarge freedom." He went on to say that justice was not assured by the mere setting down of rules of conduct or by their proclamation from a rostrum. There must be an acceptance, woven throughout the nation's consciousness, of the rightness of providing equality for all. There must be a deep and personal acceptance of the rule of fair play reflected in the daily actions of a nation's people. It was in the national consciousness, not in the statute books, that freedom and justice lived and grew. The Secretary of the Treasury also added one more observation, useful to those who were associated with the Government or law enforcement activities. He quoted from Spinoza who had said—"I have laboured carefully not to mock, lament and execrate the actions of men; I have laboured to understand them."

Thereafter the Assembly shifted to the State Department building on Pennsylvania Avenue where all the sittings of the General Assembly as well as of the Sub-Committees were held.

The following were the items of the agenda:

(1) Adoption of the agenda,
(2) Appointment of an election committee and the appointment of auditors,
(3) Applications for membership,
(4) Progress report for 1960 and programme for 1961.
(5) Financial report and draft budget,
(6) Interpol and Extradition, (Proposed by General Secretariat),
(7) The Drug problem, (Review prepared by General Secretariat),
(8) Juvenile Delinquency, (Report of General Secretariat before U.N. Congress on prevention of crime),
(9) International forms of traffic in women, (Report by General Secretariat),

(10) Protection of taxi drivers against attacks, (Study by General Secretariat),

(11) Dactyloscopy,

(a) Use of interdigital region in finger print classification (Study by Australia),

(b) Classification of finger prints by middle phalange, (Study by India),

(12) New method of identification photography, (sponsored by Italy),

(13) The Crime Prevention Bureaux, (sponsored by U.A.R.),

(14) International gold traffic (Sponsored by India),

(15) Air Police—(Sponsored by General Secretariat),

(16) Counterfeiting of currency, (Sponsored by India),

(17) Technical Aid to newly Independent countries,

(18) Elections of members of the Executive and choice of a place for the 30th Session.

The first two items were quickly disposed of, and the next item, i.e. Applications for membership, was then taken up. Three countries, Liechtenstein, Nigeria and Togo had applied for membership and their applications had been approved by the Executive Committee. The Assembly accepted their membership. Three other countries, Congo, Republic of China (Formosa) and Gabon had applied for membership after the due date and the Executive Committee referred it to the General Assembly as to whether in their cases the rules should be waived. The General Assembly, however, by a majority decision was unwilling to waive the rules. So the applications from these three countries would pend till the next General Assembly.

The Progress as well as the Financial reports were also accepted and delegates complimented the General Secretariat on the amount of work done and also on the sound financial position of the organisation.

The next item taken up was Interpol and Extradition. It was found that certain proposals included in the draft which had been circulated would impinge on the national laws of several countries, including India. Several delegations, including the Indian delegation, pointed out that whilst they were willing

to co-operate in every way by collecting information and keeping watch, they could not go any further, as preventive, anticipatory or provisional arrests were not sanctioned under the national laws of their countries. It was also pointed out that the action that could be taken depended on the treaties between the countries involved and action must be according to the provisions of the treaties. The final resolution that was adopted accepted this point of view.

The Drug problem is important because in spite of strict measures adopted by practically all countries of the world, narcotics traffic on a large scale still goes on. The reports of 1958 and 1959 presented by the General Secretariat represented the above position. The sub-committee to which this matter was referred, had long sittings and several resolutions were proposed, and adopted, which would further help the law enforcement authorities in their fight against the narcotics traffic.

Regarding Juvenile Delinquency, the question was whether the Special Police Force to deal with this form of crime should be part of the ordinary Police or should be detached from the normal Police Force and associated with Social Defence Organisations. There was also difference of view between the U.N. Social Defence Section and the Interpol on the subject of handling juveniles, the former stressing the social side of the work and the latter holding that this problem could not be tackled by social defence organisations alone. The view ultimately accepted by the conference, which was shared by India, was that while preventive work by social defence workers should be encouraged and enlarged in every possible way, when actual transgressions occurred, it would not be quite right to treat the transgressors as persons to be glorified but they should be adequately dealt with in special courts, so that the fear of consequences might also remain in their minds.

The problem of international traffic in women was discussed. But it was found that it was mostly a problem affecting Europe and Africa and had little bearing on Asia, including India.

Regarding the protection of taxi drivers, many suggestions such as arming of the taxi driver, providing an assistant for him,

stopping inter-communication, etc., were considered, but these were all found to be two-edged weapons. One view held was that attack on taxi drivers was a special form of crime difficult to deal with, but this was contested by others including India, who held that the Police should be able to tackle this form of crime in their normal round of duties. No special resolution was adopted on this subject.

On dactyloscopy (finger prints) two studies had been made for adoption at very large finger print bureaux. Australia had proposed a further sub-classification by taking into account the interdigital region. India had proposed sub-classification by taking into account the middle phalange. It was resolved that both the theses should be forwarded to the National Bureaux and their opinions obtained by the General Secretariat, summarised and circulated for general information.

The note submitted by Italy on a new form of camera for identification photography, together with an illustrated booklet, was circulated for general information.

Regarding international gold traffic, the Indian delegation stressed the need of international cooperation for eliminating this trade. This was supported by the delegates of Pakistan and Burma, and both the President and the General Secretary spoke on this subject stressing the need to stop international gold smuggling which was interlinked with narcotics traffic and other forms of international crime and hoped that all countries would cooperate with India in this matter. The General Secretariat also promised all necessary assistance. The Italian delegate mentioned that two motor cars had been caught in the first week of October in Italy, fitted with special chambers, in which gold bars were being carried and the cars were destined for Ceylon. There was no doubt that these cars would have ultimately crossed into India because smuggling of gold by this method had already come to our notice, and several smugglers carrying gold in special chambers in motor cars have been previously caught.

The subject of Air Police was discussed in the sub-committee and was referred for further study to the General Secretariat.

Regarding Counterfeiting of Currency, the Indian delegation pointed out the evil effects of large-scale counterfeiting of Indian currency which had been going on in certain West Asian countries and suggested coordinated action to stop this. This was supported by Pakistan and Ghana. The General Assembly decided to have a Special Session on counterfeiting before the next General Assembly sitting.

An appeal was made by certain African and South American countries for technical aid for newly independent countries. There was a good deal of discussion as regards the type of aid that should be given, the financial implications, etc., and ultimately the General Assembly passed a practically unanimous resolution to the effect that the General Secretariat should collect information about the technical aid available in various countries and pass it on to the countries which needed such assistance. It was felt that by this give and take, further cooperation between various police bodies would be built up. India very strongly supported this move, though in this matter she would be one of the givers.

In its proposal for the establishment of Crime Prevention Bureaux, the U.A.R. delegate suggested that such Bureaux should take up coordination of the work of the preventive forces, i.e., the Social Service organisations, and the repressive forces, i.e., the Police organisation, in the field of crime. This view was generally accepted by the Assembly.

Thereafter elections were held in which India did not participate. As regards the next session, the Assembly accepted the invitation of the Government of Denmark to have this at Copenhagen next year.

During the Assembly Sessions, there were several social functions, usually in the form of luncheon parties or cocktails and one banquet by the Secretary of the Treasury. On the last day an excursion was arranged for sightseeing.

The session was useful because a great deal of exchange of views took place and acquaintances were made with the Heads of the police organisations of various countries including several newly independent countries of Africa.

Present Approaches To The Problem Of Juvenile Delinquency

Manuel Lopez-Rey

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NEVER in the history of mankind has so much been done for the well-being of human beings and more particularly for children, juveniles, and young people. Nevertheless, in spite of many efforts, and a great deal of money spent, juvenile delinquency, with very few exceptions, is increasing in many countries, and more particularly in those considered economically highly developed.

In a more general way, if we look at these statistics and take into account not only juvenile delinquency, but crime and suicide, we can see that those countries which, in principle, are considered the better organised societies have the higher rate of destructive acts. Perhaps it will be astonishing to some readers to know that if the figures of homicide and suicide are combined, the first five places go to Denmark, Switzerland, Finland, the United States, and Sweden. With respect to homicide, the United States occupies the first place and Italy the second. The third is Finland *[1]. With respect to juvenile delinquency and young adult delinquency, the more alarming increases have been observed in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Sweden. Although no official information is available, there is good reason to believe that this kind of delinquency is also a problem of concern in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The question then is: Are all these countries as well organized as they believe they are in approaching the problem of juvenile

*[1] *The auther refers here to the information gathered by the World Health Organisation and used by E. Fromm in his book, The Sane Society, London, 1956.*

delinquency? Several theories have been tried to explain why juvenile delinquency is increasing. It has been said that international tension is one of the causes. This tension, however, is not felt by all countries and by all groups within the same country in the same way and to the same extent.

Roughly stated, the characteristics of juvenile delinquency are at present the following. First, juvenile delinquency is increasing in extent. Slowly but steadily it is reaching every group and every aspect of the community in many countries. Secondly, it is increasing also in gravity. Juveniles and young adults are committing more serious crimes than in the past. Thirdly, juvenile delinquency is not restricted any more to the urban populations. In some rural areas where living conditions still remain practically unchanged, delinquency is increasing. And finally, it is no longer confined to poverty areas of certain populations or regions. Young people of very well-to-do families are becoming juvenile offenders more frequently than in the past. If we take all this into account we can ask ourselves if the present approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency is the right one.

The answer to this question is that this approach, so heavily influenced by psychiatric and psychoanalytic theories and methods, is in urgent need of revision. The present approach is characterized by progressive identification of delinquency with other forms of nondelinquent behaviour. That is to say, we consider that juvenile delinquents are no more than maladjusted persons, and under the term maladjusted, we include forms of juvenile behaviour which in many cases are not delinquent; a tendency in the majority of countries to raise the upper age limit for juvenile offenders. One aspect of this trend is the category of young adult offenders. Such a division in age groups is purely artificial and facilitates the present growing lack of social responsibility not only among juvenile people, but among adult people as well. It also encourages a widespread belief that the multiplication of welfare policies and programmes constitute by themselves the most adequate means for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the treatment of juvenile offenders. Without denying the value of those services and programmes as indirect deterrents, one has to consider the

fact that in countries like Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, where social services and programmes are very well developed, juvenile delinquency is increasing more rapidly than in countries where these services and programmes are still in an embryonic stage. This raises the question not of reducing or suppressing these social services or programmes, but of giving them a philosophical content which is lacking at present. The question, then, is not the multiplication of social services and their imitation by transplanting what is done in one country to another completely different country, but of providing these services and programmes with a purpose other than the mere satisfaction of material needs. This non-materialistic purpose and content are closely related to the strengthening of moral and social values and rejects the present standardization of social welfare policies.

Let us examine first the term "maladjustment". The truth is that this term, which was originally a term to express a particular situation of an individual, has now become a general theory. Maladjusted to what? To family life, to community life, to cultural life, to religious life, to professional life? The truth is that nobody is adjusted to all aspects of life. More often than not, we are maladjusted to a particular aspect of life, but reasonably adjusted to other aspects of our daily life. That is to say, if we take into account the dynamic character of life, adjustment—to be adjusted—is a continuous process. There is always a gap between the degree of our adjustment and the demands of everyday life. These demands may come from the family, from our professional activities, from our religious beliefs, etc. The fact is that all of us to a certain degree are in more than one respect always maladjusted. At every moment of our life we are facing the process of adapting ourselves. The conclusion is that maladjustment by itself cannot explain juvenile delinquency, not only because some juvenile delinquents are very well adjusted to certain forms of environment but simply because we cannot determine the degree of maladjustment that at a certain moment leads to crime and delinquency.

Another aspect concerns the upper age limit separating juveniles from adult offenders. Many years ago, for penal purposes,

the age of a minor was not beyond 8, 9, or 10 years. Under the influence of what has been considered progressive theories, the upper age limit of minor delinquents has been raised and raised again. We have in many countries now 14 years, 16 years, 17, 18, even 21, and, in a few countries, 23. More recently, the trend is toward the upper age limit of 25. In order to justify this limit, a new category of offenders has been created—that of young adult offenders—which, roughly speaking, embrace all offenders between 18 and 25 years of age. The general assumption is that below 25 years of age, people are still not mature enough and, accordingly, should be treated in a different way. Can we seriously assume that, as a rule, people under 23 or 25 years of age are unable to understand the nature of a criminal offence?

Let us assume that we say yes, that they do not have full maturity to understand the character of a criminal offence, even if it is a serious one. But we should not forget that in many countries these people, when they are between the ages of 18 and 25, are already married, some of them are engaged in technical or professional work, they are earning money and rearing a family, and if we want to be logical to the last degree, if we consider them maladjusted or immature when they commit rape, robbery, murder, or any criminal offence we should also consider them maladjusted when they do not pay the rent for the apartment or when they refuse to pay for their clothing, food and furniture.

Should Juveniles and Adults Live in Separate Worlds?: In support of the new trends it has also been said that minors live in a world of their own and should be treated accordingly. This statement is somewhat misleading if it is understood to mean that this world of their own is the only one which has to be taken into account. In fact, by keeping minors in their own world and confining them to it, we are not helping them. Sociologically, the important thing is not to stress the difference between these two worlds—the world of the minor and the world of the adult—but, as far as possible, to combine both of them, especially by bringing into the world of the minor as many fundamental values as possible which govern society, values that eventually the minor has to know, has to conform to, and has to

respect. Therefore, without advocating that juveniles should be treated like adults—among other reasons because not all adults can be treated as such—juveniles should be taught that eventually they will be adults and as a general rule will be treated accordingly. The juvenile world should be considered a preparatory stage to adulthood. By advocating that in the juvenile world so many needs should be satisfied in order to prevent present and future tension and conflict, juveniles are led to the greatest conflict of their lives—that of passing suddenly from a rather fictitious world of their own to what is expected to be a more reasonable one.

This separation of two fictitious worlds, where actually there is only one as far as minors and adults are concerned, has been enlarged by the failure of family functions in many countries. Parental roles and responsibility are rapidly vanishing, especially in the highly developed countries. In these, more than anywhere else, the school and social services are expected to perform some of the functions historically performed by the family. Will they succeed? As things look at present, some serious doubts are in order. This ought to be taken into consideration by those underdeveloped countries so anxious to imitate, in this and other respects, the so-called highly developed countries.

The conclusion then, so far as the so-called highly developed countries are concerned—the less developed require in many respects a different kind of consideration—is that the problem of juvenile delinquency cannot be solved by the present biased professional approach but rather by appraising the existing system of values and therefore those fundamental laws, criminal or otherwise, representing them. No doubt some of the prevailing social values are outdated and do not correspond to new collective as well as individual attitudes. This transformation and replacement of values is a sociological and political task in which medico-psychological contributions, although important, are not the only ones to be considered.

Motive Was Gain

Ram Paras Singh

Inspector of Police, Bihar

IN the early hours of November 7, 1957, an old woman from Pratappore appeared at the Khajekallan Police Station in Patna with a report that the body of her son-in-law, Ramdhari Mahto, was found in a gunny bag behind the house of Phagu Mahto, a well-known person in the locality. She told the police that she was informed of the find by some neighbours. According to her, Ramdhari was missing since November 5.

During their inspection, the police found the body, as stated by the complainant, tied up in a gunny bag and lying in a lane at the rear of Phagu's house just below a 12-foot high window. There were some blood stains on the wall and the gunny bag but none on the ground. The body bore several incised wounds but curiously enough there was no blood around the bag. A search of Phagu's house revealed no clue or blood stains whatsoever.

The autopsy over the body showed that the murder had been committed about two days earlier. Police enquiries disclosed that there was a partition of assets in the joint family of the complainant in the previous year through a Panchayat, according to which the widow, her son-in-law, Ramdhari, and old father-in-law, were to live together while her husband's brother, Lakhan Mahto, was to live separately. Lakhan was bitter about this settlement and disliked the idea of Ramdhari inheriting the property of his sister-in-law and his father. He frequently quarrelled with them but there was no immediate provocation for any murder. It was, however, obvious that Lakhan had everything to gain by the disappearance of Ramdhari. The police further ascertained that Lakhan, who used to stay with his father-in-law mostly, returned to his house a few days before the murder but was not seen again after November 5.

Three days later, a pair of shoes which belonged to Ramdhari, the deceased, was discovered in the godown of Phagu. The police

had carefully examined the godown on their previous visits but did not see the shoes. It appeared that someone was trying to implicate Phagu in the affair. Their enquiries revealed that there was a bitter feud between Phagu and Murari Mahto, a person of considerable influence in the locality, although they were related to each other. The police kept a watch on Murari's movements and found that he was following the investigation at every stage and was trying to mislead them. He seemed to hope that by implicating Phagu in the murder case he would be able to get rid of his enemy. He had a reason to hate Ramdhari also as the latter was involved in an affair with a girl from his family. The police carried out another vigorous search of Phagu's house and dragged out some blood-stained clothes from a well. They suspected that these too might have been thrown into the well by someone in order to implicate him. They decided to question Murari and Lakhan, whose animosity towards Phagu was well-known.

But, in the meanwhile, realising that he had made a false move by planting shoes in Phagu's godown and thereby drawing police attention to himself, Murari slipped away. The police took Lakhan into custody and he disclosed that Murari had led the conspiracy and that the crime was committed at the house of a relative, Mangal Mahto, on the night of November 5, and that the body was thrown near Phagu's house in the hope of implicating him in the murder. He added that the blood-stained clothes were thrown into a well in Phagu's house to strengthen the case against him. A dagger that was used was thrown into a pond near by.

Sarswati, wife of suspect Lakhan Mahto, also admitted to the police about the conspiracy and confirmed that the blood-stained clothes were thrown into the well and the dagger into the pond in Phagu's house.

The recovery by the police of the blood-stained clothes from the well corroborated the statement made by Lakhan Mahto and Sarswati. The police also held an elaborate search of the pond with the help of an electric magnet obtained from Patna Science College, but could not find the dagger. They searched the house of Mangal Mahto but found that blood-stains had been completely washed. However, when they removed the upper crust

of freshly laid mud in the floor of the house, they found marks of blood in the scrapings from below. These were removed carefully and sent to the Chemical Examiner who opined that they contained human blood.

The police noted that although Lakhan made a judicial confession, he significantly omitted any mention of Murari who was feared because he was a powerful man in the locality. Sarswati also did not repeat her confession before the Magistrate. But the evidence gathered by the police in the case against the accused, Lakhan and six others, was so strong that a charge-sheet was submitted under section 302/201/120 B I.P.C. Lakhan did not repeat his confession during the trial but, on the other hand, made a number of allegations against the police at the instigation of Murari who was released on bail by the Sessions Judge. A judicial enquiry was conducted into his complaint and it was proved that his allegations were false and baseless.

Lakhan Mahto was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life but the others were acquitted.

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Are We Too Mobile?

(Published with kind permission of the Police Review, U.K.)

So much has been said in recent months about relations between the police and the public that one wonders if there is anything more to be usefully added.

Perhaps I am being presumptuous if I suggest that there is at least one other aspect of this important matter which merits consideration. A question which we should all ask ourselves is: "Have we become too mobile?"

Many times we have heard the old saying about the beat man being the backbone of a Police Force, and there is undoubtedly a great deal of truth in it. A beat Constable is the best ambassador for any police force, and much more of his familiar uniform should be seen by the public if he is to fulfil his true function.

While it is recognised that a large wireless car is impressive and has a proved place in the organisation of every force, it must also be appreciated that there is something very impersonal about such a vehicle, and it will never at any time be looked upon with affection by the public. Many ordinary families have been known to refer to the village Constable as "our own local Bobby", but I cannot recall anyone referring in similar strain to a police vehicle.

Was it really necessary to carry the wireless scheme to the lengths that some forces have done by putting sets on every available van, car and motor-cycle? If we venture inside these mobile transmitting stations we begin to see where the elusive beat Constables have disappeared.

When does this cruising vehicle come in contact with the public? Regretfully, we find that the answer is usually when there is a question of process to be discussed.

Let me hasten to say that this criticism does not apply to the wireless-equipped motor-cycles; it would be foolish to deny the added efficiency of these machines. My quarrel is with the four-wheeled vehicles with which we seem to be inundated in recent years—those vans and cars that have been added to the re-

cognised fleet of traffic wireless cars. It must be said again that such vehicles have no personal appeal to the public.

What is "the public?" Of course, the answer is that it consists of everyday folk with whom your old-fashioned beat policeman passed the time of day and so performed one of his most important tasks—preventing crime simply by virtue of his presence.

His information was gathered by tactful and unobtrusive questioning and by subtle suggestion which required confirmation or denial, and often the informant was unaware that he was a means to an end. Above all, the beat Constable knew exactly what was moving in all parts of his manor.

How can the wireless-van crew attain the same type of relationship?

The postman, milkman, road sweeper, newspaper boy, grocer, butcher, business man and squire were known personally to the man on the beat, and he was their trusted confidant. All too often today he is required as an observer on the wireless van, and his contact with his local population suffers accordingly.

Perhaps I am out of date in thinking that there was something special about the patrol policeman who was mobile only by virtue of his "26-inch frame upright model". But it cannot be denied that we were on far better terms with the public, ten and even five years ago, when fewer policemen were sitting in wireless vehiclas.

The foot-and cycle patrol Sergeant is becoming a rare sight nowadays. The tendency is to "hop in the van" to make a conference point or carry out some other necessary duty. One less Policeman to be seen by the public?

I am not anti-wireless by any means, but if we are going to make any contribution towards restoring a relationship that was once the envy of every other Police Service in the world, I sincerely believe that a limit must be applied to the specialist, and policemen must get to where they can do most good—on the beat.

Mathura Double Murder Case

T. U. Khan

Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., U.P.

THE Mathura Police received information that two women were murdered and jewellery worth Rs. 73,000/- was taken away from the house of a businessman named Potdar on the previous night. Potdar who lodged the report told the police that he had been away from the town on the night of occurrence and when he returned he found the tell-tale signs of the crime.

During their inspection, the police found that the criminals had entered the room on the second floor of the house in which the women slept, by scaling a pipe line, and then by pulling aside iron bars in one of the windows. A piece of rope, two bamboo poles and a knife were found lying in the house. There were no other clues available at the scene.

The police learnt that Potdar's wife and mother were tortured to death by the culprits when they woke up and challenged them. Their bodies bore many deep knife wounds. Two other women were also present in the room where the murders took place, named Lakshmi, grand-mother of Potdar, and Gaitri, his niece. They told the police that they did not dare to raise their hand against the three culprits who were armed with knives. Two of them killed the wife and mother of Potdar while the third criminal looted the house by breaking open and ransacking the boxes containing valuables. They were audacious enough to switch the lights on for their nefarious purpose. Grand-mother Lakshmi was also robbed of her gold bangles and silver 'Karas'.

The surviving women's testimony indicated to the police that the culprits might be local men and that they were experienced criminals. So they concentrated all their attention on the known bad characters in the town. While collecting intelligence about the movements of everyone of them on the date the crime took place, they learnt that three strangers were seen in the company of Ram Saran, a local bad character, on the evening before the

commission of the crime. Questioned by the police about the affair, Ram Saran mentioned the names of Murli, Puran and Wazir Chand Punjabi, but denied that he had anything to do with the crime. Acting quickly the police collected information regarding the whereabouts of Murli and Puran and traced them in Ahmedabad in the State of Gujrat.

They also ascertained that Wazir Chand was a previous convict of West Punjab before partition. They obtained details of his conviction and requested the Finger-Print Bureau at Phillaur to inform them as soon as he was arrested anywhere. The Phillaur Bureau informed them that he had been arrested under Section 109 Cr.P.C. at Delhi but before an Officer from Mathura could reach Delhi, Wazir Chand secured his release on bail. But, luckily for the police he returned to the police station in order to recover a costly wrist watch from them. He was taken into custody. He was later identified by the members of Potdar's family and Ram Saran as one of the culprits. Further investigation showed that Wazir Chand had committed many burglaries in U.P. and other places.

Murli made a statement to the police relating to the crime but when produced before the Magistrate denied all knowledge about it. The police had, however, recovered two fire-arms, a pistol and revolver from the possession of Murli and Puran when they were arrested in Ahmedabad. One of the weapons was traced to be the one used in a burglary committed in the bungalow of a High Court Judge in Allahabad in 1952.

Ram Saran had also made a statement to the police as well as before a Magistrate and it was recorded under section 164 Cr.P.C. Part of the stolen property was recovered by the police in pursuance of his statement.

On these and other circumstantial evidence, the police submitted charge-sheet against all the four. Murli died in jail during the pendency of the trial. Ram Saran turned an approver. Wazir Chand was found guilty and sentenced to death while Puran was sentenced to transportation for life. Their appeals to the High Court were rejected.



Study Of Criminology

Reproduced below is the summary of a discussion that was held in the University Series of All India Radio on the introduction of Criminology as a specific subject in the University degree course. The participants in this discussion were Sri Malhotra, Principal of Hamidia College, Bhopal, Sri Bhaduri, a Journalist of repute, and Sri K. F. Rustamji, Inspector Ganeral of Police, Madhya Pradesh.

Malhotra: Mr. Rustamji, you have been advocating the introduction of Criminology in the University courses of study. Personally, I think the Universities in India have been able to do well so far without this study. What is the urgency of this study now? Has it any cultural value? And what precisely is Criminology?

Rustamji: In the first place, Mr. Malhotra, permit me to mention that Universities can get on without many subjects. After all there was considerable opposition to the introduction of the study of science a few hundred years ago. It was held at the time that only the humanities were suitable for University education. Earlier than that in the Universities of Europe, the introduction of secular subjects was opposed on the ground that they made heretics. Criminology today is studied in almost all the important Universities of the world. UNESCO published a handbook which showed that there were few universities in Europe and America which did not offer this discipline. Actually Sagar University has already introduced this subject in its Degree Course and is planning Post-Graduate instruction as well. The subject has proved extremely popular, and I have no doubt that the pioneering work that they are doing will be remembered, I believe in other Universities such as Delhi, Madras and probably Osmania the subject has been accepted for introduction in the Diploma Course. You asked me Mr. Malhotra, as to what Criminology is? Criminology is that body of knowledge which deals with the making and breaking of laws. This is not an unimportant subject when you consider that

it is intimately connected with the growth and well-being of human society. The question really is what interest does society have in the subject of crime and disorder? Do people feel that it deserves study? Perhaps, you Mr. Bhaduri, as an experienced journalist, who has written a good deal about crime and disorder, would be able to say something about this.

Bhaduri: Society's approach to crime and criminals to my mind, Mr. Rustamji, so far, has been one of callous indifference. It has perhaps paid a heavy price for it. The tragedy is that even then society has not realised it. Why should we have Criminology as a subject at the University level? The answer obviously is that today more than ever before we need scores and scores of alert and quick minds, men with imagination, daring and vision who are willing to try and find out causes and to experiment with solutions, and go about thoroughly and scientifically about the work of crime detection. The problem of crime is an interesting and at the same time a challenging one, and it is one that society may well solve some day. But surely it is going to take years of work to solve it. It will never be solved unless society wakes up to the problem and is willing to face it. Am I correct?

Malhotra: But don't you agree with the view that crime is eternal, as eternal as society and it is best to face the fact that crime cannot be abolished except in a non-existent Utopia. If you agree with this definition of crime, Mr. Rustamji, what difference is the study of Criminology as a subject of study going to make to the crime situation in our country?

Rustamji: I agree that crime will always be with us. Because basically crime originates from the fact that criminality is inborn in all of us. Yet, most of us do not commit crime because society has trained, educated and socialised us, with warnings of punishment and rewards for good behaviour, into living the life of good citizens. Public awareness is an important factor in crime prevention. Sir Robert Peel introduced the Police as a specialised agency but the limitations of it are now obvious. People feel in many countries that it is only the police that is responsible for ensuring the good behaviour of citizens. Admittedly, it is the job of the police, but it is too big for the professional alone. Or

at least every citizen has to consider crime a matter of his concern, and surely people who are trained in criminology will be able to help in handling of crime problems.

Bhaduri: I am inclined to agree with Mr. Rustamji. During my last 15 years of journalistic career and incidentally, I began as a Crime Reporter, I have found the public simply does not know or bother about crime nor does it want to learn. It is perhaps an irony that when a crime occurs the public does become agitatedly aroused, and with one long brush paints the entire forces of law and order black. No one apparently is prepared to accept that crime is every man's problem, or that it is a problem at all. Surely you will agree with me that we cannot evolve a solution of the problem of crime just by ignoring the problem.

Malhotra: Mr. Rustamji, as you know Dr. Webster defined Criminology as a scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, or of criminals and mental traits, their habits, their discipline etc. Should Criminology not be included as an optional paper in Sociology at the B.A. stage and similarly as a paper at the Post-graduate stage? I cannot see any point in adding another subject to the already large number of subjects from which the students have to make their choice? Why not make Criminology a Diploma Course for persons qualified in law? That should I think meet your point that the study of Criminology will help to make a lawyer better equipped for his profession.

Rustamji: I am afraid I find it rather difficult to agree with you because I think Criminology should be a separate subject. There is so much to study, and to be studied, in it. Take for instance this question of crime causation alone. Why do individuals commit crime? Why does mass hysteria arise? Why do people kill each other and drive each other out of their homes? The subject for us in India today is of special significance because of industrialisation, rural development and because social organisations and even our culture is in a process of rapid change.

Malhotra: May I interrupt you here?

Rustamji: Yes.

Malhotra: You have used the word culture. You have not answered my question earlier. Does criminology have any cultural value?

Rustamji: Undoubtedly it has cultural value. It is a subject which deals with the very roots of culture—human behaviour. As I was saying there is no doubt that we have to study crime and disorder in a scientific manner, and now we not only have the freedom to speak about law and order matters, which we did not have before Independence, but what is even more important, there is a responsibility to speak out so that danger spots that exist in society which point to crime and disorder may be corrected in time.

Bhaduri: And it is well that you pointed out these things. But I have a feeling that it is strange but nevertheless true that the average citizen thinks that the crime is a problem of the policeman, and I am not generalising but very often, the average Cop thinks that it is not a problem for him either. He thinks it to be a job only. The whole approach to me is not only topsy turvy but archaic, outmoded and unsuccessful. In the whole picture the most important element, the man, the human being, with his or her weaknesses, failings, shortcomings and complexes is forgotten. We have to go to the very root of the problem and go much deeper, and a study of Criminology alone can help us. There is a vicious circle. There are more crimes and more new laws and the latter produces more new criminals. We have more police to solve more crimes and more money is spent. Ultimately the position is that the criminal determines the extent of the size of law enforcement. The trouble is that society always lags behind the criminal and that in turn because society is unaware of the problem. The forces of law and order are a specialized agency but the problem of crime is a problem for all, and unless the specialized agency has behind it a conscious and alert public mind and people who are determined and interested in making this society of ours safer and a far better place to live in, we are in for trouble.

Malhotra: Mr. Rustamji, with your long experience as a police officer and also as head of this organisation, would you not consider the problem of mass crime as more difficult of treatment than individual crime and what is your recipe for crimes fermented and fomented by agitations which have nothing to do with individual foibles or criminal tendencies.

Bhaduri: May I put it in another way? The question still remains that while the criminologist can tackle the problem of individual criminals and their crimes, I wonder Mr. Rustamji, if he can be of any help in going into the roots and still deeper cause in crime like riots, loot, arson or for that matter the recent linguistic riots or the incidents of storming of examination centres and general outburst of violence in which normally quiet, law-abiding citizens in a moment of impulse, commit heinous crimes.

Rustamji: It is true that what you refer to as mass crime also called disturbances or disorders are more difficult to handle than individual crimes. But they have a similarity of causation and treatment. There was a time when men believed that the criminal is a distinct type, or a man who is measurably bad, like the villain of melodrama with curling moustaches and a horrid laugh. Earlier theories said that criminality was due to the devil. Modern criminologists however are prepared to concede that criminality must be attributed in large measure to sociological conditions or to the environment. Essentially, therefore, it is a problem of learning to live together and creating conditions of living in which each man may be happily absorbed. You see, therefore, that criminality whether in an individual or a group is not something that you can blame only the individual or the group for. Each one of us is to blame. Environment plays an important part, and environment is a matter which is intimately connected with good government and a healthy society.

Malhotra: Now that we seem to be agreeing to the desirability of introducing the subject of Criminology in the Universities, what in your opinion, Mr. Rustamji, should be the combination of other elective subjects with criminology. Would you suggest Criminology to be placed in the Arts or Science Faculty?

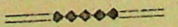
Rustamji: Mr. Malhotra, as an educationist you could perhaps answer that question better. But I will tell you how it has been dealt with in some universities. Actually criminology and forensic science can be introduced as subjects for the degree course on the Science as well as on the Arts side. It can combine easily with subjects like Botany, Chemistry, Physics and Zoology or on the

Arts side with subjects like Psychology, Anthropology, Political Science, Economics and Sociology. Another question which I may answer, since we are about this point, is as to what use the subject can be. Obviously all those who are going into service connected in any way with the law, even law-breaking, would find criminology of some use. For officers of departments such as judicial, police, prisons, Social Welfare and executive departments, criminology will probably become a compulsory subject in due course. For those who are going into the legal profession, it has an obvious significance. But my contention is that criminology has as much concern as any other subject taught in the Universities with the development and welfare of the country. It is because there are such great possibilities in this subject that the demand for admission in Sagar University has been so great.

Bhaduri: Society, Mr. Rustamji, I think has tried just about everything as far as crime and punishment is concerned but the debate still continues with full fury whether punishment in jail or the average approach to crime solves the problem of crime and makes the criminal a better man. The answer may be yes or no. But I think ultimately it will be left to people with a deep insight into the problem of crime who will decide this problem today or tomorrow.

Rustamji: Exactly. Studies in criminology and forensic science will give an academic base to the whole subject of law and order, and the gropings for correct action will be ended, I hope, when a fully developed body of knowledge on the subject of law and order is built up.

Malhotra: So it comes to this, that the subject of Criminology is important and also it gives better openings to graduates in life. I think there is much in what you have said. It certainly deserves a place in our Universities.



Police Welfare Seminar

S. Bahadur, I.P.S.

In July, 1960 issue we had published a report on Police Welfare & Cultural Meet held at Simla in May. Simultaneously a Police Welfare Seminar was also organised during which interesting discussions were held and important decisions arrived at which we publish below.

AT the invitation of the Punjab Police, a Police Welfare Seminar was held in the Municipal Hall, Simla, on the 5th and the 6th May, 1960. It was inaugurated by Shri B. N. Mullik, I.P., Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi. Representatives of eight States, three Centrally administered territories and three special Central Government institutions took part in this Seminar.

Inaugurating the Seminar, Shri Mullik said that the Seminar was the core of the Police Cultural and Welfare Meet, because what one would see in the Meet would be the result of the decisions taken at such seminars. Referring to the role of the police in society, he pointed out that the police kept the society together by weeding out the disruptive forces and maintaining peace and orderliness which were the very basis of all civilisation and progress. In fact, the police was the greatest sentinel which stood at the cross-roads between good and evil barring the path to the evil and pointing the way to the good. To have a police force which would meet the needs of a civilised, socialistic society, the country must have policemen who have ingrained in them the tradition, culture and history of the country, in whose veins patriotism throbbed constantly, who, as a body, represented all the good that held society together. The policemen should be persons of good character, good education and imbued with a sense of patriotism and self-sacrifice.

He added that in order to achieve this aim the country should have a contented police force and the policeman should be relieved of his domestic worries, so that he could pursue his noble work without any hindrance. The Seminar should, therefore, go into the causes of all the ailments which plagued the police and sug-

gest methods to remove them. Promotion of contentment was not dependent only on pay, though pay was important. As the financial resources of the country were limited, other spheres had to be explored by which the same results could be achieved. In this connection, housing was very important and every policeman should be provided with accommodation. The Government of India gave grants to the State Governments for this purpose. Next there should be provision for looking after the health of the dependents of a policeman. Proper hospitals and maternity centres should be available in all Police lines. Thirdly, the difficulty which a policeman faced in providing education for his children should be solved to allow these children to take their rightful place in the society.

Fourthly, arrangements should be made for the improvement of educational and mental make-up of the constable himself. The standard of general education of every constable should be raised by providing in-service education so that every year he may record an advance over the previous year. The establishment should not only be his source of income but also his alma mater. Lastly, cultural activities should be developed, as they were necessary not only to give the policeman a break from the tedium of his arduous duties but also to soften the tension and coarseness which would enter his life because of his constant fight against evil.

The Seminar discussed ways and means by which these targets could be achieved and made recommendations. These recommendations crystallised responsible thought and informed opinion. They also clearly indicated the extent of help needed from the Government and how much the police forces could provide for it themselves by self-help.

The following are the recommendations:

Housing: In almost all the States, police housing is extremely inadequate and whatever accommodation exists is generally unsatisfactory. Married accommodation for policemen has been provided for only a fraction of the police; the result is that the family life of the policemen is seriously disrupted which in turn leads to extremely undesirable consequences upon their conduct

and efficiency, their status in society and the care of their wives and children. The Government of India have already appreciated the importance of providing married accommodation for policemen and have taken some positive steps to meet the situation. However, a lot still remains to be done in this direction. The problem would be solved only when residential accommodation in the lines and Police Stations is provided for the entire personnel of the force.

Where provision of accommodation is not possible owing to lack of finances or other reasons, the State Governments should provide for house rent in lieu of accommodation and the scale of house rent should be in tune with the prevailing rent and price indices.

The plans and designs of accommodation for various ranks should be standardised and sufficient floor space should be provided in the houses.

The Police Housing Schemes have not been able to make much progress as the P.W.D. have been very slow to take up the work and show progress. It has been noticed that funds have lapsed as the P.W.D. could not complete the work within the financial year. These difficulties are inevitable as the P.W.D. have to take up the work of various departments. It is, therefore, necessary that a special P.W.D. division or sub-division should be sanctioned exclusively for works under the Police Housing Scheme. This has been done in Mysore and Madras.

With a view to expediting the implementation of the Police Housing Scheme it is also necessary that priority lists of works should be drawn up and land required for construction of houses acquired. The plans and estimates from P.W.D. should also be expeditiously approved.

Monthly meetings should be held with the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. and the Police Officers so that technical hitches are removed quickly and the work is expeditiously executed. Superintendents of Police in charge of districts should also maintain liaison with officers of P.W.D. to ensure that work is making satisfactory progress.

Education: The educational facilities at present available to the policemen and their families are far from satisfactory. This is so in almost all the States and the worry caused to the policemen on this account needs to be removed in the interest of their efficiency. The problem has become more urgent for two reasons: (a) Periodical transfer of policemen and their posting to remote areas, (b) Migration of more families of policemen to cities due to better housing facilities which are being made available or are planned.

There is urgent need for planning out a residential central school up to high school or intermediate standard. The Education Departments in the States should be approached to give substantial aid for starting such institutions. The State Governments should be requested to give a lump sum annual grant of stipends to deserving children of policemen for college and technical education on the lines of the Punjab Government which makes a generous grant of Rs. 50,000/- per annum. However, the Bihar system of having a residential school for the children of policemen of all ranks with a substantial aid from the Government should be emulated in all States.

Adult educational classes should be organised in all units so that policemen can study for higher examination. Suitable incentive should be found for giving the desired impetus and encouragement.

Side by side with formal education, steps should be taken to organise centres where specialised training is given in cultural items by qualified and experienced instructors. This would help to improve the standard of cultural activities and provide the necessary comfort and relaxation to the constables after a tiring day.

Relief and Care of T.B. Patients and Family Planning: The health of policemen has been receiving fairly adequate attention of the various State Governments though there is some disparity in the measures taken in each State in this regard. The wives and children of policemen should be brought within the orbit of Government assistance in regard to health measures.

With a view to checking up the incidence of T.B., compulsory annual X-Ray and the screening of the men with the assistance of Health authorities should be done. A T.B. clinic for police hospital should be established near a recognised sanatorium to which only policemen and their families suffering from T.B. should be admitted. The State Government should be persuaded to bear a portion of the expenditure for running the hospital and the rest of the expenditure should be met from the Welfare Fund available. Where policemen are under prolonged treatment for T.B. and have exhausted leave a reasonable grant to maintain himself in the hospital and his family outside should be given. After discharge from the sanatorium, the patient should have adequate after-cure care. Steps should be taken to give BCG vaccination to the entire force.

Retired Police Officers and the Handicapped: In order to provide relief to the retired Police Officer, the following factors need to be attended to:

(1) Housing (2) Augmenting the meagre pensions (3) Care of the handicapped (handicapped would include those who have been incapacitated by any extent of disease or old age and are incapable of any physical effort).

During the period of service, a compulsory Insurance should be introduced as it exists in some States like U.P., Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan. The cardinal principles of the Insurance Scheme should be that (1) Government should, if possible, contribute towards the premium to the same extent as the assured official would do. (2) Assured officer should compulsorily pay his dues from the Provident Fund the membership of which is almost compulsory. (3) Assurance policies should be so graded that the assured on the maturity of the policy does not get the entire sum in a lump but gets it in the form of an addition to his monthly income so that his income immediately on the day of retirement does not drop to such an extent as to upset the standard of life he was used to during the service. Where unfortunately the assured man does not live to enjoy the benefits of the sum for which he was insured, the insurance policy should so provide that his dependents get the balance to be paid on

the matured policy in lump sum in order to enable them to fashion their own way of life.

An organisation called 'Retired Police Officers' Welfare Board' should take upon itself the task of getting loans for retired police personnel for construction of houses and provision should be made in the Insurance Policy that their payments are made directly by company. The premium on the insurance policy should be paid while the person is still in service. The retired police officers should be enabled to make use of police doctors on a nominal payment depending upon the rank in which he retired.

The Central Welfare Board in consultation with the Inspectors-General of Police should select deserving cases of retired police officers for employment as Security Officers for installations and enterprises in the field of industry undertaken by the States.

A wholetime Welfare Officer should be appointed in each State for guiding the welfare work for both in-service as well as retired police officers.

Cattle Maiming And Poisoning

G. S. Uppal

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CATTLE poisoning in India is quite common, especially in Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. It is so because poisons can be easily secured and the animals in general are not closely looked after in our country. Cases of cattle poisoning are very difficult to detect and to prove because of our lacking in keen observation in these cases and because of our poor acquaintance with the subject of veterinary toxicology. In this article it is proposed to mention the important aspects of the subject for the guidance of policemen in our country.

Various Poisons: Before taking up the investigation of cattle poisoning cases, it is necessary to know the various poisons which are commonly used in India for killing cattle. Such poisons are :—

(1) Arsenic (Arsenious Oxide) : 'Sankhya' etc. (2) Oleander (yellow one). (3) Abrus Precatorious. 'Gunchi' or 'Ratti' etc. (4) Nux Vomica—A plant whose seeds are called 'Kuchila'. Strychnine—From the seeds of Nux Vomica, it is prepared. It is generally administered to dogs. (5) Aconite—'Mitha Zahar'. (6) Madar. (7) Croton Seed. (8) Copper Sulphate. (9) Snake Venom. (10) Mercury Compounds—'Raskapoor' etc. (11) Lead. (12) Hydrocynic Acid.

Sources of Poison: Pharmacies, grocers, sanyasis, veterinary hospitals, printing press, goldsmiths, tanneries, paint factories, snakecharmers, etc., depots for agricultural insecticides.

Effect of Poisons on Animals: Some animals are apparently unaffected by poisons which act violently on man, and herbivora are as a class less affected than carnivora, e.g., pigeons appear to be unaffected by opium; some varieties of monkeys appear to be unaffected by strychnine and rabbits appear to be unaffected by **belladona** and fowls by strychnine.

The action of poisons on animals is different from its action on man, and its action on animals depends on proper proportion of the dose to the size of the animal.

Motive for Poisoning: (1) For the sake of wrongful gain in the form of collecting the hide. (2) To gratify spite against owner. (3) Out of greed.

Tribes Addicted to Cattle Poisoning: (1) Chhatisgarh Chamars—These are a class of Chamar who belong principally to Bilaspur and other places in the Chhatisgarh division of Madhya Pradesh. They are expert cattle-lifters and cattle poisoners. In cattle poisoning, they drive into the skin of the animal poisonous spikes prepared from Gunchi or Karjani seeds and dried in the sun. These spikes, when dried in the sun, become extremely hard and are fitted into a bamboo handle, by the aid of which they can be driven into the skin of the cattle, causing death in a few hours. These spikes are commonly known as 'Sui' or 'Sutari'. They also insert poison into the anus of the animal they wish to destroy.

They generally commit crime beyond the limits of the police station in which they themselves reside. They operate in Madhya Pardesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

Modus Operandi—Whenever there is a herd of cattle grazing outside the village and it is left unattended, the Chamars attack a head of cattle which strays away from the herd, and disappear. They wait for flaying till the carcass is left where it was.

(2) Chhoto Bhagiyas—They are divided into two classes—Bara Bhagiyas and Chhoto Bhagiyas.

Chhoto Bhagiyas take beef, pork and fowls which the Bara Bhagiyas do not touch. Chhoto Bhagiyas employ men of their own caste in religious ceremonies and have not set forms of prayer, but the Bara Bhagiyas have Brahmin priests and regular 'mantras'.

Chhoto Bhagiyas live ostensibly by castrating and flaying cattle, tanning hides, shoe-making and general leather work as also by following the profession of musicians and drummers, while Bara Bhagiyas are generally petty cultivators, basket makers and sometimes trade in hides.

In cattle poisoning, they generally use arsenic wrapped in plantain leaves. They have a slang of their own which they use in criminal operations. They also operate in Bihar and U.P.

(3) Sata-nami Chamars—These are residents of Raipur and Bilaspur and are notorious thieves, burglars and cattle poisoners.

In cattle poisoning, they follow the method of Chhatisgarh Chamars. They operate in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

Preventive Measures: (1) Cattle owners should be alerted against cattle poisoning, and requested to inform the police at once before removing the carcass.

(2) Animals suspected to have died of poisoning should be ordered to be buried in quicklime. Sufficient time should elapse, say about 3 to 4 days. The superficial part of the skin will be destroyed, and the skin becomes useless for tanning.

(3) Surveillance should be kept over Chamars or Chaklars (leather workers) or Mahars or Dhers (Pariahs), and their visitors, both by the police and vigilance parties formed in villages. Sources for obtaining poison should also be kept under surveillance.

(4) Animal toxicology should be studied by police officers, and beware notices should be put up whenever necessary.

(5) Before sending the body (carcass) to the veterinary surgeon or rather before taking over possession of the carcass, an unobtrusive watch should be arranged over the carcass in order to catch the culprit who is bound to come to the spot for flaying the carcass if the latter is seemingly left unattended. Thus the culprit can be caught.

Legal Aspect: The law on the subject is contained in Sections 425, 428 and 429 I.P.C.

Section 428: Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal or animals of the value of ten rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

This Section is intended to prevent cruelty to animals and consequently loss to the owner.

Maiming must mean some permanent injury because it occurs in this Section and Section 429 between 'killing' and 'rendering useless'. The last expression again differs from 'diminishing utility', the expression used in the definition of mischief.

Maiming included the amputation of any member, or the injury, of an animal by which its speed, or endurance, or use, is permanently diminished. It is not a mere disfiguration. It is not necessary to prove that any instrument was used to inflict the wound. Pouring acid into the eye of a mare, and thereby blinding her, was held to be maiming. But, if a person inflicts a wound on an animal whereby it is disabled for some days only, his offence falls under Section 426 I.P.C.

"Maiming"—If an accused strikes an animal with 'dandas' for some time and fractures its bone—intention to maim the animal is presumed. (Ang vs Emperor Oudh—112).

The animal destroyed must be subject of property': Section 429: Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, mule, buffalo, bull, cow or ox, whatever may be the value thereof, or any other animal of the value of fifty rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

This Section is exactly similar to the preceding Section 428 I.P.C., except that it mentions particular animals.

This Section provides enhanced punishment owing to the greater value of the animals mentioned therein. Intention is the gist of the offence.

Case: An accused person was stated to have thrown a stone at a young buffalo and caused its death. It appeared that her intention was to drive it out of her backyard. It was held that the accused was not guilty of mischief.

These Sections deal only with a physical injury from a physical cause.

Investigation: In the investigation of a case of criminal poisoning, the following main points are to be proved :—

(a) Did the animal die of the poison in question;
(b) Had the accused got the poison in question in his or her custody;
(c) Had the accused an opportunity to administer the poison in question to the animal;
(d) What was the motive in killing the animal;
(e) How to connect the accused with the crime ?

Evidence of similar poisoning on other occasions previous to or subsequent to the occurrence is admissible to show that the administering was not accidental. 1894 A.C.57 (1922) 2 K.8.555.

The investigating officer should take the following action in case of suspected poisoning :—

(i) The carcass should be first carefully examined, especially about the genitals and soft skin of the thighs and neck. If any puncture is found, it is possible that 'sutari' poisoning has occurred. The spike or 'sutari' should then be searched for and, if one is found, it should be wrapped in paper, and be sealed and labelled.

(ii) The mouth of the animal should be examined and anything found in it should be preserved and labelled.

(iii) The carcass of the animal, suspected to have been poisoned, should be sent for examination when any persons are charged or suspected of having done it. And the investigating officer should see that the following step is taken up. The carcass should be opened and the stomach removed. The stomach should be cut open and its appearance observed, as to whether it is congested or not.

A piece of the stomach, the most congested part, about a pound in weight, the reticulum, and a portion of the liver, about two pounds in weight, should be cut off and placed in a clean glazed jar or bottle.

Rectified spirit should be poured into the bottle in sufficient quantity to cover the contents completely in whatever position the vessel may be held.

The quantity of spirit should be at least one-third of the bulk of the object in the bottle.

(iv) Water should be gently poured over the remaining portion of the stomach, and any arsenic or any white or yellow particles found should be carefully collected.

The poison articles, or pebbles, so collected or otherwise found, should be enclosed in a sealed parcel.

(v) If the animal appears to have been poisoned by means of needles, the carcass should be flayed and the flesh near the puncture examined.

If the flesh appears to be inflamed, a portion near the puncture should be cut and secured in the manner prescribed in sub-section (ii) above.

Any needles found should likewise be secured.

(vi) If the animal has been poisoned by being caused to inhale fumes of arsenic etc., a portion of the lining membrane of the nostrils and windpipe and, in addition, the animal's lungs should be secured.

(vii) Jars or bottles should be carefully corked or stoppered and the corks or stoppers tied down with bladder, leather, or cloth.

The knots of the cord should be sealed with the seal of the police officer making the investigation.

Jars and bottles should be tested by reversing them for a few minutes to see whether they leak or not.

(viii) On each bottle, jar or parcel should be affixed a label describing the contents and giving full particulars, and on such a label should be impressed a counterpart of the seal used to secure the fastening of the bottle, jar or parcel.

A copy of each label and a counterpart impression of the seal should be given in the case diary accompanying the despatch.

(ix) The jars, bottles and parcels and any supposed poison found should be despatched to the Superintendent of Police for transmission to the Chemical Examiner with the necessary information given as below :—

F.I.R. No. Dated Section P.S.

(1) Class of animal (horse, buffalo, bullock, etc.).

(2) Age and general condition previous to poisoning.

(3) The symptoms after the poison was given or before death.
(4) How long after feeding the symptoms were coming on?
(5) What were the prominent symptoms?
(6) How long did the animal live after the symptoms made their appearance?
(7) What poison was supposed to have been used?
(8) Appearance presented by the carcass after death.
(9) Any other particulars likely to be of value.

Sd/- Officer i/c P.C.

Expert Examination: It can reveal:— (a) the presence and character of a particular poison; (b) the quantity of poison administered or taken; and (c) how the poison was administered.

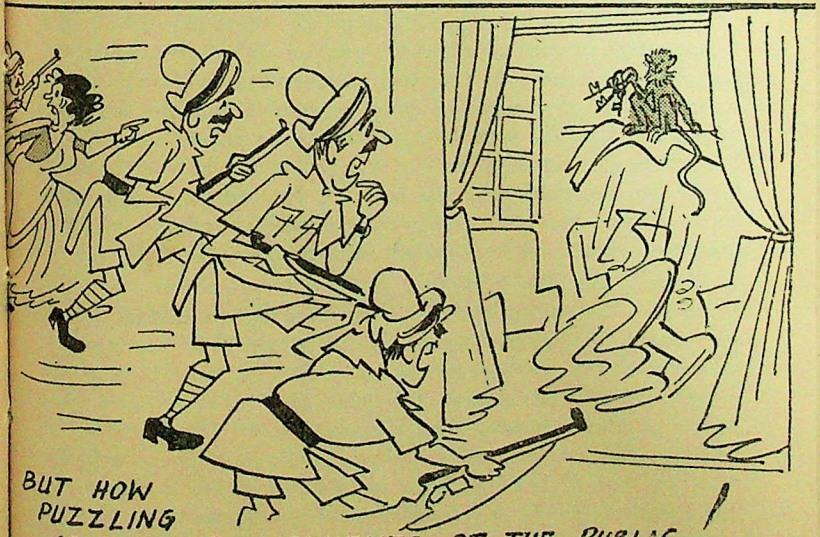
Some Rulings About Poison Cases: (1) Aconite—If aconitine is found in the vomit of the deceased just before death, the Chemical Examiner's report should be clear about the category of aconitine because there are many varieties of aconite; a large number of them are poisonous and others are known as "pseudo aconitine".

43 Cr. L.J. 596
1929 O.516
119 I.C. 870

(2) When the Civil Surgeon cannot say which poison was administered, accused is not guilty. 89-A, 161, 1924 P-13, 1913 L.325.

Note:—But the modern trend of the courts is contradictory as revealed in Dr. Lagu's case of Bombay, where no poison was isolated, and still the accused was convicted and the conviction was upheld by the Supreme Court.


POLICE STATION
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR COMPLAINT WITH THE OFFICER ON DUTY
MANY PEOPLE FIND THE WAYS OF THE POLICE PUZZLING—


BUT HOW PUZZLING ARE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PUBLIC!

—Samuel

Finger Prints And Foot Prints Lead To Detection

Raghunath Singh, I.P.S.

THE young Maharaja of Jaisalmer left for Ajmer with his retinue in the last week of January 1960 to celebrate the wedding of his younger sister. The wedding was to be solemnised on 17th February, 1960. The Maharaja left his trusted servants behind in Jaisalmer to look after the palace and his properties. On the 11th February, however, these servants also left for Ajmer to take part in the celebrations which were held on a grand scale. After the wedding was celebrated, some of the maid servants returned to Jaisalmer on 23rd February to get the palace ready for His Highness's return. These maids found that the room in which the jewellery had been kept had been broken open and that considerable amount of property had been stolen. A report was accordingly lodged with the local police.

During their inspection of the palace, the police found that it was a huge, rambling affair, with numerous galleries and winding passages leading to innumerable chambers and that it was impossible for a stranger to pick his way through to the room where the valuables were kept. Although the palace was guarded by sentries, it became clear that they could not have done much to stop or detect the burglary, however vigilant they might have been, because once the doors were shut, their vigilance was confined to a small and insignificant part of the palace.

After a thorough inspection of the palace grounds, the police found that the culprit had got in by climbing a sanddune which was close to the rampart protecting the palace. From the rampart, he had got to the palace roof top by climbing a drain pipe. While inspecting the treasure room, the police found that its thick chain had been finely cut and then replaced by the burglar after he had removed considerable quantity of jewellery. There were indications that he had also tried to break open the iron safe but had failed to do so. An assessment of the property lost or its particulars could not be obtained as the Maharaja and his retinue had not yet returned from Ajmer. The police were, however,

happy to discover a very fine impression of a right foot on one of the boxes which were tampered with by the burglar. They also found very clear finger-prints on another jewellery box of white metal. These were lifted and carefully preserved.

As a result of their spot inspection, the police came to the following conclusions :—

1. The offence was committed by someone who was well acquainted with the ins and outs of the palace.

2. The fine manner in which the bolting chains were cut and the screws of the iron safe on the boxes removed indicated that the culprit possessed considerable mechanical skill.

3. The offender must have been a man adept in handling of tools. Apart from precious jewellery, the stolen property consisted of currency notes worth Rs. 17,000/-. The burglar, though in no hurry to dispose of the jewellery, might have celebrated his success with the hard cash he had stolen.

These three points guided the course of police investigation.

They carefully checked the movements of the servants of the Ruler but came to the conclusion that they could have had nothing to do with the crime. The next alternative was to make enquiries about persons who had left the service of the Ruler. Among them was Doongra who had been employed as a car driver by the Ruler and had come to know the palace inside out but was now unemployed. The police learnt that he had bought cycles and accessories worth Rs. 1,010/- on 18-2-'60, which naturally aroused their suspicion. They quickly collected intelligence about his movements, traced him to Jodhpur, arrested him and brought him to Jaisalmer. They arranged a comparison of his right foot impression and finger prints with those found on the crime scene and the results showed that they tallied perfectly. Thus, within a few days of the crime having been committed, the identity of the culprit was established by the police. When Doongra came to know that the finger and foot-prints had given him away, he made a confession according to which he looted Rs. 1,60,000/- from the palace, of which he had already spent Rs. 5,000/-. The police recovered all the stolen property at his instance.

He was sent up for trial and was found guilty and sentenced to two years' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 2,000/-.

Murder On Running Train

R. D. Jha

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madhya Pradesh.

THE passengers on the Bombay-bound Punjab Mail were preparing to go to sleep when to their surprise, the train slowed down and came to a halt between Masangaon and Bhirangi stations in Madhya Pradesh State. The driver blew the whistle thrice indicating that someone had pulled the alarm chain. The train guard, other railway officials and a G.R.P. constable hurried to the spot to see what had gone wrong. They saw a stocky young man aged about 30 years lying unconscious on the ground outside a second class compartment whose door was found open. He was dressed only in his underclothes. A closer examination revealed bleeding injuries on his neck and chest. Presuming that he had been travelling in the second class compartment, the guard and the constable got into the compartment to make an examination. They saw a dagger stained with blood on a table, a disarranged bedding on the floor and a police uniform hanging from a peg. They also noted that it was from that compartment that the alarm chain had been pulled.

The constable and the guard went to the larger section of the compartment through a common corridor and were confronted with a ghastly sight. On a lower berth lay the body of a handsome youth aged 30 years with a gaping wound in his throat. His clothes and bedding were soaked in blood. Blood had been spilled all over the place. A handbag containing the sheath of the dagger lay on the other lower berth.

The constable and the guard came back to the unconscious passenger on the ground. The constable found after inquiries and search of his papers that the injured man was Man Mohan Bhargava, a Subedar in the Government Railway Police, posted at Itarsi. The police uniform found in the compartment belonged to him.

While the officers were occupied with these observations, shouts were heard from the nearby fields. They therefore rushed in that direction and found three persons in a scuffle. One of them struggled desperately for his release. There were blood stains all over his body and clothes. The villagers who had caught him told the constable that when the train stopped they saw a person running away from it. They at once challenged him, but he changed his course and kept running. On being challenged again, he told them he had lost his way. This aroused the suspicion of the villagers and one of them caught hold of him. They were staggered by the sight of blood on him. He had no satisfactory explanation for it. They decided to hand him over to the Railway officials on the train. He resisted their attempt and had even offered a bribe of Rs. 100/- for his release.

The constable found that the captive had several bleeding injuries on his hand and had with him a first class ticket from Itarsi to Khandwa and a large sum of money. He gave his name as Gulab Singh Thakur of village Bedi, tahsil Harda, district Hoshangabad. The captive told him that there had been a quarrel between the deceased and Subedar Bhargava. But the police could not accept his statement as he failed to explain how he came to possess the large sum of money which was beyond his status.

Bhargava, who was still unconscious, was put in a second class compartment and was attended to by a doctor who happened to be travelling in the same train. When the train reached Khandwa, he was rushed to hospital for treatment.

The compartment in which the murder occurred was detached from the train and the luggage of the deceased was examined by the police in order to find out his identity. They found some letters and other papers which indicated that his name was Yeshwant Mangesh Nabar and that he was employed in Bombay. According to the medical opinion, all the injuries found on Yeshwant Nabar, Bhargava and Gulab Singh could have been caused by the dagger found in the second class compartment.

A Finger Print expert carefully examined the second class compartment, the blood-stained dagger and other articles in the

compartment. He discovered three latent prints, two of which, however, were blurred and unfit for comparison. The third was found to be identical with the left palm impression of Gulab Singh. This finding established his presence in that compartment. The scene of investigation then shifted to village Bedi where Gulab Singh resided. The police learnt that he was an ordinary cultivator doing small business occasionally to supplement his meagre income. In the past few months, his financial position became bad and he was in desperate need of money. He did not always stick to the straight path for he had been convicted for a theft in 1946. Further investigation disclosed that a few days prior to the murder, Gulab Singh's neighbour, Sheikh Munshi had seen him cleaning and sharpening a dagger. Sheikh Munshi identified the blood-stained dagger found in the second class compartment as the one he had seen with Gulab Singh earlier. Gulab Singh's note-book contained the addresses of some persons residing in Bombay which made the police suspect him of being a hireling of some unscrupulous enemy of Nabar but there was no evidence to support it.

Subedar Bhargava had meanwhile responded to the treatment. His wounds had healed and his mental condition which had been affected due to injuries also improved. When the police questioned him about the affair, Bhargava stated that he had been rudely awakened and attacked with a sharp weapon in the neck. He instantly took up a defensive position when he saw that another blow was being directed at his chest. He dodged it in time with the result that the weapon pierced the cushion of the berth. He leapt out of his bed to switch on the light but was prevented by the assailant. Bhargava, however, threw him back with a well-timed kick and quickly switched on the light. He saw that the assailant was standing with a blood-stained dagger ready to attack him again. He rushed at him, but the assailant struck him again in the pectoral region. A struggle ensued with Bhargava striving hard to snatch the dagger and the assailant who was none other but Gulab Singh preventing him. They drifted to the corridor where Bhargava saw Yeshwant Nabar lying dead with his throat cut. With a violent effort he wrenched the dagger from Gulab

Singh's hands and pulled the alarm chain. Gulab Singh managed to release himself from his hold and jumped out of the compartment when the train stopped. Bhargava dashed after him but fell down unconscious.

Bhargava's statement that he had averted the second blow of the dagger, which consequently pierced the berth, was borne out by a tear in the cushion. Medical evidence also proved that his injury in the neck was probably caused while he was lying with his face upwards. As regards the blood-smeared coat and shirt of Gulab Singh, three points were made out; firstly, his minor injuries could not have let out the large quantity of blood with which they were saturated; secondly, these clothes were blood-stained at places where Gulab Singh had no corresponding injuries and, thirdly, the blood had first stained the upper part of the garments and then percolated to the inner vests. The Serologist declared that the blood on these clothes was that of a human being.

Gulab Singh was sent up for trial on a charge of murder. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. His appeals to the High Court and Supreme Court failed and the sentence was executed on 31.3.1955.

The mind, sharp and not broad, sticks at every point but does not move.

—Rabindranath Tagore

Readers' Views

WITH the publication of the July 1960 issue, the Indian Police Journal has entered the seventh year of its publication. Most of the readers this year have stressed the need for better relations between the police and the public. Pleading that the Journal should be passed on to the public also, an Inspector-General of one of the biggest States of India opines that each issue of the Indian Police Journal is "an event in the Police World of India". It is read with interest and has influence on work and thought in the Police.

Police-Public Relations: "But that is not enough. What we suffer from in India", he continues, "is the lack of a well-informed public opinion on the problem of crime and disorder. It is essential, therefore, that the Indian Police Journal should be released to the public also.

"And if it is to go to the public, I would suggest that more attention should be paid to the criminological angle, and to the practical aspect of policing. If the public have a scientific analysis of the factors in society which are the cause of conflict and disorder the habit of lawlessness that is growing on us may still be stopped. Fielding, by his pamphlet, was able to show what the causes of lawlessness were in old London. There are men in the United States who have devoted a lifetime of study to crime prevention. What we need are policemen who will explain the origin of crime and disorder, and show the dangers that are inherent in a deterioration of law and order, and suggest the remedies that can be suitably applied".

Supporting this idea a similar suggestion was sent by a Superintendent who says: "With a view to improving Police-Public relations, the Journal should be made available to the public and should describe the difficulties faced by the police during the investigation of cases, so that the public in general may know the fact and appreciate the working of the police".

A Commandant of the Armed Police from an eastern State is of the view that a few examples of honest work of policemen and instances of police-public relationship may be considered for publication.

"In my view", says an experienced Inspector, "the police in the present set-up of our country would need much more change in their attitude towards the public and in dealing with the criminals. This would go a long way in removing the apathy of the public towards the police".

A young I.P.S. from Rajasthan: "In a democratic set-up, the role of a Police Officer is very delicate as his actions are subject to constant criticism. He is, therefore, expected to keep pace with the march of time. The Indian Police Journal guides him ably in all aspects of his work through a variety of articles".

A Superintendent of Police advances a new idea saying that articles from eminent persons on "the role of police in Indian democracy" and "the role of public towards police in Indian democracy" should be welcome as most of the police officers have not understood the important problems of the day.

To improve police-public relations, an officer from one of the biggest industrial centres of India suggests inclusion of a permanent column under the caption "Police and Public" in which instances of sincere police services rendered to the public should be published. The public would react favourably if the Journal is made available to them.

New Features: Quite a few officers have suggested new features to be added. A Sub-Inspector states: "Action speaks louder than words. To root out corruption from the Force, therefore, one or two cases of punishments awarded to members of the police force may be added".

An officer of the Armed Police from Orissa opines: "The Indian Police Journal is a very interesting journal and could be more useful by providing articles about police of the foreign countries".

A Deputy Superintendent from extreme east: "In order to remove misgivings and distrust of the public in general on police,

sterling works of honesty and integrity done by policemen in our country should be published in the Journal".

A C.I.D. officer from Gujerat: "A forum for expressing free and unfettered opinion should be started in the Journal. The subject is to be chosen by the Editor".

Expressing a similar view, a Superintendent from Delhi, who is one of our regular contributors, says: "Can we have a 'Readers' Forum' in each issue on police matters? It might open the way to some new ideas".

A C.I.D. Chief from the North, who has been one of our sincere guides, states that most of the police officers are anxious to know how the police function in other countries. "We read some books regarding the police system in Great Brtiain, America and France but there are many other countries where problems are perhaps more akin to ours. It would be worthwhile, therefore, if some articles could be published on how the police function in these countries".

"There should be a section", says a Superintendent from the east, "specifically dealing with the life sketch of enthusiastic and meritorious officers, who by dint of their merit, labour and integrity went up to higher ranks from lower ranks in the department either of our country or of abroad and their practical experience".

Investigation: An Inspector from Bihar who has devoted a major part of his service to investigation of crime says: "The Scientific articles published in the Journal which explain the tackling of difficult cases by members of the police force in this country show that some of the methods adopted in the past would have no place now in crime detection".

A Sub-Inspector from one of the biggest cities of India says that the publication of the article, "Protect the Child", has been very timely and extremely useful to the entire police force. An investigating officer from a remote corner goes to the extent of saying: "In my opinion, the Journal should specifically concentrate on "child lifting". The modus operandi of the criminals of all the States of India need to be widely publicised in order to equip the police officers with knowledge of all the types of criminals and the strategy they use in defying the police".

A Deputy Superintendent from a bordering State says, "What we need most at the moment for purposes of improving our standard of investigation are articles on practical approach to things based on observation and experiment and backed by human experience".

A Sub-Inspector from the West says: "We learn from the errors of others. So it will be in the fitness of things if along with successful cases, one or two important but unsuccessful cases are also added in each issue explaining the reasons for their failure".

A Superintendent from the South feels that apart from publishing articles on interesting cases, the Journal should also publish recent advances on scientific aids to the detection of crime. "I feel," says he, "that the inclusion of such articles will go a long way in making the Journal helpful to investigating officers".

Commenting on the cases published in the Journal, a critic from the Capital says: "Although it is agreed that a Journal like the Indian Police Journal should be primarily concerned with the facts of the case, yet it is necessary that these facts should be presented in an interesting manner. If there is any human element in the story that should be brought out to make the narration as interesting as possible. If the facts are presented in a dull and dry manner, chances are that quite a number of officers may not read the entire article".

Police Problems: A young and enthusiastic I.P.S. from Delhi wants a feature to be introduced dealing with legal problems which face the police in everyday work. The legal problem should be put across in an interesting form. For instance, the problem may be put as follows: 'You are a police officer posted as Incharge of a Police Station. You get information about a mob attacking and setting fire to a Post Office but without harming the postal employees. What action would you take against such a mob?' A reply to the question, he says, should be given on some other page. This would encourage the readers to exercise their minds about the problems thus posed.

An officer from Punjab suggested close attention being paid to the problems of protecting the children. He said: "It is a subject of fundamental importance and more articles dealing with its causes and remedies should be published in the Journal".

"The Indian Police Journal", says a Superintendent, "should place the problems of the Indian Police before the readers to inspire greater interest and enthusiasm amongst them".

Bouquets: An Inspector from Bombay, who is one of our contributors, and claims to be following the career of the Journal with considerable interest from its start, has sent his views in the following words: "The Indian Police Journal has shaped extremely well and the fears which were prevailing in the minds of readers as well as its sponsors about its survival have now been set at rest completely. The publication can now match with any foreign police magazine both in get-up and contents. It is a high tribute to the Editorial Board to have kept up a flow of articles on various topics of police interest. Police officers read the Journal ravenously after an impatient long wait".

"I have read with interest the extract from Marcus Aurelius published in the July '60 issue of the Journal", says a young S.P. who wishes more of such passages to be included in it to give a classical touch of enlightenment and refinement.

A D.I.G. from the North: "On behalf of the Journal we wish that more issues could be published during the year instead of the 4 copies that we get annually".

We consulted our old critic, the Intelligent Layman, and he said: "The Indian Police at present is passing through a transition period. The policemen are finding it difficult to shake off their age-old methods and crude habits in dealing with criminals and the general public. If a few more articles of the type of 'Principles of Police Conduct' and 'Police Ethics' are published in the Journal, much can be expected to be done in moulding the pattern of policemen required in the new society".



As Others See Us

A PATTERN has established itself in the capital. A series of murders and stabbing incidents is followed by an outcry in the Press and on the platform. The police tighten security arrangements and sometimes introduce an innovation. This time they have made the breathtaking discovery that top officers should pay surprise visits to police stations and give priority to field work. The crime wave is followed by a lull which is broken by some sensational murders and stabbing cases a couple of months later.

After every series of murders, stabbing cases and daring robberies the police authorities hand out to the Press figures in support of their claim that there has been no rise in the incidence of crime in the city. In fact it is claimed that crime is on the decline. The figures do not convince the critics; statistics can be made to prove or disprove anything.

In spite of the recent murders, I do not share the view that there has been an alarming deterioration in the law and order situation. It is simply not true that the people are haunted by a sense of fear and insecurity. In fact ordinary people go about their business without any sense of anxiety. Nonetheless the problem cannot be dismissed lightly.

Statistics do not convince because the basic issue is not whether fewer or more murders and stabbing cases took place in the corresponding period last year. Nor is it useful to compare the incidence of heinous crime in Delhi with that in major cities in other countries. The critics feel, not without justification, that what needs to be determined is whether crime in the capital is sporadic or organised, whether murders are committed by angry men in the heat of the moment or are the handiwork of organised gangs of goondas.

In the absence of reliable data, it is difficult to answer this by angry men in the heat of the moment or are the handiwork the increase in Delhi. If that is so, the problem assumes an al-

together different complexion and calls for more than police action.

Several murders in recent months have been connected with illicit distillation and bootlegging, clandestine prostitution and gambling dens. The top brass in the police force are alive to this fact. That is why they intensify the raids on illicit distillers, gaming houses and brothels whenever a rise is registered on the crime graph.

Gambling dens have for decades been a regular feature of the city's life. In certain parts of the city the men who ran the dens enjoyed a measure of influence with the police. It is an open secret that police officials paid large sums of money to their superiors to get posted to certain stations.

That postings to certain police stations continue to be a paying proposition is not questioned. Similarly he would be a bold man who would claim that the unholy alliance between the gangs running the dens and the police has ended. Only recently a senior police officer went to a gambling den in plain clothes. He found a policeman on patrol duty guarding the den.

Similarly illicit distillation and clandestine prostitution have always thrived in this city. But in recent years they have assumed frightening dimensions. The introduction of partial prohibition—particularly the reduction in the number of country liquor shops from seven to two—coupled with the dilution of the liquor content from 80 to 50 per cent and the sharp rise in excise duty, has given a fillip to illicit distillation and bootlegging.

Bootlegging and illicit distillation have truly become big business. The gangs, still small, seek to establish a monopoly in their areas. Any attempt to break it leads to bloodshed. In course of time they might operate on a bigger scale than they do now.

A senior official tells me that some of the most enthusiastic protagonists of prohibition are in the pay of men in the bootlegging business. The statement has been corroborated by several police officers.

The men in this highly paying business have become daring with the passage of time. For instance, there are bootleggers who

resume business within hours of a raid. There are others who employ a large number of persons who can be depended upon to confess to crime and court arrest whenever necessary. Instances could be cited of raids, having been organised by the police after due consultations with the criminals. The show of vigilance has after all to be maintained. In areas like Karolbagh and Subzi-mandi any number of small eating houses and betel shops selling liquor in bottles supposed to contain soft drinks.

The people in the trade have worked out a number of devices to escape punishment. In one area bottles are buried. The man concerned collects money from the customer and directs him to take out the stuff. In several raids liquor has been seized, but no one has been arrested. Instances like this could be multiplied. In cases of illicit distillation women and children own up the crime, leaving the culprits free to pursue the paying trade.

There is another aspect of the problem that deserves notice. The disappearance of regularly licensed country liquor shops has seriously handicapped the police. The shopkeepers in their own interest kept a watch on illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor. They provided clues and witnesses to the police. The police have lost this support.

I find it difficult to believe that houses of ill-fame can be run in respectable localities without the connivance of the authorities. In some areas the evil prospers openly.

Thus it appears logical enough to conclude that it is necessary to destroy these gangs if the city is to be assured peace. For one thing it is necessary to have a second look at the policy of closing down country liquor shops. The results flowing from the enforcement of the Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act also deserve to be studied dispassionately. The Delhi School of Social Work could be asked to study these problems.

—The Times of India.
(Delhi edition).

Police In Welfare State

THE lot of a policeman is not a happy one, as an old English song says. Nowhere is it less happy than in India since independence. No other category of public servants has found the

transition from a police State to a welfare State more difficult than those who are called upon to uphold law and order.

This is not to say that the police have not realized their role in a democracy or that they are not making a conscientious effort to adjust themselves to the new environment. But a century of authoritarian tradition cannot be changed in a few years under democracy. The old order can yield to the new only gradually.

Not the least difficulty experienced by the police in this change-over comes from the public. The people still view the police with suspicion and distrust and as an instrument of oppression. There is a notorious disinclination particularly in the rural areas to co-operate with them in the detection and prevention of crime.

It will take the police a long time to overcome this legacy and to win the confidence of the public. The process is bound to be a long-term task and it will have to take note of several factors. Even the educational and economic standards of the average policeman have a bearing on this issue.

If the unarmed London "Bobby" is proverbially viewed with affection and awe, it is not only because of his own impressive figure but also because the people have learnt to look upon him as a friend and guide. He epitomizes the British respect for law, order and discipline.

Here in India, on the other hand, the policeman evokes more fear than respect. The first spontaneous reaction of the public is to give him a wide berth owing to his traditional association with graft and "zoolum." harassment and third degree. Not a few of our leaders have come in personal contact with the business end of policeman's lathi during the struggle for freedom.

Although the public approach to the police is thus conditioned by the past, it is manifestly unfair to them in the present circumstances. To get the best out of them the police must be allowed to function in an atmosphere of goodwill and trust. They must be made to feel that they are an integral part of the society which they are called upon to serve.

The proliferation of penal legislation since independence has cast an enormous burden on the police and diverted them from

their primary duty of maintaining law and order. The pressure and interference to which they are not unoften subjected to by the Congress leaders and legislators have also affected their morale.

If the police must efficiently discharge their duties in the Welfare State, the State on its part must give them a fair deal. A better type of recruit will be attracted to the police force only when its service conditions are appreciably improved. Unlike other public servants a policeman is always on duty and in sheer fairness he ought to be made to feel above want and temptation.

—Sunday Standard.

The Administrator Today

If the concept of the Welfare State is to be a reality, the administrative services should consider themselves as the guardians of public good. It is true that the civil servant has to detach himself to some extent from the conflicting views and opinions expressed by different individuals and groups in order to come to a rational decision but no public servant can discharge his duties effectively if he becomes insensitive to the needs of the people and fails to study the social problems from the point of view of the common man. While procedures, routine checks and counterchecks are important for arriving at right decisions, the Civil Servant has constantly to watch the effects of his actions upon the general public. No administrative system, however efficient, can survive if it loses sight of the human factor.

—The Indian Journal of Public Administration.

VIII All-India Police Duty Meet

Sardar Balbir Singh, I. P.

TO those who attended the Eighth All India Police Duty Meet at Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh) from the 2nd to the 6th November, 1960, it was rather difficult to believe that the place was a vast sheet of water less than a month earlier, when the river Gomati had overflowed her banks. It is a tribute to the organising capacity of the U.P. Police and the pains taken by them that the Meet was at all held as originally scheduled.

Nearly six hundred officers and men were accommodated in the well laid out camp in the 1,100-acre Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Lines of the XI Battalion and Training Centre of the P.A.C. The sanitary arrangements in the Camp and hygeine in the Messes were excellent. The teams that wished to run their own messes were given the necessary facilities. Discipline of a very high order was maintained throughout the Meet, not a single untoward incident being reported. Cultural programmes and Cinema shows were arranged in the camp every evening.

Teams from the following nineteen States, Union Territories and Central Units took part in the various competitions :—

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Central Reserve Police, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh inaugurated the Meet on the afternoon of the 2nd November, 1960. Later, he was At Home to the competitors. The Home Minister of U.P. declared open the Rifle and Revolver Shooting Competitions by firing the first shot on the morning of 3-11-'60. The Wireless Competition was inaugurated by the Deputy Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

The competition in Rifle Shooting was very keen, refire being necessary in three of the four practices, to break the ties. In the

first practice (100 yards—standing), Naik Doraiswamy of Madras won the first prize. In the second practice (200 yards—kneeling), two competitors tied for the first place with 94 points and seven competitors tied for the third place with 92 points each. After a refire, Chander Bahadur Gurung (West Bengal) was the winner The third practice (300 yards—prone) also produced ties for the first place (two competitors with 94) and the third place (three competitors with 92). Constable Ganapati of Madras won the first prize in the refire. The most thrilling moment of the Meet came during the last stages of the Snap Shooting practice from 300 yards. Five competitors tied with four out of five hits each.

The first refire saw two competitors tied for the first place and three for the third place. The second refire resolved the tie for the third place, but D.S.P. Rautray (CRP) and HC Mohd. Munir Khan (U.P.) were still tied for the first place. They stayed even, even after the third and the fourth refires. In the fifth refire, steadiness born of experience prevailed. Rautray scoring four hits again, bagged the event while Mohd. Munir Khan stood second.

The Revolver Shooting Competition, in which fiftyone competitors took part, produced better scores than at the last Meet in three of the four practices. The score in the fourth practice could not be improved as the maximum possible points had already been scored. Practice No. 1 (Application—25 yards) saw R.S.I. Rameshwar Rao (Andhra Pradesh) score 95 points out of a possible 120. There was a tie for the first place in the second practice (Attack), two competitors scoring 30/30. Man Bahadur Pradhan (West Bengal) was declared the winner after a refire. S.I.-F.N. Sayed (Gujarat) came first (45/60) in the practice (Rapid firing—15 yards) fired from the Battle Crouch position. The competition was keener in practice No. 4 (Application—50 yards) in which two competitors (60/60) tied for the first place and three (58/60) for the third place. The refire resolved the tie in favour of M.E. De Cunha (U.P.). None of the winners of the individual practices, however, could bag the coveted medal for the Best Revolver Shot, which went to R.S.I. N. Vetrivel of Madras, who scored steadily well in all the four practices.

The results in the Rifle and Revolver Shooting Competitions were creditable, particularly in view of the new rule introduced from this year limiting an individual to three appearances at the competition.

The First Aid and Ambulance Drill Competition was conducted with the co-operation of the St. John's Ambulance Association of India and the Director of Health Services, U.P. The general standard of performance has been continually improving. The new trophy introduced this year for the individual securing the maximum marks in the Viva Voce Test was won by G. D. Sharma of U.P. who got 68/75. Uttar Pradesh won the team championship to retain the Lord Hardinge Challenge Shield. Madras came second to win the Douglas-Marshall-Straight Cup while Orissa went on to win the All India Police Shield for third place.

The Police Wireless Competition attracted the maximum number of entries—eighteen. As usual, officers of the Directorate of Co-ordination, Police Wireless, Government of India, assisted in the conduct and judging of the competition. Uttar Pradesh, who, as hosts, performed first, set a fast pace by returning a time of 28 mts. 34.6 seconds, which was the best for the first day. Rajasthan, on the second day, reduced the timing to 25 mts. 54 seconds. On the final day, the Andhra Pradesh team nosed out Rajasthan by 20.4 seconds to win the championship trophy. Rajasthan were second and Madhya Pradesh third. The judging is not based on timing alone but the all round efficiency of erection of the station, communication, receipt and recording of messages are important factors.

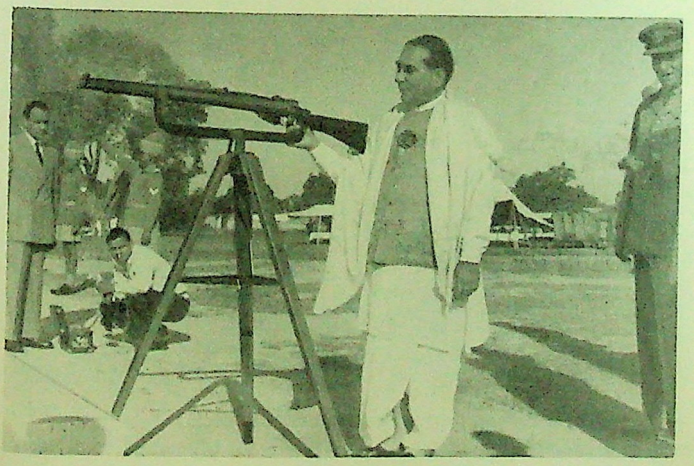
The competition for CID photographers had thirteen entries, the maximum so far. Though the standard of performance has improved, the lack of experience in the use of flashlights and other specialised equipment was still in evidence, P. D. Shule (Maharashtra) and N. Sarangapani (Madras) won the first and second prizes, respectively.

The competition in Scientific Aids to Investigation of Crime formed the most important part of the All India Police Duty Meet. As proof of the increasing recognition of the importance of Scientific Aids, seventeen teams were entered for this competi-

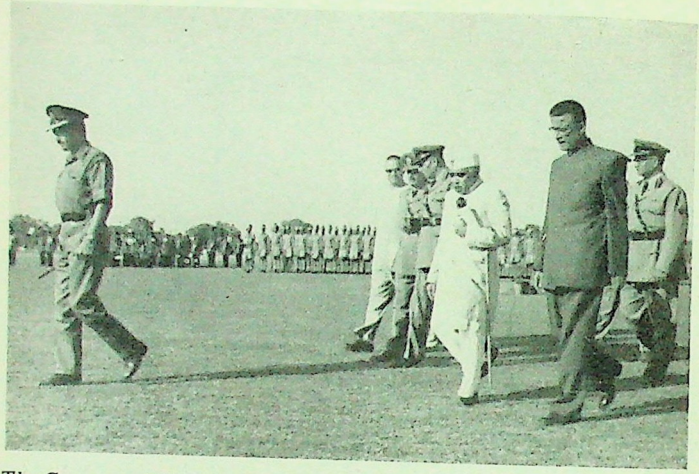
Police Duty Meet In Pictures



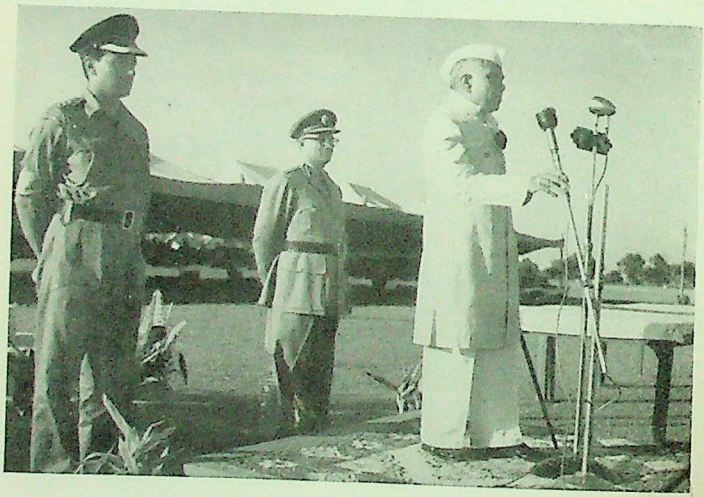
The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh inaugurating the VIII All-India Police Duty Meet.



The U.P. Home Minister inaugurating the Rifle Shooting Competition.



The Governor of Uttar Pradesh arriving to preside over the closing ceremony.



The Governor addressing the Competitors.

tion compared to only ten last year. For the first time, the States were permitted to enter more than one team but only Andhra Pradesh and Bihar took advantage of this provision. It is hoped that in the years to come, more and more States will follow their lead. It is proposed, however, to limit the number of entries per State to two teams.

To make this competition more comprehensive, a written test in Forensic Science was introduced for the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the teams this year. Gradual improvement from year to year has been noticed in the performances of the competitors. Better percentages than last year were obtained in the Medico-Legal (Oral) Test, the Observation Test and the test in Lifting and Packing of Exhibits. The general standard of performance in the Photographic Test (for amateurs) was considerably higher than before. Though this test is optional for the Inspectors of the teams and though their scores are not added to the team aggregates, it was heartening to see fourteen of the seventeen Inspectors taking part.

The winners of the various individual tests were:

(i) Medico-Legal (Oral) Test: S.I. Krishen Inderlal (Delhi) 42/50.

(ii) Written Test in Forensic Science: Insp. B. Jayaram Chetty (A.P.) 36/50.

(iii) Finger Prints Test: S.I. S. K. Ghosh (West Bengal) 41/50.

(iv) Foot Prints Test: S.I. Randhir Sain (Punjab) 41½/50.

(v) Lifting and Packing of Exhibits: Insp. L. N. Darjee (Orissa) 42/50.

(vi) Photographic Test: S.I. V. Narasimha Reddy (A.P.) 34/50.

(vii) Police Portraits Test: A.S.I. T. S. Saran (Bihar) 30/50.

Orissa won the team championship while Bihar team No. 2 came second and Madras third.

The Governor of Uttar Pradesh was kind enough to visit Sitapur on the 6th November, 1960 to preside over the closing function. Shri B. N. Mullik, Chairman of the Central Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Police Duty Meet, gave a short review of these Meets and requested the Governor to

give away Prime Minister's Police Medals for Life Saving to the eight proud winners. (Details have been given elsewhere in this issue). This was followed by the distribution of prizes to the winners in the various competitions of the Duty Meet. The Governor was later "At Home" to the visiting teams. The guests were treated to an exhibition of a finely timed mass P.T. Display followed by a memorable performance by the massed bands of the U.P. P.A.C.

The camaraderie and friendly spirit in which the Meet was gone through was climaxed at the "Preet Bhoj" on 6-11-'60 when all the assembled officers and men from all corners of India had their food together at the camp site.

The Police Forces of India are grateful to the Uttar Pradesh Police, who in their unstinting hospitality to their guests underwent considerable hardship and roughed it out cheerfully. Each of these gatherings in different States of India is a source of pride and pleasure and a fresh lesson in the joy of unity and fellowship and disciplined organisation.

There is one certain happiness in life—living for others.

—Count Leo Tolstoy

Prime Minister's Police Medal For Saving Life

IN 1960, eight policemen were awarded the Prime Minister's Police Medal for saving life. The Medals were presented to the recipients by Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, Governor of U.P. on the occasion of the All India Police Duty Meet held at Sitapur, U.P.

The following are the recipients of the Medal :—

1. Chikkala Ganapathi Rao, Sub-Inspector of Police, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Rao with his rescue party succeeded in saving twelve old persons and many other families in Visakhapatnam, who were stranded in floods caused by one of the heaviest rainfalls in October 1958.

2. Thakur Dayal, Sowar, Bihar Mounted Police.

On 10-3-1959, Sowar Thakur Dayal heard the distress cry of a drowning boy in a tank at Arrah (Bihar) and at great personal risk rescued the boy.

3. Mohan Lal, Constable, Madhya Pradesh.

Hearing a distress appeal from a villager for a boy who was being drowned in a tank situated in the compound of the Reserve Police Lines, Balaghat, Constable Mohan Lal dived into the tank and rescued the boy.

4. Rengasamy Rengaraju, Constable, Madras.

The river Kaveri was in full spate on 13-12-1959. Police Constable Rengasamy Rengaraju of Srirangam Police Station was on duty near the Ammamandapam ghat. At 7 a.m., Mohammad Haneefa slipped into the river and was caught in a whirlpool. Constable Rengaraju jumped into the river and rescued Haneefa in spite of risk to his life.

5. Vittal Gavi Ramchandra, Constable, Mysore.

About 8-15 a.m. on 31-8-1950, public transport bus No. MYA 184 attempted to cross the causeway bridge over a flooded river in South Kanara District of Mysore State and fell into the river. Police Constable Ramachandra who was also in the bus managed to get out of it but again entered it through one of the windows.

pulled out Channapa Gowda, a co-passenger who did not know swimming and brought him to safety.

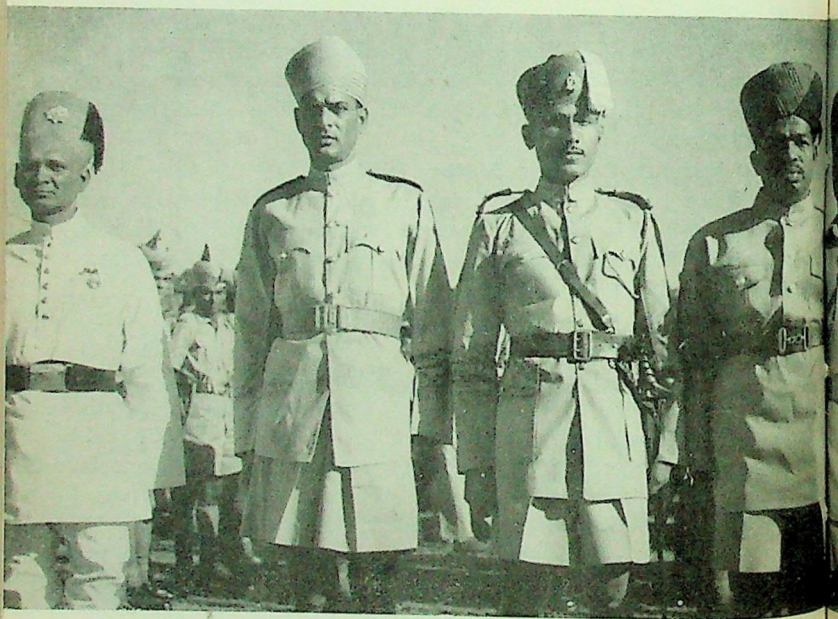
6. Mohan Singh Dangwal, Sub-Inspector, Uttar Pradesh.

On June 6, 1960, when Sub-Inspector Mohan Singh Dangwal was on duty at Rudraprayag Sangam, a woman was swept away by the currents in the river. When Sub-Inspector Mohan Singh was informed about it, he jumped into the turbulent river and brought her to safety.

7. Zainul Abdin Khan, Constable driver, Uttar Pradesh.

Constable driver Zainul of the police rescue party noticed a blind villager stranded in a house when a fire broke out in the village Kalulitir in District Hamirpur of U.P. on 28-4-1960. The

WINNERS OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S



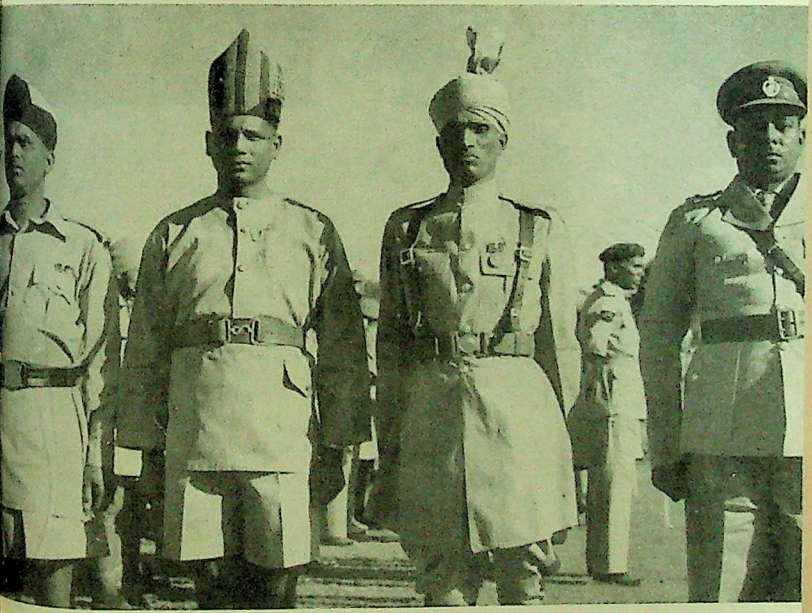
(Left to Right) Const. D. L. Biswas (W. B.), Const. Z. A. Khan (U.P.), S. I.-M. S. Dangwal (U.P.), Const. Ramachandra (Mysore)

Constable rushed inside the burning house, lifted the old man and brought him out to safety though he himself received burns on his body.

8. Police Constable Dwijendra Lall Biswas of Calcutta Police, West Bengal.

About 10 30 p.m. on the 17th May, 1959, Constable Dwijendra Lall Biswas noticed a four-year-old boy attempting to cross the road right in front of a speeding taxi cab at Creek Row, Calcutta. There was imminent danger of the boy being run over by the taxi. Constable Biswas rushed forward and rescued the boy at the risk of his life.

POLICE MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE.



Const. Mohan Lal (M.P.), Const. Rengraju (Madras), Sower Thakur Dayal (Bihar) and S.I.-C. Ganapati Rao (A. P.)

News From Foreign Police

Magistrates' Courts and Police Stations

We expressed the opinion some time ago that it was desirable, where it was possible, for the magistrates' court and the police station to be in separate buildings.

We have received from a Chief Constable a letter, for which we are much obliged, in which he discusses the matter from a police point of view. He agrees with our view about the desirability of separation, but he points out that in the late 19th century many police authorities built combined magistrates' courts and police stations and in almost every case gave precedence in the design to the suitability of the premises as magistrates' courts. One result has been that in many instances the police station accommodation has been unsatisfactory and has become more so with the great increase in administrative work at any police headquarters.

Our correspondent goes on to say there are many advantages in having the court and the police station adjacent to each other. In his own area it has been decided that in carrying out a building programme magistrates' courts and police stations are to be built together, but the two sets of premises are as far as possible to be distinct from one another. There are completely separate entrances to the magistrates' courts and to the police stations and the only common doors between the two premises are doors in the front hall through which the police officers may enter the magistrates' court building when required, and there is a common door from the cell block in the police station to the courts. Prisoners are taken from the police station cells through a separate door straight into the court precincts. Thus one cell block suffices for the station and the court. Police officers do not have to waste time travelling to the court.

While we appreciate the advantages mentioned by our correspondent, we feel that such an arrangement may easily give rise to the kind of misapprehension on the part of the public

to which we have referred. We should much prefer that the police headquarters or station should be near to the court but definitely not part of the same building.

—Justice of the Peace & Local Government Review.

Aircraft are used by Columbus Police to Control Traffic

We in our department have long been aware of the tremendous potential of aircraft in police work. We have watched with interest some of the work done along these lines by a few of the larger police departments. Until recently, the prohibitive cost factor usually associated with any type of aircraft operation had somewhat dulled our enthusiasm for any experimentation along these lines.

Quite unexpectedly, however, in the spring of 1959, we were given an opportunity to explore this field in a somewhat limited manner. Park Blanton, the program director of Radio Station WBNS, approached our department relative to the hiring of a police officer as an observer in a radio-equipped airplane. The primary purpose of this project was, of course, to stimulate listening interest for WBNS subscribers. At the same time it would enable the radio station and the police department to perform what we felt would be a public service. The plan was to intersperse certain newscasts and disc-jockey programs with on-the-spot reports of traffic conditions as observed by a police officer flying over the city, and was designed to catch the listening interest of the motorist using his car radio while travelling to or from work.

Columbus Police took to the air at 7-25 a.m. on June 1, 1959, with pilot Charles H. Britt at the controls in our first airborne traffic control detail. Traffic conditions such as jammed intersections, accidents, construction blocks and other impediments were noted by the officer from his vantage point, and this information was made available to the drivers over their car radios. This procedure was repeated at 4-40 p.m. during the evening rush hour.

The response received from these trial broadcasts far exceeded expectations. So, in co-operation with the radio station, we

immediately began to work out a detailed schedule preparatory to placing this program on a more permanent basis. At the outset of our skyway cruiser operation we had intended to divide the air time among a number of officers, but we soon learned that the fewer changes in personnel involved, the smoother and more efficient the operation became. At this time we are using one officer on a more or less permanent basis with a second qualified and able officer available to fill in during days off, illness, or emergencies.

The officer selected for this assignment must have a pleasant voice and one to which the audience is receptive. He must also become accustomed to the format of commercial radio broadcasting and its split-second timing and be able to convey his remarks in a courteous and interesting manner, and libbing when necessary.

Our traffic plane is now operated for 1 hour in the morning, 1 hour each evening, 5 days a week during peak traffic periods. It is also called into play during special events which attract large numbers of vehicles to our city, such as the Ohio State University football games (82,000) and Ohio State Fair (450,000), etc. These air-to-station broadcasts have been reduced to about 2 minutes in length, spaced about 10 minutes apart throughout the hour. The cost to the radio station for the operation of this plane is $18 per hour for plane and pilot, plus $6 per hour for the police officer detailed as observer.

The officer making these flights on his own time or after regular working hours is paid directly by the station. When on his regular tour of duty with the police department, the fee paid to the officer reverts to our Police Department Educational Fund.

In addition to the direct plane-to-station hook-up the officer carried a "Walkie-Talkie" or portable type of radio on our police frequency and monitors our police calls while in the air. This has proved extremely valuable on a number of occasions. For example, the radio dispatcher may instruct the observer in the plane to check a given location as to the cause of traffic tieup. The plane observer quickly spots the trouble, and our dispatcher

can then start the necessary equipment on its own. Equipment thus dispatched often reaches the scene and clears up the trouble before the operator is even advised through ordinary phone channels.

—F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Bicycle Patrol Highly Effective on Night Beats

A big problem facing the Lakeland Police Department in the summer of 1954 was an increasing number of nighttime breaking and entering cases in the downtown section of the city. The limited number of beat patrolmen was spread too thinly to be a preventive measure or to catch the wrongdoers at their work. It became clear that it was necessary for more frequent checks to be made at each business house. Either additional officers would have to be added to the foot patrol or travel time between check points would have to be lessened. Adding more men was impossible, due to a shortage of personnel and the fact that there were no funds available for the hiring of additional officers.

It was concluded that some means of mobile conveyance would have to be developed which would cut down the travel time between check points; however, motorcycles or automobiles were not the answer, as the officers using such vehicles could not physically check the doors of the business houses from the street, and the time saved by use of these vehicles would be consumed by the officer alighting from and reentering a patrol car, after checking the doors.

It was decided that the beat patrolmen should use bicycles. An officer on a bicycle could cover the same beat as a man afoot in less than one fourth the time. His check would be as thorough as the foot patrolmen's and, in addition, he could move more quietly and could approach the wrong-doer before the latter knew of his presence.

Radios Installed: Since it was possible the patrolman on the bicycle might run into a situation where he would need assistance, especially if he came unexpectedly upon a group of individuals in the act of breaking and entering, it was realized he should have some means of communication with the police station. Lakeland does not have call boxes, and few telephones are available in the downtown area at night after the stores are

closed. Obviously, the officer could not ride to the station for the needed assistance. The answer was radio communication. Through use of radio equipment, the patrolman could obtain assistance immediately, for his own protection or for the apprehension of the criminals.

Installation of the radio equipment offered no problem. A small package-carrying wire basket, obtained from the local bicycle accessory store, was installed on the handlebars of each bicycle to be used for the patrol work. When the officer starts out on the patrol he places a battery-operated "Handle-Talkie" two-way radio in the basket. The bicycle-riding patrolman travels an eccentric and overlapping route, frequently changing directions of travel and contact points to prevent would-be burglars from figuring out how long it takes to cover the beat and how much time they would have for their activities before the patrolman returns. The patrolman makes check calls to the station every 15 minutes, relating his position, and, in the event he misses a call, investigation is conducted immediately to ascertain if he has run into trouble.

Success of Experiment: The Lakeland Police Department began using the radio-equipped bicycles on July 8, 1954. Exactly 21 days later, two juveniles were arrested on breaking and entering charges as a result of observation made by an alert bicycle patrolman. Their arrests cleared 16 similar incidents. It is possible that none of the offences would have been cleared in the absence of the use of the radio-equipped bicycles. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of breakings and enterings in the business area after the inauguration of the radio-equipped bicycles. We conservatively estimate that the number of breaking and enterings in the area covered by the bicycle patrolmen decreased more than 75 percent as a result of using the bicycle patrol. The bicycle patrol also greatly reduced the number of armed robberies and other night crimes in the downtown area. On many occasions sexual perverts were discovered in the commission of indecent acts as the patrolmen were making their silent checks in the still of the night.

—F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Forensic Science Notes

The Radio Active Isotope in the Hand of the Detective Officer: When recently as a result of a burglary committed in a jewellery shop valuable jewellery fell in the hands of the criminal concerned it did not upset either the owner of the jewellery shop or the investigating detective officers in the least. One of the detective officers said like this: "Now we will immediately make a practical test to find out whether the new device will prove effective as promised by its inventor". So saying he took a Geiger Counter in his hand which started ticking just over the broken showcase and kept on doing so when it was taken across the threshold into the open and from there into the street also. A quarter of an hour later the criminal concerned could be apprehended. The detective officer could afford to enjoy this episode as a fun, since most detective officers are often of a singularly jovial type, and so instead of knocking at the door of the criminal concerned he just equipped the Geiger Counter with a small loudspeaker for placing it in front of the door of the said criminal living in a well-furnished house, where it started blaring forth loudly and irritatingly. Very much frightened somebody was then seen to lean out of the window. Then the detective officer opined that the new trace finder was a sure guarantee for apprehending any burglar committing burglary in a jewellery shop. He then asked: Don't you hear it?

The very much surprised criminal who could be so quickly apprehended now realized that the jeweller had radio-actively treated his valuable jewelleries, when the dosage applied was not so strong as in the case of radioactive dials of wrist watches. Thus it will be seen that it is an absolutely harmless though a very effective new weapon which may be characterized as a Sherlock Holmes of our times.

Experts dealing with such substances declared that it is not necessary to make use of radioactive isotopes for apprehending red-handed thieves and similar other criminals for which a com-

plete series of different types of the so-called detective powders are available. The well-known silver nitrate preparation may be mentioned in this connection. He who comes in contact with this substance will bear as much waterproof markings as the object that he touches and thereby the criminal concerned will seal his own fate. Still more effective are invisible powders whose action can be noticed only then when certain specific apparatuses are put into operation. In case it happens like this that a person steals money from a cash box or an iron safe and in case after his arrest he is put before any such apparatus together with the other suspects, then under the light effect of such an apparatus coins hidden in his pocket will be clearly rendered visible. Basically it is a chemico-physical process during which, thanks to the anthracene used which is obtained as a by-product during the manufacture of gas, a yellow glow starts emitting under ultra-violet radiation when no escape can be possible for the criminal concerned.

Thus the physicist of today can bring to light many things. In case it is a question of making a correct identification of any fire-arm from which the serial numbers and the factory name have been filed off the same can well be restored even to every effaced figure or letter with the help of the new electro-magnetic device. In course of operation of this device strong lines of force are created in the metal of the weapon between the two poles of a strong electro-magnet. If, now, some specific liquid containing minute iron particles is poured over it, these minute iron particles will drop exactly on that particular spot where the original markings were etched and filed off. Similarly, even in the case of paper nothing can be so thoroughly effaced as to prevent an expert criminalist from making a correct restoration of the same. No matter whether anything is written in paper with ink or printed with tape, the process of erasing or effacement changes the polish and the grease of a paper. If this easily recognizable spot is now placed under a microscope or a quartz lamp or if it is exposed to the action of iodine vapours, the effaced text can be rendered legible even to the minutest detail. The Physicist also works here hand in hand with the Chemist and the crime technologist. But the latest and the most reliable device in criminological

trace finding is undoubtedly represented by the radioactive isotope whose vast field of application borders on the legendary. Thanks to this Sherlock Holmes of the Uranium pile, a more radical device has been found for apprehending a criminal. In other words, since basically it is always the bad intention and the bad action which acting like a boomerang recoils upon the evildoer himself the new Sherlock Holmes of the Patient Office is meant to act only as a highly effective adjunct in this direction.

—Offentliche Sicherheit.

Uses of Finger Prints Greatly Broadened by New Optical Devices: A new, inkless finger print system which could speed police identification, virtually eliminate bad check operations, and act as a strong deterrent to aircraft accident insurance frauds is under development by the Electronics Division of Chance Vought Aircraft in Dallas, Texas.

Heart of the system is a unique, inexpensive optical device which requires no inks or chemicals but which displays a finger print with such clarity that pores in the individual ridges are clearly discernible.

Uses envisioned for the system include rapid television or telephone transmission of print patterns in police identification work, check cashing and credit service at stores and business establishments, comparison finger printing of the applicant on coin-operated insurance machine policies and at airlines ticket counters, use of a finger print instead of a key at night watchman stations, and use of a finger print for the opening of safety deposit boxes and similar protective containers.

The system also will provide clear, unsmudged foot prints for identification of newborn babies, and, since no "rolling" and very little pressure are required, it also can be used to obtain the prints of drowning or fire victims. Because of the detail possible with the system, Vought officials envision its use as a possible aid in medical diagnosis and instruction by projection of human tissue specimens.

The finger print system, invented by Wyman White, a Vought Electronics Division engineer, requires only that a person rest a finger on a small area of glass much as he would touch his finger

to a counter top. It will project the ridge pattern on a screen or ground glass to permit direct visual observation. A photographic record of the print can be made at the same time.

—Finger Print and Identification Magazine.

Stereometric Camera: Both traffic and detective police are frequently required inter alia to collect objective factual materials with precision and quickness by making use of the most modern devices. For this purpose the so-called close up photogrammetry equipped with special snap-shot taking and assessing devices is considered to be most suitable. It is in fact a Zeiss apparatus, the origin of which may be traced back to 1935 and which has now again been included in their programme of manufacture. With the help of double pictures taken with the stereometric camera, the possibility of determining the arrangement of the objects in relation to space is provided. It also makes possible an accurate measurement being made within the three co-ordinates of space of reproductions and eventual supplementary measurements being likewise carried out at any time. Its special advantage lies in its quickness. While determination of complicated factual materials may be possible after hours of investigation under the methods so long applied, the process can be very much simplified with the help of the stereometric camera which does the same job in a fraction of that time by reproducing the required pictures for necessary measurements and assessment. Necessary sketches and measurements required for the establishment of facts are undertaken in a stereoscopic fashion on the special autograph.

Ground plans of buildings, levels and profiles of streets, bridges and buildings, etc., can be unequivocally determined at any time on the basis of the photographs. In case of factual snap-shots relating to capital crimes and for collection of extensive traces found in the open, for reproduction of photograms in case of explosion and fire outbreaks, anthropometric skull measurements, identification in any unknown case of death through the application of the procedure of skull measurements and for determination of traces of tools and implements, the stereometric camera has several times proved its worth and practical utility.

—Offentliche Sicherheit.

Crime In India — 1959

Survey of Crime: During the year under review, 5,82,008 cognizable cases were reported as against 5,90,987 reported in 1958, thereby registering a decline of 1.5 per cent over the figures of the previous year. Cognizable crime reported from the year 1948 onwards was as follows:—

1948	...	...	6,25,909
1949	...	...	6,54,019
1950	...	...	6,35,508
1951	...	...	6,49,728
1952	...	...	6,12,010
1953	...	...	6,01,964
1954	...	...	5,56,912
1955	...	...	5,35,236
1956	...	...	5,85,217
1957	...	...	5,81,371
1958	...	...	5,90,987
1959	...	...	5,82,008

Crime Under Different Heads: The table below shows the number of cases reported during the year 1959 under different heads and their corresponding figures for the year 1958. The variation under each of these heads has also been indicated.

Sl. No.	Head	1959	1958	Percentage change.
1.	Total cognizable crime	5,82,008	5,90,987	— 1.5
2.	Murder	10,712	10,661	+ 0.5
3.	Kidnapping and Abduction	6,459	6,043	+ 6.9
4.	Dacoity	3,774	4,658	—19.0
5.	Robbery	6,367	7,120	—10.6
6.	House-breaking	1,18,205	1,24,695	— 5.2
7.	Thefts			
	Cattle	20,577	23,832	—13.7
	Ordinary	2,12,475	2,12,271	+ 0.1

8. Rioting	26,987	24,942	+ 8.2
9. Criminal Breach of Trust	15,878	16,017	— 0.9
10. Cheating	9,677	9,503	+ 1.8
11. Counterfeiting	443	555	—20.2
12. Miscellaneous	1,50,454	1,50,690	— 0.2
(a) against persons	1,07,015	1,05,893	+ 1.1
(b) against property	40,738	41,638	— 2.2
(c) Others	2,701	3,159	—14.5

Except thefts (ordinary) which remained practically steady, and 'cheating', which showed an increase by 1.8%, all the offences against property, including such heinous crimes as 'Dacoity', 'Robbery' and 'House-breaking', showed substantial decrease. As against this, there was an increase in all forms of crime against the person; murder showing an increase by 0.5%, 'Kidnapping and Abduction' by 6.9%, 'Riots' by 8.2%, and miscellaneous offences against persons by 1.1%. This trend of increase in offences against persons was noticed last year also.

Incidence of Crime in States/Union Territories: The table shows the incidence of crime reported in the States/Union Territories and some of the important cities of India during the year 1959 and its variation in comparison with the figures for the year 1958. The annual incidence of crime has also been worked out on the incidence of crime per 1,00,000 of population which is the accepted international standard, taking the population figures on the basis of the 1951 census.

States	Total cognizable crime		Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease	Volume of crime per 1,00,000 of population.
	1959	1958			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	34,296	35,762	—1,466	— 4.1	109.7
2. Andhra Pradesh (minus Hyderabad city)	30,479	32,220	—1,741	— 5.4	101.0
3. Assam	18,853	17,261	+1,592	+ 9.2	208.5

States	Total cognizable crime		Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease	Volume of crime per 1,00,000 of population
	1959	1958			
4. Bihar	55,777	59,208	—3,431	— 5.8	143.8
5. Bombay	99,402	1,04,930	—5,528	— 5.3	206.0
6. Bombay (minus Bombay city)	83,225	89,149	—5,924	— 6.6	183.2
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3,757	3,938	— 181	— 4.6	85.2
8. Kerala	16,599	15,586	+1,013	+ 6.5	122.5
9. Madhya Pradesh	71,591	70,741	+ 850	+ 1.2	274.6
10. Madras	56,032	54,612	+1,420	+ 2.6	186.9
11. Madras (minus Madras city)	50,022	48,324	+1,698	+ 3.5	175.2
12. Mysore	24,100	23,418	+ 682	+ 2.9	124.2
13. Mysore (minus Bangalore city)	20,193	19,318	+ 875	+ 4.5	108.4
14. Orissa	20,830	20,895	— 65	— 0.3	142.2
15. Punjab	18,881	19,128	— 247	— 1.3	117.0
16. Rajasthan	19,586	19,156	+ 430	+ 2.2	122.6
17. Uttar Pradesh	64,272	66,154	—1,882	— 2.8	101.7
18. Uttar Pradesh (minus Kanpur city)	62,162	64,326	—2,164	— 3.4	99.4
19. West Bengal	62,966	65,290	—2,324	— 3.6	239.4
20. West Bengal (minus Calcutta city)	51,073	53,043	—1,970	— 3.7	235.1
Union Territories:					
21. A. & N. Islands	168	196	— 28	—14.3	542.4
22. Delhi	9,899	10,357	— 458	— 4.4	567.6
23. Himachal Pradesh	1,068	1,102	— 34	— 3.1	96.3
24. Manipur	1,122	851	+ 271	+31.8	194.2
25. Tripura	2,611	2,201	+ 410	+18.6	408.6
26. Naga Hills & Tuensang Area	198	201	— 3	— 1.5	53.7
Cities:					
1. Bangalore	3,907	4,100	— 193	— 4.7	501.5

States	Total cognizable crime		Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease	Volume of crime per 1,00,000 of population
	1959	1958			
2. Bombay	16,177	15,781	+ 396	+ 2.5	569.6
3. Calcutta	11,893	12,247	— 354	— 2.9	259.8
4. Delhi	9,899	10,357	— 458	— 4.4	567.6
5. Hyderabad	3,817	3,542	+ 275	+ 7.8	351.5
6. Kanpur	2,110	1,828	+ 282	+15.4	299.1
7. Madras	6,010	6,288	— 278	— 4.4	424.4

The State of Assam registered the largest increase (9.2 per cent) followed by Kerala (6.5 per cent), Mysore (2.9 per cent), Madras (2.6 per cent) and Rajasthan (2.2 per cent) whereas noticeable decrease occurred in the States of Bihar (5.8 per cent), Bombay (5.3 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (4.6 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (4.1 per cent).

Amongst the cities, Kanpur registered the largest increase (15.4 per cent), followed by Hyderabad (7.8 per cent) and Bombay (2.5 per cent), whereas there was noticeable decrease in Bangalore (4.7 per cent) and Madras and Delhi (4.4 per cent each).

Amongst the Union Territories, Manipur and Tripura showed increase of 51.8% and 18.6% respectively.

The high percentage of increase in these Territories is due to comparatively low crime figures. A small increase in the total crime therefore gives a high percentage increase.

Reasons for Variation in Crime: In Assam the high cost of essential commodities, activities of Naga hostiles in the districts of Sibsagar, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills as also import of a large number of labourers with unknown antecedents for work on the Brahmaputra Bridge Construction Project and installation of the oil refinery were held responsible for the increase. Madras attributed the increase to increased cost of living. Mysore ascribed the increase to adverse seasonal conditions in some parts of the State resulting in failure of crops, rise in prices of foodgrain, poor economic conditions and unemployment.

In Tripura, the increase was ascribed to the abnormal increase in the price of foodstuffs and other essential commodities and depredations by raiders in the Indo-Pakistan border area.

The decrease in Bihar was attributed to systematic and intensive police patrol, tightening of preventive measures and surveillance over criminals.

In Kanpur city the increase was due to party factions, and adverse economic conditions.

In Hyderabad city, the increase was due to activities of several juvenile offenders and of casual criminals who had not come to notice previously.

Madras city attributed the decrease to increased vigilance, sustained, effective and preventive measures taken by the police in rounding up bad characters.

Murder: 10,712 cases were reported as against 10,661 during 1958. The States which showed noticeable increase were Madhya Pradesh (123 i.e. 10.2 per cent), U.P. (57 i.e. 3.5 per cent), Rajasthan (26 i.e. 6.1 per cent), Orissa (21 i.e. 7.5 per cent) and West Bengal (19 i.e. 4.1 per cent). There was a noticeable decrease in murders in Andhra Pradesh (86 i.e. 9.6 per cent), Bihar (57 i.e 6.2 per cent), Bombay (28 i.e. 1.4 per cent) and Jammu and Kashmir (13 i.e. 17.3 per cent).

There was also a decrease in murders in the Union Territories of Tripura (11 i.e. 78.6 per cent) Delhi (11 i.e. 16.9 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (7 i.e. 53.8 per cent) and Manipur (5 i.e. 50.0 per cent).

Amongst the cities, a noticeable increase occurred in Bombay (18 i.e. 16.1 per cent).

In Madhya Pradesh the increase was reportedly due to the activities of dacoits who committed a large number of murders in retaliation of police activities and to divert their attention, and to terrorise the people. Increase was also noticeable in backward areas where people resorted to private justice instead of taking recourse to law. The motives for murder were mainly revenge and terrorization, land disputes, party feuds and sex intrigues. There were a few cases of murders for gain.

The volume of crime per hundred thousand of population was highest in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (9.7). Other States/ Union Territories showing higher than the all-India volume of 3.0 were Kerala (5.1), Delhi (4.4), Bombay (4.0), Tripura (3.9), Assam (3.7), Punjab (3.7) and Mysore (3.3).

17,864 cases were available for disposal during the year. Trial was completed in 7,650 cases of which 3,829 ended in conviction and 3,821 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of conviction to the total true cases in which investigation was completed was 38.0 as against 35.3 in 1958. The percentage of conviction to the number of cases tried was 50.1 as against 47.6 in 1958.

22,083 persons were charge-sheeted for the offence of murder, 8,493 persons were convicted, 13,586 were acquitted or discharged and cases against 4 were withdrawn. The percentage of conviction was 38.5 as against 36 of the preceding year.

These figures show that there was some improvement in the investigation of murder cases as well as prosecution of persons accused of murder.

Kidnapping and Abduction: 6,459 cases were reported during 1959 as against 6,043 in 1958, showing an increase of 6.9 per cent. With the exception of the States of Bombay, Kerala, Madras and Orissa, all the States registered an increase in this form of crime. Noticeable increase occurred in Rajasthan (109 i.e. 23.7 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (62 i.e. 7.8 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (47 i.e. 6.3 per cent), Mysore (46 i.e. 24.2 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (37 i.e. 25.2 per cent), Bihar (35 i.e. 8.5 per cent) and in the city of Calcutta (35 i.e. 24.6 per cent). Cases of this type registered a decline in Bombay (19 i.e. 2.5 per cent), Madras (4 i.e. 0.7 per cent) and Tripura (4 i.e. 11.8 per cent).

Rajasthan attributed the increase to the fact that people reported a large number of cases to the police during the year though previously they used to get these settled by the Village Panchayats. This change-over was mainly due to the fact that the parties had to incur heavy expenditure in calling the Panchayat.

In Uttar Pradesh the increase was ascribed to love affairs and family disputes. In Calcutta city the increase was ascribed to damaged social order due to the continued influx of refugees.

In Madhya Pradesh the increase was due to the activities of dacoits who took to kidnapping and abduction for ransom.

Mysore and Andhra Pradesh did not give any reason for the increase. Bihar attributed it to the growth of urbanisation and

consequent disintegration of moral values and also to poverty, unemployment and activities of unsocial elements.

Chargesheets were laid in the courts in 3020 cases. Trial was completed in 2948 cases, of which 1255 ended in conviction and 1693 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of conviction to cases investigated was 28.8 (26.6 of 1958) and to cases tried 42.6 (41.0 of 1958).

8163 persons were concerned in the cases, in which chargesheets were submitted; 2402 were convicted, 5531 acquitted or discharged and cases against 230 persons were withdrawn. The percentage of conviction to persons tried was 30.3 as against 29.5 of 1958 in respect of States/Union Territories, and 46.0 as against 38.3 of 1958 in respect of the seven big cities.

Dacoity: It is gratifying to note that the downward trend in this form of crime which started in 1957 has been maintained and during the year under review a substantial decrease of 19.0 per cent was registered. Excepting the States/Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, Orissa, Mysore, Rajasthan and U.P. which showed an increase of 64.3 per cent, 44.4 per cent, 18.4 per cent, 10.1 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively, all other States registered a decrease.

In Mysore some of the cases were technical in nature. In a number of cases exaggerated and false complaints were made by the complainants which on investigation were found to be less heinous offences. In Orissa the increase was due to activities of outside criminals, economic distress consequent on partial failure of crops and rise in prices of foodstuffs and essential commodities. In Rajasthan the increase was reported to be due to sudden spurt in crime in Bharatpur after the last year's floods which led to scarcity of essential commodities. In Uttar Pradesh, the increase was ascribed to adverse economic conditions due to failure of rains and damage caused to standing crops by untimely heavy rains and general rise in prices.

Bihar ascribed the decrease of 596 cases (40.7 per cent) to special measures taken by the newly established anti-dacoity squads which brought many gangs of criminals to book. In Bombay increased surveillance over known criminals and bad charac-

ters, intensive patrolling, nakabandi, mobile wireless patrolling and armed patrolling by men of the S.R.P.F. in some of the affected parts of the State brought down the cases of this type by 130 (21.7 per cent). West Bengal ascribed the decrease of 91 (18.1 per cent) to police vigilance and activities of resistance group members. In Assam the decrease of 62 cases (23.8 per cent) was ascribed to police vigilance in co-operation with the village defence parties. In Andhra Pradesh the decrease of 23 cases (25.3 per cent) was attributed to effective mobile patrolling of the border districts of Telengana area.

Charge-sheets were sent up in 2366 cases. Trial was completed in 2363 cases, of which 1085 ended in conviction, and 1278 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of cases convicted to true cases investigated was 27.1 (21.7 of 1958). The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 45.9 (43.5 of 1958).

Out of 15216 persons charge-sheeted 4912 were convicted, 10275 acquitted or discharged and cases against 29 persons were withdrawn. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 32.3 as against 29.8 of 1958.

Robbery: There was an increase in Madhya Pradesh (77 i.e. 10.01 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (27 i.e. 5.7 per cent), Madras 21 i.e 6.9 per cent), Orissa (18 i.e. 8.7 per cent), whereas there was decrease in Bombay (377 i.e. 16.7 per cent), Bihar 268 i.e. 29.2 per cent), West Bengal (126 i.e. 16.9 per cent), Assam (25 i.e. 12.0 per cent), Rajasthan (25 i.e. 6.1 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (24 i.e. 12.7 per cent). The decrease noticed last year in this form of crime continued this year also, a further decrease of 10.6 per cent having been registered over the figures of last year.

There was also decrease in the cities of Bombay (23 i.e. 15.3 per cent), Bangalore (8 i.e. 42.1 per cent) and Delhi (7 i.e. 16.3 per cent).

Madhya Pradesh attributed the increase in this form of crime to police action against dacoits, as a result of which dacoit gangs started breaking up and their remnants started committing robberies. Madras did not assign any specific reasons for the increase. Orissa, however, ascribed the increase to the activities of criminals from neighbouring States, economic distress consequent on

partial failure of crops and rise in the price of foodstuffs and essential commodities.

Uttar Pradesh attributed the increase to adverse economic conditions due to failure of rains or damage caused to standing crops by untimely heavy rains, and a general rise in prices.

The decrease noticed in Andhra Pradesh was attributed to intensive police patrolling and systematic serving of beats.

In Assam police vigilance in co-operation with village defence parties contributed to the decrease. Bihar ascribed it to intensive police vigilance and launching of proceedings against bad characters. In Bombay increased surveillance over known criminals and bad characters and intensive patrolling contributed to the decrease.

In 2848 cases charge-sheets were sent to courts. Trial was completed in 2754 cases, of which 1279 cases ended in conviction and 1475 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of conviction to true cases investigated was 24.1 (22.6 of 1958) and to cases tried was 46.4 (46.1 of 1958).

6191 persons were sent up for trial. 2417 were convicted, 3564 acquitted or discharged and cases against 210 persons were withdrawn. The percentage of conviction was 40.4 as against 39.3 of 1958.

House Breaking: For the third year in succession this form of crime showed a downward trend. 1,18,205 cases were reported as against 1,24,695 last year, showing a decrease of 5.2 per cent.

Marked decrease in this form of crime occurred in Bihar (2104 i.e. 10.3 per cent), U.P. (1694 i.e. 9.8 per cent), Bombay (1423 i.e. 7.8 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (743 i.e. 4.5 per cent), West Bengal (580 i.e. 5.3 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (421 i.e. 6.3 per cent) and Delhi (220 i.e. 15.4 per cent).

There was however increase in this crime in Mysore (488 i.e. 11.9 per cent), Kerala (405 i.e. 19.9 per cent), Assam (241 i.e. 5.5 per cent) and Madras (86 i.e. 1.2 per cent).

This crime increased in Calcutta (109 i.e. 10.9 per cent), Kanpur 89 i.e. 47.1 per cent) and Bangalore (27 i.e. 4.6 per cent) whereas there was marked decrease in the cities of Hyderabad (182 i.e. 23.0 per cent) and Bombay (95 i.e. 6.2 per cent).

The States which recorded more than 10,000 cases were Bihar (18285), Bombay (16776), Madhya Pradesh (15585), Uttar Pradesh (15570) and West Bengal (10348). The volume of crime was above 50 per 1,00,000 persons in Tripura (122.6), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (84.0) Delhi (69.3), Madhya Pradesh (59.8), and Assam (51.3).

In Mysore the increase was attributed to heavy influx of labour population in Shimoga district in connection with the construction of the Sharvathi Valley Project, failure of rains and consequent failure of crops and rise in prices of foodgrains and unemployment in Bellary district and operations by wandering gangs and outside criminals in Chitradurga district. In Assam it was reported to be mainly due to import of a large number of labourers with unknown antecedents for the work of the Brahmaputra Bridge Construction Project and installation of the oil refinery.

The decrease in Bihar was ascribed to systematic intensive police patrolling and surveillance over criminals Uttar Pradesh ascribed the decrease to systematic and well controlled patrolling and preventive action against known criminals. Bombay and Madhya Pradesh ascribed it to effective police vigilance.

Out of 149297 cases available for disposal, charge-sheets were sent up in 35020 cases. Trial was completed in 33227 cases of which 23819 cases ended in conviction and 9408 cases resulted in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of conviction to true cases investigated was 21.2 (19.4 of 1958) and to cases tried 71.7 (71.7 of 1958).

57722 persons were sent up for trial. Of these 32510 persons were convicted, 21840 were acquitted or discharged and cases against 3372 persons were withdrawn. The percentage of conviction to persons tried was 59.8 (61.7 of 1958).

Thefts: Cattle thefts which had registered an increase in 1958 showed a downward trend in 1959 and registered a decrease of 13.7 per cent over the figures of the previous year. Ordinary thefts, however, registered a slight increase of 0.1 per cent over the figures of 1958.

Cattle thefts showed an increase in Rajasthan (67 i.e. 3.4 per cent) and Assam (59 i.e. 16.2 per cent) but showed a decrease

in Madras (1282 i.e. 29.2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (539 i.e. 13.9 per cent), Bombay (510 i.e. 16.9 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (419 i.e. 11.2 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (295 i.e. 16.1 per cent), West Bengal (192 i.e. 21.8 per cent) and Bihar (88 i.e. 10.5 per cent).

The States which recorded the largest number of cattle thefts were Uttar Pradesh (3351), Madhya Pradesh (3336), Madras (3112), Bombay (2502), Rajasthan (2027) and Andhra Pradesh (1539). The volume of crime in cattle thefts was highest in Tripura (30.5), Madhya Pradesh (12.8), Rajasthan (12.7), Madras (10.4) and Manipur (9.7).

In Rajasthan the increase was attributed to better reporting. In Assam activities of Naga hostiles in bordering districts were responsible for the increase.

In the majority of the States the decrease was reported to be due to better vigilance on the part of the police.

Ordinary thefts increased considerably in the States of Madras (2483 i.e. 12.4 per cent), Assam (630 i.e. 13.6 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (481 i.e. 1.7 per cent) and Rajasthan (383 i.e. 10.0 per cent). However, Bombay (1632 i.e. 3.0 per cent), Bihar (1267 i.e. 6.7 per cent) and West Bengal (492 i.e. 1.7 per cent) showed decreases. In the urban areas theft registered an increase in Calcutta (598 i.e. 9.0 per cent), Hyderabad (335 i.e. 19.8 per cent), Bombay (307 i.e. 3.5 per cent) and Kanpur (100 i.e. 1.0 per cent).

The States which recorded more than 20000 cases of ordinary thefts were Bombay (39743), Madhya Pradesh (28077), West Bengal (27709), Uttar Pradesh (22862) and Madras (22519).

The volume of crime was more than 75 in Delhi (318.8), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (167.7), Madhya Pradesh (107.7), West Bengal (105.4), Tripura (103.5), Bombay (82.3) and Madras (75.1).

Assam ascribed the increase to the activities of Naga gangsters in the bordering districts of Sibsagar, United Mikhir and North Cachar Hills and criminals of East Pakistan in the bordering districts of Cachar, Garo Hills and Goalpara and also to high prices of essential commodities. Madras ascribed the increase to increased cost of living and Madhya Pradesh to better reporting of petty crime.

11697 cases of cattle thefts and 77198 of ordinary thefts were sent up for trial. Trial was completed in 9952 cases of cattle thefts and 68510 of ordinary thefts. Of these, 7270 cattle theft cases and 53743 ordinary theft cases ended in conviction; 2682 cattle theft cases and 14767 ordinary theft cases were acquitted or discharged.

The percentage of conviction to true cases investigated in cattle theft was 38.3 (37.2 of 1958) and to cases tried was 73.1 (75.2 of 1958). The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 65.6 (67 of 1958).

The percentage of ordinary theft cases convicted to cases investigated was 29.1 (28.3 of 1958) and to cases tried 78.4 (78.1 of 1958). The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 68.3 69.4 of 1958).

Riots: 26987 cases were reportd during the year under review as compared to 24942 cases during 1958. For the second year in succession there was a rise (8.2 per cent) in this form of crime.

Increase was noticed in Bihar (609 i.e. 16.9 per cent), Kerala (415 i.e. 28.1 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (307 i.e. 16.1 per cent), Bombay (274 i.e. 14.0 per cent), Orissa (205 i.e. 22.4 per cent), and Assam (186 i.e. 16.0 per cent). Offences under this head registered decrease in Uttar Pradesh (145 i.e. 4.8 per cent) and Madras (130 i.e. 5.6 per cent).

Except Bangalore and Madras this type of crime was on the increase in all the big cities when compared to the previous year. Kanpur registered a sharp increase (216.7 per cent), followed by Bombay (23.8 per cent), Delhi (19.1 per cent), Hyderabad (16.7 per cent) and Calcutta (13.0 per cent). Bangalore and Madras as mentioned earlier registered decreases of 64.7 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively.

The States which recorded more than 1,500 cases were Bombay, Bengal (4412), Bihar (4206), Uttar Pradesh (2900), Bombay (2237), Andhra Pradesh (2217), Madras (2205), Kerala (1893) and Madhya Pradesh (1612).

The volume of crime was more than 8 per 1,00,000 of population in Tripura (28.3), West Bengal (16.8), Assam (14.9), Kerala (14.0), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (12.9), Bihar (10.8) and Manipur (9.0).

Assam ascribed the increase to the activities of Naga gangsters in the bordering districts viz. Sibsagar, United Mikhir and North Cachar Hills, land disputes and communal troubles in Sibsagar district. Bihar attributed it to land disputes, and political and public feuds. In Kerala the rise is attributed to the agitation against the previous Government. In Delhi the increase was reported to be due to tension between rival groups, strike of transport workers and students agitations.

15799 cases were sent up for trial. Trial was completed in 14957 cases, of which 5385 ended in conviction and 9572 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of conviction to true cases investigated was 27.3 (23.3 of 1958) and to cases tried was 36.0 (32.7 of 1958).

153044 persons were tried, out of whom 61822 were convicted, 83924 acquitted or discharged and cases against 7298 were withdrawn. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 42.4 (30.6 of 1958).

Criminal Breach of Trust: A large increase of such cases occurred in Assam (181 i.e. 80.4 per cent), Rajasthan (118 i.e. 38.1 per cent), Orissa (113 i.e. 17.8 per cent) and Madras (110 i.e. 5.6 per cent). Decrease was registered by West Bengal (289 i.e. 16.1 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (149 i.e. 6.1 per cent), Bihar (48 i.e. 5.0 per cent) and Kerala (46 i.e. 16.9 per cent). In urban areas a decrease was recorded in the cities of Delhi (43 i.e. 12.5 per cent). Bangalore (20 i.e. 11.2 per cent) and Kanpur (17 i.e. 8.7 per cent). Increase was, however, noticed in Bombay (100 i.e. 10.1 per cent) and Madras (36 i.e. 9.6 per cent).

The States which recorded more than 1000 cases were Bombay (3383), Uttar Pradesh (2281), Madras (2064), West Bengal (1511) and Madhya Pradesh (1346). The volume of crime was the highest in Delhi (17.2), Bombay (7.0), Madras (6.9) and West Bengal (5.7).

In Assam the increase was attributed to misappropriations committed in connection with the Dibrugarh Protection work and a number of cases committed by bench assistants of the Special Gauhati Court by not depositing realised fines into the treasury.

In Orissa the increase was stated to be due to want of proper supervision over Government funds and maintenance of accounts.

8318 cases were sent up for trial. Trial was completed in 7246 cases, of which 4902 ended in conviction and 2344 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated was 39.1 (37.6 of 1958) and to cases tried was 67.7 (66.1 of 1958).

11187 persons were sent up for trial. Of these 5663 were convicted, 3495 acquitted or discharged and cases against 2029 were compounded or withdrawn. The percentage of conviction to persons tried was 61.8 (61.6 of 1958).

Cheating: This form of crime showed an increase (174 i.e. 1.8 per cent). The increase was contributed by Bombay (121 i.e. 6.1 per cent), West Bengal (78 i.e. 6.1 per cent), Assam (69 i.e. 31.2 per cent), Punjab 57 i.e. 13.3 per cent), Mysore 48 i.e. 16.7 per cent), Rajasthan (35 i.e. 10.6 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (14 i.e. 38.9 per cent), whereas there were decreases in the States of Madhya Pradesh (122 i.e. 10.0 per cent), Orissa (39 i.e. 10.1 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (36 i.e. 7.1 per cent), Kerala (24 i.e. 19.7 per cent) and Bihar (22 i.e. 4.2 per cent).

In the urban areas increase was noticed in all the cities except Calcutta which showed a decrease (13 i.e. 2.9 per cent).

Assam ascribed the increase to the activities of an individual who was responsible for a large number of cases in which he cheated the villagers on false promises of getting land allotted to them. In Punjab the increase was due to a large number of cheatings in procurement of forged passports and bogus allotment of evacuee land. In West Bengal the increase was due to a number of people searching for employment being duped by unscrupulous persons. In Delhi the crime was technical in nature as civil disputes were given a criminal tinge, and cases were unnecessarily registered with a view to bringing pressure on the parties concerned to come to favourable terms. In Hyderabad the increase was due to activities of cheats from outside the city operating there.

The volume of crime was the highest in Delhi (19.4) followed by Manipur (8.5), A. & N. Islands (6.5), West Bengal (5.2), Bombay (4.3) and Madhya Pradesh (4.2). In the urban areas the volume

of crime was highest in Bombay (29.0) followed by Bangalore (16.3), Madras (15.6) and Hyderabad (15.0).

5331 cases were charge-sheeted. Trial was completed in 4322 cases, of which 2703 ended in conviction and 1629 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 32.7 (31.0 of 1958) and to cases tried 62.4 (62.7 of 1958).

7634 persons were sent up for trial. 3565 were convicted, 2512 acquitted or discharged and cases against 1557 persons were compounded or withdrawn. The percentage of conviction was 58.7 (54.1 of 1958).

Counterfeiting: There was a decrease of 112 cases (i.e 20.2 per cent) under this category of crime during 1959 over the corresponding figure for 1958. The States which recorded increase were Bombay (22 i.e. 71.0 per cent), Punjab (12 i.e. 240.0 per cent), Rajasthan (10 i.e. 166.7 per cent) and West Bengal (9 i.e. 20.0 per cent).

On the other hand, this crime registered a decline in Bihar (74 i.e. 49.0 per cent), Assam (59 i.e. 68.6 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (22 i.e. 31.4 per cent), Orissa (10 i.e. 43.5 per cent), Madras (8 i.e. 17.4 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (6 i.e. 12.2 per cent).

The States which recorded more than 50 cases were Bihar (77), West Bengal (54) and Bombay (53).

253 cases were sent up for trial during the year. Trial was completed in 253 cases of which 154 resulted in conviction and 99 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of conviction to true cases investigated was 40.8 (42.9 of 1958) and to the cases tried 60.9 (66.9 of 1958).

Out of 399 persons sent up for trial 236 were convicted, 160 discharged or acquitted and cases against 3 persons were withdrawn. The percentage of conviction to persons tried was 59.6 (59.9 of 1958).

Result of Investigation: At the close of 1958, 156516 cases were pending disposal in the Courts and 56144 cases were pending investigation with the police. During the year under review 582008 cases were registered with the police. Cases which were declared false, non-cognizable, or were due to mistake of fact or law or were undetected or in which the investigation was refused or the accused died or was declared insane or re-

mained under investigation amounted to 530298. Charge sheets were submitted in 264370 cases. Trial was completed in 222843 cases of which 142967 ended in conviction and 79876 in acquittal or discharge.

The percentage of cases in which charge sheets were laid to total true cases was 52.5 (50.6 of 1958); of cases convicted to cases in which trial was completed 64.2 (63.5 of 1958) and of acquittals to cases in which trial was completed 35.8 (36.5 of 1958).

The percentage of conviction to true cases investigated was 28.4 as against 27.0 of 1958. The States which had a higher percentage of conviction than the all-India figure of 28.4 were Himachal Pradesh (49.8), Andhra Pradesh (48.9), Madras 48.0), Mysore (38.0), Punjab (34.9), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (33.6), Kerala (30.3), Madhya Pradesh (29.5) and Naga Hills (29.5).

Amongst the cities, it was 61.3 in Madras, 59.1 in Bangalore, 45.1 in Hyderabad and 29.8 in Kanpur.

At the close of 1958, cases against 386425 persons were pending trial in courts and cases against 41107 persons were pending investigation. 705655 persons were arrested during the year 1959. Trials were completed against 601156 persons. 263924 persons were convicted, 242583 acquitted or discharged and cases against 88649 persons were compounded or withdrawn.

The all-India percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 51.5 (48.6 of 1958). The States which recorded a higher percentage were Naga Hills (72.3), Madhya Pradesh (67.0), Andhra Pradesh (63.7), Bombay (62.6), Madras (60.6), Delhi (57.9), Rajasthan (57.1) and Himachal Pradesh (52.0).

All the cities except Bombay and Madras also recorded higher percentages.

Casualties Among the Police: 69 Police Officers and men were killed and 1778 injured during the year in the performance of their duty. The highest number killed was in Uttar Pradesh (13), Jammu & Kashmir (10), Rajasthan (9), Bihar, Punjab and Manipur (6 each), Orissa (5), Bombay and Madras (4 each). Among the injured, Bombay accounted for 571, West Bengal 413, Rajasthan 143, Kerala 100, Bihar 81, Madhya Pradesh 68 and Andhra Pradesh for 67.

Juvenile Delinquency Statistics: The two tables given below show the number of juveniles apprehended according to three age-groups under some of the more important heads of crime and how they were dealt with on their apprehension.

Juveniles apprehended under age groups:

Head of crime	7 — 12		12 — 17		17 — 21	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Murder, attempt to commit murder and Culpable Homicide.	13	2	83	9	425	27
2. Rape and unnatural offences.	9	1	59	1	105	—
3. Attempt to and abetment of suicide.	3	1	16	17	84	35
4. Grievous hurt, Hurt and administering of stupefying drugs.	36	—	354	17	1,338	58
5. Kidnapping and abduction.	—	—	18	2	101	4
6. Dacoity.	2	—	6	—	74	—
7. Robbery.	3	—	19	2	127	—
8. House-breaking.	58	6	371	7	829	17
9. Thefts.	956	91	3,571	152	4,729	120
10. Excise Offences.	149	42	743	109	3,563	260
*11. Offences under the Children's Act.	4,448	277	1,650	160	36	7
**12. Miscellaneous	1,193	76	5,598	113	15,013	550
Total	6,870	496	12,488	589	26,424	1,058
					= 47,925.	

There was a marked increase in the number of crimes committed by juveniles. 47,925 juveniles were apprehended in 1959 as against 29774 in 1958, showing an increase by 61.0 per cent. Unless the trend is watched for a few more years, it cannot be definitely

said whether this increase is real or it is only on paper, because statistics of juvenile delinquency are being collected in India only since 1958 and much leeway has to be made yet. If the increase is real, then the trend is in keeping with similar trends in other countries of the world, like U.K., U.S.A. and Japan.

* These include mainly

(i) Children apprehended for begging;
(ii) Children found intoxicated by liquor or dangerous drugs;
(iii) Children indulging in betting or borrowing;
(iv) Children apprehended from brothels;
(v) Children indulging in smoking etc.
(vi) Children having no homes, settled place or visible means of subsistence or having no parents or guardians who could exercise regular and proper guardianship.

** These include offences under the Indian Penal Code, Indian Arms Act, Explosives Act, Explosive Substances Act, Habitual Offenders Act, Indian Railways Act (Petty cases), etc.

Juveniles dealt with

	Juveniles sent to Courts.	Juveniles sent to institutions	Juveniles otherwise dealt with.	Juveniles whose cases were pending disposal
Andhra Pradesh	4,750	254	4,456	40
Assam	351	—	109	242
Bihar	1,829	908	242	679
Bombay (excluding Greater Bombay)	12,254	234	4,554	7,466
Jammu & Kashmir	45	—	—	45
Kerala	293	87	193	13
Madhya Pradesh	2,517	15	528	1,974
Madras	7,855	1,311	6,419	125
Mysore	1,078	206	871	1
Orissa	386	3	383	—
Punjab	2,978	15	2,348	615

Juveniles dealt with

	Juveniles sent to Courts.	Juveniles sent to institutions	Juveniles otherwise dealt with.	Juveniles whose cases were pending disposal
Uttar Pradesh	2,000	1,496	4	500
Rajasthan	528	—	528	—
West Bengal (excluding Calcutta City)	1,472	6	1,466	—
A. & N. Islands	50	—	8	42
Delhi	3,366	112	3,254	—
Himachal Pradesh	63	—	57	6
Manipur	8	—	8	—
Naga Hills & Tuensang Area	19	—	—	19
Tripura	5	—	2	3
Bombay City	2,652	165	2,487	—
Calcutta City	1,280	33	1,247	—
Total	45,779	4,845	29,164	11,770

* This classification includes juveniles admonished, fined, bound down for good behaviour, etc.

Police Commission For Punjab

A DECISION has been taken by the Punjab Government to appoint an 11-man Police Commission to look into the working of the Punjab Police and suggest ways to improve its working. The Commission will have six non-officials and five officials as its members.

The Government has laid down the terms of reference as follows :—

(i) Whether the organisation, training and strength of the different ranks of the Police Force in the State are adequate to secure the keeping of the peace and order and investigation and detection of crime; if not, what revised norm of the requisite strength for different ranks can be fixed; what other changes, respectively, are required in the above aspects.

(ii) Whether, in the light of the need for the recruitment and retention of adequate number of men and women for the Police Service, the conditions of service in the police are sufficiently attractive to induce the proper type of individuals to enter it and to report on pay, emoluments, T.A. and other allowances, pensions, promotions and other conditions of service, including especially their living conditions at different levels (excluding I.P./I.P.S.).

(iii) To enquire and report as to the nature and limits of the assistance which can be given by women in the carrying out of police duties, and as to what are to be the status and conditions of service of women employed on such duties.

(iv) Whether any reduction in the duties now allotted to the police is possible.

(v) To examine the adequacy and suitability of the equipment provided for the police with particular reference to transport and radio facilities, and whether there should be increase in these facilities in order to increase mobility and efficiency and save manpower.

(vi) Whether in view of the public criticism in recent times against firing by the police, the use of fire-arms by the police should be totally excluded and, if not, the nature of the circumstances and the conditions under which it should be allowed. Measures for controlling meetings, demonstrations and mobs, etc., and operational techniques of the police in the use of lathi, teargas, etc., be commented upon regarding their adequacy or improvement.

(vii) Whether any changes or improvements by way of separation or otherwise in the functions of the police in (a) investigation and (b) prosecution of cases is called for.

(viii) Whether it would be proper to separate completely the set up for the former a specialised police force trained in the modern methods of investigation.

(viii) (a) To examine the existing facilities for application of scientific aids to the investigation of crime, offer suggestions for further improvement and expansion in that respect and propose what further measures are needed to step up work in that direction.

(ix) Whether in view of present volume and tendencies of traffic, the police are properly organised and equipped to ensure safety of life and property on the roads.

(x) Whether the form of statistical returns and registers now adopted is satisfactory or capable of improvement, and how far can they be taken as tests of police working appropriately?

(xi) Whether the rural police, as constituted at present, is effective in the performance of the police duties in the rural areas, whether any change is necessary in the strength, organisation, training and conditions of service of the rural police, and how in the context of Village Panchayats functioning all over the States, the efforts of the district and the rural police and those of the Village Panchayats can be integrated in tackling crime? The feasibility of substitution of Village Chaukidars by a system of beat Constables may be examined in this context.

(xii) Whether the general supervision exercised by the Magistracy over the police, particularly in view of the separation of the executive and the judiciary, and the control of the superior

police officers over the investigation of crime and other police duties are on the right lines; and what are the improvements needed in this behalf ?

(xiii) To examine the extent of public co-operation extended to the police in reporting, prevention and investigation of crime; the handicaps that the police have to face in consequence of its inadequacy or absence, and steps for its improvement, keeping in view the rule of law, the free exercise of civil liberties and political rights, of freedom of speech, of platform and association, and the public aspirations by the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

(xiv) To explore ways and means of bringing the public and police closer together.

(xv) To examine and suggest as to what further steps should be taken in rooting out corruption in the Police Force and securing greater co-operation and assistance from the public in combating crime.

(xvi) To analyse and report upon any other problem or problems which come to the Commission's notice in the course of their enquiries concerning police organisation, and its working in the State and make suitable recommendations thereon.

(xvii) To work out the financial implications of the Compropcsals, and suggest the manner in which the reforms recommended by them can be enforced within the minimum time.

(xviii) Any other matter which the Government may refer for consideration by the Commission.

SPORTFOLIO

R. Swaminathan

They Did It Again

Sunday, the 4th December, 1960, was a busy day for the sports enthusiasts of Bombay. India and Pakistan were playing their first Cricket Test Match at the Brabourne Stadium and the races were on at Mahaluxmi; yet the 20,000 people who had turned up at the Cooperage to watch the replay of the Rovers Cup Football final between Andhra Pradesh Police and East Bengal had the best bargain. Andhra Pradesh Police, who had played not too brilliantly in their earlier fixtures, put up excellent performances in the semi-final (when they humbled Mohammedan Sporting) and in the replayed final when they nosed out East Bengal by 1-0 to win the Rovers Cup for the seventh time in ten years, thus creating soccer history. The long and accurate feeding by the defenders enabled the Police forwards to keep up a clever attack which won the game. Olympians Zulfiquar and Yousaf Khan were the best players on the field that day.

Rovers Cup which was won by the Hyderabad Police for five successive years in the early fifties thus goes again to Hyderabad with their worthy successors, the Andhra Pradesh Police. As somebody said: "This looks like another Five Year Plan". Indeed, it does.

But They Were Not Alone

Various Police teams won their usual crop of trophies during this quarter. Mysore Police beat Madras Engineering Group, the holders in the past two years, 3-0 in the replayed final of the Madras United Club Football tournament to win the Hussein Challenge Cup. The Bharat Volleyball tournament at Shahjahanpur saw an all-Police final when the Delhi Police defeated the holders, the Punjab Police, in a well contested match over five games. Delhi Police also retained the Delhi State Basketball Championship but they were unlucky to lose (0-1) to the Northern Railway in the final of the Pioneer Cup Hockey tournament.

Zonal Tournaments

The Zonal tournaments preliminary to the XI All-India Police Games have been on.

The West Zone tournaments were held at Ajmer (Rajasthan) from the 27th November to 3rd December, 1960, the Health Minister, Rajasthan, inaugurating. The Inspector-General of Police of West Pakistan was an interested spectator. Rajasthan won the Football and Volleyball leagues and Madhya Pradesh the Hockey league. Maharashtra won the team event in Gymnastics as well as four out of six individual events. The honours in Wrestling were divided evenly between Maharashtra and the Central Reserve Police.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, Prime Minister of Jammu & Kashmir, presided over the opening ceremony of the North Zone tournaments at Jammu on 6-12-'60. Yuvraj Karan Singh, Sadr-i-Riyasat, was the guest of honour at the closing ceremony on the 13th. Punjab won the Hockey, Football and Volleyball leagues as well as the team event in Gymnastics. In Football, however, Uttar Pradesh gave a stiff fight and the two teams were equal on points. Punjab was declared the winners on goal average. Punjab won four of the six individual events in Gymnastics, Delhi bagging the rest. In Wrestling, Uttar Pradesh won in four of the eight weights, Delhi and Punjab sharing the remaining four.

West Bengal played hosts at the East Zone tournaments at Barrackpore from the 7th to 17th December, 1960. The only team for the Gymnastic competition was from Bihar and it duly qualified for the final. Football, Volleyball and Hockey leagues were all won by West Bengal. West Bengal and Bihar shared the Wrestling events equally.

In the South Zone tournaments, Andhra Pradesh were the leaders in Volleyball and Football while Madras qualified in Hockey and Gymnastics. Wrestlers from Andhra Pradesh won seven of the eight wrestling events while a competitor from Madras won in the Heavyweight class.

BOOKS

Who Live In Shadow—By Judge John M. Murtagh and Sarah Harris; W.H. Allen, London. Available from Rupa & Co., 15, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta-12.

In this study of the Narcotic Traffic in the USA, the authors have described the ramifications of the vice and the devastating effects it is having on national health and morale, particularly among the adolescents in the USA. The traffic is under the control of racketeers, who successfully manage to evade the law. Secret organizations like the Mafia flourish on this trade. The victims extend from the slums to the top level of social strata. The authors discuss the provisions of the law which are harsh and unimaginative. The enforcement agency is helpless and lined to whitewash things. The authors blame the authorities for pretending that stiffer penalties are needed to put down the traffic. They have collected sufficient evidence for the assertion that the law which provides life imprisonment for sick addicts and permits the murder merchants to keep going, is absurd and ineffective. The society, Narcotic Anonymous, has also been unsuccessful in redeeming addicts in a large way. The authors recommend the English system and advocate a more practical and humane approach to warn the addict They deprecate the American official attitude to the addicts as "immoral and vicious lepers". The church and the educational authorities have failed to reclaim these sick persons. They have pointed out by quoting the results achieved by the New York School programme that school authorities have sometimes succeeded in reaching the young addicts. The failure of the authors to make concrete suggestions to combat the evil and reclaim the addicts, is surprising. Probably, the immensity of the problem has overawed them and made them rest content with drawing public attention to the evil, in which attempt, they have eminently succeeded.

Crime Documentaries—Guenther Podola—By Rupert Furneaux, published by Stevens and Sons, London—Price Rs. 14.80 np. Available from M/s. N. M. Tripathy, Bombay.

This is a detailed account of the case in which Guenther Podola, a German, was sentenced to death in 1959 for shooting dead a detective police sergeant of the London Police. The case caught the headlines of newspaper at that time due to the unique plea by the accused of loss of memory—a plea quite novel to British law till then—and his allegation that the police had beaten him up to take revenge for a dead comrade. The first issue led to some display of forensic skill. It is claimed on the blurb of the book that this is a "definitive study of one of the most important criminal cases of recent years". Without the local colour and setting, the book makes dull reading to the professional Police Officer, since by itself, the case is simple enough. From the viewpoint of the laymen also, the element of excitement and sensation, which is a permanent feature of crime fiction, is lacking. To those who are interested in criminal cases as such, the book offers good fare.

Most Of My Murders—By John Parris, published by Frederick Muller, Ltd., London.

The book gives an "inside" account of 11 famous murder trials in which the author, a British barrister, appeared for the defence. The narration of the trials is crisp and fascinating and gives an insight into what goes on behind the scenes in courts during murder trials. The way the mind of the defence lawyer works, the line of defence he adopts and his attitude towards the client are all depicted with consummate skill. The book describes trials from an angle not common so far, and from this point of view, makes absorbing reading.

—V. K. Telang.

Awards For Gallantry

A. President's Police and Fire Services Medal :

Shri Narain Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dholpur, Rajasthan.

Shri Narain Singh, at great personal risk, shot dead the notorious dacoit Babu Gujar, who with his gang had terrorised the people of Dholpur Sub-Division and Morena District and committed numerous dacoities and murders.

B. Police Medal :

Shri Bhoor Singh (deceased), Constable, Special Armed Force, Madhya Pradesh.

Constable Bhoor Singh showed conspicuous courage during an encounter with a dangerous armed dacoit. He succeeded in blocking the dacoit's retreat and ultimately killed him. But because he had taken a risky position, he received serious bullet wounds which resulted in his death.

Shri Rajendra Prasad Modi, Deputy Superintendent of Police Madhya Pradesh, and Shri Madho Singh, Assistant Commandant, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Modi and Shri Singh showed exemplary courage and devotion to duty in entrapping a combined gang of dacoits Gabbar Singh and Dulare and killing eleven of them. As a result, the gang was completely wiped out.

Shri Jagdish Singh, Constable (deceased), Shri Muzaffar Hussain, Sub-Inspector (deceased), Shri Kartar Singh, Company Commander, Special Armed Force, Shri Hari Raj Singh, Sub-Inspector (deceased) and Shri Battina Ramaiah, Constable, M.P.

All the five officers exhibited courage and commendable devotion to duty as a result of which the notorious dacoit leader Rupa was killed in an encounter between the police and the dacoit's gang.

All-India Statement Of Crime

Serial No.	Name of State	Total Cognizable Crime	Rioting	Offences relating to		Murder	Culpable Homicide N/A to Murder	Administering of Stupefying Drugs	Kidnapping and abduction
				Coins	Currency				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	9,500	591	4	6	258	17	5	26
2	Assam	5,966	10,12	1	2	112	17	...	70
3	Bihar	23,311	684	12	5	210	53	10	69
4	Gujarat	80,57	125	1	17	207	32	6	53
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,252	127	...	...	22	3	2	32
6	Kerala	4,246	219	2	6	54	15	4	11
7	Madhya Pradesh	17,642	470	3	5	308	11	9	148
8	Madras	14,617	680	11	23	175	85	14	136
9	Maharashtra	17,607	219	2	8	299	46	25	115
10	Mysore	6,417	229	1	7	140	28	6	35
11	Orissa	5,437	154	2	...	79	20	6	13
12	Punjab	5,807	57	...	3	160	92	7	79
13	Rajasthan	5,547	308	...	4	149	74	2	124
14	Uttar Pradesh	17,532	760	5	17	455	350	27	232
15	West Bengal	15,855	919	1	8	136	82	6	154
	Union Territories								
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	53	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
17	Delhi	2,737	27	1	5	22	2	6	47
18	Himachal Pradesh	384	17	..	...	6	1	...	7
19	Manipur	470	15	...	...	5	...	...	29
20	Tripura	658	38	...	...	2	3	...	10
21	Naga Hills & T. Area	65	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
22	Pondicherry	166	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	TOTAL	16,3,326	6,656	46	116	2,802	931	135	1,392

For The Quarter Ending 30th September, 1960.

Dacoity	Robbery	House Breaking	Cheating	C. B. of trust	THEFTS						
					Copper Wire	Cattle	Cycles	M. Vs, and accessories	Fire-arms	Explosives	Other types
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
17	33	1,777	118	178	113	410	209	18	2	...	2,536
73	52	945	41	69	6	55	102	8	5	11	1,348
164	105	5,160	85	123	100	144	398	1	10	...	3,350
20	178	1,490	133	201	81	223	254	9	4	...	1,995
17	21	256	12	21	9	73	1	11	2	...	145
4	28	575	61	93	12	50	25	3	...	1	785
101	161	4,079	257	330	41	856	350	57	20	1	5,217
60	20	2,138	205	576	126	655	300	32	3	10	5,170
75	303	2,930	404	616	123	295	404	244	1	1	6,790
26	37	1,296	120	181	32	244	151	26	3	1	2,393
14	40	1,084	107	126	68	124	112	6	3	7	1,355
4	16	1,147	89	140	41	165	154	12	4	1	875
13	90	1,377	87	110	17	541	160	10	3	...	728
172	236	4,424	302	537	294	900	918	32	60	1	3,883
104	165	2,566	316	305	304	202	541	131	5	7	6,816
...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	17
1	10	323	106	73	17	15	386	5	1	...	1,035
2	10	67	5	22	...	9	...	...	...	...	50
22	12	75	16	11	...	17	52	2	...	...	79
4	5	162	4	13	...	41	8	...	1	...	167
1	3	8	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	18
...	1	57	1	5	...	6	5	...	...	...	86
894	1,526	31,940	2,469	3,732	1,384	5,027	4,533	607	127	41	44,838



ROLL OF HONOUR

1. Shri Arimal, Head Constable, Etah District, Uttar Pradesh.

On the night of 29-11-'59, while Arimal along with Constable Sri Ram and Watchman Usman, was on patrolling duty in Mareshra town, he noticed five persons moving in suspicious circumstances. The police party challenged them and the Head Constable caught hold of one of them after a hot chase, but the culprits, who were fully armed, shot him dead.

2. Abdul Gaffar, Shri Gundev Singh and Shri Lila Dhar, Constables, II Battalion, PAC, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.

On 12-12-'59 when these Constables were returning in a police truck after performing V.I.P. duties at Agra, their truck met with an accident and they sustained injuries which resulted in their death.

3. Shri S. M. Kar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Shillong. Assam.

Shri Kar was killed in the course of his duties in Shillong.

4. Shri Balwant Singh, Head Constable, J. & K.

The Head Constable along with A.S.I. Balbir Chand and Constable Sowarn Singh was ambushed between Sangerianh and Charhan area of Jammu & Kashmir, by foreign troops on 4-11-1959. Head Constable Balwant Singh was shot dead in the firing that ensued.

THE INDIAN POLICE JOURNAL

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The late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, former Home Minister of India.

The Indian Police Journal

Vol. VII No. 4 April 1961

PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH PANT

HOMAGE BY

SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRIME MINISTER

''Dear friend and comrade, great captain of our people during the days of our struggle for freedom, great in leadership after freedom came, wisest of counsellors, gentle and yet firm of purpose with malice to none, child of our beloved Himalayan mountains carrying with him something of their calm and imperturbability, rock of stability and lighthouse to guide people's minds and paths ! How shall we replace him or find his like again ?

''He shone in Parliament, but even more he shone in life itself, and loved with passion our Motherland and the well-being and advancement of all her children. We pay our homage to him and give our pledge to devote ourselves to the cause to which he gave his brilliant mind and all his strength and energy, in spite of physical ailments and disabilities. To the last moment of his days, so long as consciousness lasted, he gave his unremitting labour to the service of India. Even so may it be given to us to labour with joyful heart in this dear service till the last breath of life.''

Resolution Passed at the Conference of the Deputy Inspectors General on 7.3.61

Immediately after the death of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, a resolution was passed by the Conference of the Deputy Inspectors General which was in progress at that time in Delhi.

The text of the Resolution:

"This conference of State Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and officers of the Intelligence Bureau expresses its deep sorrow at the passing away of the Home Minister of India, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. In his death, our country has lost a revered leader, a great parliamentarian and a Home Minister of unrivalled experience, vision and statesmanship. Having been one of the main architects of India's freedom, he remained a great cementing force in all spheres of life in the country. The Police Forces of India and Intelligence Bureau owe a great deal to his wise counsel and guidance in building up traditions of service to the people and the country. Sound foundations of police training and research that have been laid in the last few years are a living monument to his inspiration, personal interest and anxiety to modernize the Police in India. We convey our heartfelt and sincere condolences to the bereaved members of his family".

Govind Ballabh Pant-Life and Career

SHRI Govind Ballabh Pant was born on September 10, 1887 in Almora district which fringes the mighty Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh. After completing his school education in Almora, he joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad, from where he graduated.

Even as a student, his patriotic fervour was stirred by the speeches of political leaders like Tilak and Lajpat Rai and he became known as a "young rebel". His political activities earned for him the disfavour of the authorities, but thanks to the intervention of a few friends who foresaw a great future for him, he was allowed to take his examinations. Shri Pant took his LL.B. degree from the School of Law, Allahabad University, in 1909 standing first. Soon after, he enrolled himself as an advocate of the Allahabad High Court but later settled down at Naini Tal where built up a flourishing practice and rose to be the leader of the Bar.

With the growing professional prestige and fame came opportunities for political activities. Even though he had established reputation as a successful lawyer, his first concern was always the uplift of the down-trodden people. For this purpose, he founded the Kumaon Parishad in 1916. The Parishad studied local problems and redressed the grievances of the people. One of the major achievements to the ever-lasting credit of Shri Pant was the abolition of the despicable system of forced labour in the Kumaon Division. He gave evidence before the Southborough Committee on behalf of the Parishad and successfully campaigned for the removal of Kumaon from the category of backward areas and the application of Montford reforms to that region.

Soon after, he graduated to the political stage. In 1916, he was elected to the All-India Congress Committee This brought him in touch with Shri Motilal Nehru, a towering personality in those times, under whose guidance and care he shaped his political career. He gave up his flourishing legal practice and devoted his

entire energy and thought to the movement for political independence for India. In 1923, he was elected to the U.P. Legislative Council where he established his mark and revealed his brilliant talents as a Parliamentarian. His sober expositions of the Swaraj Party point of view, the immaculate logic with which he presented his case and his extremely tactful handling of men and matters earned for him the appreciation of not only his party associates but also the men from the Treasury. He functioned as the Leader of the Opposition for seven years and played an important rôle in helping his Chief, Motilal Nehru's fight against the British from within the legislatures.

Shri Pant took a prominent part in the demonstrations against the Simon Commission which came to India in 1928. Unfortunately. he got badly injured while he was leading a procession with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and this resulted in partial physical incapacitation.

In 1930-32, he was twice imprisoned for participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Shri Pant became a member of the Congress Working Committee in 1931 and retained the distinction almost uninterruptedly till his death. In 1934, he was elected a member of the Central Legislative Assembly and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly.

When the Congress Party accepted office in the provinces in 1937, Shri Pant was elected Leader of the Congress Party in the U.P. Assembly and formed the first Congress Ministry in that Province.

It was during this important phase of his life that he made his reputation as an administrator. He put the State ahead of others with far-reaching tenancy reforms in keeping with the Congress Party creed.

The handicaps of provincial autonomy were many, but it was Shri Pant's personal qualities and leadership that laid the foundation of almost every nation-building activity in that region.

The most outstanding achievement of his administration was the end of the age-old feudal system. He launched within two months of accepting office a comprehensive plan to ensure security

of tenure and to abolish landlordism. He thus carried the benefits of self-government to the peasantry of 108,000 villages in the State.

He was jailed for about a year in connection with the Individual Satyagraha movement launched by Gandhiji in 1940 to protest against Britain's unilateral decision plunging India into war without consulting her leaders.

Later, when the "Quit India" movement began in August, 1942, he was detained at Ahmednagar Fort along with his colleagues of the Congress Working Committee.

After his release in 1945, Shri Pant played an important rôle in the negotiations which took place with the British on the question of grant of independence to India.

On April 1, 1946, Shri Pant again became Chief Minister of U.P. and held that office till December, 1954. During this period, the State made all-round progress, the notable achievements being the abolition of zamindari, reorganisation of the educational system and improvement of administrative machinery.

The launching of several irrigation works, the scrapping of the Criminal Tribes Act and the reform of jail administration were his other achievements during that period. More than anyone else, Shri Pant was responsible for food self-sufficiency in Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Pant was a distinguished Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and its various committees and sub-committees.

He joined the Union Cabinet in January, 1955.

As Union Home Minister and Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha, he succeeded in solving many thorny problems. Always soft-spoken, he was essentially a man of persuasion and conciliation. With his patient and gentle approach, he always sought to narrow differences among conflicting points of view He was prominently associated with the tasks of redrawing the map of India in the light of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission and piloting the necessary legislation through Parliament. He was Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee which dealt with the subject of Official Language. He

presided over the various Zonal Councils, through which he promoted inter-State co-operation to achieve economic integration of the nation.

It was during his stewardship that the Delhi Municipal Corporation was established.

Shri Pant always took a deep and abiding interest in the Police forces of India and thanks to his encouragement and support, a number of reforms and measures for improving the morale and status of policemen were introduced. He always stressed the importance of the rôle that policemen have to play in maintaining peace while the entire nation was engaged in the task of economic reconstruction. The establishment of Central Forensic Institute and Detective Training School at Calcutta, the sanction of huge grant for the housing of policemen, grant of the welfare fund for policemen and many other important measures prove his interest and consideration for the Police forces in India. One of the last acts of his as Home Minister was to give recognition to the All-India Police and Cultural Meet. As an example of his remarkable perspicuity and ability to go to the heart of any matter, it should be mentioned that during a brief visit to the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu, he felt the need for revising the course for IPS Cadet officers. A Committee of Is.G.P. met at a Conference later and revised the syllabus to incorporate some essential features in it.

Thanks to his initiative, steps were taken to formulate refresher courses for senior IPS Officers.

He was also responsible for the abolition of immoral trafficking in the country and the introduction of Partial Prohibition in Delhi.

He was awarded Bharat Ratna, the country's highest honour, in 1957 for his distinguished services to the Nation.

His was a crowded life rich with experience and marked by great achievements. Men who worked with him realised that they were in the midst of a giant and were fired by enthusiasm to help him to fulfil the various projects that he had in mind.

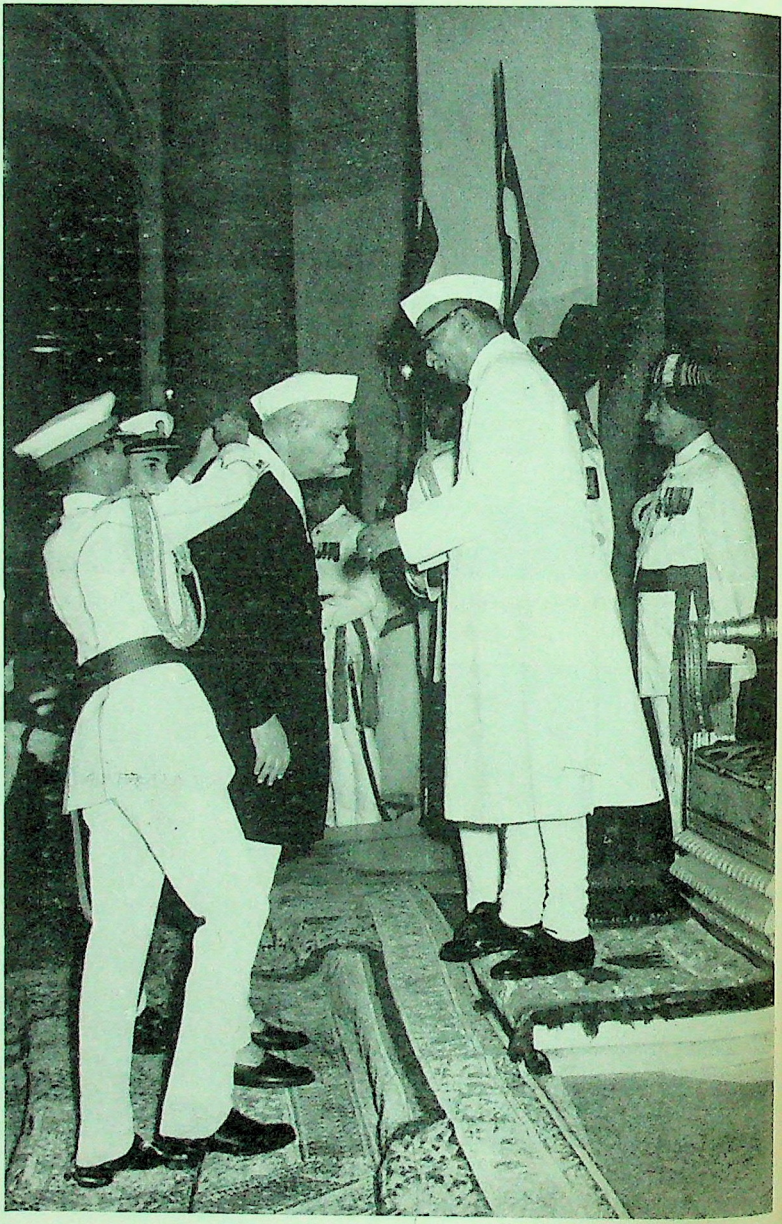
When he passed away on 7th March, the people felt that a giant had departed from the political stage.



Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant (Second from right) attending the Chief Minister's Conference held in 1949 in New Delhi as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.



Shri Pant was given an affectionate welcome by a large gathering when he arrived in Delhi on 2. 1. 1955 to take over as the Union Home Minister.



Shri Govind Ballabh Pant receiving the Bharat Ratna Award on October 29, 1959 from the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad

The whole nation was hushed into silence. It paid reverential homage to him and remembered with gratitude the various services he had rendered for the uplift and welfare of the people.

The esteem in which Shri Pant was held in the Government and by the people was reflected in the Gazette of India Extraordinary which was published soon after his passing away. After listing his various services and achievements, the Government resolution contained in the Gazette Extraordinary said:

"One of India's most illustrious sons, a great servant of the people and one of the foremost fighters in India's freedom struggle, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant even in failing health, worked without rest or respite in the service of the nation. Shri Pant's undaunted spirit, his great patriotism and his constant devotion to the country's good will remain an undying inspiring memory with our people".

No finer tribute could be paid to Shri Pant than this.

The most important lesson in life is simply this:
Never hurt anybody.

— Rousseau

Pandit Pant and The Police

OUR readers will be interested to know how all the major issues of Police organisation and its morale had received constant attention of our late Home Minister. In the midst of his many-fold responsibilities as a Home Minister and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, he found time to attend to various aspects of Police work and its problems and introduced several important measures to effect improvement.

Our late Home Minister had applied his mind to facilities for and standards of training of officers, and facilities for use of scientific aids to crime detection, for raising the Police morale and esprit-de-corps by introducing welfare measures for the policemen and their families, and finally to the standing issues of legal shortcomings on account of which the Police was not able to work effectively in certain vital problems of social defence.

Training of I.P.S. Probationers at Central Police Training College, Abu.

During his first visit to the Central Police Training College at Mt. Abu, he intuitively realised that the training imparted to the I.P.S. Probationers had room for improvement in respect of the syllabus and the standard of the instructional staff. At his instance an examination of the necessary improvement in the syllabus of training and standard of instructional staff was undertaken and the new syllabus was introduced in C.P.T.C. in 1959. Sanction was also given to raising a team of very competent instructional staff to impart lessons and to implement the objects of the revised training.

Refresher Course for I.P.S. Officers.

After having tackled the basic training for the I.P.S. Probationers, the late Home Minister further realised that it was necessary that these officers should also go through an advanced course after having worked on the field for some years so that they could go back as better men and officers to assume higher responsibilities which seniority of service would devolve on them.

This was a pioneer project because no such training course had ever existed, at least not in an organised manner, in India.

In consultation with the State Governments, the late Home Minister introduced this course in 1959. The course covered training in police administration, police duties and crime, investigation of crime, security and intelligence, treatment of offenders, traffic matters, polie communications and miscellaneous duties in addition to a large field of general subjects for improving the outlook of officers.

Central Detective Training School

The late Home Minister did not rest with only organising training of the I.P.S. Officers in their basic study and in advanced professional matters but he also simultaneously thought of an advanced training for the investigating police officers on whose efficiency and methods of work depended the success or otherwise of the agencies of law enforcement, and also, for that reason, the confidence of the public.

Due to his personal interest in the matter, the Central Detective Training School was sanctioned in 1954-55, and after the details of training and the equipments, were collected, this institution started the work of training from 1958. The School imparts training to investigating officers in advanced and scientific methods of investigation of crime. Stress is laid on practical aspects of investigation.

There have been requests also from other countries to admit their trainees in the C.D.T.S.

Central Finger Print Bureau

The late Home Minister also realised that mere training of officers would not bring about the desired results unless necessary organisations to maintain records and to examine the exhibits were available side by side. At the same time therefore. he also sanctioned the establishment of the Central Finger Print Bureau at Calcutta. The Bureau is now maintaining records of finger prints of inter-State and international criminals and has already undertaken search-work. It has also taken up the work of training police officers in finger print science so that the State Finger Print Bureau can hence forward be run by trained per-

sonnel. In order to standardise the technical knowledge of F.P. officers all over India, this Bureau has also taken up the work of holding annual examinations for the purpose of passing finger-print experts.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory

The logical sequence of the late Home Minister's thoughts in assisting police work in India was the establishment of Central Forensic Science Laboratory at the same time. There was practically no organised laboratory in India. By his sanctioning the setting up of C.F.S.L. at Calcutta he fulfilled the long standing need of the police. This laboratory conducts specialised examination of the materials recovered at the scene of crime, carries out research work in the field of forensic science and also imparts training to the scientists who are being recruited for organising Forensic Science Laboratories in the States.

Central Medico-legal Advisory Committee and Central Advisory Committee on Forensic Science

To assist the Centre and the States in matters relating to scientific aids to investigation and medico-legal work, Shri Pant considered it necessary to have advisory committees of experts in these fields

The Central Medico-Legal Advisory Committee was set up in 1955 to advise the Centre and the States in matters pertaining to medico-legal procedure and practice throughout India and to promote the development of modern techniques in the field of medico-legal work.

The Central Advisory Committee on Forensic Science was set up in 1959 to consider matters relating to the sphere of forensic science, (excluding forensic medicine) which do not fall within the sphere of the medico-legal expert, and to advise the Central and State Governments on matters relating to such sphere of forensic science with a view to devising improved methods of detection and control of crime and collection of intelligence.

Both these committees have been doing fine work and thanks to their efforts, new approaches to problems of investigation are being evolved and brought to the notice of all the ranks of Police throughout India.

Police Research Centre

In 1956, Shri Pant suggested the establishment in the States of Police Research Centres where new ideas and approaches to problems based on experience could be pooled together and various questions with which the Police Organisation was confronted in administration and investigation could be analysed and solution for them found. Accordingly, Police Research Centres were established in some of the States. A Central Police Research Centre was also set up at Central Police Training College, Abu.

Criminology and Forensic Science

Criminology and Forensic Science has been a subject of study in many European and American Universities. This subject however had not received recognition in India. Under the inspiration of Shri Pant the matter was taken up with the individual Universities. Saugar University included this subject as one of the subjects in B.A., and B.Sc. degree courses. The Madras University introduced a Diploma Course. The Universities of Calcutta and Osmania also agreed to the proposal in principle. Other Universities are considering the advisability of introducing this subject.

WELFARE AND AMENITIES

Police Housing, Police Games, Welfare Meets and Police Benevolent Funds

While the late Home Minister had promptly pushed forward all schemes of training and scientific institutes to assist in police work, he also appreciated that a human approach was necessary to elevate the outlook and esprit-de-corps and to ease the private problems of policemen and their families.

During his term, the police housing received a great fillip. The matter was taken up at the Home Ministers' Conference in 1955 and it was suggested that the State Governments should be assisted with loans from the Centre for Police housing. The late Home Minister was responsible for arranging these loans from the Centre. The State Governments also rose to the occasion owing to his leadership and sanctioned matching grants in this regard from the State funds with the result that during the last few years, the Police housing made considerable progress in all the States (and this is continuing year to year).

The late Home Minister was also fully aware of the value of All-India Police Duty Meet and the Police Athletics and Games He gave encouragement in ample measure to these Meets. These Meets, as is well-known, have not only raised the physical, athletic and professional standards of the Police, but have also created a healthy sense of competition among the forces of the States and in course thereof have also led to better understanding and esprit-de-corps among the Police forces in India irrespective of the barriers of States.

He also approved of the scheme of holding "All-India Police Welfare Exhibition and Cultural Meet". This has been another avenue which the late Home Minister had, by his support and message, opened out towards cultivating dignity of labour, a sense of good taste in work and actions among the policemen and their families.

Only a few months before his fatal sickness, he had made enquiries about the Police welfare funds in the States and the work that was done for policemen and their families in distress. He did not rest by merely knowing the existence of such funds, which were often inadequate for the jobs in hand, but also persuaded the Government of India to sanction ad hoc grants to the Welfare Funds of every State.

As a result of his efforts a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned had been fixed for IPS Officers because he was convinced that a in the States to undertake substantial measures of welfare and then to stand on their own legs in running the schemes.

Revision of IPS Pay Scales

Shri Pant realised the need for revising the pay scales which had been fixed for IPS Officers because he was convinced that a higher pay scale would attract the best talent available in the country into the service and would also lead to increased efficiency in the running of the Police departments in the States. He gave a sympathetic hearing to the representations made by the I.P.S. Officers for higher pay scales and promised support to their case.

Shri Pant was also anxious that policemen throughout India should get adequate emoluments and satisfactory conditions of service to promote their efficiency and morale.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

Kidnapping of Children

His sympathetic heart and his deep patriotism enabled him to feel the sore points of social defence. Kidnapping of children by unscrupulous and anti-social elements with a view to deface or to maim them to enable the unscrupulous offenders to earn their living on the income of these unfortunate children by begging was tackled by him effectively. He took up an amendment of the relevant sections of the I.P.C. with a view to eradicating this social evil from the society. This momentous amendment of Section 363(A) of the I.P.C. which came into force on 15-1-1960 has been an outstanding piece of social work in the field of law enforcement.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women

Another social problem viz immoral traffic in women did not escape his attention. On his initiative the Suppresion of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act was passed by Parliament in 1959. For the first time a uniform legislation on the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls became applicable to all States and Union Territories in our country. The Act has given special powers and responsibilities to the Police for eradicating this social menace.

Ban on Begging

Begging is an unwholesome feature in any country. Shri Pant decided to eliminate it in Delhi. He piloted a Bill to extend the Bombay Begging Act to Delhi as a result of which begging became an offence in Delhi.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

Code of Conduct

During the tenure of Pantji, a code of conduct for the entire Police force in India was drafted and introduced for guiding the Police Force in their day to day work and dealings with the public.

Improvement in Police Force in Centrally administered Areas

Delhi

Shri Pant realised that with the increase in the population of Delhi, the Police force in the city needed improvements in various spheres in order to carry out their duties efficiently.

To meet the problem of increasing crime in the Capital and attend to public calls for help, "Flying Squads" and "Missing Persons Squad" were established. To ensure quick and efficient work, the post of Senior Superintendent of Police was upgraded to that of DIG of Police.

Shri Pant also sanctioned the formation of a joint cadre of I.P.S. officers for running the Police administration in Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The pay and conditions of service of the Delhi Police were also revised to attract the best talent and to promote efficiency.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

For the efficient policing of the islands it was considered necessary to increase the strength of the Police. One of the important steps taken was to establish a Force of Bush Police to tackle the hostile tribes of Jarawas. The Police net work of communications was also expanded. The pay and conditions of service of policemen serving in these islands were also revised suitably.

Himachal Pradesh

With the formation of a joint cadre of I.P.S. Officers for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, a regular and independent team of officers for the Police Administration in the State was assured. More police stations and wireless stations were set up to link the remote and inaccessible places in this mountainous area. Police equipment was also modernised in order to raise the level of efficiency of Police work.

Manipur and Tripura

As these areas were situated on the borders of India, it became essential to have efficient Police force to guard the frontiers and look after the problems of security in the areas. A force known as Manipur Rifles was raised for Manipur area.

On Shri Pant's initiative, attractive pay and conditions of service were offered to the Police forces sent to these areas on deputation.

General

It would not be correct to close the chapter here by saying that these were all that our late Home Minister had done. Quite a number of other schemes were under his consideration. It was

his idea also to organise an institute of training for Police Officers in handling juvenile delinquents. He was fully conscious of the problem of this kind of delinquency and he realised that the Police Officers were the first set of people with whom the juvenile delinquents came in contact and that the way in which the juveniles should be handled by the Police must be different from the way in which adult offenders were handled.

The police of India has been provided with a good deal of facilities and funds to advance its professional standards and general outlook and also its morale. It is for us to see that the purpose for which these measures were taken are fulfilled in the best manner possible by running these organisations and by trying to use benefits to the best of advantage. In a few years' time, never in the history of Police of India so many things were sanctioned and thought about by a Minister. The facilities and opportunities sanctioned are comparable to those in any advanced foreign police who have had a good deal of fair start before us. The Police of India pay their homage to the great mind who in his deep patriotism and love of the people of India had taken bold steps to lift an important agency of Public service to make life worth living and to make the people reap the benefits of a welfare State in a well-ordered society.

Thus Spake Our Leader

SHRI Pant was a far-sighted administrator and the many reforms that he introduced to improve the working of the Police bear testimony to this. He set new ideals before the Police and visualised a new atmosphere in which they could work with public support. His speeches which cover a wide variety of topics prove his deep understanding of police work and administrative problems. The solutions that he offered for them were practical and based on mature experience and knowledge of public affairs and human beings. He always stressed on the need for the Police to reorientate their outlook and methods.

A few extracts from his speeches on some vital Police and administrative problems are published below:

Police in Welfare State

"Even if the police does not find many opportunities for contributing directly towards the furtherance of the Welfare State, it must adjust its ways and methods so that it may fit in with the new order that we are trying to build. If we accept this pattern, we have to treat every citizen as an equal citizen in the country--poor or rich, literate or illiterate, belonging to the high or to the so-called low or backward class—everyone is entitled to courteous and becoming treatment at the hands of every unit of the agency through which the State functions. The police have to shed any notions that may not be quite compatible with this basic principle. In fact, one might say that the Police has to be more tender towards the weak and the poor and the suppressed than towards others. Many who are well placed can look after themselves but those who labour under social or other disabilities cannot yet stand on their own legs. It is our wish that you may so work that every one may develop the spirit of self-help and self-respect. If that is conceded then the treatment accorded to every citizen by the Police has to be that of a considerate officer towards one whom he has to serve. Courtesy becomes not only a virtue but a necessity. The Constable, the Station writer, the Sub-Inspector and the Inspector—all should realise the need of

the hour and understand what is expected from them If the policeman, writer in the Station, the Sub-Inspector in the patrol post and the Inspector engaged in the supervision and the investigation of serious crimes deal with the people, with whom they come in contact in the course of the discharge of their official duties, in a suitable manner, the task of the Police could become, I think, easier than it is.

"We have, apart from the needs of efficiency, of speedy investigation and of successful prosecution, to give the importance to the basic psychological factor on which everything else depends in a large measure. A policeman has to remember that like every other person he is above all a citizen of the country and also that all others with whom he comes in contact are equal citizens with him. The mere accident of his being employed in a particular office at any time does not rob him of the privilege of being a citizen of the country. The duties of the citizen are well-known. Even if he could not avoid lapses in the discharge of his official functions, but did not fail in maintaining the decency of behaviour which is expected of one citizen for another, much of the hostility would disappear. I would like you to have some sort of code of conduct, not with regard to matters soncerning your official duties, but with regard to basic matters which transcend all limitations and which can contribute towards your success in a large way. If everyone learns to do his bit in a dignified way, then there will be more of co-operation and there will be little of bitterness in public or in private relations".

× × ×

"To some extent, the Services have to function under a certain measure of disadvantage, if in a democratic system the conventions are not developed fully to spare them from criticism and direct it rather to the politicians, the Ministers and those associated with them. But it has also to be borne in mind that if the Police has the general support and the goodwill of the people, that would be the best safeguard against criticisms, malicious or otherwise, that may be levelled at them individually or collectively".

A Welfare State

"Now that we have freedom, the glow of freedom has to be shared with us by the common man. Of course peace and order have to be maintained; justice has to be administered without fear or favour; care has to be taken to give protection to every person who stands in need of it. But the fulfilment of these somewhat negative functions does not, in a democracy, carry as far.

"We may maintain peace and order, we may have courts functioning efficiently and justly but if the people continue to starve, if they have no sense of self-respect and dignity, if there is no spirit of fellowship and social responsibility, then mere preservation of peace is not much of an achievement. We want peace in order that we might see life pulsating in all its fullness throughout the length and breadth of our country.

"That is why, while keeping our fingers on the pulse of our people and while taking due care to maintain the basic conditions which are essential to the growth of civil spirit and of the right attitude we will have to concentrate and rivet our attention on matters concerning the spiritual, material and economic welfare of the masses of our people without which the joy of existence is not achieved".

× × ×

"We are engaged in the gigantic task of reconstruction and development of our great country which can be accomplished only with the active co-operation of people in all walks of life. Members of the Police Force can make a worthy contribution towards this great cause individually as well as collectively and it is confidently hoped that they will not lag behind any other section of the community".

Objectives of Police Work

"We have to see that our administration is clean, efficient and responsible. Everyone in the Services and the Police has to appreciate fully the creative element that enters into our work when the approach to the public problems is in a spirit of co-operation. We have to be sensitive to how people react to our actions and should not isolate ourselves from the rest of the community. No doubt the members of the Police Force have to keep them-

selves away from partisanship, factions, intrigues, or anything that might reflect on their impartiality and efficiency. But they must be vigilant guardians of the poor and the weak and see that the wrong-doers regardless of their position, are brought to book. At the same time, while enforcing law strictly, impartially and effectively, their methods have to be humane. The days of tooth for tooth and eye for eye are gone. Criminology has undergone revolutionary changes, and it is realised that many of those who have turned into habitual criminals could perhaps have been reclaimed if they had received humane treatment in the earlier stages. So, while the black sheep are taken out of the fold, they have to be tamed rather than broken.

"We have to see that every citizen of our country lives and functions without fear. All our efforts today are directed towards relieving him from want and fear. The Police has a vital rôle in this task. So in order that you may be strong enough to protect the liberties of the people and continue to occupy the position which will enable you to serve them, you have to see that everyone who has the opportunity of rendering some service does his part in a clean and efficient way".

× × ×

"The Police have to perform very arduous duties which are also delicate and intricate at times. They have to protect the weak, and enforce the law impartially without fear or favour. They have also to safeguard those conditions in which every citizen may be able to enjoy his rights and the society may continue to progress and live in peace. We are now living in a free country with rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The Police has now the positive and constructive rôle of safeguarding the enjoyment of these rights. There is now a sense of partnership in a common endeavour. Every citizen, regardless of the position that he may be occupying, has a contribution to make and to give his best to the country and the State. The gulf that there was in the days gone by between the people and the Police has been bridged by greater understanding, and the public is more responsive and less unfriendly, if not completely friendly, than what it used to be in those unnatural conditions".

Police Work—A Mission

"The problem of administration is not mechanical. It is essentially human. Unless therefore it is approached in that right spirit with sympathy, solicitude and understanding the desired results become difficult of achievement. The administrators have to serve the people because that is the only purpose for which they can and they ought to exist. Every ounce of their energy, their intellect, their capacity has to be surrendered to the devoted service of their masters, the people. That has to be their all-consuming passion, and their guiding mission. It needs a full missionary approach for results to be abiding and sweet, and to carry succour and service and light and hope to those still living in hamlets and hutments throughout the country and to apply the soothing balm to the sufferers".

× × ×

"The work of the Police Department is more important than that of any other Department. Trade and development cannot flourish, and people cannot go about their usual avocations unless they feel secure and law and order maintained. The Police is indispensable, for unless there is a feeling of security, nothing can be achieved".

Honesty in Police Work

"Speed and efficiency of work will have to be combined with the equally important consideration that there is no misuse of Government funds either by way of defalcations or embezzlements or by careless spending without forethought of results. These may require careful scrutiny of all rules and regulations so as not to impede the course of construction work but at the same time to safeguard the sacrosanct nature of the Trust and to be answerable to the representative bodies which are masters of us all.

"Equally important is the consideration of keeping one's conduct above reproach and criticism and like Caeser's wife to be above suspicion.

"It is very unpleasant to speak about corruption that exists in some sections of the services. This has been the tragic inheritance from past traditions. It is no doubt diminishing but not so fast as all would wish it to do.

"Many of the superior ranks amidst the services, are undoubtedly honest, industrious and efficient. But that is not sufficient. The entire personnel, top, bottom and middle, has to be clean, has to adopt irreproachable methods and be above temptation. The black sheep amidst them have to be ruthlessly hunted out and done away with as otherwise they will continue to pollute the whole atmosphere by their unsavoury dealings and bring a bad name to the administration. Everyone has, therefore, to be vigilant to see if a bad specimen of this type is not lurking by or is within his fold. Any demand for bribe or other unhealthy activity can have no place in public service is steeped in the task of bringing about an era of social justice and equality which it is the aim of socialistic pattern of society to promote".

Justice is Truth in action.

— Benjamin Disraeli

Protect The Child

B. N. Mullik

QUARTERLY reviews received from the States on cases of kidnapping of children detected and prosecuted show that this crime is widespread and is being carried on in an extensive scale and various modus operandi are being utilised. As a law enforcement agency, we are still nibbling at the fringes of the problem and have not yet come to grips with it.

The shocking dastardliness of this form of crime roused the feelings of the people all over the country in such a way that the Legislature gave enormous powers to the Police to deal with this offence. Police have to act up to their motto: "Protect the Child" and take very active interest in detecting and prosecuting such offences and thereby completely eradicating this evil from the body of the society. A passive approach to this problem will not do.

A child begging in public places should be immediately accosted to find out his whereabouts and every case of suspicion should be followed on the assumption that a cognizable crime has been committed. So far, there have been very few cases where the Police have taken initiative in detecting this form of crime.

We must rise to the occasion and fulfil the confidence which the country and Parliament have placed in us. If we can eradicate this evil, we shall have rendered an invaluable service to the society.

Kidnapping of Children for Purposes of Begging

QUARTERLY reviews for the year 1960 received from the States on cases of kidnapping of children detected and prosecuted show that this crime is widespread and is being carried on in an extensive scale and various modus operandi are being utilised.

The following particulars for the year 1960 will be of interest:—

	Cases received	Arrests made	Children recovered
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	2
Bihar	7	14	23
Maharashtra	5	9	7
M.P.	3	5	3
Rajasthan	1	4	1
U.P.	2	10	4
West Bengal	3	11	6
Delhi	3	8	9
Total	26	63	55

A child begging in public places ought to be watched to find out his whereabouts and contacts, and every case of suspicion deserves to be worked out by due investigation as a cognizable crime. So far, there have been very few cases where the police had taken initiative in detecting this form of crime and that too not with uniform drive all over India. As such the above figures are not reliable index of the actual relative incidence of the crime in the various States of India.

From the above returns, it is noticed that the problem is acute in Bihar, Maharashtra, M.P.. West Bengal and Delhi. It will not, however, be correct to draw conclusions about the concentration of the crime in these States only, nor will it be correct to assume that Bihar is the most affected State because the

number of cases recorded and the minors recovered were the highest in 1960.

Bihar Police raided a boys' orphanage known as Bal-Rakshak Orphanage in Kadamkuan P.S. and recovered four children from them who were being used for purposes of begging.

Another such orphanage known as Anath Seva Anathalaya, Muzzaffarpur, Bihar, was detected in employing boys for begging alms. Two boys were recovered, one of whom was kidnapped from Asansol in West Bengal and one from Arrah in Bihar.

A gang of five persons was detected in Maharashtra. They were found responsible for kidnapping 12 minors from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madras. The gang induced the children to smell a herbal root that caused temporary unconsciousness and then the child was lifted. On trial two of the accused persons were sentenced to imprisonment.

An accused dressed like a Sadhu was caught in the act of kidnapping a minor girl in Shamshabad P.S. of Hyderabad Dist. Another Sadhu was caught in Sattenapalli P.S. in Guntur Dist. while trying to get away with a minor girl of three years of age who was playing in front of her house. Both the Sadhus are under trial.

One person in Maharashtra took a boy of nine years on his way to school to the Railway Station telling him that his mother had called him to meet her there. He was given some flower to smell that caused him giddiness. He was taken away from Lonavla to Poona.

In a case of U.P. in District Deoria, a girl of 10 years of age was kidnapped by a gang of gypsies. The girl came to witness "Putli" dance of the gypsies when she was seduced to join them. She was rescued after three years. She was employed during this period to beg alms for the gypsies at various places.

Out of 26 cases reported during the year, three cases have been disposed of by the court, resulting in convictions in two cases and acquittal in one. The other cases are either pending investigation or trial.

PUBLIC SUPPORT VITAL FOR POLICE WORK

Prime Minister's Address To Policemen

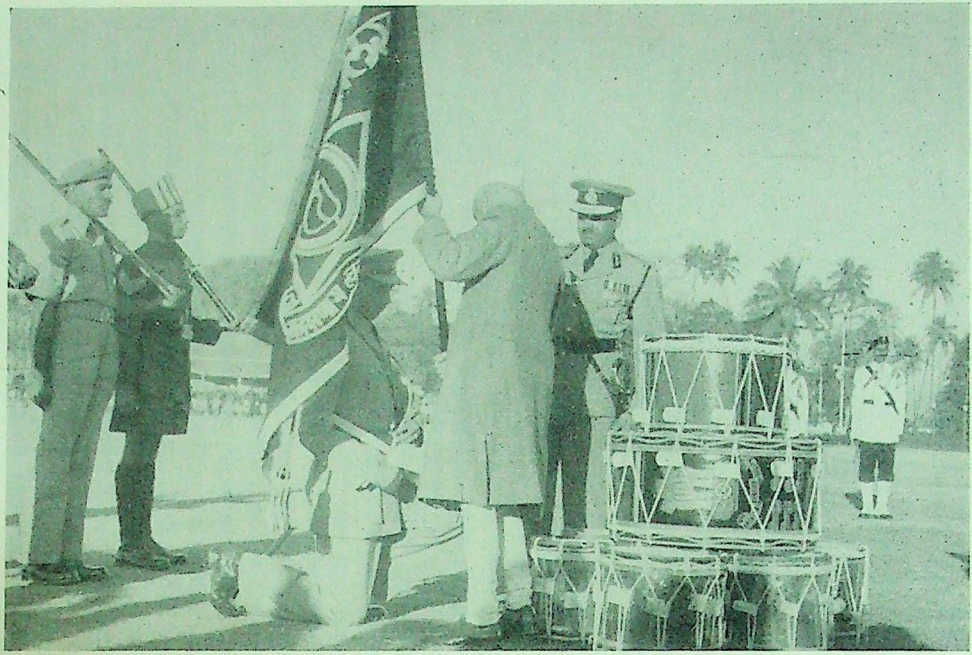
We publish below with his permission a free translation in English of an address in Hindi delivered by the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, on the occasion of the Presentation of a new Police Flag to the newly-formed State of Maharashtra, which took place in Bombay on January 2, 1961.

"Policemen of Maharashtra!

"I am glad to be present on this occasion of the presentation to the Maharashtra Police of a new Police flag which is a symbol for the State Police.

"You all know that police work is very arduous, full of responsibility and has a close relation with the public. There are occasions, of course, when the public are dissatisfied or annoyed with the police work. For the efficient discharge of the work, several things become necessary. First of all, we should possess, particularly the Police discipline. All of us, particularly those working in the Police and Army should be guided by some high principles. The special feature of the police work is that it has a relation with the public. Police work can be discharged well only when public co-operation is available or when there are good relations between the police and the public. Police work consists of ensuring public safety and security, catching criminals and prosecuting them. These things are possible only when the public are inclined to support the police out of love and friendship. If the police have no public support, their work cannot be done successfully.

"Police work no doubt is such that the public feel puzzled sometimes and the police occasionally get a bad name. Several kinds of complaints are made against them yet wherever the police officers and men do good work, the public respect them and give them their co-operation. There are often complaints that policemen take bribe and that they do not perform their



Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru presenting the new Police Flag to an officer of the Maharashtra Police.

duties honestly. This is utterly undesirable, as you all know, and is against the prestige of the police. A responsible man should be particular in keeping himself above such complaints. A policeman has great responsibilities and powers and to misuse power is bad for himself and his department. It gives a bad name to the profession. Therefore, every policeman should remember that he has to keep the prestige and respect of his force; if this is done, the public will have respect and love for him

"We have undertaken big projects in India. Our country is advancing very fast. It is therefore necessary that our attenion should not be diverted to quarrels. We should keep off these quarrels. People of different types, different communities, different States and speaking different languages live in our country at present. We should all live together as friends. All of us belong to one Indian family. We have to advance together. Therefore, an officer or any responsible man should work for unity and show equal treatment to all. He should not discriminate between one individual and other, or between one group and another, as this would hinder development of friendly relations with the public. You should treat all the people living in this country as members of one big family and it is a bad thing if you do not act in that belief.

"The new flag, for the presentation of which you have all collected here, has been presented to you and has become an emblem for the State Police. You should honour it; in other words, you should discharge your duties properly and should not do anything which may bring this flag into disrepute.

"The New Year started yesterday. You should take a vow on this occasion to discharge your duties firmly and efficiently and earn a good name for your force and for the country.

"Jai Hind".

The Dacoity Problem of Madhya Pradesh

K. F. Rustamji

BHIND, Morena, Gwalior, Shivpuri and Datia districts in the north of Madhya Pradesh, have been for centuries, the hunting ground of organized gangs of dacoits. Long chains of deep ravines of the Chambal, Kunwari, Sindh, Pahuj and Besai rivers. and vast tracts of rugged terrain with thick jungle growth in the area around Gwalior, provide excellent hideouts and positions of vantage to dacoits and severely impede police operations.

The problem of dacoity in the northern districts is not a new one. It has extended for centuries, and various reasons have been ascribed for the prevalence of dacoity in this area. Shri M. Radhakrishnan says while writing in the Indian Police Journal on the subject of "Mansingh":

> "If the people living in these parts take to banditry as a profitable profession, it is because the high, deep and bushy ravines and the thick jungles make it seem easy and tempting to them. For centuries past they had been the favourite haunts of innumerable dacoits, proclaimed offenders and other desperate criminals".

While mentioning that dacoity in this area is almost an inherited profession, Shri M. Radhakrishnan says:—

> "Most of the dacoits in these areas belong to the Tomar Rajput clan which used to rule Delhi once. When they were driven away by Prithvi Raj in the 12th century, they retreated southwards and occupied the Chambal area. They continued to rebel against the Delhi rulers, but with no success. With the passage of time, the spirit of revolt died, but in its place grew love of banditry born of refusal to submit to the Delhi regime".

The problem of dacoity has been ascribed to several other causes one of which is vendetta. The Bhind-Morena Crime Situation Inquiry Committee reported:—

"Taking to the ravines, though not so listed in the census tables, seems to be bordering on a legitimate and recognised profession in this part of the country. The number of absconders is large. Tempers are easily frayed. Murder by way of private vengeance is a part of the rules of the game without any sense of sin. To escape the clutches of the law, however, the murderer absconds and per force takes to a career of crime for his maintenance. It follows that informers must be killed as their own reward and as a lesson to others who might toy with the idea of helping the police. The end of sentence in jail or acquittal at a court of law may well be the signal for vengeance on witnesses for prosecution. Relatives of the absconder or his caste fellows would regard his plight as unfortunate but not necessarily shameful. Kidnapping for ransom serves the twin ends of revenge and a large profit. Moreover, if a substantial sum can be collected by a single kidnapping, one need not alienate the sympathies of the bulk of the people by petty crime, in fact one could even make an effort to win popular sympathy by acts of piety".

Apart from the protection of the ravines, new conditions have arisen which have aggravated the situation. The area lies on the border of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and provides an easy refuge to criminals who commit crime and then skip over the border to another State. But more than any other factor perhaps is the erosion of the soil. The ground under the feet of the people of the Chambal Valley is literally being cut away, day after day. Each day the cultivator has less land. Each day the land available has to support a larger population. The land problem of this area has been reviewed by a Committee appointed to report on "Ravine Reclamation in Madhya Bharat" in 1956. The report says:—

"The area under Ravine in the three districts of Gwalior, Morena and Bhind is about six lakhs of acres", and

"About 12% of the total area of the districts and about 29% of the total cultivated area was under ravines according to the land-use figures available for the year 1950-51".

Soil erosion is not the only problem of the area. Fragmentation of holdings, pressure on land, a predilection to vendetta, communal and feudal support to dacoits, and other factors of a social nature also provide material for dacoity. It is significant that in the history of the area, a large number of small States were formed as a result of dacoity.

Before the State of Madhya Pradesh was formed a formidable problem was posed by the dacoit leader Mansingh. For over two decades this dacoit dominated over the Chambal Valley, terrorising, plundering and killing. Various measures were devised. A joint Command with U.P. was set up.

One good result was that Tahsildar Singh, Mansingh's son, was wounded in an encounter in Bhind, and was subsequently arrested on 3-1-1954 by the U.P. Police. The gang adopted a systematic policy of terrorisation to intimidate witnesses, when cases against him were prosecuted. In Saheb-ka-pura, P. S. Phoop, 11 persons were killed by the gang as they were relations of witnesses. In village Parsona of the same district 11 persons were shot dead on the ground that they or members of their families had distributed sweets when the news was received of Tahsildar Singh's arrest.

Forces were augmented, every effort was made, but Mansingh continued to exercise an iron grip over the area of almost five districts. One man, however, accepted the challenge of this dacoit's rule. That man, Shri Narsingh Rao Dikshit, has worked tirelessly for several years to counter dacoity. In fact, he was directly instrumental in bringing about the encounter which occurred on 25th August, 1955, in which Mansingh was killed. It was a hard-fought battle. In a brave charge at noon in open country against heavy fire, the police killed Mansingh. But before that, he and the members of his gang inflicted five casualties on the police. One policeman was killed and others were injured. Subedar Singh who tried to go to the help of Mansingh was shot dead along with his father. In that encounter there was



Shri N. R. Dikshit

a young desperado named Rupa who was responsible for inflicting numerous casualties on the police. He was foiled in a desperate bid to take the body of Mansingh away from the area. In the same way, four years later Rupa's body was dragged by his henchmen and was hidden in the ravines.

The formation of new Madhya Pradesh was marked by a series of atrocities by dacoit gangs. Murders, dacoities, kidnapping for ransom and disfiguration of persons were started on a large scale as if challenging the authority of the new Government. Only a few days before the new State came into existence, Gabbar Singh's gang lined up 14 persons in Datia district and shot them in cold blood. Gabbar Singh who had taken an oath to cut the noses of 116 persons actually fulfilled a part of his vow by brutally disfiguring 19 persons. Sub-Inspector Bhajekar of Bhind district was killed by this gang. A few days before the visit to the area in 1957 of the Chief Minister, Dr. K. N. Katju, the gang of Pana lined up eight Brahmins of village Gudha in Morena district and shot them dead. Gangs which roamed over the northern districts included such formidable gangs as those of Rupa, Lakhan, Amritlal, Gabra and Kalla. Several of them were armed with modern automatic weapons. Rupa had a telescopic rifle and was able to inflict casualties on the police from long distances. Lakhan's—one of the biggest gangs—specialised in quick movements between U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan; while that of Amritlal of Shivpuri was based entirely on the cunning and callousness of its leader. A gang with news value was that of which the dancing girl Putli was a member.

This was then the problem with which the State of new Madhya Pradesh was faced. The solution of the problem brooked no delay although the State Police, still in the process of integration and reorganisation, had their hands full with other problems. A scheme was, however, drawn up post-haste providing for creation of new police stations, increasing the strength of the Special Armed Force, providing adequate supply of wireless sets, transport and other equipment to the Police, and also for formation of Village Resistance Groups, though at that time they were unable to develop because of the superiority of the dacoits in arms and strength. Some parts of the scheme e.g.

opening of new police stations and supply of vehicles were implemented from 1957, and the new police stations were housed in hutments constructed by the Police. It was not, however, till the middle of the year that the Police could launch major operations. Difficulties and obstacles were many, but slowly and surely the forces of law and order were able to reassert their authority, in an area where the dacoits had acquired a reputation for invincibility. For the first time the dacoits felt the blew delivered by the Police of a large State, and began to fall in rapid succession. Several officers distinguished themselves by bearing the first brunt of the operations. In the first few months of the drive, the dacoits repeatedly tried to ambush those police officers who had volunteered for duty in the area. Their love of adventure and sense of duty helped the State over a difficult period.

One of the first successes of the operations was achieved on the 23rd January, 1958, when the gang of Kalla-Putli was brought down. A trap was laid by the Police for Lakhan, but into that trap walked the gang of Kalla and the woman bandit Putli. This woman named by the Press as "the bandit queen of M.P.", a dancing girl who had been taken up by the gang for her ability to sing, and trained in dacoity, and made the joint leader of the gang, resisted stubbornly although she had only one arm by then. Kalla managed to slip away and caused much damage later.

The first successes were followed by a lull. The bandits had learnt a lesson from the manner in which the Police had operated, and decided to run rather than fight with the Police. This was a major change in the situation, although it was not possible to appreciate it from the results. The results in that period were low. The number of dacoits killed were not so many, but the most important fact was that the dacoits were now the pursued. Owing to successes that occurred in this period much headway was achieved by the Gram Raksha Samitis (Village Resistance Groups). Gradually the Gram Raksha Samitis extended their organisation from village to village, raised a large number of volunteers, and prepared them to fight and die if necessary for their homes. Several encounters occurred in which the dacoits were resisted by the Gram Raksha Samitis, in a manner which was courageous in the extreme.

One cause of the lull was that the Police had been living in the dacoity area and working there for too long. Some of them had got jaded. Their training had been neglected. Several of them had not done their annual musketry, and shooting in encounters was bad. In fact, in one or two cases the dacoits escaped narrowly although the chances were all in favour of the Police. A revision was therefore made of the tactical training and methods used by the Police in the dacoity area. Insistence was placed on training, even if it led to a depletion of man-power available in the area.

The year 1959 will be marked as the year in which all the work that had been done in the previous year to improve the morale and tactical training of the Police, at last began to be reflected in the results. The first was an unexpected success that occurred on the 19th August in Shivpuri district where a member of the gang put an end to Amritlal, on whom there was a reward of Rs. 20,000. The next encounter started a chain reaction of success, which the police hope will enable them to eliminate the existing gangs of the Chambal Valley completely. First came the end of Barelal, which began with a shocking crime—the Kheria murders, which were committed on 11-9-1959: We went to the village to inquire into this frightful crime. Ten young sons of the village were brought out by three gangs combined for the purpose and were shot dead in front of the village, while fathers pleaded and women wept. The brutality of the crimes had a profound effect on the area. But it was noticeable that this time instead of frightening the people, it only made them more determined to end the menace. The police under Shri Kadam, I.P.S., (Superintendent of Police) were determined not to give the three gangs any breathing time, and day after day the gangs were chased, till the final showdown occurred a few miles outside Morena town. While the S.P. with one party advanced towards the dacoits and drew fire, other parties with gazetted officers kept the flanks covered, and one party in ambush at the rear under a young D.S.P. was able to bring down some of the dacoits. Then the battle began with Barelal. The morale of the force was so high that not a single constable adopted the lying position

throughout the action. In this encounter the two gang leaders, Barelal and Ochha Kachhi, were killed. One of the gang leaders, Shripala Dhobi, escaped from the encounter, but he was chased day after day and finally run down. A constable crawled 30 yards in the dark, in the ravines, to finish this most brutal of dacoits.

The next success was that against the dreaded gang of Lal Singh. Lal Singh was an armourer posted at Babina in the Indian Army. He deserted with a rifle and formed his gang in the area of Bhind-Morena-Datia. This gang soon swelled to 16 members and became a serious menace in the area of Datia district where Lal Singh tried to establish himself with a reign of terror on the local population. No crime was barred to him. He committed dacoity, kidnapping, murder and nose-cutting with a frequency which was greater than that of any other gang. In fact, he committed atrocities like firing on marriage parties in order to create fear in the minds of the villagers. He was driven out of the districts of Bhind-Morena and he fled into Rajasthan where he committed seven murders in one village. On the 25th May he returned to Madhya Pradesh and committed the ghastly murders of five Menas, whom he beheaded as a sacrifice to the diety in village Kuno of Sheopur sub-division After the gang had received repeated blows, Lal Singh's gang was finally smashed by D.S.P. Shri Madhosingh with a small police party on the 22nd September, 1959.

On the 25th October, 1959, in an excellent tactical action, the 4th Bn. under Shri T. Quinn, Commandant, was able to destroy Rupa, the No. 1 dacoit of the Chambal ravines. He was the leader of the most formidable gang in M.P. and U.P. with a membership of about 30 dacoits. A crack shot himself, he had a telescopic rifle, and his gang constituted a serious threat to the police in every encounter, and in M.P. alone they were able to extricate themselves from numerous encounters, and in several of them had inflicted casualties on the police. The gang was driven into an ambush, and Rupa with his chief lieutenant was shot dead. There were no casualties on our side as the



Shri T. Quinn

action was tactically well-planned. The 4th Battalion, S.A.F., and its intrepid Commandant Shri Quinn deserve a word of praise. This Battalion was posted in the most rugged part of the dacoity area and it has a fine record of gallantry and service to the State. Its leader, Shri Quinn is one of the much decorated officers of the police in M.P. He is a recipient of the Indian Police Medal 1942, Police Medal for Gallantry 1956 and President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service 1960.

Success soon followed one after the other in quick succession and the most spectacular of all tactical successes was the encounter in which Gabbar Singh was destroyed. The action took place in village Ghum-ka-pura The police drove the gang into an ambush laid by the "Crack Company" of the 1st Battalion, S.A.F., in which about three dacoits were killed. After that a furious gun duel lasting for about two hours ensued, and the police found that the dacoit party had got grounded in a concealed area from which escape would have been possible at night. At this stage, Shri R. P. Modi, D.S.P., called for volunteers and led a furious charge and destroyed the whole gang with bren-fire and grenades. Gabbar along with 11 members of his gang was killed. Four .303 rifles with 310 rounds, two mousers with 29 rounds, two DBBL .12 bore and two SBBL .12 bore with 44 rounds were recovered from the dacoits. Shri R. P. Modi was awarded the President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Gallantry and Shri Madho Singh, D.S.P., the Police Medal for Gallantry.



Shri R. P. Modi

Information now began to come to the police in rapid succession, and the police acted upon it with determination and courage. They say that fortune favours the brave. In one of the ambushes that was laid for the Kalla gang, the only man killed was Kalla, a leader of the gang, on whom there was a reward of Rs. 10,000. Soon after, in another encounter of Gwalior, the only man killed was the leader—Hardayal.

The year 1959 was indeed a remarkable year for the police in the dacoity area. In quick succession they had been able to wipe out six of the worst gangs that had troubled that area. The final reckoning was:

Dacoits killed	...	...	... 68
Dacoits arrested	...	...	... 470
Arms recovered	...	...	... 225

The year 1960 was rather dull in the beginning owing to several reasons, but in the month of November, a large force under the command of Shri Kohli, D.I.G., Northern Range, wiped out the Pana gang, and then almost on the last day of the year, a brilliant action took place in which the arch-criminal Lakhan Singh was killed.

A hundred years from now when the history of the Indian Police is written, the name of Platoon Commander Ram Akhtyar Singh will be remembered as that of a man who gave his life for the sake of destroying the most dangerous criminal of Madhya Pradesh—Lakhan Singh. A hundred years from now, men will find inspiration in the exploits of this police officer, who with supreme courage led his men forward; and in doing so took the reputation and prestige of the police forward for ever.

This encounter was the culmination of years of patient work, and more important than that it was the result of team work at its best. If S.I. Vedram Singh had not collected the intelligence, if Radio Operator Narendra Singh had not used his intelligence to transmit the message, if Shri Pahuja had not made out a good operational plan and sent for forces in time, if Shri Madho Singh and Shri Modi, who led the encounter, had delayed in any way, if the Bren-gunner had not fired accurately, or if the Crack Company and the Units participating in the action had made a mistake, and above all if Platoon Commander Ram Akhtyar Singh had not risked his life to grapple with him, Lakhan Singh would not have been killed. While the credit will go to the men of the 1st Bn. Gwalior, 2nd Bn. Indore, and the 4th and 5th Bns. Gwalior, it could really be said that the credit goes to the Police of India.

A subject which comes up time and again is that of the surrender of dacoits. This is not something new or novel which

has never been considered before. As far back as 1953, the Bhind-Morena Crime Situation Inquiry Committee stated as follows:—

"One of the remedies suggested to us for bringing to an end the activities of the existing dacoit gangs is declaration of amnesty to all those who surrender by a prescribed date. In the days of autocratic rule the ruler would often pardon a dacoit who became extremely dangerous on condition of good behaviour in future. On the other hand, some witnesses strongly deprecated the suggestion as being tantamount to abdication of Governmental authority and an admission of failure by the Government to bring to book offenders against law. It is true that it is better to admit failure than to fail and yet allow sections of the people to continue to suffer on account of the depredations of the gangs and by constant fear hanging over their minds. The balance of opinion, however, seems to be that a general amnesty is a counsel of despair and should not be adopted except in the last resort after all that Government could humanly do were done and no remedy were left except that of amnesty. The Committee on their part, see no reason why, with determined effort, the administration could not wipe out the gangs and we would only recommend that determined measures should be taken towards this end.

"A promise of amnesty or, in other words, of non-harassment, may, however, be considered in respect of those against whom there is no evidence. It may be possible by such a promise to draw away from the gang companions, camp followers, etc., or those absconding out of more fear without the prospect of any positive proof against them".

The number of persons who have surrendered to the police in the last three years are as follows:—

With arms	...	...	... 18
Without arms	...	...	146
Total	...	...	... 164

In the operations against the Chambal dacoits, numerous Police Officers and members of the public of U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan have laid down their lives. They deserve a respectful tribute. The Government are aware of the difficulty that the police and public are facing and have made rules for providing liberal pensions for Police Officers and members of the public who lose their lives in the fight against the dacoits. The amount of pension works out in the case of the police to about the same as the amount that the individual was earning about the time of his death. An adequate scheme for the support of those who are rendered destitute by the dacoits is yet to be devised. The Government have also recognised the services of the officers who have played a gallant part in the battle against dacoits. The following officers of M.P. have been awarded Medals for gallantry and meritorious and distinguished services:—

1. Shri T. Quinn, Commandant, 4th Battalion,
2. „ B. B. Patil, IPS, Supdt. of Police,
3. „ C. S. Kadam, IPS, -do-
4. „ B. B. Mane, IPS, -do-
5. „ C. S. Chafle, DSP, SAF,
6. „ R. P. Modi, DSP, Bhind,
7. „ Madhosingh, Asstt. Commandant,
8. „ Bala Sahib Mahadik, Coy. Commdr., SAF,
9. „ Bhau Sahib Shinde, -do-
10. S.I. R. N. Lahiri,
11. S.I. R. S. Chaudhari,
12. P. C. Rajendra Singh,
13. H. C. Hardeo Singh,
14. C Chhedilal,
15. Const. Atmaram Gawade (Posthumously)
16. „ Nainsingh „
17. „ Laxminarayan „
18. „ Manbahadur „
19. Shri Kartar Singh, Asstt. Commandant,
20. Late Constable Bhoor Singh (Posthumously),
21. Constable Bal Bahadur.

A problem which is at the root of the whole dacoity problem is that of the supply of arms and ammunition to dacoits. In the

two years of operations, the following service pattern arms and ammunition have been recovered from dacoit gangs between 21-5-1957 to 30-8-1959:—

Kind of Arm	No. recovered	Ammunition
.303 rifle	50	2,555 rds.
T.M.C	3	319 „
Sten gun	1	—
410 musket	1	—
Service pattern revolver (.33 or .455)	3	—
Hand-grenade	1	—

This does not include the recoveries that were made during the Madhya Bharat regime. If the figures for the last five years are taken, it would roughly be about a hundred—.303 rifles recovered from dacoits. Eleven dacoit gangs in the northern districts of Madhya Pradesh which were active in the first half of 1959 had 5 sten-guns, 6 TMCs, 56—.303 rifles, 5,040 rounds of ammunition and 16 hand-grenades apart from non-service pattern arms and ammunition. This is the real basis of their strength, and till they continue to get supplies of ammunition, it would be difficult to say that the dacoity menace could be reduced in any manner, or will not appear in other States.

Out of the 16 gangs that troubled this area, only one of the old gangs (Bahadura) remains, and two new gangs have been listed, making a total of three gangs. We should be able to finish these gangs soon. But will that be the end of the dacoity problem? It will not. It will only be the end of the gangs. In fact it is then that the real work in the dacoity area would begin. The armed work would end. The Police station and the law-court would have to provide the normal remedy for action to maintain law and order. The energies of the people will have to be channelized into constructive methods. This is the socio-economic problem of the area which needs solution. But a sizable force of Police will have to be kept in this area to prevent the formation of new gangs. It will also be necessary to check the supply of illicit arms to the people of this area. The problem of dacoity is not merely a police problem and must be tackled on all fronts. Reclamation of the ravines is the problem which requires immediate attention. When reclaimed, these ravines will provide vast tracts of fertile

land and reduce the pressure on land. Roads and buildings, social education and cottage industries, and many other methods will have to be tried. Economically and socially this area is backward and will need to be given special attention. The construction of the Chambal Dam is in progress, and when the canals come to the districts of Bhind and Morena, it is hoped that a new era of peace and development in the Chambal Valley will be ushered in.

Experience is not what happens to a man: it is what a man does with what happens to him.

— Aldous Huxley

Mail Van Robbery

Jagannath Singh
Inspector of Police, C. I. D., U.P.

ON the night of March 12, 1958, Bhagwan Singh, R.M.S. mail guard, and Sheo Saran Lal, Portei, were put on duty to escort R.M.S. dak bags from Agra Cantt. Railway Station to Tundla Railway Station. They occupied an R.M.S. van with 47 R.M.S. bags containing insured and registered valuables and secured the R.M.S. van from the inside.

When the train reached Tundla, the mail guard who was waiting at the platform to take delivery of the bags knocked at the door of the R.M.S. van, but there was no response. Repeated calls proving ineffective, the Station Master and Station Officer, G.R.P., Tundla, were informed. They detached the R.M.S. van and unlocked it. The van presented a scene of ghastly murder and loot of R.M.S. property. The bodies of Bhagwan Singh, Sheo Saran and one more R.M.S. porter Mihi Lal who probably boarded the train subsequently, were found concealed under the bags. They were brutally murdered with knives. The R.M.S. bags were slashed open and the valuables were looted. The authorities estimated the loss at Rs. 5,000. The stolen property consisted of silver and gold ornaments, cash and some clothes.

The culprits did not leave any clue behind. No chance prints were left behind as all articles appeared to have been wiped clean after touching. The entire track of 19 miles and its surroundings between Agra and Tundla Railway Stations was combed with a view to locating the place of occurrence by discovering anything having been dropped accidentally or thrown deliberately by the accused from the train. But nothing was found.

The police, however, noted that the seals and cords of the R.M.S. bags were cut as they are generally cut by R.M.S. employees. They also took note of the fact that only insured parcel bags containing valuables had been

tampered with while other bags were left untouched. Naturally, they inferred that some employees of the department must have been involved. The field of inquiry was very wide. But the inquiry was started by the process of elimination and screening the persons of the department at various places.

Firstly, inquiries were made against those R.M.S. and postal employees who had been convicted, dismissed, discharged or suspended for criminal offences.

Simultaneously, inquiries were made against local bad characters. Their movements particularly on the night of occurrence, their association with local bad characters, their reputation, expenses, income and other details were thoroughly checked. They were interrogated and the houses of some of them were searched. All this took time but did not produce any valuable evidence.

After this list of convicted, dismissed or suspended R.M.S. and postal employees had been exhausted without any result, inquiries were taken up against those who were on leave on the night of occurrence.

The police obtained a list of employees who were on leave from the department and systematically checked their movements on that particular night. They learnt that one Punnoo Lal, clerk of Head Post Office, who was on leave from 11-3-1958 to 13-3-1958, was seen at Agra City Railway Station on that night at the same time when the train which carried the ill-fated R.M.S. van was there. Further investigation disclosed that he had proceeded to Lucknow by that train. Inquiries about him revealed that he was leading an immoral life and that he was addicted to drinking and associating with bad characters. His expenses were beyond his income and he had run into debt and had mortgaged the ornaments of his wife. He kept a prostitute named Sharda and he was spending money on her. His cousin, Tara Chand, was a notorious and dangerous criminal of Delhi and he had been seen moving about in Agra on the same date. Punnoo Lal's movements were watched for some days.

Punnoo Lal probably got scent of police watch on him. He took two days' leave on June 15 and 16 and failed to join duty

on 17-6-1958. He disappeared from his house but the police after an intensive search located him at the Raja Ki Mandi Railway Station. He was taken to the police station where he made a statement admitting his guilt and disclosing the names of his accomplices who were Udai Bhan, Tara Chand, Chela Ram and Bashir. Udai Bhan was arrested on 21-6-1958 and confessed to his guilt. Bashir and Chela Ram were arrested on 22-6-1958. Tara Chand was arrested on 25-6-1958 at the house of Punnoo Lal.

In their statements to the police, Punnoo Lal and Udai Bhan said that they boarded the train at Agra City Railway Station, and occupied a 3rd class R.M.S. compartment adjacent to the R.M.S. van having an inter-communicating door between them. The 3rd class R.M.S. compartment was empty. When the train passed the Jamuna bridge they managed to open the inter-communicating door, attacked the occupants and looted the property. They changed their blood-stained clothes and kept them in the suitcase in which they had kept the looted silver and gold ornaments and other articles. They changed compartments at Etmadpur and got down at Tundla from where they dispersed separately in different directions.

Tara Chand went to Alwar with the stolen property as he had a case under the Excise Act in the court. Punnoo Lal went to Lucknow, while the others Udai Bhan, Chela Ram and Bashir went to Agra by different routes. The entire property except a gold ring was taken away by Tara Chand. Punnoo Lal, who was given the ring by Tara Chand, gave it to his mistress, Sharda. Udai Bhan had stolen some registered envelopes under the impression that they might contain G.C. notes and concealed them along with a knife in a pit. Punnoo Lal threw away his knife into a bush near Etmadpur railway station. Punnoo Lal and Udai Bhan had also disclosed the crime to an intimate friend named Ram Singh. They planned to commit another big theft in Agra Head Post Office.

At the instance of Punnoo Lal, a blood-stained knife from a bush and a gold ring from the house of Sharda were recovered. Udai Bhan indicated the pit where he had concealed a blood-

stained knife and some registered envelopes and their contents. Witnesses also came forward to inform the police that they saw the suspects boarding the train at Agra City Railway Station and changing compartments at Etmadpur Railway Station. Ram Singh, the friend of the suspects, told the police that they had confessed to him about having committed the crime.

All the five accused Punnoo Lal, Udai Bhan, Tara Chand, Chela Ram and Bashir were charge-sheeted under Section 396 I.P.C. Punnoo Lal and Bashir were also charge-sheeted under Section 52 Post Office Act.

During the trial, 95 witnesses were examined. Punnoo Lal and Udai Bhan were found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment under Section 396 I.P.C. Punnoo Lal was further sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 under Section 52 Post Office Act. The other three accused were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

'Tis excellent to have a giant's strength,
But it is tyrannous to use it
Like a giant.

— Shakespeare

Murder In Calcutta

MURDER is at once dreadful and interesting. A murder case does not only show up the sinister forces of evil that put the murderer on his track but it also reveals many facets of our social life. By nature, murder is sensational and catches public interest equally in the lounge of a fashionable club as around the tables of a cheap wayside restaurant. Here are some interesting facts and figures collected from the records of Calcutta Police.

On an average 35 to 40 cases of murder are reported to the Calcutta Police every year. Unreported cases of murder are few and far between for "murder must be out". About 80% of the cases end in detection.

In Calcutta mostly people coming from the poorer and working classes are involved in murder cases. Out of 49 cases of 1957, only in three cases well-to-do persons were involved and in one case a Constable was killed by a criminal whom he had arrested. In 1958, out of 37 reported cases only in these cases people coming from the upper classes were involved. In 1959, in three out of 32 cases the victims were well-to-do persons. Probably the aggressive instincts of the lower classes untamed by the leaven of education and family tradition find an outlet in physical violence. Lack of faith in legal redress and sometimes lack of means to apply for such redress may be contributory factors.

Most of the murder cases are reported between the months of March and October. Fewer murders are committed during the winter months. Fourteen murders were committed during the winter months of 1957, 12 in 1958 and only nine in 1959. Probably climate has its influence on violent criminal propensities.

Most of the murders are committed after nightfall and before daybreak. The figures are 32 in 1957, 25 in 1958 and 21 in 1959. Dark deeds are done in darkness not merely because night offers an excellent cover for the criminals. Night has also a tendency to throw people off their guard and bring about some kind of

relaxation in the rule of conscience which is often too powerful in the daytime.

The motives of murder are manifold. Group clashes due to commercial or union rivalry result in losses of life on some occasions and accounted for two lives in 1957, one in 1958 and seven in 1959. Marital infidelity and sexual jealousy motivate quite a few murders every year. Seven such murders were committed in 1957, eight in 1958 and seven in 1959. It is interesting to note that in such murders the victims are not always females. Male rivals are also done away with, although in rarer instances. Two men lost their lives in 1957, three in 1958 and two in 1959 at the hands of their rivals in love. In such murders, the victims as well as the murderers are mostly young persons, their age ranging between 20 and 35 years. Such murderers are invariably male and murder by a female in order to get rid of an undesirable lover is rarely heard of in Calcutta. May be young men, in the grip of an ardent passion, are shaken to their very soul at the thought of inconstancy and once it becomes apparent to them they cannot tame their spirits and reconcile themselves to their lot. Drunken brawls sometimes lead to murders. Four such murders were committed in 1957 and one in 1958, both parties being young men. Quite often, gain is a motive for murder. Three murders each were committed in 1957 and in 1959 for gain, while in 1958 there was no murder for gain. The most prolific source of murder is, however, private grudge or personal vendetta. This accounted for 34 murders in 1957, 15 in 1958 and 12 in 1959.

Nowadays infanticide is fast yielding place to criminal miscarriage. Only four cases of infanticide came to notice during the last three years. Progress of medical science and easy availability of skilled surgeons make it unnecessary for a woman to wait for the full term to get rid of the unwanted child. A case of criminal miscarriage only comes to notice, however, when there is an accident. Last year a girl got infection during her curettage and lost her life. Cases of infanticide are hard to detect because the dead children are dropped at secluded spots particularly at night and their bodies are discovered by the local people quite some time afterwards. In rare

cases, live infants are left behind in parks, trains and on the Maidan.

Fewer females are murdered than males. The number of females murdered in 1957 was 11. In 1958 and 1959. their number was five and seven respectively. Only one female faced the murder charge during the last three years. Here a daughter-in-law burnt her husband's mother with kerosene in a North Calcutta slum. Probably, the element of violence in murder is inconsistent with feminine nature.

Murderers still take to crude methods of murder. Sharp weapons like dagger, hatchet, chopper, knife and sword are more popular than acids, explosives and poison. Sixty-eight persons were killed by such weapons during the last three years whereas only one person was poisoned to death. One woman was killed by acid burns and three men lost their lives to bomb explosions. The next popular method is beating the victim with lathis, iron rods and other blunt weapons. Strangulation or throttling and burning are other popular methods. Only in one case during the last three years was a person killed by gun shot. This is probably accounted for by the restrictions imposed on the possession of fire-arms. In one case a man drowned his wife and infant child in the Hooghly river.

Diabolical atrocities sometimes underlie a murder case. An enraged householder once flung his innocent servant from the house top and killed him on the spot. A spoilt youth once gagged a house-wife with chloroform and took his time to throttle her. In two instances, jealous husbands burnt their wives alive liberally drenching them with kerosene. In one case a jilted lover sprinkled nitric acid on his lady-love's face and was pleased to see her features disfigured before she died. In one case grudge had assumed such demoniac proportions that the murderer did not rest with killing the lady but proceeded to the length of raping her corpse. Why does man whom God created in his own image become so brutal and unforgiving? Why should he forget his native civilisation and relapse into primitive barbarism? What stress and strain of living prey so much on his mind and body? Questions like these will be answered only when the psychopathology of a murderer is fully known. Only then, we shall know what horrors lie in the dark depths of the human mind.

Bogus Money Orders

Brahma Shanker Singh
Bihar Police

FIVE Money Orders stated to have been issued by the Post Office, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, were received by the Posts and Telegraphs Audit Office, Delhi, from Dhanbad Post Office after payment for usual check up and recording. The entries for these money orders were, however, not found in the journal of Chandni Chowk Post Office. The matter was referred to the Postmaster, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, for a clarification.

After a thorough scrutiny, the Post Office, at Chandni Chowk, confirmed that no such money orders for payment at Dhanbad were received by them. The Postmaster therefore informed the police who registered a case under Sections 419/420/468 I.P.C.

The police examined the records of the Post Office, Dhanbad, and traced the names of the postmen who were on duty on the date of delivery. The postmen were asked to describe the persons to whom they had made payment of two money orders on the 4th March, 1953, for Rs. 265 and Rs. 145, and three money orders on the 10th March, 1953, for Rs. 132, Rs. 270 and Rs. 325.

Mahomed Samsuddin, the postman on the Joraphatak beat, gave out that he had made payments to an outsider who had recently come in his beat. Accordingly, a police team along with Mahomed Samsuddin left for Joraphatak to find out the antecedents of the person.

The police party located the house of one Ragaw Manjhi the same night with the assistance of Mahomed Samsuddin. This house was reported to have been hired by the person to whom Mahomed Samsuddin had made payments. The suspect, seeing police officers outside his house, came out and told them that he was H. S. Virdi, Publicity Officer and brother of Sardar B. Singh, Superintendent of Police, Uttar Pradesh.

After observing due formalities, the police made a search of the house of the suspect and seized a huge bundle of blank

money order forms, postal service envelopes, Royal portable typewriting machine bearing No. CD88-1886777 R, gold coins, cash of Rs. 1,600, a personal diary of K. D. Singh and G. N. Das, cash memo of M/s. Chakravarty and Co., Calcutta, for Rs. 22-12 for rubber-stamps in the name of H. S. Virdi, a sheet of paper on which signatures were practised, etc. He was also taken into custody.

It came to light on inquiry that the suspect had managed to obtain Service envelopes and M.O. forms from Ram Narayan Sharma, an employee of the local Post Office, who stated that the suspect had appeared before him as an employee of the local Telephone Exchange and asked for Service envelopes which he gave. This Ram Narayan Sharma, however, had once in 1951 committed a forgery of Rs. 50. He was, therefore, strongly suspected in the case and was arrested on 31-3-1953.

The police detected four bogus money orders, bearing Nos. 1112 for Rs. 275, 1113 for Rs. 240-7, 1114 for Rs. 295 and 1121 for Rs. 85-10 addressed to the accused as payee and remitted by L. C. Mehra of Aligarh. Further, it was gathered that the accused had taken payments of nine money orders amounting to Rs. 2,239-7. All these money orders were supposed to have been posted either at Delhi or at Aligarh.

It was the modus operandi of the accused to prepare bogus money orders by copying the contents of the original M.O. on a blank M.O. form, put them in Service envelopes after putting seals of the Post Office from where he wanted to despatch them to Dhanbad. As soon as they were received at Dhanbad Post Office, they were entered in Money Order Register, checked by the Superviser and made over to the beat postman for payments.

Although the criminal had a good alibi and strong cover of being a Publicity Officer of Bangalore Film Industries, investigation revealed that he hailed from Gurunanakpur, Lyallpur district. After the partition of the country, he went to Delhi and opened a shop of sports articles but as he incurred a huge loss in the business, he went to Surat in the second week of November, 1952. He lived there for about two months during which he obtained payments of 38 money orders amounting to Rs. 9,051-15

in collaboration with his associate G. H. Das. When he apprehended his exposure there, he fled from Surat.

An examination of the crime records of Surat disclosed that the photograph of absconder K. D. Singh tallied with H. S. Virdi. The criminal came to Dhanbad on 14-3-1953 and put up in a Gujarati hotel after having signed the hotel register as H. S. Virdi. He stayed there until 17-3-1953 and shifted to the house of Raghaw Manjhi in Joraphatak.

Inquiries disclosed that the accused had got the rubber stamps prepared by M/s. Chakravarty and Co., of Calcutta. The original order which the accused had placed with the firm was taken into police custody for analysis of handwriting.

Bachan and Tirath Ram whose names appeared in the forged money orders as the Postmaster and the Money Order Clerk respectively of Aligarh City Post Office were found to be fictitious. The genuine stamps of the Aligarh Post Office when compared, were found quite different from the stamps found on the bogus money orders. Inquiries regarding remitter G. L. Mehra and L. C Mehra, C/o Basant Talkies, Aligarh, G.T. Road, disclosed that they were fictitious.

The numbers of bogus money orders allegedly issued from Chandni Chowk, Delhi, did not tally with the numbers of the money orders which were received from that Post Office on 24-3-1953 and 26-3-1953. Names of S. D. Sharma and Simson as Postmaster and M.O. Clerk as mentioned in these M.Os. were found imaginary.

The Investigating Police came to know of one Balwant Singh who was connected in a postal fraud case in 1950 in Amritsar. It was verified that Balwant Singh was arrested at Ramdas in 1950 in the district of Amritsar in connection with postal fraud while he was working in Ramdas Post Office and was convicted for two years. After release, he stayed at Chakrori in Amritsar and was doing some business in sports. In 1952 he was again arrested in connection with another postal fraud but managed to escape by producing forged bail bond. Balwant Singh's finger print records were obtained from Ambala Crime Record. The Finger Print Expert, Patna, gave out that finger prints of the accused were similar to that of Balwant Singh of Ambala case.

The accused arrested as H. S. Virdi, was put on identification parade and was identified by postmen of Dhanbad and Surat, H. M. Ram of Gujarati hotel and M/s. Chakravarty and Co., of Calcutta. The documents collected during the investigation were examined by handwriting and finger print experts. The handwriting expert opined that the rubber stamps and other accessories recovered from the possession of the accused were imitations of the genuine seals. The signatures of postal authorities concerned did not tally with signatures found in the bodies of the bogus money orders. Documents seized from Gujarati hotel, M/s. Chakravarty and Co., Calcutta, hand written contents of the forged money orders were in the handwriting of the accused. The letters of the typewritten contents of the money orders in question were similar to the letters of the typewriter recovered from the possession of the accused.

A charge-sheet was submitted against the accused under Sections 420/468/472 I.P.C. The prosecution proved the charges beyond reasonable doubt by independent witnesses and documentary evidence in the court of Sessions. The accused was convicted under Sections 472/467/420 I.P.C. and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default, to rigorous imprisonment for one year more.

Through the spectacles of experience, you may see clearly a second time.

— *Ibsen*

Package Bombs and Their Investigation

Deputy Inspector John A. Ronayne

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THE current wave of social unrest in various parts of the country (U.S.A.) has been marked by the increased use of the fanatic's weapon—the time bomb. Racial extremists, labour racketeers, political zealots, saboteurs, and a wide assortment of other criminals and cranks find in the time bomb a medium of expression for their feelings and a means of inflicting punishment. The catastrophic explosion, resulting in wholesale death and mass wreckage, is the fulfilment of the "bomber's" dream.

Police departments, however, are not in the business of interpreting crackpot dreams; they must deal with the reality of the bomber and his deadly instrument. Even the threat of a bomb must be met by swift and appropriate police action. Although the fake bomb scare is a common occurrence, police records show that certain types of criminals reveal their intentions of planting a bomb by sending threatening letters or telephoning the prediction of an explosion. Police planning must establish a general procedure for dealing with bombs and bomb threats. When the attention of a police officer is brought to a suspected package, he should be able to follow an established procedure which will reduce personal injury and property damage to a minimum.

To the present generation of law enforcement officers the recent bombings associated with racial and religious issues present a new problem. An older generation of policemen, however, will recall a number of similar incidents that shocked the public and puzzled police officials. In New York, legends have grown around such cases as the "Wall Street Explosion", "the World's Fair Bomb", and "the Mad Bomber". Bombings and bomb scares have occurred with sufficient frequency to justify the establishment within the New York Police Department of a special squad assigned to deal with these matters. The Bomb Squad is a unit of the Bureau of Technical Services, a subdivision of the Detective Division.

At present the Bomb Squad consists of eight detectives supervised by a sergeant. Operating on a twenty-four hour a

day schedule and equipped with special apparatus for the examination and neutralizing of bombs, this unit is prepared at all times to respond immediately to the scene of a suspected bomb or an explosion. The Bomb Squad detectives are specially trained in the techniques of handling suspected bombs and in the methods of investigating bomb cases.

Actually the function of the Bomb Squad is much broader than this. Originally the Squad was set up in 1914 to prevent acts of violence by anarchists and blackmailers. During the passage of years the Squad was to broaden its function to provide protection against such persons as saboteurs, bootleggers enforcing jurisdictional claims; racketeers employing the bomb as an extortion weapon; radicals, including the agent provocateur, the homegrown political agitator, and the extreme anti-capitalist.

An example of the last is the infamous Wall Street Explosion of 1920. The explosives were concealed under a load of materials in a horse and wagon left in front of the New York Stock Exchange. Horse, wagon, and pedestrians in the vicinity were blown up in the explosion which caused a death toll of 37 innocent bystanders.

The days of Prohibition and racketeering saw the extensive use of the bomb as a punitive weapon, designed to destroy the property of speakeasy operators, storekeepers or other small business men. A more dangerous type of bombing was encountered on July 4, 1940, in the British Pavilion of the New York World's Fair. An unattended suitcase had been observed on the premises. When it was noted that a ticking sound was emanating from the mysterious container, the police were summoned. The police, including the Bomb Squad, arrived in time to remove the suitcase from the premises, but could not prevent the explosion. The bomb, consisting of a detonator and 24 sticks of dynamite, exploded in the hands of the detectives, in an area away from the Pavilion. Two members of the Bomb Squad were killed and one permanently injured. Four other detectives were also injured.

Almost an acre of ground was examined and sifted in an effort to piece the bomb together. From the recovered fragments it was possible to reconstruct the infernal machine in its entirety.

Unfortunately each of its components (with the exception of the explosives) could be bought at ordinary stores in many cities throughout the country.

As a result of this tragedy Bomb Squad procedures were revised and modern methods of examination and protection were introduced. The procedure now provided for the following operational steps: (1) Evacuate the area; (2) Immerse the suspected package in oil to stop any clock mechanism; (3) Listen by means of a microphone for the cessation of the ticking; (4) X-ray the package; and (5) Arrange for disposition on the basis of the X-ray findings. In addition to equipping a Bomb Squad station wagon for these functions, a trailer truck was acquired by the Police Department—with a trailer body constructed of steel mesh which could safely transport the suspected package to an isolated site for demolition.

Further improvements in equipment and procedure were introduced during the period of the Mad Bomber, who planted more than thirty small pipe bombs at various places in the city. A protective garment, equivalent to a bullet-proof vest, was devised for the use of the Bomb Squad detective approaching a suspected package. To further protect vital areas, he was given a protective helmet shielding his entire head except for two narrow eye slits. Since the Mad Bomber's product was quite small and compact, another logical development was the Portable Bomb Carrier, a container two feet long, constructed of a double layer of steel mesh, in which a small explosive device such as a pipe bomb could be carried from the scene. In the event of an explosion, this device would permit the gases to escape while arresting and retaining the deadly fragments. It was a miniature version of the bomb conveyor.

Bomb Squad Function

Although the present treatment concentrates on the most difficult duty of the Bomb Squad, namely, the handling of a "suspected package", the function of this unit is much broader in scope. The Squad is responsible for the handling and disposition of all types of explosives which are found unattended, misplaced or possessed without authorization. Thus, articles such as grenades and military shells which are so commonly kept as war souvenirs must be handled by the Squad.

Sometimes these shells and grenades are not empty and harmless as supposed. They are frequently abandoned in a vacant lot or in a trash can, where their danger to children is obvious.

Currently, the most serious explosives problem of the Bomb Squad is the mushrooming of the home-grown rocket industry. The ingredients of an explosive or a simple propellant can be purchased at any pharmacy. When these constituents are mixed by amateur hands, a serious hazard exists. The screwing down of a cap or the tamping of a charge can generate sufficient friction to initiate an explosion in the hands of the juvenile rocketeer. Several firms have placed on the toy and hobby market prepared rocket kits in which the explosive constituents are provided together with detailed instructions for the mixing of the chemicals and the assembling of other components, thus unconsciously contributing to the possibility of such accidents. During the last year there was a period when scarcely a week went by without a report of serious injury, often permanent maiming, to a teenager.

The Suspected Package

The disguised bomb, that is, the suitcase or parcel concealing a bomb, provides the most serious challenge to the Bomb Squad. A bomb of this nature may be incendiary or explosive in nature; its objective may be the death of an intended victim or the destruction of property. The following treatment will concentrate on the explosive type of bomb. They will ordinarily have three basic components; a delay mechanism; an initiator; and the main charge.

Delay Mechanism—To provide time to withdraw safely and establish an alibi a delay mechanism is introduced either in the form of a trigger that can be set off by the victim's action or a time delay device such as a clockwork mechanism.

Where the target is an individual the trigger, or in general, the "victim-activated" bomb is commonly used. A package bomb, for example, can be devised so that when the addressee removes the wrapper the bomb will be detonated. Sometimes the package is misaddressed with tragic results to postal employees. In a Kentucky post office, a substitute mail clerk, seeking to find a clue to the correct address, opened such a package and was injured mortally, both hands being blown off and his face severely lacerated

The clockwork delay device is used against a variety of targets—public buildings, homes, and even airplanes. Near Quebec City, Canada, a giant airliner was blown out of the skies with a loss of all passengers by a time bomb concealed in a suitcase. To rid himself of his wife and collect her insurance, the perpetrator had persuaded a clockmaker to build a delay device for a time bomb that was to be concealed in a valise. The concealed bomb was placed in the airliner on which the victim had booked passage and exploded during the flight.

Initiator—To insure complete and efficient initiation of the main charge, a second component, the initiator must be provided, usually in the form of a blasting cap. Heat, friction, and electrical energy are the means of detonating the cap.

The automobile is favoured by many criminals for planting a bomb, since both electrical and mechanical energy can be provided by the victim's action. A key witness in a New Haven, Conn., robbery, after defying several threats against his life, was killed as he entered his car and turned the ignition switch. A bomb had been connected to the ignition system.

Sometimes mechanical energy is employed to trigger the car bomb as in the case of a Jersey City union official who became the victim of an explosion when he stepped on the clutch of his car preparatory to starting. A hand grenade had been arranged in the understructure so that depression of the clutch would pull a string attached to the pin.

Main Charge—The explosive material itself is usually found in the form of dynamite, T.N.T., or black powder. Although the first two are the more powerful explosives, black powder or nitrocellulose gun powder obtained from shotgun or rifle cartridges is a common low-order explosive available in areas where dynamite is not easily obtained. When black powder is encased in metal, as in a pipe bomb, considerable force can be developed by the charge and severe injury can be inflicted by the fragmented parts.

Procedure for Suspected Packages

The procedure used by the New York Police Department in dealing with suspected packages can be divided into three logical stages. In the first phase, notification and evacuation of the area are accomplished by the first officers on the scene. Next, the

Emergency Service Squad (called the "Rescue Squad" in some communities) attempts to neutralize the bomb by immersion in oil and aids in evacuation measures. Finally, the Bomb Squad attends to the examination, removal and destruction of the bomb. In smaller police departments, these various duties can be performed by a single group, with an experienced officer performing the Bomb Squad duties.

Immediate Police Action—(First Officers at Scene)

1. The first police officer at the scene notifies the Communications Bureau of the presence of a potential bomb.

2. The area surrounding the suspected package is evacuated to approximately 300 feet. As assistance arrives, police lines are set up to maintain this circle of exclusion.

3. The Communications Bureau dispatches an Emergency Service Squad and the Bomb Squad to the scene.

Intermediate Action—(Emergency Service Squad)

1. Upon arrival of the Emergency Service Squad, one officer is designated to approach the bomb. He throws a rope over it and, from a distance or from behind a barricade, tips it over. In this way a sensitive or a boobytrapped bomb can be exploded without great damage.

2. If there is no explosion, one officer then places the suspected package in a steel tank, straps it down, and pours in No. 10 lubricating oil, in the hope that the oil will seep into the package and penetrate any clockwork mechanism. The viscosity of the oil should stop the balance wheel. The oil is not intended to desensitize explosives.

3 The tank is removed to a more isolated area if it is deemed advisable.

Disposition—(Bomb Squad)

1. One detective applies the time Bomb Detector (an electrical listening device with a 200-feet extension wire connected to earphones) to the package. The Detector is kept in constant contact with the bomb during the next step.

2 With the cessation of ticking the package is withdrawn from the oil for X-raying. One detective fluoroscopes (and if necessary radiographs) the package to determine its general nature. If the package still appears at all questionable, it is treated as a potential bomb.

3. If it is decided to open a package or suitcase bomb. it is done by one detective with two sets of tritongs and a pair of 200-foot lengths of ⅜-inch rope. With the tritongs affixed, the ropes are attached by snapons. With one rope anchored, tension is applied to the other until the package is torn apart.

4. Attempting to disarm an actual bomb after its disclosure is not recommended. If the explosive device fails to go off after pulling apart by means of the 200-foot length of rope, it should be carefully transported to an outlying area and destroyed by a demolition charge. In New York City the Bomb Conveyor Truck transports the bomb or other explosive to a demolition area on the outskirts of the city. The bomb is then destroyed by a specially shaped charge in a sandbagged pit and the exploded fragments are collected for evidence.

Further Precautions

It is obvious to the experienced police officer that the procedure described provides no guarantee of absolute safety. The oil may not seep through to stop the clock even when the package is cut open with a glass knife. The time delay device may be of a chemical or mechanical nature not requiring a clockwork mechanism; in fact the bomb itself may be of such chemical nature that it is still dangerous at any stage of this procedure. Finally, the X-ray image may be puzzling or unclear. The use of a metal box or even lead foil can make fluoroscopy impossible. Most commonly the suspected package turns out to be just another suitcase or parcel left unattended by an innocent traveller.

Sometimes, however, the fluoroscope reveals a most convincing shadow. For example, in one case the X-ray revealed an outline of batteries, wires, and other metal parts. This was obviously it—the real thing. Every precaution was rigorously enforced and in an isolated area, the tritongs were finally affixed to the menacing black box. When the contents were disgorged they still appeared formidable. The box was finally identified as a diathermy machine, an apparatus used in applying heat and other therapy to rheumatic patients.

Other Forms of Explosives

When the suspected explosive is not concealed and can be readily identified, the second phase of the above procedure will be quite different. For example, on discovering a piece of military ordnance, the disposition can be left to the apropriate branch of the military. Of course, if the locality is not near a military station, a trained police officer should remove the object

to a previously selected location for safeguarding and ultimate disposal. An explosive should never be brought into the Station House. This mistake was made with tragic consequences in November, 1917, when a bomb was carried into the Central Police Station in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. As the officers began their examination the bomb exploded, killing nine policemen and one civilian.

Dyamite Bombs

The open dynamite bomb is currently popular in many sections of the country, mainly because its components can sometimes be stolen from a contractor or other source where blasting is being done or even purchased under false pretenses.

Where the target is a public building or a home and the bomb can be placed under cover of darkness, the dynamite bomb seems to be preferred. This type has been used most frequently in the current bombings in the South as it was during the 1951 series of explosions.

If the explosive is identifiable as an open dynamite bomb (a set of dynamite sticks with the cap or detonator inserted directly into the explosive charge and ending in a fuse), the recommended action will depend on the condition of the fuse. In general, a fuse or cap should not be yanked out of the dynamite stick. If the fuse is burning, obviously the safest action is to evacuate the area. Attempts to cut off a burning fuse can result in disaster, since the point to which the fuse has burned internally may be substantially in advance of the burning point observed visually. Dynamite should be handled with extreme care at all times, since it consists essentially of nitroglycerine in an absorbent porous material. Even areas where it has rested and spilled or seeped out should be treated with great care. Nitroglycerine is non-soluble in water; hence any residue should be removed by a specially prepared solution of sodium sulphide or sodium thiosulphate.

Chemical Bombs

The last sentence suggests a useful maxim in dealing with chemical bombs, namely, obtain expert chemical advice in dealing with the explosive constituents. The explosion of a chemical bomb depends on the meeting of two ingredients separated by a time delay device. No specific rules can be given for neutralizing chemical bombs of the explosive or incendiary type. The nature of the chemicals is the key to the problem. However, it is always wise to anticipate the possibility that the bomb may be incendiary in nature and have fire fighting equipment on hand.

Although it may be possible to neutralize a bomb by removing the time delay mechanism or by detaching the detonator, this knowledge is seldom of practical use at the scene of a bomb scare, since the various elements of the bomb are disguised and concealed. Moreover, the contrivance has been designed to defeat efforts to neutralize or disassemble. Hence, demolition rather than dismantling should be the policy.

Precautions

Any type of bomb is dangerous. Electrical circuits can be made to work in a great number of ways. Instead of employing the clock mechanism, the circuit can be closed by momentum, gravity, opening the package, pulling a string, or unloosing a wrapper. Within the last decade the most sensitive of all electrical switches has become household equipment. The silent mercury type switch can be bought, without question, at any electrical supply store, and it can, without using exceptional ingenuity, be installed in a "lunch box bomb" so that the least movement in any direction would initiate the explosion.

Similarly the chemical bomb can be constructed in a variety of ingenious ways so that a normal action with relation to the package will bring the two chemicals into contact with a resultant explosion. Hence, unscrewing covers, tilting the package, shaking it or laying it on its side may set off the explosive contrivance.

The Anonymous Bomb Threat

If an anonymous telephone call has been received by a school, theatre, or at the police communications centre to the effect that a time bomb has been planted in a certain building, perhaps even specifying the time and place of the explosion, the person receiving the call should obtain as much information as possible. He should pay close attention to the voice and characteristic phrases, and endeavour to have the call traced while detaining the caller in conversation. A supervisor should promptly initiate appropriate police procedures. He should determine the extent of the police precautions required, viz., the need for extensive evacuation and the setting up of police lines. Any error in police preparations should be in the direction of excessive caution. The full co-operation of the civilians receiving the warning should be obtained in an effort to trace the source of the threat and also to institute suitable safety measures. Sound police planning will provide for a standard operational procedure in cases involving places of public assembly such as schools and theatres.

For example, the co-operation of school personnel can be obtained through meetings with school principals. A system of

routine evacuation should be worked out. In addition, provision can be made for teachers and custodians to be alert for the presence of any package or container which appears foreign to the area or otherwise suspicious. Observations of this nature can greatly assist the police in their search of the premises.

In order to discourage schoolboy pranksters from instigating false bomb scares, school principals should be requested to introduce suitable disciplinary measures such as detention in school after hours for an equivalent time.

Training

In dealing with bombs and bomb scares a police agency should choose a sound, realistic procedure which is suited to the requirements of the community and the size of the organization. The operating procedure should be established by the promulgation of a set of rules sufficiently broad in scope for any type of bomb situation but readily adaptable to individual circumstances.

To insure full understanding of the procedure practice drills should be conducted periodically. Training bulletins can be used to supplement these drills and also to keep the patrol force informed of bombing incidents and current problems in neighbouring communities. Matters such as motivation and modus operandi should be treated in detail. As a matter of sound police planning, the procedure should anticipate co-operative action with other law enforcement agencies and neighbouring communities. Exchange of information and joint inquiries will usually expedite the investigation.

Summary

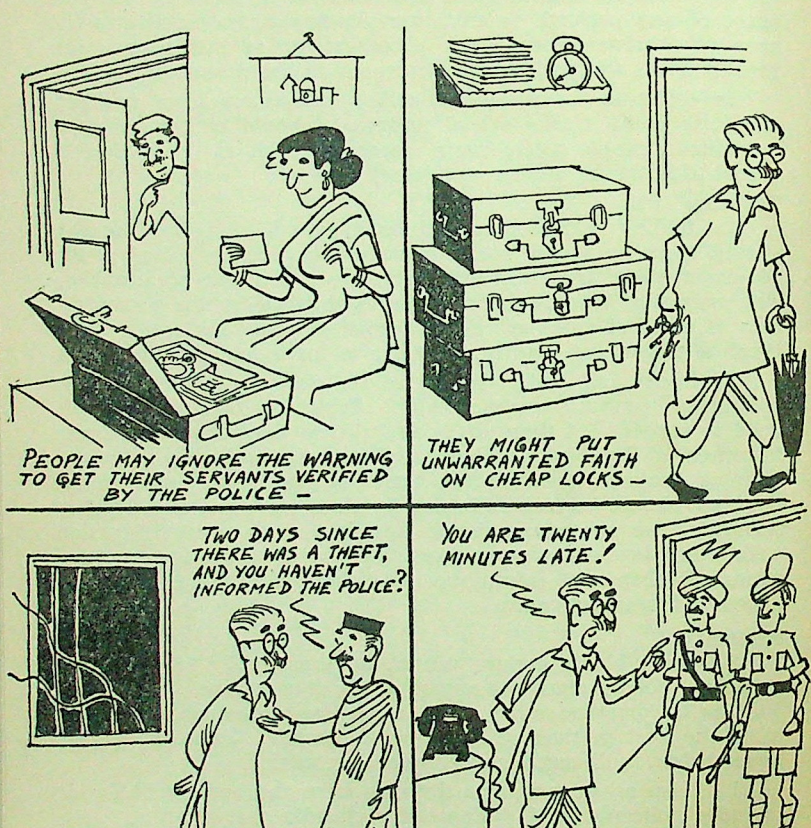
An inflexible procedure cannot be prescribed for handling suspected bombs, since the nature of the contrivance, its location, and the circumstances will affect operational decisions and determine the best method of handling the bomb. Common sense, nevertheless, will suggest the following rules:

1. Keep all persons at a distance from the bomb. This rule includes policemen not designated to handle the bomb.

2. Only one person should be permitted near the bomb at any time.

3. Don't handle the bomb unnecessarily. If the package must be moved, change its position as little as possible and perform all movements slowly.

4 The primary importance of human life should be the conrtolling factor in disposal of the bomb.


PEOPLE MAY IGNORE THE WARNING TO GET THEIR SERVANTS VERIFIED BY THE POLICE –
THEY MIGHT PUT UNWARRANTED FAITH ON CHEAP LOCKS –
TWO DAYS SINCE THERE WAS A THEFT, AND YOU HAVEN'T INFORMED THE POLICE?
OR EVEN REFRAIN FROM REPORTING THEFTS PROMPTLY TO THE POLICE –
YOU ARE TWENTY MINUTES LATE!
BUT IF THERE IS ANY LAPSE ON THE PART OF THE POLICE, THEY ARE QUICK TO COMPLAIN!

— *Samuel*

Chappals Give Away Dacoits

M. D. Punekar

Sub-Inspector of Police, Sangamner, Maharashtra Police.

LT.-COL. G. Yadav, Officer Commanding of an Indian Army unit at Kolhapur, was enjoying a summer holiday in 1958 at Poona with the members of his family when he suddenly received orders from his Adjutant to return to his post. Complying with the order, the Colonel left with his family in his car

Travelling at a good speed he covered 123 miles quickly enough, but soon after he was forced to slow down when he saw heaps of stones piled on the road. Trying to make a detour to avoid the obstruction on the road, he reversed his car when suddenly he heard a hubbub. He saw a few persons armed with sticks and other weapons shouting and running towards the car. Within a twinkling, his car was surrounded and attacked.

True to his profession, the tough Colonel did not give in easily and offered fierce resistance but was ultimately overpowered by superior numbers. His hands were injured and blood oozed from an injury in his head. His servant, Gopal, was also beaten up. The members of his family also suffered injuries. Desiring to stop the assault, the Colonel told the assailants to take all they had and leave them alone. The robbers at once snatched away their money bag, wrist watches, gold ornaments, a .32 pistol, three magazines, ten rounds of ammunition and decamped with the booty into the darkness. Although feeling dazed, the Colonel was able to note that the assailants spoke crude Hindustani and Marathi. In agony though he was, he started the car and reached Kolhapur where he went straight to the Laxmipuri Police Station and lodged a report about the crime. A case of dacoity under Section 395 I.P.C. and under Section 19(f) Arms Act was registered.

The Colonel told the police that 52 items were stolen in all from him, the total value of which was about Rs. 7,000. After recording his complaint the police had him admitted into a hospital for treatment.

They then visited the scene of offence accompanied by the Colonel's servant, Gopal. Close observation in the area disclosed that some of the property taken by the assailants was thrown at random for a distance of about two furlongs from the crime

scene. The police drew up a panchanama of all such articles, the value of which was Rs. 2,294. The articles were attached as discarded property and amongst these were many articles on which finger prints were detected. Three other articles were also collected from the scene of offence. They were a pair of old chappals (sandals), a .12 bore empty cartridge case and a broken stick. The police concluded that these articles must have belonged to the culprits. They then went to Itkare village which was near by and arrested, on suspicion, 10 persons. A search of their houses did not produce any incriminating evidence but one of them named Tukaram took them to a hill where he picked up an old comb, a cotton bag and a towel.

Interrogation of the 10 suspects, however, showed that they could not have been involved in the crime. Their statements were verified and found to be correct. Tukaram told them that he had attended a variety entertainment performance at a neighbouring village with his friends on the night in question. His story was found to be correct. The police also noted that there was no mention of any of the items of property produced by Tukaram in the first information report given by the Colonel.

The Colonel and the members of his family made a few more statements to the police in which they gave a further list of articles which had been taken from them. None of these, however, included the property produced by Tukaram. Moreover, the Colonel could not definitely identify any one of the 10 suspects.

The police investigation was then concentrated upon three points: (1) who was the owner of the chappals?; (2) who was the maker of the chappals?; (3) who was the person who had fired the .12 bore cartridge from a country gun?

The police examined the chappals very carefully and noted certain remarkable features. The sole of the chappals was peculiar and had some markings. The large toe strap of one of the chappals had been torn and re-stitched with a thick cotton thread. This indicated that the owner of the chappals might be from the "mang" community. The police inferred this because they knew that the cobblers normally did not make chappals for persons belonging to the "mang" community. They presumed that the strap must have been re-stitched crudely though, by the owner himself. It occurred to them that if inquiries were made at near by villages among the persons of the "mang" community further clues might be obtained.

The police visited nearly 25 villages to trace the owner of the chappals. At Kurlup village they met Yeshavant Lahu Mang

and showed the chappals to him. He at once identified them to be those of his son and told them that they were made by a cobbler from Kodoli village. The police soon traced Manohar, tried the chappals on his feet and found that they fitted perfectly. Manohar then made a statement admitting that he had committed the dacoity with eight other associates. He disclosed that originally they had planned to steal goats in a nearby village but they were foiled by unexpected rainfall. On the next day they decided to loot the first motor car that came along and erected a stone barrier for this purpose on the road. When the Colonel came along in his car they attacked and looted him.

The culprits named by Manohar were traced at varicus places one after the other and arrested. At Wategaon the police arrested Vithal Ramchandra who had been named by Manohar as his associate and seized a .32 bore pistol with seven rounds and three magazines from him. Another person named Dyanu Nana had a wrist watch on him. A third accused Shamu Subhana produced a gun which had been hidden in his house at Kundalwadi.

The police learnt from the arrested persons that Shamu Subhana had fired a country gun in the air during the commission of the dacoity. After the distribution of loot, Dyanu Nana had sold his share of gold ornaments to a goldsmith at Kodoli. The police traced the goldsmith and he admitted having purchased the ornaments. He had melted the gold but kept the black beeds which he showed to the police. One of the suspects Jaysingh was found injured. He admitted that he had sustained the injury during the scuffle with the Colonel. The finger prints found on the recovered property tallied with those of the suspects.

The police collected various pieces of evidence linking up the sequence of events in the crime and put up a charge-sheet against nine persons, namely, Manohar, Bhiva, Nana Anna Mang, Shamu Subhana Mang, Jaysingh Mang, Vishnu Santu Mang, Dyanu Nana Mang, Vithal Ramchandra Mang and Govinda Genu Mahar. Six of them were committed to the Sessions. Four persons, namely, Nana Anna, Dyanu Nana, Vithal Ramchandra and Shamu Subhana were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to ten years' rigorous imprisonment while others were acquitted.

Police Dog Dox-Italy's Master Detective

by Nino Lo Bello

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LAST year a big Alsatian named Dox, undoubtedly the most celebrated dog in Italy, was offered spaghetti and pork chops in any restaurant of his choosing. It was the dog's 13th birthday. Dox led his master, Police-Sergeant Giovanni Maimone, from one restaurant in Rome to another, appraising each tantalizing kitchen smell. Finally, at a small trattoria, he nudged open the door. But food was not his concern. Instead, the animal pounced like a steel-muscled projectile on a diner engaged in eating a plateful of pasta. The patron turned out to be a fugitive from justice who had eluded the law, and Dox, in a police case six years earlier in Turin.

About 400 criminals have been apprehended as a result of Dox's exploits with Rome's Squadra Mobile (mobile squadron) The world champion of police dogs, he holds 27 silver medals and four gold ones. Since 1953, when he won the crown in Europe's annual matches, he has successfully defended his title against the Continent's most seasoned police dogs, including Rex of Scotland Yard and Zorro of the Paris Police. But Dox's real exploits were not in competitions with other dogs. Under his tawny fur, as mute testimony to his courage, are the scars of seven bullet wounds acquired in the line of duty on more than 160 police cases.

By rights Dox, born in 1946, should have been retired on pension years ago. If you reckon seven human years to a dog year, Dox is approaching 98. Yet he puts in a crime-busting duty shift every day of the week. Though younger dogs are used on routine cases, Dox, the ace, is invariably called in whenever the situation requires extraordinary measures. So far he has never failed.

"Dox was born a dog, but he is no longer just a dog", declares Dr. Carmelo Marzano, commanding officer of Rome's Questura (police department). "He has probably cracked more cases than any detective in the force. We consider him one of our best men".

Dox's remarkable nose has enabled him to follow a scent for as much as 12 miles in a congested city where exhaust fumes and the scent-paths of pedestrians dilute any odour. But Dox is not all nose; he's a true detective. One of Rome's crime reporters says: "This dog combines nose, brawn, teamwork and uncanny skill".

An almost incredible example is the case of the missing button. One night a burglar hid in the basement of Rome's Principe Theatre and chipped his way through the wall into a jeweller's shop next door. Discovered by a night watchman, the thug escaped after a brief scuffle. Dox was summoned and picked up the burglar's scent from the watchman's clothing.

He led the police to a cellar in another part of the city. The individual sleeping there had a long police record, but he managed to convince everyone that he was innocent of the burglary attempt. "Even I believed him, especially after the night watchman said he did not recognize him", said owner Maimone. "I shook my finger at the dog to warn him to be more careful. Dox's answer was to bark at me and loped off with the police right behind".

The dog led them to the jewellery storeroom, where he picked up a button and laid it in Maimone's hand. Then he barked again and started back to the cellar of the suspect. There Dox sniffed at a cupboard, opened the door, pulled a raincoat off a hanger and laid it at Maimone's feet, nosing at the strands of thread where a button was missing. The button Dox had found was unmistakably a mate to the others; the bits of cotton clinging to the button matched the fabric of the coat. The suspect confessed.

Browsing through Maimone's five scrap-books covering the career of Italy's canine cop, one could also cite the time Dox saved a little girl from getting run over by a speeding car when

he butted her out of its path; the time Dox, with a leg broken by a burglar's bullet, caught the culprit after chasing him five miles on three legs; the time Dox hunted down a lost skier in the mountains of Subiaco after a posse of men and police dogs had given up the search; the time Dox kept 12 suspects standing at attention while his master walked out of the room to telephone for help.

Dox's skill amazes everyone who has observed him. He is probably the only dog in the world that can unload a pistol without firing it: after nudging the safety catch into position, he removes the clip with his paws and teeth. It took Dox nearly eight years of practice to learn this trick. He can also untie a man from a chair, no matter how complicated the knots.

The dog's courage is as legendary as his skill. Early last year, when Dox and Maimone were out for one of their usual exploratory walks in Rome's slum districts, two men on a motor-cycle spotted Dox, abruptly abandoned their vehicle and fled. Suspicious, Maimone let Dox sniff the seat of the motor-cycle, then set it out in pursuit. In and out of cramped alleys, up and down dark stairways and across rooftops the invisible tracks led Dox and his master, to a dingy top-floor flat.

The woman living there denied any knowledge of the two men. But Dox began to bark viciously at a sagging sofa. Sergeant Maimone ordered whoever was hidden behind it to come out, hands first. One fugitive rose slowly on his knees.

"At that moment, unknown to me", Maimone says, "the other man who had been hiding in a cupboard crept out with a knife, ready to plunge it into my back. He didn't get near. Dox sprang on him, toppled him over with his ten stone and pinned him down with his fangs on the man's wrist".

The pair had committed burglaries involving nearly £1,700 (about Rs. 22,500) that the police had been unable to solve.

Dox came to Maimone's rescue the first time when the detective lay near death in a mountain cave, with four bullets in his stomach and two in his shoulder.

In the late 1940's an infamous bandit, Salvatore Giuliano, was creating a legend in the mountains of Sicily.

Maimone, then working as a special agent in Turin, had himself come in for some sensational publicity after he lifted his commanding officer, who weighed nearly 14 stones, over his head with one hand.

Thereafter, reporters delighted in calling Maimone the "Hercules Cop". Someone suggested that Turin's Hercules Cop shoot it out with the Sicilian. Both men agreed and Maimone was given a leave of absence for the duel.

But Maimone and Giuliano never faced each other. The Turin policeman was ambushed at the mouth of a Sicilian cave, and left for dead by Giuliano and members of his gang. Dox at that time was still very young, but he knew what to do. Instead of chasing the outlaws, the dog set off for medical aid. Maimone's life was saved.

Born in Germany, Dox was only 40 days old when Maimone acquired him. He trained the puppy himself, and over the years man and dog have been inseparable. They share the same room on the top floor of their Squadra Mobile barracks overlooking the Tiber. Dox's monthly salary—35,000 lire (about Rs. 270)—is put into savings for him. This account is swelled from time to time by rewards Dox receives from grateful people.

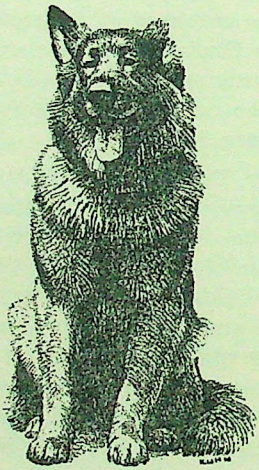
The largest award came from Italy's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Carmine De Martino, victim of an extortion attempt last year. De Martino had received a note which read:

"If you value your skin and that of your children, deliver to the place indicated on this sheet the sum of five million lire (Rs. 38,000) on Friday, the 28th of August, at 2300 hours, in a package camouflaged with lettuce leaves. Do not notify news papers or the police; otherwise it will be bad for you; when you least expect it, I will blow up your home".

The money was to be placed in a tree on Via Onnia Regilla. De Martino informed the police.

The area selected was a flat field. A few days before the deadline, Squadra Mobile agents, dressed as dustmen, excavated a large hole, constructed a hiding place and covered it with rubbish. The police were relying on Dox, who had sampled the culprit's scent from the extortion letter.

On the night of August 28, Maimone and the dog lay in wait. For hours nobody appeared; then just before sunrise Dox nudged his companion. From a peephole Maimone saw a shadowy figure near the tree. He loosed the dog. Before the man realized what was happening, Dox had knocked him to the ground with a flying leap. Maimone had no trouble in making the arrest. The man screamed, "I confess everything—call the dog off!"



Murder Proved By Finger Prints

Mohan Lal
Punjab Police

ON a cold wintry morning in February, 1956, a person named Ghasi Ram appeared at the Police Station and reported about the find of a badly charred body of a male lying in a brick kiln by the G.T. Road in Ambala Cantonment. The police registered a case under Section 302 I.P.C. and went to the spot for an inspection. They found a bottle smelling of kerosene oil lying close to the body. The case could very well have been mistaken for a suicide, but on further examination of the body, the police found cut marks on the neck caused by a sharp-edged weapon. This indicated that the man might have been murdered and that the culprit had tried to prevent identification of the deceased by burning the body but had not succeeded wholly.

The only clue that the police could work upon was the kerosene bottle. They sent for the Photographer-cum-Single Digit Clerk and arranged for photographs to be taken of the body and also for developing any latent impressions available on the bottle. The expert handled the bottle carefully and noted some impressions on it. The bottle was sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Phillaur, for photographing the developed impressions.

In the meantime, efforts to establish the identity of the deceased were made. A chit containing the addresses of some Government servants serving in the districts of Moradabad, Bikaner, Pilibhet and Gorakhpur, recovered from a leather purse carried by the deceased, came to the assistance of the police. A Head Constable was sent with the photographs of the deceased to the various addresses.

His efforts bore fruit and the identity of the deceased was established. He was identified as Daulat Singh, resident of Garwal (U.P.). He was reported to have served under the Branch Manager of an Insurance Company in Ambala. The Branch Manager confirmed to the police that Daulat Singh was his

domestic servant and added that the servant had decamped with gold ornaments worth Rs. 870. The police made inquiries about Daulat's associates in order to elicit further information about him. The finger print impressions of 15 persons were taken and on comparison, the impressions of a person named Bachan Singh, a driver in the employ of the Manager, were found to tally with those found on the bottle.

When questioned by the police, Bachan Singh made a statement admitting inimical relations with Daulat Singh on account of his being the paramour of his wife. When Bachan Singh learnt that Daulat Singh was planning to elope with his wife after committing theft, he decided to kill him.

Bachan Singh was sent up for trial in due course. He was convicted and sentenced to death by the Additional Sessions Judge, Ambala.

The end of law is not to abolish or restrain,
but to preserve and enlarge freedom.

— John Locke

Acharra Dacoity Case

M. P. Argal
Police Prosecutor, C.I.D., Madhya Pradesh.

FROM ancient times, dacoits have always made villagers the targets for their sudden assaults possibly because they are so peaceful and defenceless and it is easier to take them utterly by surprise. Acharra, a small village in Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh, situated on the banks of the river Jamni, was attacked on a summer evening in 1959 by a gang of nine dacoits who came from the adjoining State of U.P. At about dusk they caught hold of a shepherd named Gajai while he was grazing his cattle nearby and compelled him to show the road to village Acharra. On reaching the outskirts of the village, they went to the hut of one Raghunath Dhobi and asked for water to drink. Raghunath was frightened out of his wits when he saw that they were armed with guns, swords and lathis and wore khaki clothes. Some of them had covered their faces to conceal their identity. When they learnt that Raghunath was a dhobi (washerman) by caste, they refused the drinks proferred by him. Instead they compelled Raghunath to point out the house of Ramcharan Bania who was reputed to be a wealthy man in the village and, surrounding it from all sides, fired shots in the air to terrify the villagers.

Ramcharan and members of his family became terror-stricken and ran for their lives. The dacoits, however, caught hold of Ramcharan and his son and beat them. They then snatched all valuable ornaments from Ramcharan's wife and daughter at gun-point, looted cash and gold worth Rs. 3,606 kept in boxes and almirahs and decamped without leaving any clue at the place of occurrence.

Ramcharan lodged a report about the occurrence to the police at Mohangarh Police Station and an offence under Sections 395/397 I.P.C. was registered. The police immediately took up the investigation and questioned Gajai and Raghunath Dhobi. From their testimony, they concluded that the culprits might be residents of the adjoining Police Circles of Bar and Jalbahat of Jhansi district in U.P.

They then proceeded to Bar Police Station and carefully examined the records of known bad characters. They found that the descriptive roll of one of the culprits bore a resemblance to that of Sindupal Singh Rajput, a known bad character of village Sansua, who was standing trial in a case under Section 926 I.P.C. at Lalitpur but had jumped bail. The fact that the dacoits refused to drink water at Raghunath Dhobi's house further strengthened the police suspicion, for they knew that the Rajputs were a proud race and ordinarily refused to have any transaction with Harijans. The police raided Sindupal Singh's house but he was absent. A search of his house resulted in the recovery of khaki clothes, which further strengthened the suspicion against him.

Inquiries about his antecedents disclosed that he had illicit relations with a married woman of the village, who was mortally afraid of him. The police, however made a tactful approach to this woman and she disclosed the names of his associates who were Sujan Singh, Jagbhan Singh and Bir Singh of villake Khera Dang. The police at once rushed to village Khera Dang and arrested Jagbhan Singh. A search of his house resulted in the recovery of a pair of shoes with nails which resembled those worn by the dacoits, according to the description of eye-witnesses.

Further investigation revealed that Birsingh and Roopsingh of Khera Dang were standing trial along with Sindupal Singh in a case under Section 326 I.P.C. at Lalitpur and were absent from their village. Their houses were carefully searched and part of the stolen property was recovered by the police. They also raided the house of Sujansingh and arrested him. He admitted that he committed a dacoity at Acharra under the leadership of Sindupal Singh and got part of the stolen property. This was seized from the house of a Kumhar at his instance. Thereafter on receipt of information, the police arrested Bir Singh and Roop Singh at Lalitpur. The remaining three suspects, namely. Jalam, Gondharva Singh and Pooran Singh of Chandala, were also arrested one by one. The ring-leader, Sindupal Singh, and another dacoit, Puran Singh of Khiria however, absconded.

Seven accused were prosecuted; out of them, five were found guilty by the Court of Sessions and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 395 I.P.C

Variations In Handwriting

S. P. Sarkar
Handwriting Bureau, C.I.D., Calcutta.

EXPERTS now believe that apart from the actions of the nerves and muscles, the variations in the handwriting are also due to fluctuations of the mind. Abnormal variations or distortions are partly due to abnormal fluctuations in the mind of the writer and not entirely attributable to the hand and the muscles. Wilful distortions (if not imitations) are forms of the writer's mental image of the writing characters which may re-appear anytime under similar mental conditions. When a writer abruptly tries to execute any new form and does so, he may feel that he has successfully done it but his mind would not allow him to do anything entirely new. His mind will always try to take him back to those forms or parts thereof with which he is already familiar thus proclaiming its individuality and distinct influence.

In distorting his writings, the writer searches consciously to find such forms in his own mind which would look different but unconsciously accepts the forms under the guidance of his habitual inner mind that contains habitual details and therefore, though, superficially to a certain extent, he changes the pictorial form, unconsciously he tends to cling to those characteristics which are inherent in him. His habitual inner mind betrays the conscious mind and his definitely formed characteristics which might have assumed subtler forms come out in the writings as apparently changed aspects but a closer inspection reveals that much of the original characteristics continue. And, therefore, it is not the lapses of the co-ordinated muscular movements of the writer but mental-cum-nervous impulses which give out the usual forms here and there even against superficial deformities in the pictorial look of the writings.

In practical examination work, it has been observed that if a writer who had distorted his writing in the extreme could not be identified when his writing was compared with his normal writings, in request specimens, however, of his handwriting

which contain deliberate distortions, many peculiarities of his previous distorted questioned writings were found to recur.

In a particular case in which three signatures were examined occurring at the end of a typed petition, free normal writings of five persons were sent for comparison. All the three questioned signatures were bad and distorted forms with erratic pen-strokes. The Handwriting Expert after careful scrutiny could only suggest that all the three signatures might be by one writer and he mentioned one of the five as the possible writer. Further normal writings of the same specimen writer were received but the opinion could not be achieved. I suggested that the writer may be requested to give a specimen in the hope that if challenged he may distort in order to conceal his writings and in doing so he might unconsciously allow some similar distorted forms to re-appear. We noted with satisfaction that this really happened and the expert was able to give a definite opinion.

It has also been found in a few cases that a particular writer while committing a crime through the medium of writings adopted certain forms of writings which again recurred in another case after a considerable lapse of time. It is, therefore, evident that these adoptions are not always accidental but modulations of individual forms of writings including the manner of distorted executions.

It is, therefore, clear that proved standard writings executed in normal course of business are not the only best standards for comparison. Distorted or abnormal writings are equally good in many cases. The best course would be to take extended specimen writings containing similar texts in different dates under slow, medium and speedy dictations including his standard writings, if available.

Prompt Action Pays

S. P. Singh, I. P. S.

A CASE of theft from a shop of stationery goods in May last year at Jalna in the State of Maharashtra was reported to the police within a couple of hours of the occurrence. The complainant told the police that the culprits had entered the shop by climbing a wall at the rear, broken open the doors and removed considerable property. An offence under Section 457/380 I.P.C. was registered by the police who went to the spot immediately and started an investigation.

There was reason to believe that the culprits came from outside districts. Information was sent at once to Aurangabad, Nanded, Bhir, Khamgaon, Jalgaon and Manmad with some description of the persons and the nature of property stolen in a new suit-case.

The Railway Police of Manmad acted promptly by carefully checking a train which had arrived there from Jalna. The Sub-Inspector of Police, Railway, with the help of available men looked for passenger who were carrying new suit-cases. One such passenger behaved suspiciously while the police officers were moving in the carriage. When questioned, he could not say where he was going and he had no ticket either with him. He was further interrogated and his suit-case on being checked, revealed some items of the stolen property of the case as from description record. An implement for house-breaking was also recovered from him. He later made a statement admitting the crime.

Necessary verification was made and the suspect was also identified in an identification parade before a Magistrate. He was sent up in charge-sheet in the case. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of Rs. 200 and in default three months' rigorous imprisonment under each count.

XI All-India Police Games

Sardar Balbir Singh, I. P.

THE All-India Police Games have become one of the major sporting events of the country and the performances and results are keenly watched. The XI All-India Police Games were held at Hyderabad, organized by the Andhra Pradesh Police on behalf of the All-India Police Sports Control Board. The Games had the rare distinction of being formally opened on the 4th of February by the Prime Minister of India and as he pronounced the opening words the fanfare of trumpets was sounded, pigeons released, feu de joie fired and guns boomed to pronounce the event. The proud flag of the Police Games was broken at the mast and simultaneously flags of the participating units were unfurled. Earlier, the Prime Minister was escorted into the arena by a colourful mounted body-guard consisting of the Andhra Pradesh Mounted Constabulary. There was a big ovation as the Prime Minister drove past the packed stands.

Addressing the Police forces, the Prime Minister said that the Police force was an mportant limb of society and had great responsibilities to perform and that they could serve the country with loyalty and devotion only through the service of the people and that service could be best performed by winning the goodwill and co-operation of the people. He further said that be it the Prime Minister of India or a member of the Police force, the only yardstick by which the success of any one would be measured was service to the people. The Prime Minister ended his inspiring message by saying that the Games should be fought with keenness but in a friendly spirit which should evoke a spirit of co-operation and constructive approach among the contestants. It is gratifying to record that the highest standards of sportsmanship and discipline were displayed at the Games. Happily, this spirit is becoming a tradition at the Police Games. Despite the magnitude and variety of the games and keenness of competition, no protests or disputes came up to the Jury of Appeal. As pointed out by the Inspector-General of Police, Andhra Pradesh, Shri A. K. K. Nambiar, in his

welcome address, the All-India Police Games are not only helping to increase efficiency in the Police but are, in a small way, strengthening the unity and solidarity of the country.

All events of the Games, with the exception of hockey, were conducted at the Gosha Mahal Police Stadium at Hyderabad which had been specially converted from a football stadium into a full-fledged sports stadium. The newly-laid turf track and the pits were well prepared and up-to-date standard equipment was provided. The Hyderabad Police also laid a new grassy hockey field. These amenities should be valuable additions to the sporting facilities in Hyderabad. Soon after the Police Games, the National Hockey Championships were played on the same newly-built hockey ground.

Arrangements for messing, housing, transport, sanitation and medical attention left little to be desired. The only criticism I heard was the distance between the Camp and the Stadium, but this could not be helped and the difficulty, if any, was largely relieved by the very effective means of communication and transport provided. Interesting programmes of variety entertainment were provided at the Camp every evening and sight-seeing tours in Hyderabad and its vicinity were organized for the visitors. The traditional hospitality of Hyderabad was abundantly in evidence. The Governor gave an At Home in the lovely grounds of Raj Bhavan on the 4th afternoon and the Chief Minister in the beautiful Chinese Garden on the 6th. There was a bara khana in the Camp on the 7th.

Seventeen teams representing the following Police Units took part in the Games:—

(i) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Bihar, (iii) Central Reserve Police, (iv) Delhi, (v) Gujarat, (vi) Himachal Pradesh, (vii) Jammu and Kashmir, (viii) Kerala, (ix) Madhya Pradesh, (x) Madras, (xi) Maharashtra, (xii) Mysore, (xiii) Orissa, (xiv) Punjab, (xv) Rajasthan, (xvi) Uttar Pradesh, and (xvii) West Bengal.

It was gratifying to note that although the ban on the overall number of competitors from each participating unit had been lifted, the total number of competitors was the same as last year. The zonal tournaments in hockey, football, volleyball and wrestling

were conducted on league basis for the first time and this provided keener competition and ensured the best teams coming up into the finals. All the semi-finals and finals in these Games and the finals in gymnastics were conducted from the 31st of January to the 3rd of February, 1961, at Hyderabad.

Volleyball: Punjab defeated West Bengal in the semi-finals while Andhra Pradesh accounted for Rajasthan. The finals between Punjab and Andhra Pradesh provided a thrilling encounter and probably the best in the country. Andhra Pradesh vanquished the Punjab (holders) by three games to one. Gopal and Khalid of Andhra Pradesh and Nripjit Singh of Punjab put up sterling performances. In the match between the losing semi-finalists, Rajasthan beat West Bengal. Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi Police teams are holders in most of the major volleyball tournaments in India. A combined all-India Police volleyball team should help to raise standards further in this popular game. The All-India Police Sports Control Board have applied for affiliation to the Volleyball Federation of India to achieve this objective.

Hockey: Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and West Bengal came up in the last four. West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh were well matched and West Bengal triumphed only after a replay. Punjab accounted for Madras in the semi-finals and West Bengal in the finals. The Hardlines match was won by Madras. A striking feature of the hockey championship this year was the big progress made by West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh who had hardly ever figured in the final stages before. If our application for affiliation to the Hockey Federation of India comes through this year, we look forward to an all-India Police hockey side participating in the National Championships next year.

Football: Andhra Pradesh made short work of the gallant Rajasthan side in the semi-finals, while Punjab defeated West Bengal. In the finals, Andhra Pradesh defeated Punjab (1-0). Considerable improvement in the Police talent in football was noticed and, particularly, Punjab seemed to have made considerable progress.

Wrestling: The wrestling finals were held on league basis according to international rules and produced many interesting bouts before a vast and enthusiastic number of lovers of this

popular event. In the eight weights contested, the winning trophies were lifted by Uttar Pradesh—3, Punjab—2, Delhi—2 and Bihar —1.

Gymnastics: Bihar, Madras, Maharashtra and Punjab teams appeared in the final competition at Hydarabad. The team championship was won by Punjab and Maharashtra were runners-up. Ranjit Singh of Punjab was once again adjudged the Best Gymnast. Of the six individual events, five went to Punjab and one to Delhi.

Athletics: The five-year time limit for appearance in the Games had been lifted this year. A number of old timers were, therefore, seen in operation in all the sports, including athletics. However, almost all the best performances were put up by newcomers, which was an extremely welcome feature. The team championship was retained by Punjab, but a number of other States did much better this year than before. Andhra Pradesh were runners-up, while Madras, the Central Reserve Police. Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore turned in creditable performances. There were six new records in 100 metres, running broad jump, pole vault, javelin throw, discus throw and 4×100 metres relay. The record in 200 metres was equalled by Nagabhushanam of Andhra Pradesh. Piece de resistance of this frame was the 100 metres event in which Harbhajan Singh of Punjab equalled the existing Asian and Indian timing of 10.6 seconds in the Heats. In the final run, Mohd. Qasim of Andhra Pradesh beat Harbhajan Singh to second place, improving the all-India and Asian records by recording 10.5 seconds. This was a great event and we were all justly proud of Mohd. Qasim's great performance. Gurbachan Singh of the Central Reserve Police was adjudged the Best Athlete of the Meet and, for the second time, won the coveted Union Home Minister's Medal. He had set new Meet records in the running broad jump and javelin throw. This young athlete, along with Mohd. Qasim and Nagabhushanam of Andhra Pradesh, Harbhajan Singh, Lakhbir Singh and Major Singh of Punjab have a great future before them.

Shri Bhim Sen Sachar, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, presided over the closing ceremony on the 7th of February, 1961, and gave away the trophies. Gold, silver and bronze medals for the 1st, 2nd

and 3rd positions were given away at the victory stand after each event. Shri B. N. Mullik, Chairman of the All-India Police Sports Control Board, after thanking the organizers, declared the Games closed. Mass buglers sounded the retreat and the Games Flag was marched to the touching strains of Auld Lang Syne and handed over to the Governor who gave it to the Inspector-General of Police, Andhra Pradesh for safe custody till it is required to be flown at the XII All-India Police Games at Trivandrum in 1962.

Thus ended another colourful Meet, marked by the usual decorum, precision and punctuality for which the Police Games are reputed.

The All-India Police Sports Control Board had specially requested the members of the Technical Committee to be present at the Meet and it is gratifying to note that most of them were able to do so. In addition, Dr. Otto Peltzer, senior coach of the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme, had also accepted our invitation to attend. All these gentlemen have submitted interesting and useful comments and suggestions which will no doubt engage the attention of the Board. Every one stressed the necessity of coaching camps and the success of some of the newcomers was attributed to the camps organized by the Board a few months before the Games.

Improvement in standards must depend to a large extent on opportunity of superior competition. We look forward to the day when the All-India Police Sports Control Board will be affiliated to the Athletics Federation of India and will field a side at the National Athletics Meet. It is hoped that this year an All-India Police team will figure in a triangular competition between the Services, Railways and the Police.

Results

Hockey:	1. Punjab 2. West Bengal. 3. Madras.
Football:	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Punjab. 3. West Bengal.
Volleyball:	1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Punjab. 3. Rajasthan.

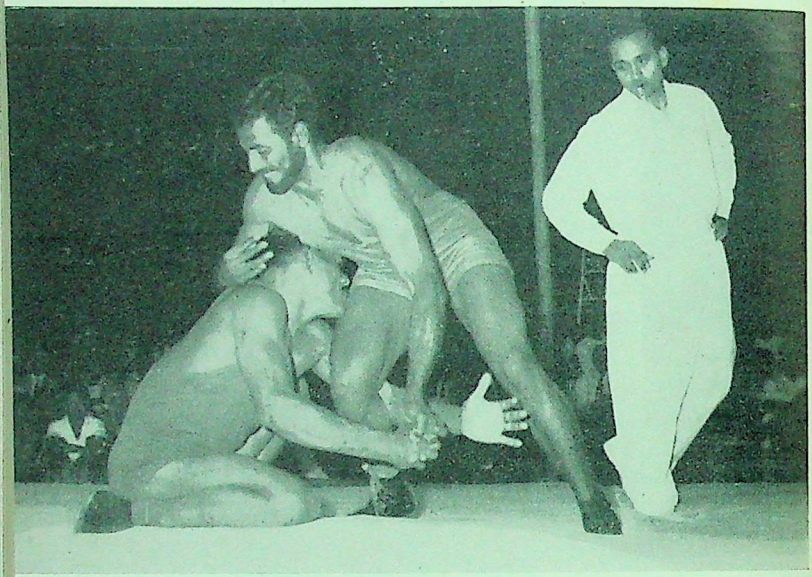
POLICE GAMES IN PICTURES



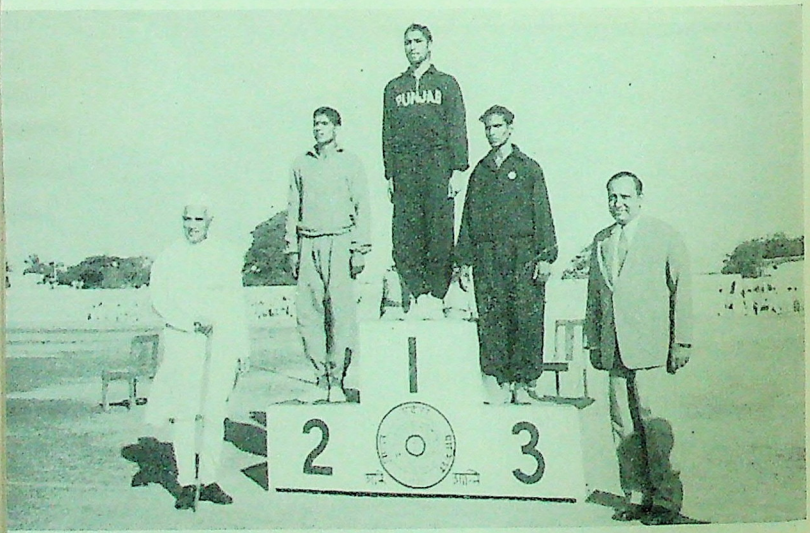
The Prime Minister going round the Stadium after arrival.



The Prime Minister's address.



A wrestling bout in progress.



The Minister of State in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs (first from left) photographed with a few successful competitors after the Victory Ceremony.

Gymnastics:	1. Punjab. 2. Maharashtra.
Individual Winners:	
Pomelled Horse:	1. Gandamal, Punjab. 2 Ranjit Singh, Punjab. 3 Kripal Singh, Punjab.
Free Exercises:	1. Ranjit Singh, Punjab. 2. Kripal Singh, Punjab. 3. Dildar Singh, Punjab.
Long Horse Vault:	1. Bachan Singh, Delhi. 2. Bhagwan Singh, Punjab. 3. Dildar Singh, Punjab.
Rings:	1. Gandamal, Punjab. 2. Banarasi Das, Delhi. 3. Ranjit Singh, Punjab.
Parallel Bar:	1. Ranjit Singh, Punjab. 2. Gandamal Punjab 3. Bhagwan Singh, Punjab.
Horizontal Bar:	1. Gandamal, Punjab. 2. Sangara Singh, Punjab. 3. Ranjit Singh, Punjab.
All round Best Gymnast:	Ranjit Singh, Punjab—88½/120 points.
Wrestling:	
Fly Weight:	1. Sardara Singh, Delhi. 2. Rajaram Singh, Bihar. 3. A. B. Pawar, Maharashtra.
Bantam Weight:	1. Kesari Singh, Bihar. 2. N. G. Mane, Maharashtra. 3. Shankerlal, Andhra Pradesh.
Feather Weight:	1. Sardar Singh, Punjab. 2. Khalid Bin Isa, Andhra Pradesh. 3. A. M. Nalawade, Maharashtra.
Light Weight:	1. Dinanath Rai, Uttar Pradesh. 2. Baban Dubey, West Bengal. 3. N. B. Madne, Maharashtra.
Welter Weight:	1. Lakshmikanth Pande, Uttar Pradesh. 2. Devendar Singh, Bihar. 3. Chand Ram, C.R.P., Neemuch.
Middle Weight:	1. Amrez Singh, Uttar Pradesh.

2. Kartar Singh, C.R.P., Neemuch.
3. Baban Tiwari, West Bengal.

Light Heavy Weight:

1. Bachan Singh, Punjab.
2. Sher Singh, C.R.P., Neemuch.
3. Rampujan Singh, West Bengal.

Heavy Weight:

1 Suraj Bhan, Delhi.
2. Sudharshan Roy, West Bengal.
3. Mounam, Madras.

Athletics:

100 metres run:

1. Mohd. Kasim.	Andhra Pradesh	10.5 secs.*
2. Hari Bhajan Singh	Madras	10.6 secs.
3. Thangappan	Punjab	10.8 secs.

* Bettered Indian Police, India and Asia records.

200 metres run:

1. Nagabhushanam	Andhra Pradesh	22.0 secs.*
2. Hari Bhajan Singh	Punjab	22.3 secs.
3. Maha Singh	C.R.P.	22.6 secs.

* Equalled Police record.

400 metres run:

1. Tara Singh	Punjab	50.4 secs.
2. Velumuthu	Madhya Pradesh	50.8 secs.
3. Narender Singh	Madras	51.5 secs.

800 metres run:

1. Hazari Ram	Rajasthan	1 m 57.4 secs.
2. Babu Singh	Punjab	1 m 58.0 secs.
3. Swaran Singh	Punjab	2 m 2.3 secs.

1,500 metres run:

1. Babu Singh	Punjab	4 m 7.6 secs.
2. S. G. Desai	Maharashtra	4 m 8.5 secs.
3. Swaran Singh	Punjab	4 m 8.8 secs.

5,000 metres run:

1. S. G. Desai	Maharashtra	15 m 47.0 secs.
2. Nawab Singh	Punjab	15 m 49 secs.
3. Munnuswamy	Mysore	16 m 15.0 secs.

10,000 metres run:

1. Royappan	Madras	33 m 1.1 secs.
2. Moinuddin	Mysore	33 m 14.5 secs.
3. Munnuswamy	Mysore	33 m 42.6 secs.

110 metres high hurdles:

1. Nasrath Hussain	Uttar Pradesh	15.0 secs.
2. Om Prakash	Punjab	15.2 secs.
3. Vikraman Nair	Kerala	15.8 secs.

400 metres hurdles.

1. Kailash Chobey	Uttar Pradesh	15.0 secs.
2. Rathnakar Chetty	Maharashtra	56.2 secs.
3. Om Prakash	Punjab	56.5 secs.

3,000 metres steeple chase:

1. Nawab Singh	Punjab	9 m 42.8 secs.
2. Joginder Singh (Jr.)	Punjab	10 m 1.3 secs.
3. Royappan	Madras	10 m 3.8 secs.

Marathon:

1. D. Samuel	Andhra Pradesh	2 h 42 m 30.8 secs.
2. Das	Punjab	2 h 42 m 43.2 secs.
3. Jodharam	Punjab	2 h 47.m 2.2 secs.

Decathlon:

1. Lashkar Singh	Punjab	5,200 points.
2. Rameshchander	Uttar Pradesh	4.539 points.
3. Pakkiam Pillai	Madras	4,301 points.

Running broad jump:

1. Gurbachan Singh	C.R.P.	23′ 2¾″.*
2. Gurudev Singh	Punjab	22′ 1½″.
3. Ajit Singh	Punjab	2′ 10¼″.

* Bettered Police record.

Hop, step and jump:

1. Subhakara Reddi	Andhra Pradesh	46′ 10½″.
2. Gurbachan Singh	C.R.P.	46′ 7½″.
3. Gurudev Singh	Punjab	45′ 5¼″.

Running high jump:

1. Sanjeet Singh	Punjab	6′ 4½″.
2. D. Sail	Maharashtra	6′ 4½″.
3. Ajit Singh	Punjab	6′ 4½″.

Pole Vault:

1. Lakhbir Singh	Punjab	12′ 5″.*
2. Sukhpal Singh	Punjab	11′ 8½″.
3 Muthukrishnan	Madras	11′ 5½″.

* Bettered Police record.

Putting the Shot:

1. Baldev Singh	Punjab	44 5½″.
3. Rajender Singh	Punjab	43′ 1″.
2. Ishwar Singh	Rajasthan	39′ 7¼″.

Throwing the Discus:

1. Major Singh	Punjab	137′ 9″.*
2. Bijay Singh	Bihar	129′ 3″.
3. Baldev Singh	Punjab	128′ 9″.

* Bettered Police record.

Throwing the Hammer:

1. Duli Chand	Punjab	153′ 1¾″.
2 Ajmer Singh	Punjab	147′ 6½″.
3. Bikram Singh	Uttar Pradesh	144′ 7″.

Throwing the Javelin:

1. Gurbachan Singh	C.R.P.	197′ 1½″.*
2. Karam Chand Koran	Bihar	183′ 3″.
3. Bakshish Singh	Punjab	180′ 8¾″.

* Bettered Police record.

4×100 metres relay:

1 Madras	42.5 secs.*
2. Andhra Pradesh	42.9 secs.
3. Punjab	43.2 secs.

* Bettered Police record.

4×400 metres relay:

1. Punjab	3 m 26.4 secs.
2. Madras	3 m 28.1 secs.
3. C.R.P.	3 m 28.2 secs.

All-India Police Athletic Championship:

Winners: Punjab 282 points.
Runners-up: Madras—105 points.
Best Athlete: Gurbachan Singh, C.R.P.—38 points.

Police Photography Contest 1960

RESULTS

We take pleasure in announcing the results of the Second Police Photography Contest held by the Indian Police Journal in 1960. The large number of entries entered for the competition proved its popularity and showed that photography-mindedness was developing among police officers. The standard of photographs received for competition was high and some of them elicited high praise from the judges.

We thank the numerous competitors for having sent the entries and for showing keen interest in it. The following are the prize-winners:—

Black and White Division

Prize	Name of Competitor	Entries
I	Shri S. Akhaury, IP (Bihar)	"Water"
II	Shri J R. Chhabra, IPS, (CRP)	"Samadhi"
III	Shri N. Bharadwaj (U.P.)	"Village Headman"

The following entries were also highly commended:

I Shri S. Akhaury, IP, for his entries "Dawn's Grace", "Police Decorations" and "Rain Drops".

II Shri P. K Deva (Bihar) for his entry "Fruits".

III Shri Hamir Singh, IPS, for his entry "A Scene from Batot House".

IV Shri Ranvir Singh Tyagi (U.P.) for his entry "Ike and Nehru".

Colour Division

Shri S. Akhaury, IP, was awarded First Prize for the entry "Garden" in Colour Division. We congratulate the prize winners on their success.

We appeal to our readers to send entries for the Photography Competition for 1961. The rules and conditions have been published elsewhere in this issue The last date for submitting entries for this year is September 15 1961.

Police Photography Contest 1961

Organised by the Indian Police Journal

It is proposed to organise a photography competition for policemen of all ranks in this country for this year. The last date for submission of entries is September 15, 1961. The following are the rules of the competition:

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. The contest is open to all serving police personnel including officers, throughout India.
2. There will be a black-and-white division and a colour division of photographs, each of which will be judged separately.
3. No entrance fee will be charged for the entries. Any number of prints may be submitted by an entrant.
4. There are no restrictions as to the subject matter but prints connected with Police problems or duties will be preferable. Originality in them will be appreciated.
5. Every entry should be certified by the participant as his or her own and should have a caption.
6. Photographs which have been published or accepted for publication in other journals will not be eligible. The prints sent to us must be exclusively for publication in the Indian Police Journal.
7. The closing date for the entries is September 15, 1961. The winning entries will be published in the Indian Police Journal. All entries should be submitted to:

   The Editor,
   The Indian Police Journal,
   25, Akbar Road,
   New Delhi.

   The full name, rank and address of the sender should be clearly given.
8. The entries will be scrutinised by a board of judges whose decision in all matters affecting the contest will be final.
9. Certificates will be awarded for the entries adjudged first, second and third.

Awards For Meritorious Service

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

A. President's Police and Fire Services Medal :

Shri Narsingh Pershad, Superintendent of Police, Railway Police, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri R. A. P. Sinha, D.I.G., Anti-Dacoity Criminal Investigation Department, Bihar.

Shri N. K. Mukerji, Supdt. of Police (A) Special Branch, C.I.D., Bihar.

Shri M. K. Menon, I.G.P., Kerala.

Shri S. Ramalingam, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Madras.

Shri S. N. Hosali, I.G.P., Mysore.

Shri Ajaib Singh, D.I.G., C.I.D., Punjab.

Shri Bishamber Nath, Supdt. of Police, C.I.D., Special Branch, Delhi.

Shri Anjani Bir Prasad, D.I.G.

B. Police Medal :

Shri Kalka Pershad, Dy. Supdt. of Police, 'X' Branch, C.I.D., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Shaik Abdul Nabi, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri E. Govindarajulu, Inspector of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri B. N. Saikia, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Radio Organisation, Shillong, Assam.

Shri B. N. Gharia, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Special Branch, Ahmedabad City, Gujarat.

Shri P. H. Jethwa, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Surendranagar District. Gujarat.

Shri C. H. Dave, Sub-Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Gujarat.

Shri H. C. Pithawala, Sub-Inspector of Police. Surat district, Gujarat.

Shri K. P. Madhavan Pillai, Supdt. of Police, Allepey, Kerala.

Shri K. G. Dave, I.P.S., Senior Supdt. of Police, Durg, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri G. P. Tiwari, Head Master, Police Training College, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Kishorilal Dixit, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Prosecution, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

Shri C. T. Lyons, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Madras.
Shri C. R. Natesan, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Madras.
Shri G. S. Martin, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Madras.
Shri V. Padmanabhan, Inspector of Police, Madras.
Shri A. P. Devadoss Mony, Inspector of Police, Madras.
Shri G. K. Ranganathan, Inspector of Police, Madras.
Shri G. P. D. Vedanayagam, Reserve Inspector, Madras.
Shri S. N. Sawant, Supdt. of Police, Greater Bombay, Maharashtra.
Shri G. M. Nadkarni, Supdt. of Police, Greater Bombay, Maharashtra.
Shri M. T. Satam, Supdt. of Police, Special Branch (II), (Retired), C.I.D., Bombay, Maharashtra.
Shri B. R. Hosmani, Dy. Supdt. of Police, C.I.D., Research Centre, Poona, Maharashtra.
Shri M. Kuppuswami Naidu, Assistant Commandant, State Reserve Police Force, Group II, Sambre, Maharashtra.
Shri B. C. Kane, Inspector of Police, Greater Bombay, Maharashtra.
Shri S. D. Rajput, Head Constable, Greater Bombay, Maharashtra.
Shri N. T. Jituri, Supdt. of Police, Mysore.
Shri B. M. Beera Moidin, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Mysore.
Shri K. V. Mallayya, Inspector of Police, Mysore.
Shri K. Muddiah, Inspector of Police, Mysore.
Shri Gangadhar Misra, Supdt. of Police, Puri, Orissa.
Shri Amarsingh Thapa, Subedar, Orissa Military Police, G.M.P. No. 1 Company, Second Battalion, Dhenkanal, Orissa.
Shri N. Mahapatra, Sub-Inspector of Police, Orissa Military Police I Battalion, Cuttack, Orissa.
Shri Ranjit Singh, Senior Supdt. of Police, Amritsar, Punjab.
Shri Sampuran Singh, Inspector of Police, Punjab.
Shri Fateh Chand, Inspector of Police, Punjab.
Shri M. P. Tripathi, Supdt. of Police, Bikaner, Rajasthan.
Shri S. N. Bhargava, Dy. Zone Officer, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
Shri T. P. Srivastava, D.I.G. of Police, Bareilly Range, U.P.
Shri C. P. Joshi, State Radio Officer, Police Radio Station, Uttar Pradesh.
Shri Tej Vir Singh, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Intelligence Department. U.P.
Shri R. K. Gupta, D.I.G. of Police, Northern Range, West Bengal.
Shri A. K. Banerji, A.I.G. of Police, West Bengal.

Shri D. R. Ayan, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. West Bengal.

Shri K. B. Chakraborti, Supdt. of Police, Howrah, West Bengal.

Shri S. C. Mazumdar, Dy. Supdt. of Police, on deputation to the Home (Anti-Corruption and Enforcement) Department, West Bengal.

Shri Mahadeb Karmarkar, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., West Bengal.

Shri B. L. Ghosh, Inspector of Police, District Intelligence Branch, Darjeeling, West Bengal.

Shri S. C. Ghosh, Inspector of Police, Central Enforcement Branch. West Bengal.

Shri A. G. Ray, Inspector of Police, Midnapore, West Bengal.

Shri S. K. Basu, Inspector, Police Wireless, West Bengal.

Shri P. C. Das Gupta, Inspector of Police, on deputation to the Home (Anti-Corruption and Enforcement) Department, West Bengal.

Shri Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Constable, Hooghly District Police, West Bengal.

Shri Girdharilal, Inspector of Police, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Shri Har Narain Singh, Inspector of Police, Delhi.

Shri Mehar Singh, Inspector of Police, Delhi.

Shri L. Gopal Singh, Supdt. of Police, Manipur.

Shri A. I. Q. Qezilbash, Principal, Railway Protection Force Training School, Northern Railway, Lucknow.

Shri B. R. Sharma, Assistant Security Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi.

Shri T. D. Ramabadran, Assistant Security Officer, Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.

Shri K. Sankaran Nair, D.I.G. of Police, Madras.

Shri Framroz Naroji Gheewalla.

Shri C. M. Bhaskaran.

Shri Hardayal Singh, Dy. Supdt. of Police.

Shri Barun Chandra Sinha.

Shri Shanti Bhushan Sharma, Dy. Supdt. of Police.

Shri John Albert Harris, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Special Police Establishment, Madras Branch.

Shri Somjimal, Inspector of Police, Central Investigating Agency, Special Police Establishment, New Delhi.

Shri D. C. Banerjee, Inspector of Police, Special Police Establishment, Calcutta Branch.

All-India Statement Of Crime

Serial No.	Name of State	Total Cognizable Crime	Rioting	Offences relating to		Murder	Culpable Homicide N/A to Murder	Administering of Stupefying Drugs	Kidnapping and abduction
				Coins	Currency				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	10,112	381	2	5	216	16	3	17
2	Assam	4,949	3,28	...	6	116	14	2	100
3	Bihar	13,215	707	2	6	212	38	10	64
4	Gujarat	7,320	65	2	5	191	23	...	66
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,020	50	...	...	19	6	...	33
6	Kerala	4,376	302	2	5	70	9	2	10
7	Madhya Pradesh	20,052	420	9	4	332	9	9	193
8	Madras	13,140	532	...	7	174	79	28	93
9	Maharashtra	18,893	200	3	36	300	64	21	124
10	Mysore	7,147	326	...	...	148	39	1	24
11	Orissa	6,291	167	1	1	103	21	3	25
12	Punjab	4,390	41	...	4	126	87	2	81
13	Rajasthan	4,934	196	1	10	104	80	13	144
14	Uttar Pradesh	17,361	677	2	4	420	302	35	208
15	West Bengal	17,053	1180	4	5	135	110	6	173
	Union Territories								
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	Delhi	2,658	15	...	6	12	5	7	52
18	Himachal Pradesh	265	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
19	Manipur	370	19	...	1	7	1	...	21
20	Tripura	696	40	...	...	8	5	...	7
21	Naga Hills & T. Area	75	1	...	...	3	3	...	3
22	Pondicherry	174	2	...	...	1	...	...	2
	TOTAL	15,4,563	5,653	29	105	2,697	911	142	1,446

For The Quarter Ending 31st December, 1960.

Dacoity	Robbery	House Breaking	Cheating	C. B. of trust	THEFTS						
					Copper Wire	Cattle	Cycles	M. Vs. and accessories	Fire-arms	Explosives	Other types
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
9	27	1,329	83	176	118	336	217	15	...	...	2,357
61	61	863	111	83	13	55	101	17	13	3	1,539
145	119	3,740	56	125	187	116	420	3	6	...	3,394
16	139	1,130	117	183	52	188	179	9	6	...	1,846
12	19	189	10	21	5	41	1	14	1	...	121
7	22	561	45	94	8	35	19	1	1	2	878
143	244	3,866	274	307	46	708	524	63	21	...	7,602
51	15	1,908	163	477	79	594	291	44	1	6	4,760
84	329	2,523	383	651	110	595	496	236	3	...	7,963
16	30	1,136	95	207	24	193	150	49	4	...	2,099
14	35	948	79	145	81	89	137	6	...	1	1,989
...	18	717	108	125	35	164	238	8	8	1	982
13	75	1,208	87	108	11	454	168	34	2	1	777
236	309	3551	402	538	225	733	1,094	39	49	10	4,301
111	135	2,501	278	349	334	180	650	139	10	8	7,223
...	...	15	3	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	20
2	8	274	72	73	18	14	444	7	2	...	980
5	6	49	2	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	53
24	4	47	21	11	1	8	24	2	1	...	82
11	10	148	6	3	...	45	8	...	...	...	201
6	3	9	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	15
...	2	56	3	9	1	7	6	...	...	...	87
966	1,610	26,768	2,398	3,701	1,348	4,260	5,171	687	128	32	49,269

ROLL OF HONOUR



Shri Balwant Singh, Head Constable, Jammu and Kashmir:

Assistant Sub-Inspector Balbir Chand, Head Constable Balwant Singh and Constable Sowaran Singh were ambushed between Sangeranh and Charhan area (Jammu and Kashmir) by foreign troops on 4-10-1959. Head Constable Balwant Singh was shot dead on the spot.

Shri Basant Singh, Mounted Head Constable, Ferozepore, U.P.

Shri Basant Singh was posted as the leader of a contingent of Mounted Police stationed in the jurisdiction of Nihalsinghwala Police Station for patrolling along the boundary of Ferozepore district adjoining Ludhiana and Sangrur districts. The party was attacked by armed miscreants at midnight and in the encounter that followed, Basant Singh was hit in the abdomen and succumbed to his injuries.

Shri Dayasagar Badpanda, Sub-Inspector, Sundargarh district, Orissa.

Sub-Inspector Dayasagar was on duty at a Railway Station on the South-Eastern Railway on 31-1-1960. On getting information about some criminals, he wanted to communicate to his headquarters immediately. He boarded the first train going to the headquarters. The train was overcrowded and he was compelled to travel on the foot board. A bitter cold wind which blew at that time numbed his fingers so much that he lost his hold, slipped down and died immediately.