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# GAMING LAWS IN MADRAS STATE

BY

SRI F. V. ARUL, B.A., I.P.

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The first legal provision against gaming in Madras State was embodied in the Madras Town Police Act, 1887. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons published in the Supplement dated 8-11-1887 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, it has been pointed out that the management of a City Police requires distinct treatment and a distinct organisation and that special authority must be conferred on the Commissioner of Police to regulate and inspect all places of public resort or entertainment with a view to ensure public order as well as to prevent gambling, cock-fighting, begging and other street nuisances. This was the genesis of all subsequent legislation against gaming in Madras State. Two years later, *i.e.*, in 1889 the Madras Town Nuisances Act was passed. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons published in the Supplement dated 12-2-1889 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, it has been emphasized that it is necessary to enforce sanitary regulations in villages especially during fairs and festivals as also to extend to such areas the provisions of certain sections of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 dealing with gambling, cock-fighting, begging and other street nuisances. Thus, gambling offences outside Madras City were dealt with under the Madras Town Nuisances Act, 1889.

2. The provisions of the afore-mentioned Acts relating to gaming in the City and in rural areas came repeatedly under governmental review from time to time. As far back as 1929, it came to the notice of Government that what are popularly known as "bucket shops" had sprung up in the City of Madras for the purpose of facilitating betting in connection with horse-

racers. These "bucket shops" led to much fraud and the deceit practised by them on the general public was extensive. Wherever there were styled clubs and the betting was confined to members, there was no provision under which action could be taken against them. Therefore, a Committee was appointed by the Government of Madras to report on the extent of the evil in the City of Madras and the lines on which legislation should be undertaken. That Committee was of opinion that more control of such bucket shops was not practicable and that the object of legislation should be to suppress them altogether, that such legislation should be confined to the City of Madras and that the best way to legislate on a matter like this was to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888. The Government accepted the views of the Committee and Bill No. 4 of 1929 called 'The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1929 was duly passed which amended sections 3, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 72, and 77 and also introduced a new section 35-A, in which reference was made to places used for wagering or betting on horse-races. After these amendments were introduced, it was found that the evil of bucket shops spread to areas just outside Madras City. In order to combat this evil and to consolidate the law on gaming and keeping common gaming houses throughout the Province which had hitherto been dealt with under sections 3 (10), 6, 7 and 9 of the Town Nuisances Act, 1889, the Government introduced Bill No. 2 of 1930 which was duly passed in the Legislature as the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, which extended to the Presidency of Madras with the exception of the City of Madras.

3. In later years a new evil raised its head particularly in the City of Madras in that gambling in public streets on the figures in the prices of New York Cotton, bullion etc., and in the registration numbers of motor vehicles became very widespread. In order to put down this evil it was considered necessary that the offence of betting on cotton price figures and bullion price figures etc., in the open streets should be made punishable. It was also considered desirable to bring the language of the provisions relating to gaming in the City Police Act in line with that in the Madras Gaming Act and also to combine these sections relating to gaming on horse-races and on other forms of gaming which are separate in the respective Acts. Opportunity was also taken to omit certain provisions which prohibited publications relating to horse-races as they were held *ultra vires* by the Madras High Court. Accordingly, the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1955 was passed.

4. Experience during the last 5 years has, however, shown that the amended provisions of the Madras City Police Act and the Madras Gaming Act are not stringent enough to suppress the evil of betting on cotton prices etc. Organizers of cotton betting keep in the background and engage hirelings to conduct the trade with the result that they escape arrest and prosecution. It has also been found from experience that the punishments prescribed at present are no deterrent enough to prevent recurrence of offences of gaming on cotton prices etc. It is also felt that since these illegal operations are conducted in a secret manner, it is necessary to make these offences cognizable. Lastly, there is need to introduce in the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, provisions parallel to Sections 48 and 49 of the Madras City Police Act relating to the indemnification of witnesses and the saving of games of skill.

5. Therefore, the Government constituted a Committee in September, 1960 consisting of a Judge of the High Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police, the

Public Prosecutor, a senior Advocate, a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., as member-Secretary to examine the existing provisions relating to gaming with a view to rectify any defects found in its working with particular reference to gambling on cotton prices and similar types of gambling and to suggest suitable amendments for tightening up those provisions. Accordingly, the Committee examined the defects in the existing provisions. In order to rope in organizers who stay in the background and encourage hirelings to conduct the trade, the Committee has recommended that those sections of the Madras City Police Act and the Madras Gaming Act relating to gaming on prices of cotton and bullion shall be cognizable offences and the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 with respect to cognizable cases shall apply to them. The Committee has also recommended amendments which embody statutory presumptions but which do not create a new category of offences, so that the fact that an accused person is found in possession of slips containing certain digits showing the market prices of cotton, bullion or other commodities and similarly found in possession of accounts which appear to relate to cash received or disbursed for the purposes of wagering or betting on the market prices of cotton, bullion or other commodities; and is found in possession of newspapers containing publications of such prices may be proved and on such proof the Court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the accused has committed the offence of gaming.

6. The Committee has also recommended the adoption of another statutory presumption to the effect that in any trial of an offence of gaming the fact that such articles as referred in the previous presumption are found in any house, room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place, may be proved and on such proof the court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the room, tent, enclosure, vehicle, vessel or place is used for the purpose of wagering or betting and that any owner, or

occupier or person having the use of any such place, has committed an offence of gaming.

7. Another important recommendation made by the Committee is that punishments should be deterrent. At present Courts impose nominal fines on persons accused of gaming, which are usually paid by the organisers themselves. Such sentences naturally fail to deter inveterate gamblers. The Committee have, therefore, proposed that the first offence shall be punishable with not less than three months' imprison-

ment and with a fine of Rs. 500, the second offence with not less than 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750, and the third and subsequent offences with not less than one year imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

8. It is hoped that when these recommendations are enacted as amendments to the Madras City Police Act and the Madras Gaming Act, it will result in such deterrence as will radically reduce offences of gaming in this State.

**“ WISHING THE MADRAS POLICE EVERY SUCCESS ”**

**D. S. M. TRANSPORTS,**

**FLEET OPERATORS,**

**D. B. NO. 51**

**KARUR**

**GRAMS : DEEYESYEM**

**PHONES : 13 & 121**

# THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

BY

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The old adage "Prevention is better than cure" is as true for the incidence of crime as for any other malady or evil. The hall mark of a good police administration is not how efficiently it detects the crimes occurring in the area it serves, but how effective it is in the prevention or minimising the incidence of crimes in the area.

2. Prevention requires knowledge of the factors that make for crime and which have to be removed or minimised. There may be—indeed there are—factors that are not easily removable; economic, social and other factors, the removal of which really go beyond the scope of the police. But whether these factors are removable or not, or can only be minimised in their effect, it will be necessary for a police officer to know them, because the preventive steps that he devises, within his limitations (which also he must recognise) have necessarily to be based on this knowledge. The first requisite of any police officer is therefore to thoroughly analyse and get to know the crime patterns of his jurisdiction and the factors that make for such a pattern.

3. The main factors that make for crime of any given pattern could perhaps be placed under three heads which of course, are not mutually exclusive, but rather, are interdependent.

- (a) Socio-economic conditions
- (b) the criminal element in the population and
- (c) the facilities available—the jurisdiction for disposal of stolen property.

These factors require slight elaboration.

Varying topography, population density and economic activity create different types of opportunities and hence correspondingly different forms of crime. Rural areas subsisting on agriculture, afford opportunities for thefts of gardens or forest produce, agricultural implements, cattle etc. Urban jurisdictions afford opportunities for house-breakings, house-thefts and servant thefts in its residential areas, cycle thefts, pocket-pickings, children's jewel thefts in its crowded bazaars, breach of trust, cheating and other forms of 'white collar' crime in its commercial establishments, gambling, prostitution, drink and delinquency in its slums, and specialised forms of railway crime, harbour crime etc., wherever a railway or a harbour or other similar large establishments, happen to exist. Again crimes, whether rural or urban, quite often follow a periodicity — it might be the periodicity of the seasons, the dark nights of the month, the fairs, the festivals or of the shandies, because of the special incentives or opportunities that these occasions provide. The state of unemployment that obtains is a factor that frequently influences the crime incidence. The seasonal harvests the starting of large construction projects which provide employment in rural areas, and similarly in urban areas the starting of new industries, or a slump in old industries, respectively lead to wider employment or retrenchment as the case may be, and these in turn affect the crime incidence.

4. Any jurisdiction must inevitably have a criminal element in its population. Amongst the criminals, who range from the juvenile to the seasoned old veteran, we have to reckon

with the local and non-local categories, each of which contribute characteristic patterns of crime. In rural areas, there are sometimes tribes which have crime for an occupation, and some of them have spheres of operation extending over several districts and several states. There are Maravas who cover the southern districts, there are Koravás who move all over Madras State, and Kepmaris who move all over the country, and their handiwork is recognizable the moment it is seen by an experienced police officer. Similarly Madras City and to a smaller extent the larger towns of the State inevitably attract criminals from elsewhere — from the mofussil or from other states—in search of crime, or adventure or pleasure, and their crimes quite often bear a different stamp from those of the local criminals.

5. Lastly every jurisdiction has facilities in varying degrees for the disposal of stolen properties, and the availability of these facilities is a very important factor that encourages or discourages activity of criminals. When objects of common utility like pens, watches, clothes, cycles are stolen, they quite often find their way to innocent members of the public who are difficult to locate, but quite frequently such articles as also articles of special utility go into specialized channels which are limited in number and can be isolated. Thus gold and silver ware invariably go to pawnbrokers or gold or silversmiths, vessels and metal-ware go to metal workers, machinery, tools, machine parts, old clothes etc. to second-hand dealers, and several towns have well recognized second-hand markets or shopping areas. Fluctuations in the market value of commodities which are in short supply and great demand, sometimes set off waves of thefts of such articles. When the number of taxis in Bombay was doubled overnight in 1960, and the price of taxi-meters shot up to fabulous rates, taxi-meter thefts till then unknown, started occurring in Madras. When at the end of the war, the war-time Defence store dumps in Avadi and round about were closed, one

source of stolen metal-ware was cut off, and this made local criminals to turn to stealing copper telegraph wires. The demand for machine belts in oil and rice mills springing up all over the countryside led to an increase in theft of railway dynamo belts.

6. With this broad understanding of the main factors that make for the various patterns of crime we may now consider the various measures that could be taken to counter these factors as far as it lies within the competence and capacity of the police, with reference to their powers and functions. Preventive measures against crime in any given jurisdiction could be considered under three heads, namely,

- (a) measures directed against the criminal elements in the population.
- (b) measures directed against the facilities for the disposal of stolen property and
- (c) measures directed towards securing public vigilance to augment police vigilance.

We may now consider these measures in detail, bearing in mind the factors that make for the incidence of a particular pattern of crime in a given jurisdiction.

7. The measures directed against the criminal, draw their effectiveness mainly from the extent to which they exploit his fear of being identified, his fear of being caught in the act, or later, and his fear of condign punishment in the event of being prosecuted. It is common knowledge that the criminal is always afraid of being identified. He can be conclusively identified by his finger-prints. The placing of a criminal's finger-prints on record must indeed act as a strong deterrent on him, because he cannot suppress his identity and previous convictions if he should get caught again. Few will realize what a silent and but effective deterrent the collection of the Finger-Print Bureau is to the criminal population of the State. But finger-prints have one practical disadvantage — only an expert can identify

them. But given a photograph, any police officer or any member of the public can identify a criminal directly. The photograph can therefore be used to very great deterrent effect if copies of it are available to all police officers, or are displayed at places where he is likely to go for committing crime or for disposal of stolen property, or for boarding and lodging. Hence it is an excellent deterrent measure to display group photographs of pick-pockets, in market places, theatres, post offices, banks, bus stops and railway stations, buses, trams etc.; of jewel thieves in the shops of all pawnbrokers, jewellers, silver and goldsmiths; of cycle thieves in cycle shops; of non-local criminals in all hotels, lodging houses, choultries and railway stations and so on.

8. Beats and patrols draw their effectiveness from the criminals's fear of being caught in the act. The detailing of beats and patrols has, in order to be effective, to counter the opportunity factors which make for the criminals's successfully getting away with it. For instance when mufti and uniformed patrols covered all the buses during peak hours in the bus route-sectors having very heavy passenger traffic, in Madras City, during the first week of every month, the City Pick-pockets were deprived of the very opportunities which in the absence of such patrols in past years, yielded them rich returns. The result was two-fold; first a fall in the incidence of pocket-picking, and secondly an increase in red-handed arrests in other parts of the City to which they were driven where opportunities were less and risks more. Another instance is that of the children's jewel thefts that were frequent outside schools in Madras City. A circular from the Director of Public Instruction, on the request of the Commissioner of Police, to all schools to advise children not to wear jewels when attending school, proved a very effective measure in removing at one stroke this type of opportunity for the children jewel thieves. When the children jewel thieves shifted their operations to marriage parties in choultries, the detailing of a mufti constable

to these places on every marriage day, together with display of the photographs of these offenders at these places, dealt a final blow at this class of offenders. In yet another instance where a fortnightly periodicity was noticed in a series of day house-breakings in locked houses in Mylapore area, an elaborate mufti patrol covering locked houses in the area when the recurrence became next due, led to the arrest of a gang of burglars who operated from Calcutta at fortnightly intervals. The check of lodging houses, hotels, choultries and other places of halt, and the holding of 'Stranger's day' check are steps that are directed against the non-local criminal element.

9. When the criminal is watched and checked by the police, he is greatly deterred from criminal activity by the fear that it will be detected during the course of such watch and check. This watch may start with shadowing him on his release from jail back to his home. Frequent absences from home, visible evidence of affluence like the wearing of new clothes, and information by his neighbour or associates on whether he has been drinking or gambling or spending money lavishly are ascertainable in the course of such checks, and stress the value of such checks. It is neither necessary nor possible to check all the criminals of a given jurisdiction every day, and hence they are classified according to their criminal potential into the ordinary ex-convict who gets checked twice a year (and also on the incidence of a crime if it falls within his *Modus operandi*) and the Known Depredator and Dossier Criminal whose activities are recorded in detailed history sheets, and who are checked by day or by night or are placed under 'Close watch' or 'Non-close watch' and checked with correspondingly varying periodicity. Checking is made as effective as possible by introducing the element of surprise in it. One active category that requires the particular attention of the police are the bad characters who are out of view, suspects in cases who are



absconding, and escapees from police or judicial custody. An intelligent scheme of classification and checking of the criminal elements in a jurisdiction thus makes for an effective deterrent effect on the criminal population of the area.

10. One section of the criminal element in the population is often neglected by the police, and this is comprised of the juvenile and the first offender who are entrusted to the care of the juvenile courts, the approved schools, and the probation officers, and in some cases, just restored to the parents or guardians on admonition. This section accounts for quite a sizeable proportion of the crime incidence. But more important, offenders in this category who show strong criminal tendencies — evidenced by the commission of series of offences over a period of time, or recidivism— require to be marked in police records for future attention because they are likely to take to criminal careers. Legal prohibitions in this regard require to be revised intelligently. A system of liaison with the probation officers, heads of certified schools, or parents and guardians and sureties of erring juveniles, has to be devised, so that potential criminals are not lost to police notice. Quite often, particularly in urban areas, series of offences, offences committed with audacity or abandon, offences involving the theft or use of cycles and thefts of jewels from children are traceable to juveniles. A police force that does not keep a close watch on the new entrants to the criminal community will soon be confronted by a fresh crop of crime and a fresh generation of criminals that they will not be able to account for in their records.

11. An wide spread intelligence system that utilizes the services of criminals of all categories or the associates or receivers is itself a good deterrent to the activity of criminals. The local criminal generally volunteers information readily about non-local criminals with whom he has nothing in common, and who he perhaps equally regards as 'trespassers' into his 'jurisdiction'. The local criminal is

by virtue of his movements, keen observation and contacts very well informed about other members of the criminal fraternity and it is obvious that he can be a very useful informant, though information given by him may some times be unreliable and may have to be sifted carefully. However a widespread criminal informant system promotes mutual distrust in the criminal world, helps to disrupt whatever organization exists therein, and generally plays up on the fear of the criminal that he may at any time be given away.

12. Amongst the measures directed against the criminal we may finally consider the specific provisions of law. The juvenile and the first offender who are let off on admonition or probation with or without sureties under Section 562, Cr.P.C. or the Childrens Act or the Probation of Offenders Act can be placed under obligation of a bond that lays down several conditions for their observance, which are of preventive value. Where a juvenile shows strong criminal propensities, committal for long periods of disciplined training in approved schools should invariably be pressed for, whenever they come up for notice in specific cases. For the seasoned offender who cannot be prosecuted in a specific case, evidence of bad livelihood can be adduced to put him under a bond for good behaviour or in default in jail, under Sections 109 and 110, Cr. P. C. As for the offender who comes to notice in a specific case, Section 75, I.P.C. which provides deterrent punishments for repeaters— a principle that has been extended to several other criminal enactments also — can be used to the maximum degree. A deterrent sentence— particularly a prison sentence— tells as much on the offender as on those who see his example. A good auxiliary provision is available in Section 565, Cr.P.C. which when applied in all cases where Section 75, I. P. C. is applied, would place the offenders under restrictive provisions of bonds to notify their residences for specified periods of time after release from jail. This provisions is readily available in all cases against old offenders

which however is not so in regard to the provisions of the Habitual Offenders Act. The restrictive provisions of this Act are applicable only to those offenders qualifying for registration under Section 2 (4) of the Act, and actually so registered. Finally provisions like Section 51-A, Madras City Police Act provide for the externment of non-locals who come into the city for crime. Similar provisions exist in big cities of other states. Where an offender is under the obligations of a bond or of restrictions under one or other of the above cited enactments, the penal provisions for violation of the restrictive obligations act as a strong deterrent to criminal activity. Besides, these provisions place them under watch or supervision of the police, probation officer or at least of a parent, guardian or sureties all of whom are enjoined to discharge the responsibility for the offender's observance of the restrictive conditions imposed. After-care homes, rehabilitation programmes, boys clubs, and the like add each in its own way to the overall preventive effort, directed against the criminal element of the population.

13. We have already examined the importance of the facilities available for disposal of stolen properties, and of the types of agencies or channels to which stolen properties find their way. We have now to consider how these facilities should be shut out or minimised, how these channels are to be plugged. The measures to be taken are twofold; firstly, measures directed towards the general public and secondly, measures directed towards specific sections of it, that can be identified and easily isolated. Some of these measures derive specific sanction from law, but many of them—and for their effectiveness, all of them—depend on the co-operation of the public or of those specified sections of it, with the police. Section 28 of the Madras City Police Act enjoins under penalty, all pawnbrokers, dealers in second-hand goods or metalware to report to the police, the offer to them on pledge or sale of properties suspected to be stolen or figuring on stolen property lists

distributed to them. Section 17 of the Madras Pawnbrokers Act, enforces similar obligations on pawnbrokers. In regard to other similarly important agencies in the jurisdiction, like jewellers, gold and silversmiths, cycle hirers and repairers, watch-shop-keepers etc., on whom such legal obligations cannot be cast, their co-operation has naturally to be sought for discharging the same function. As for the general public, full use has to be made of all the publicity media in an intelligent fashion. Information of a general character—precautions against particular forms of crime—or relating to specific cases—has to be disseminated through notices, pamphlets, posters, articles or news releases in the press, talks from the platform and the radio, slides and films, exhibitions and the like. The information disseminated may include details of identity of stolen properties or of suspects or absconders or wanted persons, and warn the public against purchasing such properties or having dealings with such persons, or to request them to pass on any information that they may have on these matters. Periodic physical checks of cycles on the roads for tracing stolen cycles, or of vehicles for detecting transport of stolen or smuggled goods, or of shops of various types—pawn shops, jewel shops, cycle shops etc., for locating stolen properties of the types these shops deal in, also have a considerable value in deterring and educating the public against the hazards of purchasing stolen property, knowingly or otherwise. Contact with brokers—every trade from the jeweller to the cattle dealer has them—is sometimes productive of good detections, which in turn restrict the facilities for disposal which the offenders would otherwise enjoy. In dealing with the professional receiver, the effecting of the maximum recovery of stolen property and prosecutions u/s 411 to 414, I.P.C. are measures that must be invariably taken wherever possible. These along with History Sheeting and surveillance are measures which if pursued in a determined fashion, will break any receiver, however refractory he might be. These measures play largely on the receivers

fear of humiliation, for he lays a lot of store on his apparent reputation of doing honest business. An unsavoury reputation will ruin whatever legitimate business he might otherwise be doing !

14. While the police may evolve several measures to deter the activity of criminals, or plug the channels of disposal of stolen property, no headway can be made without the public themselves being vigilant. We have considered some aspects of public vigilance in the foregoing paragraphs, but one other aspect calls for careful consideration. This refers to the question of how best to co-ordinate police vigilance with the vigilance of other security agencies that serve various undertakings, industries, administrations, or various sections of the public. The railways, the harbour, big industries and establishments have their own crime problems arising out of very large scale handling of stores, raw materials, food stuffs, goods in transit, out of large labour forces of permanent or casual labour, and out of varying degrees of access to their properties, available to the public, including criminals. Employee pilferage, thefts by outside professional criminals, and smuggling are the main forms of crime. The police with their specialised knowledge can certainly help and advise the security organizations of these establishments in effectively

combatting their crime problems. Both in urban and rural areas people have their private watchmen, like Gurkhas, or the *kavalgars*, while on the government side, the *Talayari* in every village is very much intended to be village policeman. Protecting life and property is the function of all these agencies. Other public social or other organizations could also foster preventive measures in their respective spheres. The Jeweller's Association could evolve a scheme of black listing the unscrupulous elements in their trade; the Taxi Drivers' Association, Bus Operators, and the Railways could have Lost Property Offices where goods left in transit could be turned in, instead of being misappropriated. Building contractors and architects could perhaps incorporate anti-burglary measures in their building designs. If all these agencies are contacted, advised, helped, and their vigilance co-ordinated with the police vigilance scheme in a given jurisdiction, a really effective net work of preventive vigilance can be set up. And finally rewards and public recognition of acts which lead to the detecting of a crime or apprehending of an offender are all useful in promoting vigilance. The key to the problem of prevention of crime lies in the promotion in a co-ordinated manner of both police and public vigilance, and utilizing every conceivable measure that will counter the factors that make for crime.

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# A FREAK TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

BY

DR. M. N. GANAPATHY, M.D.

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AND

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On an average, the Department of Forensic Medicine, Madras conducts about 500 medico-legal autopsies per year. Of these about 70 cases (14%) are deaths due to traffic accidents.

The perusal of the statistics during the five-year period from 1956 to 1960 will reveal the following facts :

- (1) That the number of deaths due to traffic accidents has progressively increased.
- (2) That the vehicles involved in the accidents are mostly of the heavy types (Appendix 1)
- (3) An increase in the mortality rate due to traffic accidents closely parallels the increase in the vehicular traffic year by year. As per the statistics, the number of vehicles before the five-year period was about 33,000 on the road and at present it reaches a figure of about 40,000, and still is on the increase. But one factor remains same, namely, the motorable roads and the personnel responsible for the control of traffic.
- (4) There seems to exist a fatal attraction between a pedestrian or a cyclist with any fast moving vehicle. This may be due to the lack of road sense.

The following case illustrates the old adage "Facts are stranger than Fiction."

The brief history of the accident is as follows :

On 2nd July 1960, a lorry laden with sand was involved in an accident resulting in the death of two men belonging to two carts and also the four bulls attached to the carts. The medico-legal interest in this case lies in the finding by the Police investigating team who arrived at the scene of the accident sometime later, of a recently severed head, lying inside the truck by the side of the seat of the driver. (Figures 1 to 4)

The following were the major injuries noted on the victim during autopsy :

- (1) Abrasions seen over chest (front and back) and both arm pits.
- (2) Head and neck found separated from the trunk.
- (3) 17" x 6" extensive lacerated wound seen involving the lower portion of the neck with complete severance of all structures of the neck at the level of 6th cervical vertebrae—muscles, blood vessels, wind pipe, food pipe and vertebrae.
- (4) 6" x 4" x 2½" lacerated wound, top of the left shoulder with laceration of muscles and blood vessels.
- (5) 6" x 2½" x ½" lacerated wound in right arm-pit.



Fig. 1







Fig. 3



Fig. 4



- (6) 9" x 6" extensive lacerated wound right elbow with communitted fractures of elbow joint bones.
- (7) Lacerated wounds right arm, right wrist, left knee.
- (8) 5½" x 2" bone deep and 2" x 1" bone deep lacerated wounds back of head.
- (9) Fractures of both collar bones and breast plate.
- (10) Fractures of 1 to 9 ribs seen in left side of chest.
- (11) Communitted fractures of 1 to 10 ribs in right side of chest.
- (12) 5" x 2½" x 2" laceration in right lung.

Before discussing this case in detail a few salient points about the vehicles involved in the accident are necessary.

#### **Cart—Double Bullock :**

Made up of mainly 3 long planks fastened together at repeated intervals with iron rods piercing through them. The ends of the planks are curved and an iron rod 1" diameter smooth in surface passes through the planks about 2" from the rear end. The ends of the planks are smooth and have no sharp cutting edge. The height of the plank from the ground when the bulls are yoked to the cart is about 4½ feet. The cart is laden with sand. In order to form a compartment for the sand to be contained, the planks of the cart are laid over with zinc sheets as also the sides of the cart. The rear end of the cart was also covered with a zinc sheet 3 feet square placed in a curved manner. (Figure 5)

#### **Lorry :**

This was a half-a-ton army truck (converted to civilian use) carrying sand and at the time of the accident was travelling at 40 M.P.H. The front of the truck is square shaped and the height of the bonnet top from the ground level was 4 feet. The side of the bonnet contains a ventilator. The wind-shield in the front was capable of being kept raised and kept in place by a wooden peg. (Fig. 6)

The two double bullock carts were proceeding on the left side of the main road in the city at a distance of 10 feet apart. The first cart was driven by one R—the second cart coming behind was driven by one D—. P father of D was walking behind the rear cart holding on to the planks so that his arms were extended in a horizontal plane. (Fig. 7)

The lorry whose driver was partially asleep tried to overtake the rear cart. In so doing, the right front mud-guard of the lorry hit the extreme left projecting rear end of the plank of the cart, resulting in a dent in the mud-guard, shattering of the left head-light and also driving the plank of the cart inwards. The paint of the lorry was recovered from the plank thereby proving that this was the point of impact.

The rest of the accident has to be surmised as follows :

After the primary impact, the cart turned to the right and P—who was walking behind was pinned by his chest to the left side of the body of the lorry by the two planks of the rear end of the cart. (Fig. 8)

The sudden momentum imparted to the cart created a relative inertia to the sand contained, which consequently lagged behind, thereby falling back on the zinc sheet covering it. (Fig. 9)

The zinc sheet (now horizontal) with quantity of sand on its top met the neck of the victim at the side of the body of the truck at about 4 feet level from the ground. The head was forced back on the ventilator of the left side, thereby producing a lacerated wound on the back of the head. Wound No. 8. (Fig. 10)

The continuing movement of the lorry forwards and the zinc sheet travelling obliquely in the opposite direction behind, acted as a guillotine severing the neck. (Wound Nos. 2 & 3)

The neck which now severed, was carried on the surface of the zinc sheet on to the sloping surface of the left bonnet of the truck and was rolled through the open window into the side of the driver.

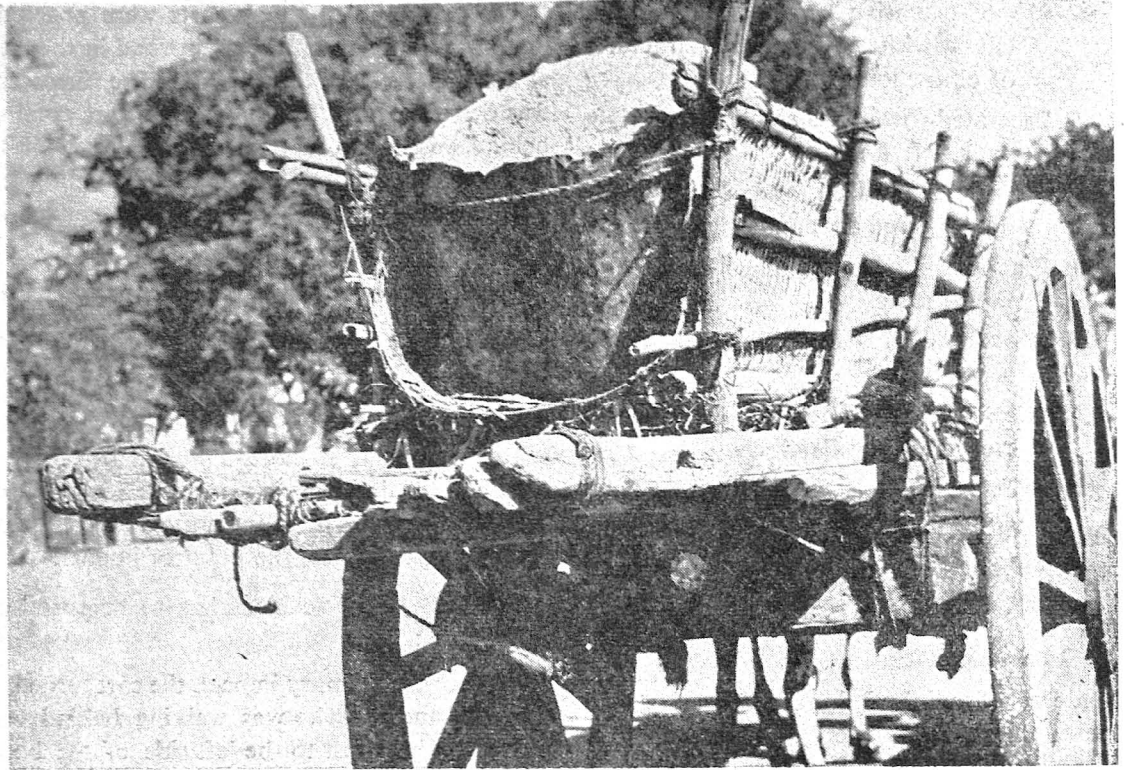


Fig 5



Fig 6



Fig 7

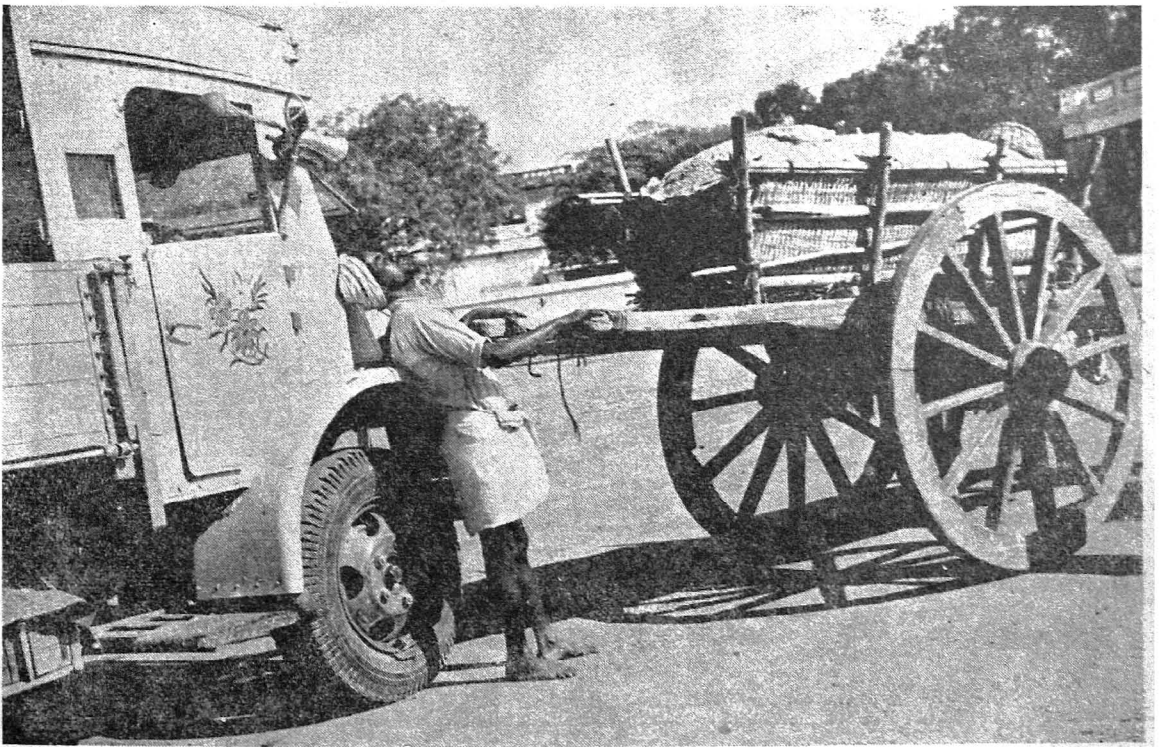


Fig 8





Fig 9



Fig 10

The blood spilled in the process of severance was absorbed by the sand present over the zinc sheet. Hence apart from the stains on the left side of the ventilator and inside the vehicle little was seen on the bonnet.

The rolled head presented itself neck-first in the opening of the wind-shield. The spurting vessels left a diagonal pattern of blood stains on the roof of the vehicle and also smeared the front of the shirt of the driver.

The neck further in its entry knocked against the peg which kept the wind-shield open thereby closing it shut.

The broad oblique zinc sheet 3 feet square created a swath in the front of the body of the victim at 4 feet level. The right arm of the victim and the left shoulder of the victim showed lacerations of horizontal nature apart from the severance of the neck. (Wound Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7)

The planks pinning the chest of the victim produced fractures with depression of the sternum and the ribs over an area 3" square (caving in). (Wound Nos. 9 & 10)

The cart meanwhile was given an added momentum and also a new direction *i.e.*, towards the right side of the road.

The impact raised the hind-end of the cart so much so the yoke came down on the neck of the two-bulls killing them on the spot with vertebral fractures.

The cart further splintered and released the left side bull which was now caught under the wheel of the on-coming now erratic vehicle was dragged for some distance before being thrown aside. The right bull and the deviated cart travelled to the right side of the road and came to a splintering stop rear the side of a house. The driver of the rear cart was thrown off on the right side of the road and escaped with simple injury.

The driver of the lorry now thoroughly frightened not only by the accident but also by finding a human head covered with blood by

his side lost control of the vehicle consequently the lorry further in its progress dashed against the first cart killing the bulls and the driver on the spot and also reducing the cart to mere splinters, leaving only two wheels standing.

Now, the truck came to a stop. The driver of the lorry after the holocaust ran away from the scene of accident and was later apprehended.

#### Discussion :

The prosecution in this case had a tough time in proving as to how the isolated head came to settle itself next to the seat of the driver in a vehicle which has no visible place of entry for the head, apart from the opening of the right front door. Since the onus of proving rested with the prosecution the defence conveniently could sit tight, it was with infinite patience and after re-enacting the scene over and over again that the investigating team was able to retrace the incidence step by step and could arrive at the only possible solution above mentioned to the problem.

An interesting off-shoot which occurred during the trial was the questions posed by the defence counsel.

Can a small piece of zinc sheet travelling at tremendous speed cause the severance of the neck in a similar manner? Is it not an established fact (reference not given) that even a piece of string can be made to cut off the head of an individual when travelling at high speeds.

In this case but for the zinc sheet being weighted by the sand on top (heavy cutting weapon) it is a poser as to whether it could have inflicted the injuries noted above. Since it is a broad plate with no sharp edge and is comparatively pliable and non-resilient that act of cutting would have also created considerable force of resistance. One circumstance favouring the completion of the act was that the travelling missile met the soft tissues of the neck first, and at the end met the cartilage between the

vertebrae. Probably it might not have cut the head in a like manner, if it had not been weighted by the sand, or if it had met the bone first.

When all evidence indicated that the head was severed near the wind-shield and it made its entrance through the wind-shield the finding of the closed wind-shield stymied the investigating team at first, and when only the existence of a peg supporting the raised wind-shield was known, the true explanation was arrived at.

Photographs 5 to 10 recorded here were posed photographs.

#### Summary :

An unusual case of fatal traffic accident is presented. The mechanics of the injuries noted on the victim is discussed.

#### Acknowledgements :

We thank the Dean of the Madras Medical College for permitting us to report this case. Our thanks are also due to the investigating wing of the Traffic Department of the Madras Police for providing us with the necessary particulars.

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## APPENDIX I

The following are the types of vehicles directly concerned in cases involving death of persons, pedestrians, passengers, riders, cart-pullers, drivers of vehicles, etc.

Types of vehicles	Year				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Lorries	13	21	13	16	12
S. T. Buses	4	8	10	7	13
Private Buses	4	4	7	2	3
College and School Buses	...	1	...	...	1
Cars	10	6	12	7	8
Jeeps	...	...	...	2	4
Vans	1	1	1	3	...
Station wagons	...	...	1	...	1
Mill Trucks	...	1	2	1	...
Tractor-trailers	1	1	2	...	...
M/C's and scooters	3	5	2	7	2
Taxis	...	5	...	2	3
Auto-Rickshaws	1	1	...	1	4
Fire-Engines	1	...	...	...	...
Bullock-drawn vehicles	5	6	5	3	5
Horse-drawn vehicles	1	...	...	...	...
Cycle-Rickshaws	...	1	...	...	...
Hand Carts	1	1	2	1	2
Cycles	...	...	...	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>59</b>

*Total vehicles on the roads—*

M.V.'s	18,298	20,450	21,417	22,316	25,444
Non-M.V.'s	14,906	14,804	14,718	15,532	15,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>35,254</b>	<b>36,135</b>	<b>37,848</b>	<b>40,982</b>

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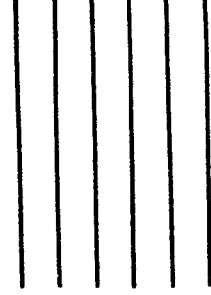


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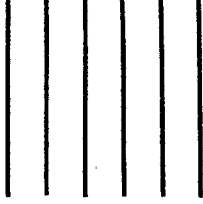
ராமகிருஷ்ண பீடி ★



★

ஒன்றே

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என்றும் இவைகளை வாங்கி

உபயோகித்து ஆதரவு

தாருங்கள்

**P. R. ஆறுமுக நாடார் & சன்ஸ்**

ராமகிருஷ்ண & P. R. A. கிருஷ்ணன் பீடி கம்பெனி

**முக்கூடல்**

உரிமையாளர்கள் :

A. ராமலிங்கம்

A. சிதம்பரகிருஷ்ணன், B. Com. (Hons.)

# “போலீசும் பொது மக்களும்”

திரு. பொ. பரமசூரு, எம்.ஏ., பி.எல்.  
(மாவட்டப் போலீஸ் சூப்ரின்டெண்டு, கடலூர்)

(குறிப்பு : இக் கட்டுரை சென்னை வானொலி நிலையத்திலிருந்து ஒலி பரப்பப்பட்டது.  
சென்னை வானொலி நிலைய ஆணையாளரின் அனுமதியுடன் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டது.)

நாட்டுப் பற்றும், நாட்டவர் பற்றும் அற்ற ஒருவன் உயிரும் உணர்வும் இல்லாதவன். நாடே நாம், நாமே நாடு என்பது உலகறிந்த உண்மை. அண்மையில் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து, சீரிய குடியரசு அமைத்து, மக்களாட்சி மக்களுக்காக மக்களால் நடத்தி முன்னேற்றப் பாதையில் முனைந்து வருகிறது நம் நாடு. அத்தகைய சுதந்திர நல்லாட்சியை நாம் நன்கு பேணிப் போற்றுதல் வேண்டும். “என்றும் இமை கொட்டா விழிப்புடன் காப்பதே சுதந்திரம்,” என்றார் ஒரு மேனாட்டு அறிஞர். உண்மை. ஒரு நாட்டின் நல்வாழ்விற்கு தீங்கு முக்கியமாய் இரு வகையில் ஏற்படலாம்—ஒன்று, அயல் நாட்டாரால்; மற்றொன்று உள் நாட்டாரால். அயல் நாட்டாரால் ஏற்படும் தீங்கை, தாக்குதலைத் தடுக்க நமது இராணுவம்—நில, நீர், விமானப் படைகள் உள்ளன. அதே போல் உள் நாட்டாரால் ஏற்படும் தீங்கை, ஆபத்தை தடுத்து, நல்வாழ்வு நல்கப் போலீஸ், அதாவது, காவற்படை உள்ளது. உள் நாட்டில் சட்டங்களைச் சரிவர அமுல் செலுத்தி, அமைதியை நிலைநாட்டினால்தான் சுகவாழ்வு பெற்று நம் நாடு முன்னேற முடியும். அப்பணியைத்தான் காவற்படை புரிந்து வருகிறது.

2. அன்னியர் அடிமை ஆட்சி நடத்திய அந்தக் காலத்தில் அடக்குமுறைக்கே பெரிதும் பயன்பட்டது காவற்படை. அப்போது காவல் துறை அதிகாரி என்றாலே மக்களிடையே ஒரு விதப் பீதியும் பயமும் தாண்டவமாடியது. ஆனால் சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பின் அந்நிலை மாறிவிட்டது. முன்னர் இருந்த

அடக்குமுறை காவற்படை இப்பொழுது அன்பு நெறிக் காவற்படையாய் மாறியுள்ளது. அதற்கான பயிற்சியும், போதனையும் காவல் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு அளித்து, பொதுமக்களுக்கு நன்மையும், நற்பயனும் நல்கப் பெரிதும் முயன்று வருகிறோம். இப்பொழுது காவல் நிலையம் ஒவ்வொன்றும் கண்கவர் பூங்காவுடன் அனைவர்க்கும் வரவேற்பு அளித்து நிற்பதை நீங்கள் கண்டிருப்பீர்கள். காவல் நிலையத்திற்குள் கால் எடுத்து வைப்பதே கண்ணியக் குறைவு என்று கருதாது, விரும்பி அங்கு நாடிச் சென்று உங்கள் குறைகளையும் இன்னல்களையும் நீக்கி நீங்கள் நலம்பெற வேண்டும். மக்களது உயிர், உடல், பொருள் ஏனைய உடைமைகளைப் பாதுகாக்க மக்களிடையே இயங்கும் ஒரு சாதனம் காவற்படை. அது தனியே காட்டிலோ, மேட்டிலோ, கடலிலோ இயங்குவதல்ல. எனவே அது திறம்பட பணியாற்ற உங்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பு வெகு அவசியம். என்றும் ஒருதலை முயற்சி உகந்ததல்ல. இரு மனம் ஒன்றுபட்டால் தான் நன்மை பயக்கும். காவல் துறையில் நாங்கள் எவ்விதம் மனம் மாறி வருகிறோமோ, அதே போல் பொது மக்கள் மனமும் மாற வேண்டும். இனியும் கருப்புக் கண்ணாடி அணிந்து காவல் துறையினரைக் காணும் மனப்பான்மை கூடாது. காவற்படையினரை உங்கள் உண்மைத் தொழிலாக உங்களது உடைமை காக்கும் நண்பனாகக் கருத வேண்டும்.

3. இனி, காவற்படையினரின் முக்கிய கடமை என்ன? குற்றங்களைத் தடுப்பது, குற்றவாளிகளைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பது,

அமைதியை நிலைநாட்டுவது, சட்டங்களை அமுல் செலுத்துவது ஆகும். இதற்குப் பொது மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பும் உதவியும் தேவை; “நாம் நமக்காக வகுக்கும் சட்ட திட்டங்களுக்குப் பணிவதே சுதந்திரம்” என்றார் அறிஞர் ரூஸோ. உண்மை, பொதுத் தேர்தலில் பொது மக்கள் வாக்களித்து, அங்கத்தினரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்புகின்றனர் சட்டசபைக்கு. அங்கு அவர்கள் நாட்டிற்கும், நாட்டவர்க்கும் எது நல்லது, உகந்தது என்று ஆய்ந்து வாதாடித் தெளிந்து ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வருவது சட்டம். அது நன்மையே அன்றித் தீமை பயக்காது. மக்கள் அதிகாரங்கொண்டு இயற்றப்படும் அச்சட்டத்தை மக்களிடையே காவற்படையினர் சரிவர அமுல் செலுத்தப் பொது மக்களின் உதவி வெகு அவசியம். அதற்கு முதன் முதலாய் பொது மக்களிடையே சட்ட மனப்பான்மை வளரவேண்டும். சட்ட விரோதமான காரியம் எது நடந்தாலும், அதற்கான தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முயலவேண்டும். நமக்கேன் இத்தொல்லை, வம்பெல்லாம் என அலட்சியமாயும், கவனமின்றியும் இருந்துவிடக் கூடாது. எனினும் நம்பொது மக்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் அதற்கைய அலட்சிய மனப்பான்மையையே வெகுவாகக்கொண்டுள்ளனர். அதுதான் நம்மவர்க்கும் மேல் நாட்டவர்க்கும் உள்ள ஒரு பெரும் வேறுபாடு. இதோ நான் கூறும் உதாரணம் அதற்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டு: மேல் படிப்புக்காக லண்டன் சென்றார் நம்மவர் ஒருவர்; அவரும் அவரது ஆங்கில நண்பரும் ஒரு நாள் மாலை உலாவச் சென்றனர். அச்சமயம் ஒரு காய்கறித் தோட்டத்திலிருந்து கிழவி ஒருத்தி சில முட்டைகோஸ்களை திருடிச் சென்றாள். அதனைக் கண்டனர் நம்மவரும் அவரது ஆங்கில நண்பரும். அலட்சியமும், இளகிய மனமும் கொண்ட நம்மவர், “ஐயோ, பாவம், வறுமையால் வயிற்றுப் பசிக்காக சில முட்டைகோஸைத் திருடிச் செல்லும் கிழவியைப் போலீஸில் பிடித்துக் கொடுப்பதா?” என்று தடுத்தார். ஆனால், “திருடுவது குற்றம் என்பது சட்

டம். அச்சட்டம் நாமே இயற்றியது. எனவே அதனைக் கடைப்பிடித்தல் நம்கடன்” எனக் கூறி அக்கிழவியைப் பிடித்துப் போலீஸில் ஒப்படைத்தார் அவரது ஆங்கில நண்பர். கோர்ட்டில் வழக்கு நடந்தது. அக்கிழவிக்கு அபராதம் விதிக்கப்பட்டது. “அபராதம் கட்டக் காசு என் கையில் இருந்தால் நான் ஏன் திருடுகிறேன்? எனவே என்னைச் சிறைக்கு அனுப்புகள்”, என்று அழுது புலம்பினாள் அக்கிழவி. உடனே அந்த ஆங்கில நண்பர் தன் கையிலிருந்து அபராதத்தைக் கட்டி கிழவியை மீட்டுப் புத்தி சொல்லி அனுப்பினார். “இந்த இடத்தில்தான் நாம் கருணை, இரக்கம் யாவும் காட்ட வேண்டும். குற்றம் புரியும்போது அல்ல” என அறிவுறுத்தினார். இந்நிகழ்ச்சியை நினைவில் கொண்டு ஈவு இரக்கம் காட்டும் சமயத்தில் காட்டி சட்டம் அமுல் நடத்த நீங்கள் தக்க உதவி புரிதல் வேண்டும். இத்தகைய மனப்பான்மையை விருப்பு வெறுப்பு இன்றி வளர்த்து உண்மையை நிலை நாட்ட வேண்டும்.

4. பொதுவாய் பொது மக்கள் தாங்கள் கண்டதைக் காவலரிடம் கூறுவது கிடையாது; அது அலட்சியத்தாலோ அல்லது பயத்தாலோ தெரியவில்லை. எனினும் அது தவறு, சட்டவிரோதமான காரியம், எது நடந்தாலும் உடனே காவலர்க்கு தெரிவிப்பது அவசியம். மேலும் குற்றம் நிகழ்ந்த இடத்தை நீங்களே சோதனையிட்டுக் கலைக்காது இருத்தல் வேண்டும். காரணம், விசாரணைக்கு வரும் காவலர் அதிகாரிகள் கண்ணுக்கு குற்றவாளியைப் பற்றிச் குறிப்போ, அடையாளமோ, துப்போ ஏதாவது புலப்படும். துப்பறியும் நாய் மோப்பம் பிடித்துக் குற்றவாளியைக் காட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் ஏதுவாயிருக்கும். கைரேகை நிபுணரின் வேலையும் எளிது. கைரேகை மிகவும் அதிசயமானது. உலகத்திலே எந்த இருவரது விரல் ரேகையும் ஒத்திருப்பதில்லை. எனவே குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்தில் ஏதாவது கைரேகை கிடைத்தால் அதனைச் சோதனை

யிட்டு கைரேகை செயலகத்தில் உள்ள குறிப்புகளுடன் ஒப்பிட்டுக் குற்றவாளி இன்னொருவரென்று திண்ணமாய்க் கண்டு பிடித்துவிடலாம். இதுவரை ஒருவரது பத்து விரல்களின் ரேகைப் பதிவை வைத்துத்தான் குற்றவாளியை நிர்ணயித்து வந்தோம். ஆனால் சமீபத்தில் “சிங்கிள் டிஜிட்ட” அதாவது ஒரு விரல் ரேகை வைத்தே ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்து குற்றவாளியைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பதை இந்தியாவிலேயே சென்னையில் முதன் முதலாகக் கையாண்டு வருகிறோம். எனவே தான் குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்திலிருக்கும் கைரேகைகளைக் களைக்காமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். கைரேகையும் பொது மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பும் எவ்விதம் குற்றவாளியைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க உதவுகின்றன என்பதை இங்கிலாந்தில் நடந்த ஒரு நிகழ்ச்சியால் எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறேன். 1948-ம் வருடம் மே மாதம் 15-ஆந் தேதி அதிகாலையில் பிளாக்பர்ன், “க்வீன்ஸ் பார்க்” ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் ஒரு பச்சிளங் குழந்தை பரிதாபமாய்க் கொலையுண்டு கிடந்தது. இச் செய்தி அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் மட்டுமின்றி, லண்டன்மா நகரத்திலேயே பெரும் பரபரப்பை உண்டாக்கியது. அக்கோர கொலை புரிந்த குற்றவாளியைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க மக்கள் அனைவரும் ஆத்திரப் பட்டனர். போலீஸ் விசாரணையின் போது கொலை நடந்த இடத்திலிருந்த ஒரு கண்ணாடிப் புட்டியில் கைவிரல் ரேகை ஒன்று கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டது. அதை போட்டோ பிடித்து கைரேகை செயலகத்திலுள்ள ரேகைகளுடன் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்ததில் ஒரு புலனும் தெரியவில்லை. என்ன செய்வது என்று பெரும் பிரச்சனை எழுந்தது. பிளாக்பர்ன் நகரத்திலுள்ள எல்லா ஆண்களின் கைரேகையையும் எடுத்து ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்ப்பதென முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. அவ்வூரின் ஆண்களின் தொகை 46,500. அத்தனை பேர் கைரேகையும் எடுக்க தெரு தெருவாய் சாவடி அமைத்து மக்களே சுயமாய்ச் சென்று கைரேகையைப் பதிவு செய்யவேண்டுமென ஏற்பாடாயிற்று. அதன்படி 46,500 ஆண்களும் சுயமாகச் சென்று தங்கள் கைரேகை

யைப் புரட்டினர். அக்கொலைகாரனும், இந்தக் கும்பலில் நம்மை எவ்விதம் கண்டுபிடித்துவிடுவார்களென்ற குருட்டுத் தைரியத்தில் தனது கைரேகையைக் கொண்டு வந்தான். ஆனால் அவன் எண்ணத்திற்கு மாறாக கைரேகை அவனைக் காட்டிக்கொடுத்தது. உண்மை வெளியானது. கொலைகாரன் பீட்டர் கரீபித் என்பவன் 1948 நவம்பர் மூன்றாம் தேதி லிவர்பூல் சிறையில் தூக்கிலிடப்பட்டான். குற்றம் நடந்த இடம் கலைக்கப்படாமல் அங்கு கிடைத்த கைரேகையாலும் மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பாலும் ஒரு கொலைகாரன் தண்டிக்கப்பட்டான். பொது மக்கள் இத்தகைய ஒத்துழைப்பு மனப்பான்மையை வளர்க்க வேண்டும்.

5. அத்துடன் பொது மக்கள் போதிய பாதுகாப்புடன் எச்சரிக்கையாய் இருத்தல் வேண்டும். சமயமும், சந்தர்ப்பமும் சதி செய்துதான் ஒருவனைக் குற்றவாளியாக்குகின்றன. எனவே நாம் கவனமாய் இருந்தால் பல கஷ்டங்களையும், கவலைகளையும் தவிர்க்கலாம். தவிர, காவலர் கடமை மிகக் கடினமானது. அவர்கள் மிகப் பொறுமையுடனும், பண்புடனும் பணியாற்றுகின்றனர். எனவே, அவர்கள் மீது வீண்புகார், பொய்யான மனு முதலியன வேண்டாம்.

6. சென்னை ராஜ்ஜியம் முழுதும் சமீபத்தில் காவலரின் நூற்றாண்டு விழா கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. கடந்த ஒரு நூற்றாண்டாக நற்சேவை புரிந்து வந்த காவலர் இன்னும் இவ்விதம் பல்லாண்டு பணி புரியக் காத்திருக்கிறோம். எதிலும் முன்னிலையில் நிற்கும் சென்னை, தனது காவற் படையிலும் அந்நிலை எய்தியுள்ளது. அன்று நம் அமைச்சர் கூறியது போல் இந்தியாவில் மற்றெந்த பகுதியையும் விட சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் ஒருவரது உயிருக்கும் உடைமைக்கும் நல்ல பாதுகாப்புள்ளது. அதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் பொது மக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பு. அது மேன் மேலும் பன்மடங்காய் வளர வேண்டும். அதற்காக

எங்கள் நூற்றாண்டு விழாவை ஒட்டி புகழ் பெற்ற சினிமா நடிகர்களும், காவலர்களும் நடித்துள்ள “ உங்கள் நண்பன் ” என்ற செய்திப் படம் முதன் முதலாய் சென்னையில் தயாரித்து வெளியிட்டுள்ளோம். அதனைப் பொதுமக்கள்

அனைவரும் கண்டு களிப்பீர்கள் என்று நம்புகிறோம். அத்துடன் உங்கள் நல்லெண்ணமும், நல்லுறவும் காவலர்களாகிய எங்களுக்கு என்றென்றும் தேவை. அவற்றைக் குறையாது வழங்க வேண்டுகிறோம்.

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# JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

BY

SRI N. S. KALYANASUNDARAM, B.A., B.L.

[*Assistant Public Prosecutor (I), Vellore*]

The term 'Juvenile' refers to a young person and is synonymous with the French word, 'jeune' and the Hindi word, 'jawan', meaning young. In our statute-book, it is equated with the terms, 'child', 'young person', 'youthful (offender)', 'adolescent' and 'minor'; and it includes any person below 21 years of age.

It is said that the child is the father of man, meaning thereby that the tendencies of childhood are developed and confirmed in adulthood. Many a hardened (adult) criminal showed his tendency in his younger days but they were overlooked or left uncorrected on the mistaken belief that they were due to mere waywardness of a child.

Perhaps it is on account of this belief, that offences committed by juveniles, are termed as 'delinquency'. The Indian Penal Code would condone the acts done by children below 7 years of age, and, in the case of children below 12 (and above 7) years, it excepts the act, if the child has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to know the difference between right and wrong. Even in the Railways Act, where S. 130 provides an exception to this exception in the I.P.C., the child is not punished. The very 'trial' of these juvenile 'offenders' is entrusted to 'Juvenile Courts' or specially empowered Courts. Perhaps it is also due to the fact, that a child is not likely to entertain any 'mens rea' as known to the Criminal Law, that the term 'delinquency' is applied to such cases. In the final disposal also, this distinction is maintained; though punishment is mainly correctional in its scope, so far as juvenile delinquency is concerned, the principle of

correction, is not restricted by any idea of punishment.

The incidence of juvenile delinquency as noticed in recent years has been so alarmingly on the increase, that Governments all over the world, have given it a national importance and the U.N.O. has also engaged itself on the question. We also owe it to posterity, to examine the problem seriously from the point of its cause and methods of its eradication, if possible, or at least, of its correction.

The phenomenal growth of population all over the world poses a great problem to nations, in finding the food and employment to its citizens; on a miniature scale, the average parent is faced with a similar problem: that of keeping his children engaged and under control. The economic aspect of maintaining a large family is too sordid to need any detailed explanation. The parent is not able to afford the very necessities of life, to keep the body and soul together. In many a case both the father and mother have to go out for work, for getting the very necessities of life, and the children are left uncared for or with no effective care or attention. The children stray on to the streets and then start drifting.

Such children, when they stray or drift like this, very often get out of control. The wearied parents have seldom the will or stamina to deal with them, so that parental control is very meagre and quite ineffective. Sentimentalism is a further stumbling block to any control the parent may think of exercising. Absence makes the heart grow fonder and the parent can only shower endearments



on the child he has missed through the day. Though justified as natural, the role of the parent as a mentor is absent, and the child grows without any proper restraint. The first errors are not corrected, like the 'felix culpa' of Adam and Eve, and they grow into misdemeanours and 'crimes'. Procrastination by the parents in such correction, emboldens the child.

The case of orphans is worse, since even this slight control is not available to them. They have no homes to turn to and nobody to take care of them. Their food is a matter of chance and many a child is driven to share the remnants of meals with their bovine or canine competitors. This is a tragedy, which is at once fortuitous and economic, in its origin.

The children who get adrift oftentimes find company in the orphans, to whom the sky is the limit. This is one way that the former get spoiled. In some cases, where the womenfolk are engaged in cottage industries, like packing beedies, etc., they seek the assistance of their children to distribute or carry their goods to the factories and other places. Sometimes they tempt them with a few coppers. At the places where these wares are taken, there is more scope for such earnings for the children. The money thus earned, gives the children a sense of importance, at first, which later on develops into a feeling of power and independence. When they get into school, this taste for money lingers in them and they seek to earn it in various other ways. They use their lunch recess in hovering about petty shops and such other places, including bus-stands and railway stations, looking for odd jobs. The shopkeepers find this labour cheap and make their payments in kind—to find that it does not pinch their pockets. It is also at these places, that the grown-up lags, loiter and brag about their exploits—in crimes and misdemeanours. A wrong sense of values is inculcated into the children, leading them to try their hand at similar things themselves.

The children who have earned a few coppers in assisting their mothers, also develop another

tendency, viz., of seeking out an opening for themselves. They offer their services at the same beedi factories and are eagerly accepted, since their labour is cheap. Their earnings make them independent and insubordinate in the house. The parents wake up too late to find the last vestiges of their power gone. The boy keeps whatever hours he chooses and spends his money without any restraint. One channel, his money opens up for him, is the theatre—cinema or dramatic. He enters the cinema with no inhibitions and emerges in a cloud of hazy ideas and tobacco smoke. This leads to his contracting the habit himself, sometimes on his own and sometimes on the corrupting influence of the lags. This boy also haunts the petty shops for his requirements of tobacco and by an unfortunate coincidence, his lunch hour is the same as that of the schoolboy.

The children referred to before, are creatures of circumstances, caught in the vortex of the economic maelstrom. There are other types of children who sink into the same eddies, due to parental neglect and indulgence. Children of well-to-do parents, who are indulged by their parents with heavy pocket-books and who are oftentimes bored with their supine existence, have a fling and attract the bad elements of society. Innocently they are drawn into the tentacles of bad living, till the death or awakening of their parents to realities, land them in the soup. They have no inclination for serious work and they are not also fitted for any work. Satan finds mischief for these idle hands. They have also a grievance against their parents, which they readily transfer to the society. Apart from these types, we find the really vicious type. This is the most dangerous type of all. Thrown in their company, the other types are easily snared or cowed into bad ways.

One thing leads to another and the juvenile finds himself before a Court of Law. He is sent to a correctional institution, where he is kept out of mischief and learns some craft or other. The Madras Children Act and the Borstal Schools Act try to provide "for the

custody trial, maintenance, welfare, education and character training of youthful offenders and young persons who are uncontrollable or are in moral danger or destitute or in need of care and protection." The Madras Children Act also seeks to punish adults who are cruel to juveniles, or who use them for begging, or give them liquor or send them to places where liquor is purveyed or incite them to bet or borrow, or buy things from such juveniles, or permit them in brothels or expose them to the risk of seduction or live on the earnings of child employees.

The Legislature has gone a long way in dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency. The success of the legislation depends on the Probation Officers, and people in charge of Approved Schools. More than all, it depends on the society itself; whether it will rid itself of this menace to itself and to posterity. Since population is one of the contributory causes for this evil, family planning is welcome as a solution. The family with less number of children may not have so many economic problems to face and will not consequently drive the mother to supplement the income of the father; nor will the child be called upon to assist in the cottage industry. The 'hand that rocks the cradle' will be able to devote more attention

to the child and 'rule the world' again. The extension of legislation to prohibit employment of children, will not only solve the adult unemployment problem but contribute to lessen the juvenile delinquency.

The founding of Boys Clubs under the aegis of the Police Department, helps in keeping the juveniles engaged, but, without public co-operation and support, it cannot achieve much. More important than keeping the boys engaged, is the task of keeping them well disciplined. The N.C.C. and the A.C.C. can well develop this part of juvenile character. Perhaps, the establishment of residential schools, on the pattern of the English Public Schools, may inculcate not only a spirit of discipline but also team spirit and social behaviour. The Ramakrishna Mission is running a few schools of this nature but more of such schools are needed to tackle this problem. The Valluvar School is also doing similar good work. They depend mainly on some religious practices also. As the former Archbishop of Canterbury said, laws are not obeyed on account of the punishment in the Statutes, but on the fear of Divine Retribution. Above all, the realization of their responsibility to Society and to posterity, by parents, will be the foundation on which the solution of this problem can be based.

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# POLICE AND PUBLIC IN A SOCIALIST PATTERN OF SOCIETY

BY

(DR. E. K. SWAMY, Ph.D.)

The constitution has laid down the pattern of society which India should strive to set up. The objective is Welfare State. The congress, the ruling party, elucidated the objective as "Socialist Pattern of Society"—a new social order based on equality of political, economic and social rights and privileges for all citizens without any discrimination. This could be achieved only through plans of social and economic development for bringing about appreciable increases in standards of living as rapidly as possible, prepared and implemented with the largest measure of participation by the people.

This involves a change in the old method of living by the society. Every change generally produces dislocation, disturbances and distress. Many fail to realise that in a changing world, living should be a continuous adjustment to happenings. It is the lack of this adjustment that creates conflicts in an individual or an organization. So also is the case with the police force.

Before the freedom of the country, the police were considered as an authority striking terror and wielding power over the people. Besides they were viewed with suspicion as spies of the British Government. Therefore great prominence was given by congress critics to the faults of the police in order to discredit action taken for the repression of sedition and political assassination. Since Independence things had been considerably improved. Too much of separateness that existed between the police force and the general public had changed. Those bad days are in the waning stage.

In a Socialist Pattern of Society the police and the public are to a great degree indential. Citizens cannot thrust aside their responsibility to police themselves. The police constitute but a small part of the public they serve and can never properly discharge their obligations to protect life and property without the backing of the goodwill and co-operation of the public. In handling the public, the police must be firm, friendly, free of bias, and essentially express himself before the public as one who willingly offers his services.

A proper relationship between the police and public is impossible in a Welfare State unless both have a proper attitude. The attitude of the public is moulded and built by the police themselves. The essence of a proper police attitude is a willingness to serve the public. In the discharge of his duty, a policeman must be firm but at the same time courteous. A public which co-operates, which supports the police in their efforts, and which observes laws and regulations, may be said to have proper attitude. Without the co-operation of the public, policemen are held up to ridicule, they are criticised and buffeted about and censored at every move.

In a changing society, the policeman ought to be constantly on his guard against egoism that causes all fine feelings to perish. It is for him, to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself. In these days when many clamour more for their rights than realise their responsibilities, a policeman should always take delight, not only in trying to be polite, but also in showing to others what politeness is. To that end, example is always more

efficacious than precept. Politeness is the pink of courtesy and etiquette, combined with dignity, kindness and consideration for others rights.

The policeman will remember that in his hands lies the honour of the State and that he would prove by his conduct in the simplest situations of life that he represents the State and is prepared and anxious to show it in the best light. To become a successful policeman now-a-days with the public, he (Policeman) is expected, apart from knowing the rules, regulations, official procedures etc., to have a lot of information from a "push pin to poetry" and from "Queens to cabbages"—indeed an herculean task. But is worth trying to serve our countrymen with a smile and good humour.

To the onlooker the life of a policeman may seem to be an easy occupation. But in reality, it is not so, ordinarily, the purpose of the police force is to maintain law and order and to prevent crime, for the efficient fulfilment of which it has to work in close and cordial association with the law-abiding citizens. Its other function is to bring evil doers to justice and help in their rehabilitation so that they may become useful members of society. But of late, the duties assigned to the police and the services performed by them have steadily increased in number. The policeman in the course of his duties meets all sorts and conditions of people, and if he has not ample

opportunities for studying human nature, nobody has. It is very frequently this knowledge of human nature that enables the efficient policeman to pursue his duties with the minimum of animosity, towards himself, although I have yet to meet, inspite of my wide travels, the policeman, who is not disliked by some one.

The police problem is one of the most serious which faces any administration. In terms of the loss of life, loss of property and personal injuries, figures reveal the scope of the task with which the police must cope. Every police force is to face both criminal and traffic problems and these problems are continually changing.

To enable the police to successfully carry out their duties, it is highly essential that the public should co-operate and trust in the police. People must refuse to entertain the idea that police service exists to oppress the community. A state of frank relationship with the police is needed. The influences of home life should be directed towards securing in the minds of young persons a similar outlook. Private judgment, free from passion, should be preserved upon the activities of the police in dealing with crime. Finally, with the spirit of co-operation there is the definite possibility of giving that splendid assistance which will tend to preserve the rights and privileges of liberty loving people in a Socialist Pattern of Society.

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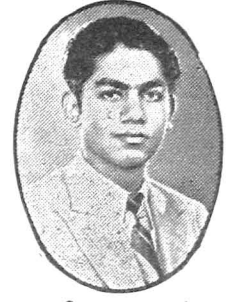
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# VICHUR MURDER CASE

BY

SRI J. E. SAMUEL, B.A.

(Inspector of Police, Arantangi, Thanjavur District)

The strike by the Central Government Employees was in full swing when I received the Express F. I. R. on 14-7-1960 morning at Arantangi about a case of murder at Vichur, a village about 38 miles from Arantangi in Manamelkudi station limits. In the F.I.R. it was seen that the exact location where the body was buried was not known.

I at once rushed up to Vichur with the local Tahsildar and the Medical Officer and reached the scene. I inspected the scene where the accused cut the deceased with an aruval with one stroke on the neck causing his instantaneous death. By careful observation, I followed the blood marks of dragging leading to a pit where new sand was put in. The place was ordered to be dug out and the dead body of a young person with deep cut on his neck was exhumed and later identified as one Sevathian.

The first question to be decided was the age of the deceased. The recorded evidence at Vichur showed that the deceased was about 40 years whereas the Medical evidence was 30 years or less since he had six teenteeth in the lower jaw and 14 in the upper jaw. The last third molar teeth or wisdom teeth had not come in the upper jaw and it usually comes between 17th and 25th year. It is seen from the book "A text book on medical jurisprudence and Toxiology" written by Rai Bahadur Jaising P. Modi that in some rare cases the third molar may not appear till adult age is advanced and he has seen a man of 40 and another of 48 who had not cut their third molar teeth.

My enquiries in the village revealed that both the deceased and the accused Soosaji Manickam aged about 30 years formerly staying in Ceylon, were friends and that there was no motive for this gruesome murder.

The brief facts of the case are that the deceased and the accused who are residents of Vichur and apparently no ill-feeling between them then but on 13-7-60 at about 1 p.m. when one Arulraj went near the road adjoining the coconut thope belonging to the accused, he found the accused cutting the neck of the deceased from behind with an aruval practically severing the head from the trunk. The accused noticing Arulraj chased him to the house of Arulraj with the aruval but he did not find him inside the house and visited the house thrice at the interval of 15 minutes which was seen by the sister-in-law of Arulraj.

In this case there was no motive for the murder and the only eye witness was not in good terms with the accused and the extra judicial confession was made to his brother-in-law with whom he was not in talking terms, to the Roman Catholic Father who was involved in criminal cases of technical nature and to local villager who was not in talking terms with the accused.

But the point in favour of the prosecution was the medical evidence which corroborated the statement of the eye witness, Arulraj, that the accused cut the deceased once with an aruval from behind.

The most interesting aspect in this case was that no human blood was found on the surface



but by a careful observation by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Pattukotti, the blood was noticed deeper in the soil while the surface was covered with ordinary sand. This peculiar aspect was seen because the area was sandy near the sea shore and the blood on the sand got covered by wind.

The accused was planning to sail to Ceylon from the coast as there was facilities to go to Ceylon from Manamelkudi and Mimisal sea

shores by illicit means by country boats. The entire sea shore was guarded and the accused was arrested at Gopalapattinam beach on 15-7-60 at 1 p.m. and on his confession the aruval with which he cut the deceased was recovered.

The accused was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, West Thanjavur on 10-10-60 and it was reduced to one of transportation for life by the High Court, Madras on 16-1-61.

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# LAW IS A PARADOX

BY

SRI A. V. SRINIVASAN, B.SC., B.L.

*(Inspector of Police, Madras)*

Law bristles with anomalies and incongruities. It is but the creation of man, framed for the orderly existence of the human species. No wonder it is far from perfect.

The following examples of freaks of law drive home the truth of the title of this article.

If a Government employee, in the lowest level of official hierarchy, received as bribe a pittance, though willingly offered, he becomes guilty of receiving illegal gratification. He is liable to prosecution, which entails a heavy sentence of imprisonment and fine. But a fabulously paid business executive, who is lavishly wined and dined, for showing a special favour, has committed no wrong in the eyes of law.

A man who takes away his own life is beyond the pale of human law. But if he is caught in the act, foiled and frustrated revived and restored, he becomes liable to serve one year in jail. An act, which is no offence if completed, becomes one if not completed.

In a case of attempted offence of armed robbery even where the attempt fails and no damage is actually done, the offender is punished with a minimum sentence of 7 years. The Sessions Court has no discretion to award a lesser sentence than 7 years imprisonment whatever may be the extenuating circumstances. But an offender, who has actually committed robbery and in the process, voluntarily caused hurt, may get away with a lighter sentence as the minimum punishment for the offence is not prescribed.

The framers of Law always seem to have a softness for the weaker sex as may be seen from the following example.

A penniless man is bound to support his wife but this appears to be one-way traffic. A wealthy woman may look on while the helpless husband is starving.

A man who has an intercourse with the wife of another person with her consent, is guilty of adultery, but the erring wife, though a willing participant in the act, has done no wrong according to law.

A woman who is enceinte, cleverly conceals the fact and inveigles a man into matrimony. She gives birth to a baby, say within 3 months of the marriage. Then the innocent husband of the woman is presumed to be the father of the baby, however remote from reality it may be (subject, however, to strict proof of impossibility of access, which is an uphill task).

The law of the land is weighted heavily against the police officer. He cannot obtain a signed statement from any person, even an eye-witness. What a witness tells him is not admissible even for purposes of corroboration.

A confession made by an offender to any person, however lowly or unworthy he may be, is accepted as evidence, but if the person, in whom the offender confides, happens to be a police officer, however eminent and honourable he may be, the confession is summarily rejected. A confession made voluntarily before a distinguished and high-placed police officer is worthless, though one

made to his butler is worthy of the Hon. Court's gracious consideration.

A confession made by a person in police custody leading to the discovery of a material fact is, however held to be admissible. But it is a puzzle as to why a similar confession made voluntarily by a person, who is not in custody and who is, therefore, free from any suspicion of police coercion or influence is not admissible. The following practical example highlights the absurdity of the legal position.

X and Y murdered Z with knives and hid them in different places after the murder. They admitted the murder and pointed out the knives to a police officer. At the time of

making the confession X was in police custody, while Y was not. The confession of X alone is admissible but not the similar confession by Y. This is a position taken in the Supreme Court Judgment in Criminal Appeal 1 of 1960 of State of Uttar Pradesh Vs. Deoman Upadhyaya, which says "by the combined operation of Sec. 27, Evidence Act and Sec. 162, Cr.P.C. the admissibility in evidence against a person in a criminal proceedings of a statement made to a police officer leading to the discovery of a fact, depends for its determination, on the question whether he was in custody at the time of his making the statement. It is provable if he was in custody at the time when he made it, otherwise it is not. Law is, indeed, a Paradox.

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# PROMPTNESS AND INITIATIVE ALWAYS PAY

BY

SRI S. NICHOLAS

*(Inspector of Railway Police, Salem)*

Mr. Kumar was having pleasant dreams in which he figured as the hero of the cricket match. He was in the act of executing a beautiful stroke when he felt a stinging pain on his knee cap. He woke up with a start and found that he had banged his knee against the closed door of the railway compartment and the loud cheering he had heard from the crowd of spectators were only the snores of his co-passengers. He swallowed his disappointment, shrugged off his sleep and took a quick look round the compartment. He rubbed his eyes and again looked and he was now sure that his suitcase was missing from the luggage rack. He woke up his co-passengers and told them about his loss. None of them could throw any light on the mysterious disappearance of the suit case. They unanimously decided that it must have been stolen while they were all fast asleep. A thorough search of the compartment produced no result. The time was 2-30 a.m. and he would now have to wait patiently till the train reached Salem junction.

The Madras-Mettupalayam Express steamed into Salem junction at 3-45 a.m. Mr. Kumar bounded out of the train and dashed into the Railway Police Station and stated that he was student travelling by the Blue Mountain Express to Coimbatore. He was sleeping on his hold-all near the locked doorway of a third-class reserved compartment, having placed his luggage consisting of a cricket bat and pads and a blue leather suitcase on the luggage rack. When he woke up at 2-30 a.m. he found his suit case missing. The night section officer H.C. very promptly took down his complaint

in writing. The suitcase contained Cash Rs. 100 consisting of 6 ten-rupee notes and 8 five-rupee notes and clothes valued about Rs. 400 including a woollen white pant and a white half-armed shirt. The H. C. assured him that everything possible would be done to trace his missing suitcase. He took down his address and sent back a very hopeful Mr. Kumar on the same train.

The H.C., though he had assured Mr. Kumar so confidently, was now having twinges of doubts about the success of his undertaking. He decided that prompt and immediate action only would bear any fruit and the passage of time would only increase the gap between him and the offender. He had a hunch that the theft could have taken place somewhere between Jalarpet and Salem. He, therefore, without any loss of time contacted the guard of the train and elicited from him that the Blue Mountain Express had stopped at Dasampatti between Jalarpet and Bommidi at 1-58 a.m. to allow the Cochin Express to cross. This information buoyed up the spirits of the H.C.

When train number 56 left Salem junction early in the morning it carried the H. C. and a P. C. to assist, in it. On reaching Dasampatti, he set about examining the railway staff there. But none of them seemed to have observed anyone carrying a suitcase and walking out of the station. This did not dampen the H.C.'s spirits. He took a quick look around and noticed a few petty shops outside the station. A tea shop in particular drew his attention. Again his hunch proved to be

correct. The tea shop-keeper gave him the information that a man wearing white woollen pants and carrying a blue suit case had tea in his shop at 3 a.m. paid him with a five-rupee note, collected the changes and that he had seen him enter a neighbouring barber shop. The mention of the blue suit case and the white woollen pants made the H.C. confident that he was on the right track.

The Barber proved to be a mine of information. He was even able to give a minute description of the offender as wearing a white woollen pant, white half-arm shirt, aged about 25 years, black complexion and that two teeth in the upper row were missing and he had a scar about one and a half inches long on his left chin. The Barber had also wheedled out of him that he was a lorry cleaner and was going to Dharmapuri where his uncle was having a hotel. For once the H.C. blessed the inquisitiveness of all barbers.

Armed with this information and description of the offender the task ahead was very hopeful. The H.C. and P.C. left by bus and arrived at Mathur bus stand. Just then a bus proceeding from Dharmapuri to Tirupathur also arrived there. A talk with the conductor of the bus brought forth the information that a person of the description had travelled in his bus on one of its earlier trips to Dharmapuri and had got off at Ariyakulam not far away from Dharmapuri. The H.C. and the P.C. followed the trail by the next bus and reached Ariyakulam at 12-30 p.m.

There it did not take long for the H. C. and the P.C. to spot the accused chatting at a beedi shop quite unaware that his crime was catching up with him. The description fitted him to the last detail and they promptly arrested him. Finding that the game was up

and that he had no escape he made a clean breast of every thing. The suitcase was seized from his house. It contained every item of the stolen clothings except the woollen pants and the half-armed shirt which he was wearing. The six ten-rupee notes and the 7 five-rupee notes were seized from under pots where he had hidden them. After preparing the necessary records and recording the statement of witnesses, the H. C. and the P. C. returned to Salem and produced the accused and the property before the Sub-Inspector at 2-3 p.m. the same day.

All that was left to be done was to get Mr. Kumar to identify his articles and put up the accused before a Court for trial. Needless to say how overjoyed was he to see once again his lost suitcase and its contents all in tact. The accused was convicted and sent to jail. Though the H.C. had given Mr. Kumar every assurance that his articles would be traced and restored to him, little did he think that it would really happen. It was beyond his comprehension to imagine how on earth it would be possible for anyone to apprehend the culprit who travelling as a co-passenger walks away with some ones baggage from a running train at an unknown place.

The detection of crime in a running train no doubt is a ticklish problem to be tackled. Seldom is any clue left behind by the culprit with regard to even such important details as to the time or place of occurrence or as to where the culprit got in or got out of the train. In spite of all these limitations, the success with which this case was detected by a Head Constable is a solid example that promptness and initiative coupled with foresight and perseverance in pursuing the investigation of a crime in all its details and following up every clue are bound to bear fruits.

**Crime Statement for the quarter ending 30-6-1961 in Madras State**

Serial No.	Name of District	Area in sq. miles	Population	Total number of crimes	Offences relating to coins	Offences relating to currency and bank notes	Murders	Kidnapping	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking	Theft (both ordinary and cattle)	Criminal Assault	Total number of juveniles concerned	Policemen per 10,000 population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	North Arcot ...	4,654	31,41,983	622	...	...	14	4	1	1	148	308	...	36	5.3
2	South Arcot ...	4,204	27,76,767	1,374	...	1	11	5	...	2	142	432	46	19	6
3	Chingleput ...	3,294.03	18,94,212	502	...	...	...	...	...	5	145	352	...	...	9.7
4	Coimbatore ...	6,024	35,41,401	824	...	1	25	4	5	7	192	489	25	34	5
5	Kanyakumari ...	646	8,26,380	744	...	...	2	5	...	...	35	78	28	8	6
6	Madras City ...	49.4	14,16,056	1,404	1	...	4	9	...	...	38	800	68	114	26
7	Madurai North ...	3,099.24	16,22,989	493	...	...	19	1	1	3	52	205	12	15	7
8	Madurai Urban ...	1,769.76	12,68,828	1,326	1	...	14	4	1	1	79	405	30	27	12
9	Nilgiris ...	1,098.14	2,79,359	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	62	60	15	5	13.1
10	Ramanathapuram.	5,919	23,09,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
11	Salem ...	6,894.8	33,71,769	490	...	...	16	4	...	...	125	340	...	41	6
12	Tanjavur ...	3,742.01	28,82,670	651	...	...	...	1	...	6	199	446	...	28	7
13	Tirunelveli ....	4,337	24,45,967	403	...	...	22	13	...	...	...	241	137	12	8
14	Tiruchirappalli ...	5,514	29,43,882	1,076	2	...	10	14	1	5	157	492	16	5	8
15	Govt. Rly. Police, Tiruchirappalli.	2,451.5	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	235	8	13	...