

THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL.

Volume IV

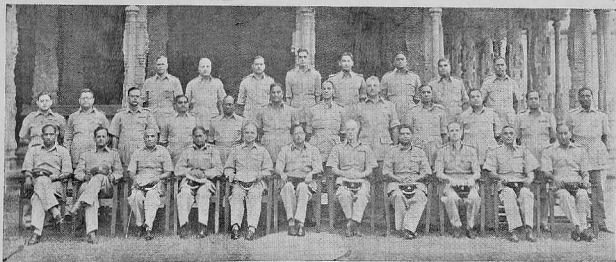
January, 1953.

No. 1

CONTENTS.

Serial No.		Page
I.	EDITORIAL.	1
II.	"JUVENILE DELINQUENCY" by Janab M. Sirajuddin, M.A., B.L., I. P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Bellary.	3
III.	"DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND ITS USE" by Sri V. R. Rajaratnam, B.A., I. P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C. I. D., Madras.	10
IV.	"VILLAGE VIGILANCE COMMITTEES AND INFORMANT SYSTEM" by Janab Y. M. Roshan, B.A., I. P. S., District Superintendent of Police, East Godavari, Kakinada.	27
V.	"FROM HERE AND THERE" by Sri D. Subba Rao, B.A., Deputy Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Bezwada.	35
VI.	"MAKING THE COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES THAT PEOPLE USE DAILY" by Sri P. Narasimhalu, Coin and Currency Expert, C. I. D., Madras.	37
VII.	"WORK AND PSYCHOLOGY" by Sri R. Ramadurai, Sub-Inspector of Police, Salem Town.	40
VIII.	"THE MAHALS" by Sri P. K. PATTABHI RAMAN, B.A., A. L. I., P. T. C., Vellore	43

MADRAS STATE POLICE SPORTS, VELLORE, 1952.



- 1st Row Sitting.* Sri P. Kandaswamy. Sri. M. Balakrishna Menon, Janab Md. Sirajuddin, Sri. V.R. Rajaratnam Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Sri. T.G. Sanjeevi, I.G.P., Mr O. L. Burrell, Sri. A. K. Kunhirama Nambiar.
Mr. J. L. Ronson Janab Y. M. Roshan, Sri. R. M. Mahadevan.
- 2nd Row Standing.* Sri. L.R. Adige. Sri. T.K. Venkataraman, Janab Syed Basheer Ahmed, Sri. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Sri. P. Dhanarajulu Naidu, Sri. M. Singaravelu. Mr. E. L. Stracey Mr. H. G. C. Barboza Sri. G. Ranga Reddi, Janab Sanavulla Farooki. Sri S. Ranganadan, Sri. Victor.
- 3rd Row Standing.* Sri. P. Gopalan, Janab Md. Jan, Sri. S. Krishnaraj, Sri K. V. Subramanyam Sri. G. V. Narayanan, Sri. M. V. Reddi. Sri. V. B. Venugopal, Sri. J. H. Thomas.

EDITORIAL.

With the current number, the Madras Police Journal enters the fourth year of its career. Four useful articles of technical interest and educative value, originally delivered as special lectures in Police Training College, Vellore, by three senior Police Officers and a C.I.D. Expert, an article of historical interest by an Asst. Law Instructor, and another article by a Junior Officer of the Department containing an original idea, are published in this issue. The Editor thanks the contributors for the above articles and requests the co-operation of all ranks in our effort to enlarge the scope and utility of the journal.

M. BALAKRISHNA MENON,
Editor - Principal,
P. T. C., Vellore.

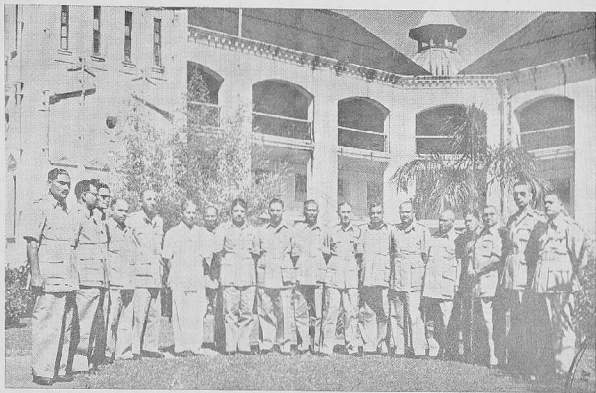
29-1-1953.

Conference of Superintendents of Railway Police at Nagpur on 22nd and 23—9—1952.

A conference of Superintendents of Railway Police took place at the Civil Secretariat Buildings, Nagpur on 22-9-52 and on 23-9-52. The conference was declared open by Sri P. C. Saxena, I. P. Inspector-General of Police, Madya Pradesh and the following officers attended.

Supdt. Rly. Police	Hafflong, Assam State
"	Patna, Bihar State.
"	Bombay North, Bombay State.
"	Bombay South Bombay State.
"	Tiruchirapalli, Madras State.
"	Madras, Madras State.
"	Howrah West Bengal State.
"	Sealhut "
"	Nagpur, Madya Pradesh State.
"	" (Addl.) "
"	Hyderabad, Hyderabad State.
"	Raipur, Sowrashtra State.
"	Uttar Pradesh State.
"	Orissa State.
"	Samasthapur, Bihar State.

Conference of Superintendents of Railway Police
at Nagpur on 22nd and 23—9—1952.



JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

BY JANAB M. SIRAJUDDIN, M.A., B.L., ~~I.A.~~

*A summary of the talk given on 1-11-1952 to the cadets of the
P. T. C., Vellore*

The subject on which I am going to tell you something to-day is of interest alike to biologist and psychologist, jurist and philosopher, and judge and policemen. Many big books have been written on the subject and many researches have been done with regard to the criminal behaviour of the child. After all, a juvenile delinquent, when translated into simple language, means a normal child gone astray. How and why he goes astray from the normal path of an ordinary child has been for many centuries a matter for great psychological study. To-day, we are not going into these deeper aspects, but shall only discuss a few aspects relating to the delinquent child as they affect the administration of law.

2. From the ancient times, the concept of what constitutes crime against society has undergone many changes. In the earliest times, what constituted crime was only the act itself in relation to society. Intention of the individual committing the act had no significance whatsoever. You have heard of the old saying, "a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life". This law was of an absolute character. Mitigating circumstances did not come into play. The ancient law of "thou shalt not steal" or "thou shalt not kill" was absolute. Even the age of the offender did not alter this absolute law. But, later, as society advanced, these concepts of criminology also began to change. Even in earlier Roman law, criminal intent came to be considered as one of the facts to be taken into consideration in deciding the criminality of an act. According to that law, a child under 7 could not commit a crime. Above the age of 7, a girl between ages 7 and 12 and a boy between 7 and 14 were considered partially responsible for their acts, though in mediæval times, a child between 7 and 12 often paid full penalty for the offence. Thus a girl of 13 had been burnt for killing her mistress

and a boy of 10 and another of 9 years who had killed their companion had been sentenced to death and the boy of 10 years actually hanged. Even in comparatively modern times, a boy of 10 years was convicted of murder and was given capital punishment.

3. But, as civilisation advanced, the ingredient of criminal intent or mensria came to be considered a vital factor in the administration of criminal law. There must be an intent to commit an offence. It should be an act, a voluntary act, a fully conscious volition. That is why you will often find while reading the Indian Penal Code, repeatedly the word "intent" comes in. Unless the criminal intent of committing a crime is there, there is not that full responsibility for an offence. The act committed without mensria may reduce itself to an accident or a much lesser form of the offence.

4. It, therefore, follows that for a child of tender years, this full criminal intent is not there. It is hardly necessary for me to prove to you that children are mentally immature. There should, therefore, be a clear distinction between an adult criminal and a child criminal. The same standards of responsibility which obtain for an adult cannot, therefore, obtain for a child. A child delinquent thus needs a separate treatment and separate standards by which his behaviour, however, abnormal, should be considered. That is why we have in our criminology to-day terms like 'juvenile delinquency', 'juvenile courts', 'certified school' and so on.

5. As I have stated earlier, the ancient concept of law did not make room for either immature minds or absence of mensria, but as civilisation advanced and notions regarding human behaviour began to change, it became clear that a child delinquent has to be treated in a manner different from the adult criminal. The first juvenile court which came to be established in 1899 was a great step in the humanising process of civilisation. You all know the old adage that a child is the father of man. The adult criminal has his roots in the child

behaviour. That is why the great importance of the study and treatment of juvenile delinquency. I am not to-day taking you into the causes of this child behaviour though each one of the theories is very interesting and is enough to fill a library by the books written on it. Some attribute it to heredity. According to it a criminal child is born of criminal parents and this criminal tendency comes from father to son. Often it is said "like father like son". There are others who consider that when it is said that crime in a child is hereditary, it is not the whole story. They attribute the child's conduct to the environment, the way it has been brought up, the surroundings in which he had lived and other social factors that govern the child's actions. Most of you would have seen the film called "Awara". In it an attempt has been made to prove that, not heredity, but the social atmosphere in which a child is thrown is the cause of its starting on a career of crime. You would think that this picturesque version of a young boy who comes of a very respectable stock being brought up by a thief and who finally becomes a thief, tells the full story of how children start on criminal careers. Still this theory does not explain fully the child's development. There are yet others who attribute this behaviour on the part of the child to destitution, neglect, physical or mental deficiencies and many other matters. Whatever may be the reason for this child behaviour, whether it is the parent or the social background or economic considerations, we have to recognize the existence of this child pathology. And having recognized it, we have to make certain observations relating to it and will have to adopt certain measures for protecting society.

6. Certain factors clearly stand out regarding this juvenile delinquency. The first one is the percentage of boys which is much higher than girls. From a study of law reports and researches by those who are competent to deliver judgment on these matters, the proportion of boy delinquents to girl delinquents is 6 to 1. Thieving is the common delinquency. Even here, the percentage of boys that take to thieving

is much higher than that of the girls who in a large measure take to offences relating to sex. Biological differences of sex may probably explain these differences in behaviour, but we have to take facts as they are. Another factor to be noticed is that this delinquency is much more in urban areas than the rural areas. Even here, there will be found to be several causes. In rural areas there are still certain ties of family, control of parents, restrictive influence of religion and so on. In the City most of these considerations are absent and the children just drift. Besides, several industries and other activities draw these wandering children from rural to urban areas where somehow they seem to fit in with similar other children.

7. The common type of juvenile delinquency is, however, stealing. There are also other forms of offences over quite a big range, including sex offences, injury to persons, violating liquor laws, rape, forgery, etc. The delinquent children take to thieving in its various forms. They first take to petty thefts. Later they are initiated into picking pockets for which certain amount of skill is necessary. You will find that this pocket-picking is done in crowded places where due to rush of people these offences are easily committed by the nimble fingers of these young criminals. You will also find them operating in burglaries both by themselves and in company with adult criminals. During my recent inspection of Chingleput district, I have come across several cases of house breakings where juvenile offenders were concerned. Sometimes these young delinquents are taken by adult criminals to facilitate burglaries. Where it is not possible for an adult criminal to get in through a slight opening or a manhole, the child is pushed in so that he is able to open the doors from inside. This is the first serious contact of the child with crime of a grave nature. This may give a considerable excitement to the child, but later on he feeds on it and becomes an expert criminal. The tendency thus grows in him and by the time he reaches the adolescent stage, he is a confirmed criminal.

8. As you readily see, a child is not a born criminal. Criminal tendencies like other behaviour are to a large extent acquired. Whatever the exponents of the hereditary theory may say, still the child has got to learn a few things about the criminal trade. A seasoned criminal or even a senior juvenile who has already had enough practice has to teach an immature child a few things before he can launch on a career of his own. It has been our experience in the investigation of crime that a group of these children are under the control and direction of one or more individuals who lead these young criminals into society and reap considerable profit by their activities. I remember investigating cases of juvenile delinquency as a young Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kurnool district. After a careful and methodical investigation into these cases, it was found that there were agencies who kept themselves behind and who were employing several of these young criminals for committing crime. They used to receive the stolen properties and dispose of them in a profitable way. I am telling you this to make clear to you in a pointed manner that while investigating crime by young boys, you should go deeper to find out who are employing these boys and what is the agency that is disposing of the goods stolen by them. Often you will find that these young criminals act on their own but when they do so they generally get caught while disposing of the stolen articles, unless a proper criminal organisation does this job for them. Careful interrogation of these juveniles is, therefore, necessary.

9. As Police Officers whose duties are generally unpleasant, I want to particularly stress on the need for a proper and humanitarian treatment while dealing with these young delinquents. For a child with these tendencies, it is much easier to make him go down fast on a criminal path and make him a seasoned criminal than to get him out of these criminal propensities. After all crime does not come to a normal child as an instinct. It is an acquired behaviour. He should be treated gently and care should be taken to see that he is kept apart from adult

criminals. Some months ago I had happened to visit a sub-jail. There I had noticed a youngster of 12 years locked up with several adult criminals. The boy had an intelligent face and had traces of breeding about him and it was the first act in which he was caught. It was extremely foolish to have put him in the same cell with adult criminals, for that is the straight and the easiest way of making him a confirmed criminal. I had immediately ordered that steps should be taken to keep him separate and to release him on bail or keep him in the custody of some one who can produce him during the trial. We should after all remember that what is called a juvenile delinquent is one who officially comes to the notice of the police or the court. In society there are hundreds and thousands of youngsters who out of either misguidance or a childish prank or to satisfy some craving or need of the moment will go and steal something, but they have not by that reason become criminals; and the bulk of them will in due course develop into respectable citizens. It is only such of those children who have the misfortune to be detected in their first offence and get into the hands of the police or to the juvenile courts, that take the first step on the road to crime. It is to stop this criminal career and to reform them that separate juvenile courts are constituted and reformatory schools established where they are given certain amount of education and also a trade to learn. Unless a juvenile offender has come repeatedly to notice, there is no need to press for any severe punishment for the first delinquency. It may be stated that the administration of law has no respect for personalities, but still law is administered by human beings for human beings and as such we have to take such elementary human considerations into account while dealing with these young delinquents.

10. If you have been able to appreciate a few aspects of this problem facing criminal administration, I would have spent this time in speaking to you usefully. The term "Juvenile delinquency" sounds big and high, but as I have told you in the beginning, while dealing

with juvenile delinquency you will be dealing normally with children who for some reason or other have gone astray. It should be our endeavour during investigation as well as in prosecution of crime, with due regard to the interests of society, to help the court and the juvenile Institutions in making out of child delinquents, law-abiding citizens.

*

*

*

CRIMINAL HUMOUR — GALLOWS PEACEMAKER !

Then there was Voirbo, the French assassin, who showed no concern at being told he would be late for his execution. "Depend upon it gentlemen" he remarked, "they will not begin without me !"

But the classical example is surely that of the man condemned to stand between Milsom and Fowler when they were hanged for the Muswell Hill murder. Milsom had sought to save his own neck by ratting on his partner Fowler, a huge brute of a man. Fowler was so incensed by the treachery that he had tried to strangle Milsom in court.

Both were sentenced to hang on the same day and in the same prison. But to prevent any trouble it was arranged that another murderer should be hanged between them—a fellow who must have had remarkable *sang froid*. For as he took his place in the middle, he looked about him and, just before the cap was pulled over his eyes, remarked to the executioner, "Well, this is the first time I've had to play the part of a peace-maker !"

DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND ITS USE.

BY SRI V. R. RAJARATNAM, B.A., I.P.,

*A copy of the lecture delivered at the Police Training College,
Vellore, on 19-11-52.*

Origin of the District Intelligence Bureau :-

The introduction of " District Intelligent Branches " as they were originally called was first sanctioned by the Government in 1930 (G. O. No. 236 M. S. Public (Police) dated 16th April 1930), in nine districts forming two groups-(i) Telugu-four districts-Guntur, Krishna, East and West Godavari and (ii) Tamil-five districts -Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tanjore and South Arcot. These Intelligence Branches are a development of the old District Detective Staffs, but different from them in that their primary object is to furnish a Central Criminal Information Records Bureau for the District. They were later extended to other Districts and now, we have a District Intelligence Bureau at the head-quarters of each District, except the Nilgiris.

Duties of the District Intelligence Bureau :-

The primary duty of the District Intelligence Bureau is to collect record and distribute information regarding inter-station and inter-district crime and criminals. The District Intelligence Bureaux will also serve as a connecting link with neighbouring districts. They will deal only with active habitual criminals who commit crime against property and whose activities extend to more than one station. They will not take over the investigation of cases from the local police but will be used to assist them in getting any particular information in a case or in making special enquiries in criminal matters connected with the Bureau. The District Intelligence Bureau is thus a valuable asset to the District both in respect of supplying information to investigating officers in the actual investigation of cases and in respect of maintaining classified information at hand and readily available to assist superior-officers in controlling investigation and crime generally in the District.

Collection of information : Crime :—

The Station House Officers are responsible for furnishing the Bureau with information regarding crime and criminals. As soon as an offence against property is reported the Station House Officer should send a Crime Card in Form No. 89 to the District Intelligence Bureau unless it is known that the offence is clearly the work of casuals. If the Police Station within whose limits the offence has taken place borders another District then the Station House Officer should simultaneously send the Crime Card to the District Intelligence Bureau of the latter district also. Immediately after the first investigation and if the case is still clearly not the work of casuals a further report should be sent in Form No. 117. This should contain accurate and full particulars of the Modus Operandi details and should be promptly despatched from the scene of offence. Information published in the Weekly Crime and Occurrence Sheet will be based upon this report in Form 117. The list of identifiable property containing detailed descriptions of the same should be sent along with the report in Form 117 after a careful examination of the complainant. The distance as the crow flies and direction of the scene of offence from the station should also be noted. When any person is suspected in a case, full address and police station of the person suspected and clear reasons for the suspicion should be given. Report on the disposal of old cases should be sent in Weekly in Form 122.

Criminals :—

The movements and activities of all Dossier criminals (i e. criminals who operate in more than one circle and others who on special grounds and with the approval of the Dt. Supdts. of Police are selected by the Sub-Divisional Officers for whom Dossiers in Form 121 are maintained in the District Intelligence Bureau) should be promptly reported to the District Intelligence Bureau by the Station House Officer concerned. A monthly report will be sent to the

District Intelligence Bureau of the doings and conduct of all District criminals. When such Dossier criminals are registered as District criminals in another district, copies of these monthly reports should also be sent to the District concerned. In the case of criminals concerning whom it is desirable to obtain more frequent reports the necessary special instructions will be issued by the District Intelligence Bureau when names of Out of View criminals are sent for publication their Modus Operandi in words, sphere of operation and names and addresses of relations and associates should be given. The movements of all criminals registered under the Habitual Offenders Act may also be communicated to the District Intelligence Bureau. Similarly, the arrests of all Out of View criminals should be promptly reported to the District Intelligence Bureau.

Records maintained in the District Intelligence Bureau :—

As soon as a professional crime is reported, the District Intelligence Bureau staff refer to the various indexes and the History sheets in the Bureau and form an opinion as regards the responsibility of the bad characters for whom records are maintained in the Bureau. These records are (1) Dossiers in Form 121 (2) Indexes, (3) Photographs of criminals, (4) Crime Charts, (5) Gang charts, (6) General Subject files, (7) History of crime and (8) Such other items as may be prescribed by special orders from time to time.

Dossiers - as already stated, are maintained in Form 121 only for certain selected criminals, i.e., those who operate in more than one circle and for others, selected by Sub Divisional Officers and approved by the Dt. Supdt. of Police. These will be known as Dossier Criminals and will be given a District Criminal Number. All Inter-district criminals on record in a District Intelligence Bureau must also be on record in the District Intelligence Bureau of each district in which they commit crime and those who are Dossier criminals will be given a Serial D.C. Number in each district, D. C. Numbers of other districts

being entered after such number for reference. These History sheets (Dossiers) are kept in a cabinet suitably designed for the purpose. It is of the utmost importance that all the columns in Form 121, i.e., the History sheet should be correctly filled in and continually kept up to date. The M. O. details in column 7 and the description of the criminal in Col. 8 should be furnished accurately so that the relevant indexes maintained in the District Intelligence Bureau may be kept up to date. Similarly the information about relatives and associates in Columns 9 and 10, particulars of past arrests, harbourers etc, in column 12 should be constantly verified by the Station House Officer and changes if any, should be promptly communicated to the District Intelligence Bureau. This will enable enquiries about the criminal to be conducted on a methodical basis, if and when he becomes out of view. In the study of crime by the District Intelligence Bureau, particular attention should be paid to O. V. D. Cs. It is well known that in almost every District a large proportion of the grave crime, particularly house-breaking and house-thefts is reported as unlocated every month. The mere fact of a Dossier criminal being out of view is indicative of vigorous criminal activity somewhere. There is therefore a direct correlation between O. V. D. Cs. and unlocated crime. The District Intelligence Bureau should plan a systematic and periodical drive for tracing these O. V. D. Cs. and in order to make this drive successful, a correct and up to date maintenance of the History sheets is absolutely essential. The General Past History of the criminal in Col. 14 of the History sheet should be a running commentary of his activities. History sheets maintained in the D. I. B. will be closed under the orders of the Dt. Supdt. of Police if the criminal is too old or otherwise unable to commit crime or is shown beyond doubt to have refrained and abandoned his criminal life. An index of closed History sheets should also be maintained, and names of criminals from this index should be removed only after death. History sheets Dossiers

of criminals who have died will be destroyed after obtaining the orders of Dt. Supdt. of Police. History sheets in Stations will be maintained for D. Cs. until such time as Dossiers are retained for them in the D. I. B.; D. C. sheets closed in accordance with P. S. O. 594 (1) (b) should be removed from the main collection and kept in serial order in a separate part of the cabinet until the subjects die. When any subject dies his sheet should be destroyed and his number reallocated. Name index cards for closed sheets should be removed from the index drawers to a separate drawer where they will be retained until the death of the subject. All signals should be removed from them. When a sheet is closed, all references to it in the Modus Operandi, Physical peculiarity and other indexes will be crossed through with a single line and when the subject dies, the entries will be crossed through several times. D. Cs are classified as "Active" or "Inactive". The former will be closely watched by the Station Police in accordance with P. S. O. 756. The latter will be informally watched. Reports about active D. Cs will be sent by this to the D. I. B. generally once a month, and about inactive D. Cs. once a quarter. The D. I. B. Sub-Inspector will himself personally check once a year all sheets for D.Cs. who belong to his district. To this end, station sheets will be sent to the D. I. B. once a year. In order to ensure that the work is done thoroughly, a regular roster will be maintained on which the sheets should be sent. Normally the sheets of one station should be dealt with each week. When sheets are checked, it should be seen that all entries about them in the various indexes are correct. Descriptions should be checked with photographs and all entries should be corrected and brought up to date. Alterations and additions made in sheets of persons for whom sheets are kept in other Districts also should be communicated to the concerned District Intelligence Bureau.

D. I. B. copies of D. C. sheets should be sent to Stations for inspections of the Dt. Supdt. of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers. Officers should then see that the sheets are correctly maintained in all respects. They should also consider whether any existing sheets may safely be

closed and whether "active" and "inactive" classification needs alteration and whether sheets are required for any other local criminal.

Indexes:—

To facilitate reference indexes are maintained for Dossier criminals in the Bureau. The main indexes are (1) Name (Alphabetical Index), (2) Modus Operandi Index, (3) Index of Physical and criminal characteristics, (4) Property Index and (5) General Subject file index. Supplementary indexes for D. Cs. wanted, out of view, in Jails etc. may be opened to narrow down the field of enquiry. All these indexes are on the "Card system" and kept in cabinets of an approved type.

Name-Index:—

The cards for the Name index are normally maintained in three colours, White for criminals of the District, Blue for criminals of border districts operating in the District and Pink for criminals from farther afield. Inter-District criminals will be given appropriate colour cards from the point of view of each District, as explained in P. S O. 594 (2). The cards have a line 1/4" above the bottom edge. Below this line, the name or alias of the criminal followed by his father's name indicated by the prefix signa "S/o" should be typed. Further details regarding associates etc., are also provided in the card for easy reference. A card will be opened for each alias that a criminal is known to assume. The name index will contain only such details as are necessary for rapid identification. More detailed information will naturally be in the History sheet. Suitable slip-in-signals will be attached to the bottom of the Name Index cards to indicate whether the criminal is out of view or in Jail etc. These signals are explained under Modus Operandi Index.

Modus Operandi Index:—

The same type of card is used for this index as well as the Physical and criminal characteristics index. The Modus Operandi

Index cards are arranged in the alphabetical order of the different Modus Operandi and other characteristics in drawers assigned to the main heads of crime.

The modus operandi method is based upon a rule of human behaviour. The force of habit governs our actions to a considerable extent, and what is some of our daily actions applies equally well to the technique employed by professional criminals. Having been led by the circumstances of life to adopt a particular Modus Operandi the professional criminal adheres to it with an unbelievably blind faith in its efficacy. This does not however mean that the criminal is incapable of changing his Modus operandi according to the circumstances. An expert house-breaker who is capable of boring a man-hole is naturally conversant also with the breaking or picking of locks. There are several inter-District criminals who are experts in all techniques, boring man-hole, removing window bars, entering through the eaves or ventilators, breaking locks etc. The rule however is that the criminal generally sticks to the particular Modus operandi which he is accustomed to adopt ever since he started his criminal career. Thus removing window bars is usually characteristic of the Nirshikaris just as boring manhole is indicative of the work of Koravars or Erukulas. The important points to be borne in mind in the study of the modus operandi method of investigation are (1) the nature of the building attacked—Hotel, temple, dwelling house, shop etc. (2) the method of entry, (3) the nature of property stolen, (4) the time of the offence and (5) the trade mark. The trade mark is often the result of superstition. A notable example of this is found in the act of members of certain criminal tribes who evacuate bowels at the scene after the commission of crime. The investigating officers should therefore carefully study the Modus operandi details, while inspecting the scene of offence and should give full and accurate particulars in their report to the District Intelligence Bureau in Form 117. The correctness of the Modus operandi Index maintained in the D. I. B depends upon the accuracy of the information furnished in

this regard by the Station House Officer. If the Station House Officer furnishes all the details of modus operandi then the D. I. B. can really give useful information leading to the detection of the culprit, by a methodical study of crime with reference to the M. O. Index and other indexes maintained in the D. I. B. The type of information regarding M. O. details varies according to the class of crime, i. e., Murder for gain, Dacoity, Robbery, house-breakings, with all their minor classifications, house-thefts, ordinary thefts, cycle thefts, cattle thefts etc.

The M. O. Index heads maintained in the District Intelligence Bureau are similar to catchwords prescribed for indexing Part I Station Crime History. Against the name of each criminal, the D. C. number, the station and the sphere of operation will be entered. The type of crime will be entered below the bottom line of the card. The names of criminals addicted to the particular type of crime are entered on both sides of the card. Suitable signals are attached to the sides of the Modus Operandi Index cards to indicate whether the criminal is in Jail, out of view, Active, Inactive etc. A blue signal indicates that the criminal is in Jail and Red that he is out of view. Two Reds indicate that he is out of view and wanted. Yellow and Orange signals respectively indicate whether a criminal is inactive or active, while a green signal indicates that the criminal operates outside the District. Thus if the Station House Officer furnishes the required type of information and details regarding the Modus Operandi the D. I. B. can very often give information about the probable criminals responsible for the offence, and if the Station House Officer in his turn works upon the clues given by the District Intelligence Bureau diligently and systematically it may eventually lead to the detection of the crime and the apprehension of the criminal. The importance of the Modus Operandi Index maintained in the District Intelligence Bureau and its usefulness in the detection of crime, cannot therefore be over-emphasized.

Index on Physical and criminal characteristics:—

Index card used for this index is of the same type as for the Modus Operandi Index. All criminals whose appearance, identification marks, habits or other characteristics can be usefully classified are indexed to facilitate reference. The class of physical and criminal characteristics will be typed below the bottom line of the card and the names of criminals having this peculiarity with history sheet and sphere of operation reference will be entered on both sides of the card as in the case of Modus Operandi Index. Slip-on - signals will be placed on the sides of these cards also as in the case of Modus operandi index cards. Generally the Descriptive Roll in the history sheet should give the main classifications and cross classifications which will prove useful. Useful classifications can be made according to accomplishments which will vary with trades and physical peculiarities. For example, a man used to stone working will make a neater business of a house-breaking in which walls were pierced and so would not try the auger method. Certain crimes could only be committed by a slim active person and the question of elimination of some other bad character is also important in order to make the index really useful. A man suffering from disease or deformity is not so likely to operate a distance involving a long walk. Cycles are not so likely to be stolen by persons who cannot ride them as persons who can. In cases where the witnesses or victims say that they are able to identify the offenders, it is the duty of the investigating officer to record correctly the descriptive particulars of the offenders, particularly physical peculiarities, if any, such as Bowlegged, cripple, Hunchback, Knock - kneel, Limp, pockmarks, Protruding teeth, prominent Scars, Squint eye, etc. and promptly communicate the same to the District Intelligence Bureau. The D. I. B. will at once look up the physical peculiarity index and furnish the names of probable criminals answering the description given by the investigating officer. The usefulness of this index also therefore depends much on the accuracy of the information passed on to the D. I. B. by the Station House Officer.

Property Index:—

All identifiable property lost in cases published in the weekly crime and occurrence sheet, which is not recovered at the time of publication will be indexed. The Index card will contain the following bearings:—

Station, Crime Number, Date, Reference to the crime and occurrence sheet. This index is also useful to investigating officers for locating stolen properties and those suspected to be stolen and seized on suspicion only. If a Bicycle is seized on suspicion and it is not known definitely whether or not it is stolen, the investigating officer should immediately pass on the information of seizure to the D. I. B. along with the full particulars and description of the Bicycle. The D.I.B. will at once look up the property index and instruct the investigating officer, if the Bicycle is a stolen one and will also furnish the particulars of the Station, Crime Number etc., in which it is concerned. Then the investigating officer or the concerned Station House Officer as the case may be, will take suitable action to have the cycle identified by the complainant concerned and dispose of the case according to law. Items in the Property Index maintained in the D. I. B. will be retained (1) for a period of 3 years in regard to clothes and similar items of small value; (2) for a period of 7 years in regard to Bicycles, watches, type-writers, gramophones etc., and (3) for a period of 15 years in regard to Guns, Revolvers, Jewellery and other articles of special importance.

General Subject Files:—

Information of permanent value about important classes of crime and criminals will be maintained in General Subjects Files. Material for these files will be got from Weekly Crime and Occurrence sheets, case diaries, special reports and from any other information obtained or records available. The subjects for which such files are opened generally are criminal organisations, criminal tribes, criminal areas,

counterfeit coin and currency notes, bombs, smuggling of arms, poisoning, special classes of crime etc. The files should cover all subjects of importance affecting the criminal history of the District and should be carefully maintained and kept upto date. The index should consist of a card for each General Subject file. A list of subjects for which General Files have been opened will be kept in alphabetical order. The first page of each General file will contain a list of its main contents.

Photographs:—

All Dossier criminals will be photographed. These photographs are needed for purpose of identification and they must be taken with this object in view and not merely to make a picture. The specifications and requirements of these photographs are given in P. S. O. 594 (4) and instructions contained therein should be strictly adhered to. Photographs should be clear-cut. They should not be taken against too dark a background which does not show up the person photographed sufficiently clear. The ordinary clothing an individual wears should be reserved for the full length photograph only. If a turban or similar head dress is worn, it is impossible for a photographer to show the shape of the head, style of hair dressing etc. Similarly if the upper part of the body is usually covered marks and peculiarities are hidden. The 1/4 plate photographs should therefore be taken with the body and head uncovered. Extra unwarranted copies will be kept in the D.I.B. in envelopes, affixed to the loose leaf file sheets ready for distribution, when occasion arises. Composite photographs of professional poisoners have been found very useful in the detection of cases of Robbery by doping.

History of crime:—

This is maintained in Part 1 Station Crime History or in General Subject Files. This will contain a list of cases, against property, known or reasonably believed to be the work of Inter-Station or

Inter-District habitual criminals. The cases should be chronologically entered. Separate registers should be kept under the different heads of property crime and sub-indexed in the same way as Part I Station crime history.

Crime Charts:—

Crime charts will be maintained so as to be of real practical value. Charting must be prompt, so that cross-border crime may be intelligently studied.

Gang Charts:—

Charts showing the movements of wandering gangs will also be maintained in the District Intelligence Bureau. These charts are useful for studying the incidence of crime on gang routes. Crime both before and after the passage of a gang should be carefully considered and an area of not less than 10 miles either side of a gang route examined.

Dissemination of Intelligence:—

The information regarding crime and criminals is disseminated by the District Intelligence Bureau through the Weekly Crime and Occurrence Sheet. This will be published by the Bureau in five parts, as described in P. S. O. 599. Part I will contain the particulars of professional property crime reported during the week. Part II will contain details of old cases. Part III will deal with persons wanted and arrested, bad characters out of view, movements and activities of inter-district criminals, etc. Part IV will deal with gangs and Part V with matters of a general nature. Instructions to Station House Officers in regard to crime and criminals, notes on special features of individual cases or series of cases and any matters of general interest are issued in this part. The form of the Weekly Crime and Occurrence sheet is now more or less standardized and there is uniformity in publication. It is therefore unnecessary for me to recapitulate the various details connected with the form and contents of the Crime and Occurrence Sheet. Clear instructions in this regard are contained

in P. S. O. 599 and they should be followed. Besides the index maintained in Clause (13) of the Police Standing Order, an annual index to Weekly Crime and Occurrence Sheets should also be maintained. All important cases, series of cases, important criminal organisations traced during the year should be properly indexed. The Index should also contain the name of every criminal who has appeared in the Weekly Crime and Occurrence sheets.

In urgent cases, such as movements of criminals beyond the District, information should be communicated by the Bureau by direct reference. The Bureau will also communicate promptly to the Station House Officer or Circle Inspectors of the border Stations of adjoining districts the slightest indication or possibility of any crime in the District being connected with crime and criminals beyond the border.

Jail Release Register :—

This should be also maintained in each District Intelligence Bureau in a book form or in an index drawer. A card or page will be opened for each month, the names of convicted D. Cs. will be entered twice, once in the month in which their sentences terminate and once in the month in which they will be released, if they gain maximum remission of sentence. Cards or pages will be opened as required by the dates of release. Cards will be removed from the drawer at the end of the month to which they relate. When a Jailed D.C. is released before the expiry of his sentence, his name will be crossed out in the card, showing the expiry date. This register, if properly maintained, will enable an effective watch to be kept over the release of the active D.Cs. information about which can be promptly communicated by the D.I.B. to the Station House Officer concerned, so that they may not be lost sight of and their activities kept under proper control. It is well known that some inter-District criminals revert to crime immediately after their release and investigating officers will be in the dark generally about their activities, as they will be under the impression

that they are still in Jail. On the other hand if the Jail Release Register is correctly maintained and kept upto date advance information of the prospective release of a D. C. can be communicated to the Station House Officer by the District Intelligence Bureau. The information of the Jail Release Register cannot therefore be over-emphasized.

References from investigating officers :—

The District Intelligence Bureau Sub-Inspector shall keep a separate file showing references received from the investigating officers, asking for information in unlocated cases. The Dt. Supdts. of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers while inspecting stations must check whether the Sub-Inspector has sought the help of the Bureau in his unlocated cases. It is of importance that references should be made freely to the D. I. B. to impress upon Station House Officers that the D. I. B. is there to be used and that the information gathered therein is at the disposal of investigating officers. References to the D.I.B. will also stimulate the latter to examine and collect information and to volunteer it to Station House Officers. On the other hand, Station House Officers must be encouraged to send in information which may prove of use though it cannot be applied at the moment.

Attendance Register showing the visits of Inspectors etc :—

The D. I. B. Sub-Inspector will also maintain an attendance register which will show at a glance all visits by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors to the Bureau. These visits should not be reduced to a mere formality. An Inspector or Sub-Inspector visiting the Bureau should take with him points for clarification or discussion. A visit once a quarter is necessary and more often if there are undetected professional offences in their jurisdiction. When a Sub-Inspector or an Inspector proposes to visit a Bureau, he should draw up a note in which the subjects and points he desires to be examined at the Bureau are

set out. After his visit to the Bureau, where he will examine all the subjects noted by him, he will draw up a note showing the results reached. He will leave a copy of the note with the D. I. B. Sub-Inspector who will submit it to the Dt. Supdt. of Police, who in his turn, will forward it to the Sub-Divisional Officer for information and return to the Bureau. Dt. Supdts. of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers should examine those notes carefully and see that the visits are of real use. These notes will be filed chronologically in the Bureau and Station or Circle Office for periodic check by the Sub-Divisional Officers and Dt. Supdts. of Police when visiting Stations, Office and Bureau to see if the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have made any use of them. Inspectors and Gazetted officers, when reading case diaries, should see that investigating officers have not overlooked their Bureau.

The District Intelligence Bureau should also maintain a separate file showing instances of good work done by the D. I. B. in the matter of assistance to investigating officers. The D. I. B. should also keep a record of all cases in which finger or foot-prints played any part either as a means of tracking or of identifying individuals, whether or not any evidence thereof is subsequently let in in court. The Station Police do not generally pay sufficient attention to this important point of investigation. Any effort made at present is confined to fleeting scrutiny of a few of the articles left at the scene. Such a hurried examination for finger-prints will never produce results. The search should be detailed and thorough. Every article should be examined carefully. There is a trained staff in the District Intelligence Bureau and they should be requisitioned to visit and trace prints at all scenes of offences of house-breakings and house-thefts and other important offences, which occur within easy reach of the Bureau. There is a Foot-print Expert in the C. I. D. who will examine the moulds and casts of foot-prints sent to him, compare them and give his opinion. His

services also can be availed of with advantage, whenever required.

Study of crime :—

The monthly review of crime is an important item of the work of the District Intelligence Bureau. Unlocated crime for the whole month should be examined with a view to ascertain if the out of view D.Cs of that area or the neighbouring districts are responsible. This should not be left solely to the Sub-Inspector in charge of the District Intelligence Bureau. The Sub-Divisional Officers in whose jurisdictions the greater number of unlocated crimes have occurred, should if necessary be summoned into head-quarters as also the Inspectors of those circles where unlocated professional crime has been heavy. The Dt. Supdt. of Police should make a thorough study of the whole position in the D. I. B., draw up notes of his findings and issue necessary instructions to his Sub-Divisional Officers and Inspectors. A copy of the notes prepared should be appended to the Monthly Review as the final paragraph. Other instructions in regard to the preparation of the Monthly Crime Review are contained in P. S. O. 600 and should be strictly followed. As stated in clause (9) of P. S. O. 600, a consolidated review of the year's crime should also be prepared by the D. I. B. at the end of the year, dealing with the salient features, the steps taken and the results achieved.

Duties of Circle Inspectors :—

The Circle Inspector should go through the Weekly Crime and Occurrence Sheet carefully and see that all instructions contained therein are promptly carried out by the Station House Officers concerned. He should at every station inspection verify the list of criminals of whom Dossiers are maintained in the D. I. B. and send to the Dt. Supdt. of Police suggestions for addition or alteration. By the 5th of each month he should send to the D. I. B. a review of crime of his circle for the previous month. He should also visit the D. I. B. as frequently as possible.

Meeting of District Intelligence Bureau Sub-Inspectors :—

A portion of District crime is undoubtedly due to inter-district criminal activity and there are many other crime problems which form a connecting link. Sub-Inspectors of bordering Bureaux must therefore meet as often as is necessary. Normally a visit once a quarter will be adequate. To make these visits of real value, it is essential that a list of subjects or questions which require examination or discussion should be drawn up and the concerned Dt. Supdt's approval obtained before the date of visit is fixed. At its conclusion, brief proceedings should be drawn up and copies submitted to the two Dt. Supdts. of Police concerned and to the Dy. Insp. Genl. of Police, Rlys. and C. I. D.

Practical use of the Bureau :—

Every District Intelligence Bureau contains valuable information regarding crime and criminals gathered over two decades, tabulated and assorted in Indexes and other records in an easily assimilable form and it is for the local Police to make proper use of it. Cordial and mutual co-operation between the Bureau and local Police Officers is of primary importance, if the District Intelligence Bureau is to fulfil its purpose as a central organisation of material value for controlling the crime and criminals of the District.

* * * *

IT WAS NOT SAID BY A POLICEMAN.

Somebody told Frank Payne that by soaking beans in whisky and mixing them with his seed corn he could protect his crop from marauding crows. He tried it, but it didn't work. A few hours after the planting began, all the crows in Missouri gathered in the corn patch and dug it up. Frank says one old bird was trading the other crows one whisky-soaked bean for several grains of corn, doing a land-office business.

Village Vigilance Committees and Informants System.

BY Y. M. ROSHAN, B. A., I. P. S.

Notes on Lecture to Probationary Sub-Inspectors under training in the Police Training College, Vellore.

1. The institution of the Village Vigilance Committees, which are more popularly known in their abbreviation as V. V. Cs. is nearly 20 years old. Late Mr. Rajagopal Thamban gave a practical shape to this institution and worked it out in Thiruchirappalli district with considerable success. Later on this institution was extended to other districts and was finally made of universal application in all the districts in the State with departmental recognition. This institution of the V. V. Cs has no legal status and is purely a departmental affair, as a major item in the Police Intelligence system. As at present every Police station in every district in the State has its own V. V. Cs.

2. The object of this institution is two-fold, firstly to provide dependable sources of information and secondly to secure public co-operation.

3. Prior to the formation of the V. V. Cs the sources of information for the Police consisted of (1) the Village Officers, (2) the beat Constables and (3) the informants. All these three agencies were found inadequate and unsatisfactory. The Village Officers were often involved in village factions or politics, the beat Constables' visits to villages could only be few and far between, and the informants as a class would not take the initiative to carry information to the Police. Therefore, despite these three agencies which did not function efficiently, the Police were often in the dark as to the criminal designs and occurrences in the villages. But with the formation of the V. V. Cs. this important requisite of the Police was largely fulfilled. The V. V. Cs.

consist of men of status who have opportunities to receive information of Police importance and who are interested in carrying and conveying the information to the Police. Similarly there was little means of contact between the Police and the villagers prior to the formation of the V. V. Cs. When a Police officer visited a village he had no particular person in the village to meet, excepting the Village Officers. The villagers also had no means of contact with the Police, except again through the Village Officers. The institution of the V. V. Cs. has dispensed with this via media process through the Village Officers and has created direct relationship between the Police and the villagers. Now, under the V. V. C. system, when the Police have a job of work in a village they readily obtain the co-operation of the V. V. Cs. Their co-operation has been very helpful more particularly, in the investigation and detection of crime. The V. V. Cs. readily resort to the Police, when a matter concerning their village has to be brought to Police notice or when certain action by the Police has to be taken to set right the matters in the village.

4. The composition of a V. V. C. consists of a President and 5 to 10 members. The selection is made by the S. H. O. from among the respectable class of villagers and the important among them is made the President. This is a voluntary and honorary body and expects no reward or remuneration, although rewards and recognition will of course be awarded to anyone or all of them for a specific act of merit just as in case of other private individuals. Usually one Committee is formed in one village, but one or two members may be taken from the hamlets if they are very close to the village. It will not be in order to form more than one Committee for a village nor will it be convenient if a Committee is formed for a group of villages. Committees are also not formed in each and every village. Committees are formed in only such villages where there is need and scope for the func-

tioning of such a Committee. Usually big villages or villages which are important from point of view of crime and criminals are selected. Generally speaking it may suffice if there are 5 or 6 committees in a station area. Committees are not formed in villages where factions exist or where suitable and reliable persons cannot be found. Village Officers may or may not be included in the V. V. Cs. Normally speaking it may not be necessary to have V. V. Cs. in the towns or in the villages of Station headquarters. But there is no bar. In fact this institution, which originated and was intended for only villages as is implied by the name. Village Vigilance Committee, has now been extended to Madras City and is reported to be working with good results. The President and each member is given an order of appointment in a printed form like a Sanad. The Police station maintains sheets for each Committee, in which record is made from time to time of the good work done by the Committee as a whole or by any member of it; and rewards and recognitions earned by them, as well as the contact maintained by the S. H. O. with the Committee. It is possible to eliminate any member from the committee for misconduct and to include any other person at any time. All orders of appointment and removal are passed by the D. S. P.

5. The functions of the Committee although consisting mainly of providing information and co-operation to the Police, are largely varied in detail. The Committee watches the local bad characters with an unofficial eye; takes due notice of suspicious strangers; looks for disposal of stolen properties more particularly the cattle; looks for unlicensed weapons; enquiries about offences under the Gaming Act; and organises night rounds when necessary. Offences of the Prohibition Act are added to its list of responsibilities. The Committee having no legal backing, takes no direct action in these matters, but promptly conveys such information to the Police for action and helps the Police in the investigation of any crime

which has occurred in the village. The Committee normally keeps company with the Police for co-operation and renders all possible help. In matter of investigation the Police have largely to depend upon the V. V. C. and V. V. C. often proves very useful with its knowledge of local men and matters. The Police do not have to go at random to ask for information about any man or affair of the village, but can readily obtain it from the Committee and the Committee's information is invariably dependable. The Committee not only gives information from its own knowledge, but will also gather the required information from their friends and relations and will furnish it to the Police. Police are often in difficulty, for instance, to determine the motive for a murder. A reliable agency like the V. V. C. can at once give from its knowledge, the history of the deceased and also particulars of persons who can possibly have a motive to commit the offence. After the formation of the V. V. Cs. the Police are not confronted with the old difficulty of finding willing villagers to witness a house-search or to form a panchayat at the inquest. The V. V. Cs. are also used in the preparation of Mahazars on various occasions.

6. The communication between the V. V. Cs and the local Police is constant and continuous. Every time the S. H. O. goes to the village he contacts the V. V. Cs. and exchanges intelligence. Very often the members of the V. V. C. either collectively or individually visit the station to meet the S. H. O. either on a specific purpose or for a general exchange of intelligence. Periodically superior officers in the course of their station inspections, hold a conference of the V. V. Cs. in the station limits. In this conference the V. V. Cs. are instructed and encouraged in their functions by the officers and the V.V.Cs. freely express their suggestions and their difficulties, if any. In the earlier stages each Circle used to publish and circulate to all V. V. Cs. what was called V. V. C. Sheet. This sheet used to describe the

occurrences of the area in the past fortnight or month and also about crime and criminals, undetected cases, stolen property etc. As this process was considered cumbersome and not commensurate with the results, it was given up later. Now the communication between the V. V. Cs and the Police is mostly oral and it is essential that the Sub-Inspector must keep his V. V. Cs. continually *informed of crime and criminals in his station.*

7. The treatment of the V.V.Cs. is an important aspect which the S. H. Os must bear in mind. The V. V. C. members are men of status and have voluntarily undertaken to work in co-operation with the Police. Although many of them regard this appointment as a matter of honour and prestige, they do expect due courtesy to be shown to them by all ranks of Police officers. It will be in the interests of the Police officers to treat the V. V. C. members with respect and to enhance their prestige in the village. Care must also be taken that the V. V. C. members are not unnecessarily dragged about from their occupations. They are not of the class who expect to be paid from the Special Rewards.

II. *Informant System* :— As regards Informants System the general principle is that as a small police staff is given a wide jurisdiction, they cannot be everywhere to know what is happening and therefore they must have someone who can furnish them with the information from different parts of their jurisdiction. For this purpose we have got persons known as informants. The informants are mostly mercenaries working for remuneration. There are Police Stations which have got as many as hundred villages and hamlets while the station staff consists of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 10 Constables. In a case like this it will be seen that the Police will miss much of useful information in the villages, unless they have a means to obtain the information. There is a certain class of information which is not publicly known, but may have to be extracted from secret sources through informants.

(2) The selection of informants is the important feature of the system. The men selected must be dependable or at least loyal to the S. H. O. who employs them. His loyalty of course, is not personal, but is mercenary and therefore he must be well-paid. Besides being loyal, he must also be capable of doing what is required of him. Informants are generally selected for different purposes and the men selected must be suitable for the purpose. For instance, we may want an informant in political matters or in cattle thefts, prohibition offences, gambling cases, etc. etc. Selection has therefore to be made according to the suitability of the man for the purpose he is wanted. Often times we may have to take as informants men of no moral standards, men who are disloyal to their own associates and persons who belong to criminal classes. S. H. Os generally do not want an informant for every village nor is it necessary to have more than one informant in a village. Informants will have to be fixed up only in such places where there is need for them. From this standard, it may be enough if a S. H. O. has in his station limits about a dozen informants to cover all the spheres of Police activities. The village barber, dhobi, tailor, shop-keeper or the village Talayari make good informants. Retired Police Officers will be very useful too.

(3) How best to make use of them is the next important point. They will not be much interested in their work as informants if the S. H. O. stipulates to pay them on information furnished. They will have to be paid first and information purchased later. To begin with when a S. H. O. has selected an informant he will have straightaway to pay him some money and fix up the understanding. When the S. H. O. next meets him, it would be good to make another payment to him, although he has brought no useful information. Probably the third payment also may have to be made for no good returns. But by this time the informant is completely under the obligation of the S. H. O. and instinctively feels that he

has to do something for the S. H. O. Besides, he has by now cultivated an eagerness to meet the S. H. O. in the expectation of receiving another payment and this has established a course of contact on permanent footing between the S. H. O. and the informant. Thereafter the informant will be employed on specific jobs with a small advance of money and will be paid amply when he has done the job.

(4) Funds for payment to the informants are found from the Special Rewards. Money from the Special Rewards can be freely used, the only condition being that it must be spent usefully. It sometimes happens that we do not get adequate returns for the money spent but that need not discourage us from spending further. The expenditure from the Special Rewards is Secret and all payments to the informants must be confidential.

(5) Informants should not be exposed to the public. An informant thus exposed to the public is useless thereafter, because interested parties will not trust him when they know that he is a Police informant and will try to keep him away and therefore he is no longer able to mix with persons from whom he has to obtain information. Or, there may be reprisals against the informant. There are certain persons who openly boast of their being Police informants and such persons are no good and should be eliminated. It is also not desirable to give open rewards to informants for fear of publicity. It is best to pay the informants always confidentially from the Special Rewards. As far as possible the contact between the Police and the informants must be private.

(6) Informants are generally employed in the detection of crime. The informants may not generally give information of their own knowledge but they may have to go about collecting news from different sources. When an informant is given a piece of work to do, it is a whole-time job for him and he may have to

move from place to place. Apart from the mercenary type of informants mentioned above there is the respectable class also who are prepared to work for the Police not for remuneration but for a mark of distinction and recognition. This class of respectable informants have however limited scope and can be employed only under certain circumstances.

(7) Every S. H. O. maintains a confidential note-book in which his informants are listed up. In this note-book against each informant it is also noted in what matters he is useful and whether he is a mercenary or of the respectable class. Entries will be made under each informant as and when he does any good work and if any payment is made to him either from the Special Rewards or by way of regular rewards.

* * * *

SPILT PEARLS COLLECTED FROM HERE AND THERE :—

BY SRI A. G. VIRUPAKSHA REDDY, A. L. I., P. T. C., VELLORE.

Talkers are no good doers. (Shakespeare)

Unbelief is the belief of a lie. (H. Bover)

Remembrance is the only paradise out which we cannot be driven away. (Righter)

A soft answer turneth away wrath. (Bible)

Life is the quarry out of which we are to mould, chisel and complete a character. (Goethe)

Early rising in the morning gives us more life and enables to enjoy more. (Cotton)

Experience is wisdom's best friend. (Young)

Light is the symbol of truth. (T. R. Lower)

Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless. (Poley)

United we stand and divided we fall. (John Dickson)

Occupation is one of the pleasures of paradise.

We cannot be without it. (Mrs. Jefferrson)

FROM HERE AND THERE.

BY SRI D. SUBBA RAO, B.A., DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Our senses can grasp nothing that is extreme. Too much noise deafens us; too much light blinds us; too far or too near prevents us seeing; too long or short is beyond understanding; too much truth stuns us — BLAISE PASCAL.

x

x

x

No flies on him.

The military salute originated with Hannibal, the Carthaginian General. A messenger, dismounting before the leader, was about to extend words of greeting when a fly lighted on his nose. Because of the formality of the occasion he could hardly brush it away casually, so he snapped to attention brushing his hand across his forehead.

Hannibal interpreted this as some form of greeting and returned it. The soldiers observing their leader's gesture repeated it. Pleased, Hannibal decided to adopt it as a form of salute. Soon it spread throughout the world. *Phoenix Flame.*

x

x

x

One illusion of life is not being limited to one talent, but in the failure to use that one talent. *Edgar W. W. Work.*

x

x

x

Who guards the Law in your Town? "You," is the answer.

It is the well considered opinion of a crime investigating committee that the only effective way for an average citizen to combat crime in general and shocking crime particularly in a country is to exercise to the full his or her duties as a citizen. Get interested in the crime situation, but do more than that - get angry. Get on fire with hatred of crime, and all that it does to corrupt our youth, our citizenship and our civilization.

Study what we learnt about gamblers, thieves and other anti-social elements of our community. But don't stop there. Go to the Police station and local enforcement agencies. Some will say that an honest citizen is thwarted at every turn when he or she seeks to remedy evils in the community. However, it has to be said that a citizen cannot be thwarted if he uses wisely the most potent weapon at his disposal—the ballot box. Once good officials are elected, remain constantly vigilant to see that they do an honest and efficient job. Be suspicious of unusual affluence on the part of your local officials. Put heat on such officials. Force a show down. State and city anti-crime commissions should begin to spring up around the country whose purpose should be to focus public attention on evil conditions and to prod law enforcement agents into action.

x

x

x

The life of humanity is a symbiosis a living together, in all its stages. It begins with symbiotic relationship of members of a family, each of whom helps and is helped by all the rest. But it rises to the symbiotic relationship of a nation of which each is an organism necessary to the other, and all are mutually helpful.

x

x

x

Tell tale hands.

Our hands tell people who we are and what we are, if they are only wise enough to look for the tell tale signs. How different is the person whose hand-shake is warm and hearty from him who presents you with a cold and a flaccid hand. How different is the man "who talks with his hands" from him who keeps his folded hands in his lap. The marks, the bruises, the stains and the motions of our hands tell the story of a life time. *Joseph D. Wasserman.*

x

x

x

There are two outstanding qualities that make leaders:

1. The ability to get along with people.
2. The drive to never stop learning.

Ireivé Duné.

A wise man profits by his own experience. A wiser man profits just as much by the experience of others.

MAKING THE COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES THAT PEOPLE USE DAILY.

BY P. NARASIMHALU, Coin and Currency Expert, C. I. D., Madras.

“The currency of a country is recognised as the hall-mark of its sovereignty. It is a business in which competition from the public is discouraged. Only the King and the State have the right to issue coins”.

All the coins in our country are made in the India Government Mints at Bombay and Calcutta and the currency notes are printed in the Currency Note Press at Nasik Road. The first Indian Rupee was struck in 1757 in Calcutta during the time of Nawab Sirajuddaula between a pair of dies in a crude form while the first currency note for India was printed in England in 1861 by the Old Lady of the Threadneedle Street (Bank of England).

The Mint and the Currency Note Press are institutions run by the Central Government as huge factories with labourers working on daily wages, as well as officers (both Gazetted and non-gazetted).

The process of making coins is simple and is very interesting to look at. The public are allowed to see the working of the various departments in the Mint, but none except distinguished visitors and responsible officers in Government service are allowed into the Currency Note Press. As soon as a visitor is permitted to enter the Mint, he is first taken to the Alligation Department, where the metals that make up the alloys of different coins are weighed in proper proportions and are sent to the Melting Section in trolleys, where they are heated in crucibles in oil fired furnaces (Nickel is heated in an Electric furnace). The molten metal is then poured slowly and steadily into moulds of rectangular tubes fitted to movable truck. After solidifying the bars are removed from the truck, cooled in water and sent to the Rolling Section, where they are rolled into straps by inserting between slowly

rotating cylinders to the required thickness of the coins. The straps are then passed on to the Cutting and Punching Section, where blanks are punched out in a machine. The blanks are cut and then sent to the edging section, where the sides of the blanks are smoothened. They are then passed through an automatic weighing machine, which separate the standard, lighter and heavier blanks.

The standard blanks are then passed on to the Anneeling Section. Anneeling is a process of softening the blanks by heat. Here the blanks are heated in a cool gas furnace to a temperature of 100° C in drums and cooled in water, then washed in a tumbling barrel containing dilute sulphuric acid, when they become bright. They are washed again in water and dried in a drying furnace. The anneeled blanks are then sent to the Minting Section where they are fed into Coining Machines, into which are fitted pairs of cylindrical dies with their engraved surfaces (with designs) facing each other. The blanks are fed into the machine when the dies imprint the impressions with a rotating motion and the stamped bits fall out automatically. In the case of milled edges for Half-rupee and Quarter-rupee coins, a milled collar is used and when the blank is pressed between the two dies under great pressure, the metal squeezes out and presses against the collar, when serrations (milling) at right angles to the faces of the coin are formed. In the case of Two annas, One anna, Half-anna and the single pice a milled collar is not used. In the case of One rupee coins with Security Grooves, the grooves with dots and milling on either sides of the grooves are first edged and then the blanks are sent to the Minting Section.

After minting all the coins are examined, defective coins are removed and the others are sent to the Counter, where they are counted and tied in bags, each weighing 2,000 tolas i. e., a bag of Rupees weighing 2000 tolas will contain Rs. 2000/- while a bag of

the same weight containing Half-rupees will have 4,000 Half-rupee coins or 8,000 Quarter-rupee coins, the weight of the bag, of course, being taken into consideration. Cupro-Nickel Two Annas, one anna, half anna and the bronze pice are rolled in paper packets and packed in deal-wood boxes. The coins thus made are sent to the Reserve Bank, which distributes them to the treasuries.

The Currency Note Press at Nasik Road came into existence in 1928 when Colonel Sir George Willis was the Master of the Security Press India. The organisation of this press is based on that of the India Mints and is divided into Operative and Control departments. There are also three offices, Studio and Plate making Departments, a Workshop, Watch and Ward and Estate Staffs. All printing is regulated by warrants issued from the office, the warrant being the authority to the Control to draw the required amount of paper from the Stores to issue it together with the necessary plates and materials to the Operative Departments concerned. The Control maintains an accurate account of every sheet of paper issued to the Operative, checks each warrant on completion, examines and packs products and destroys waste under supervision.

As stated already the Public are not allowed into the press and hence the process of making plates, printing etc. is kept a secret. It is enough if it is stated here that the water-marked paper for printing is imported from England; plates are made in the Studio and are sent to the Stores, which issues the same together with colours to the Printing Section, where the Printing is done with colours on huge high grade machines; spoilt notes are removed and destroyed and others are stapled, bundled in boxes and sent to the Reserve Bank of India, which distributes it to the Treasuries and other Banks. The process of printing in the high grade machines is different from the ordinary type of block printing or Letter Press printing. This is how the Coins and Currency notes that we use daily are made.

"WORK AND PSYCHOLOGY"

BY

R. RAMADURAI, SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE, SALEM TOWN.

"Work is a grand cure for all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind"—THOMAS CARLYLE.

Life will be a miserable existence without work. Work is a source of personal salvation to the individual. One should not become dejected just because he has failed in his desired work or he has made mistakes. Most great achievements are made only after committing mistakes. Work must be considered as a pleasure and it should be dealt with full enthusiasm and desire. The desire to do a work must be the thirst in one and the possibility of disaster must be ignored by doing the best.

One cannot be happy unless he enjoys work. One can achieve the desired effect by cultivating the correct mental attitude to work. He should realise of the importance of his work to the welfare of the community. His value will be assessed by his fellow men only on this. When once he realises the importance of work, even the ordinary routine work becomes more interesting. It is not necessarily imperative to possess the necessary capabilities to a work but a strong desire to do that particular kind of work does provide the necessary incentive to acquire the capabilities.

Interest in work should not be lost due to lack of promotion in that field. If there is enough interest to do a work, one cannot help succeeding with it. Untoward incidents, frustrations may impede the progress but one should take them as a challenge to spur him on the road of success. If a man is timid and hesitating everything is impossible because it seems so. To do a work successfully one should know the ways of getting along with people and to cast off timidity and fear. The approach must be with hopes of optimism.

Every man is endowed with some talents. It is only the desire and instinct to utilise them, develop them, proves the way for success. The powers of the man may be latent but we must bring over the mind's latent powers and develop them to the highest point of efficiency. Weaknesses and defects which interfere with the effective working must be routed and in their place, a strong positive desire must be cultivated.

Why the powers in a man are latent and dormant? It is only due to the inferiority complex. The symptoms of something wrong within your personality must be put right. One must develop positive impulses to overcome Negative. No matter what it is you are facing, if you tell yourself before you start that you are bound to cross, make no mistake, you will cross all right. One should learn his true worth. Then he will not find any obstruction and even if he finds one, he will cross over it smoothly and reach his goal of success.

An additional qualification for successful work is the knowledge in psychology. What is psychology?—It is the study of human soul or mind. The first thing is that one must always be smiling even in the times of adversities. A little smile gives much and acts like a magnet and draws many friends. A smile when you meet a person does not cost anything and quite naturally, you go a long way in the road to success. This smile business will give you plenty of energy to cope with your work and get along with people nicely.

One must try to cultivate the habit of listening and learning from others encouraging them to talk about the nselves. It is one of the important secrets of life—to be successful. One must praise others on every opportunity and never criticise anyone before others and try to make the other person feel important. You must deliberately let the other person get the better of you. Avoid arguments as much as possible. One's success in the work and life

lies in the perpetual habit of not offending anybody under any circumstance.

A patient hearing of the problems of others and showing a little bit of interest in them, leave such a good impression on the receiver that in times of need you get unexpected help through *many sources*. You must be ready to express your thanks even to those who give you the smallest help.

Mental health is another important thing. Emotional disorders and nervous tensions upset more people and put them in sick list rather than physical ailments. To have a healthy mind you should find out the causes and remedy them by tackling your worries promptly, by talking over your troubles and by planning your work.

Next question is whether Psychology is necessary for police work? It is very essential for a successful police officer. I believe that all our readers are fully aware of the Master Detective - Sherlock Holmes - the fictitious creation of Sir Arthur Conan-doyle. Though it is a fiction, it is based more on practical and ordinary things. Sherlock Holmes unravels all mysteries by simple logic and psychology. With the help of the knowledge in psychology, the investigating officer can study the mind and its reactions of an individual when he comes across and he can easily tackle him and come to a conclusion. If a man is a master in psychology he can please anybody and he can come out successful. Such a person proves himself to be a most successful police officer and his success in his work will be amply rewarded.

A course in psychology in the curriculum of the Police Train-College is one of the immediate necessities and it will turn out very successful police officers. Mere theory alone is not sufficient and the cadets must be given practical training in psychology by experts. A study of Dale Carnegie's work in psychology will help a lot to acquire some knowledge in this.

Work with the combined knowledge of psychology will elevate a man definitely to a higher degree.

THE MAHALS

BY SRI P. K. PATTABHI RAMAN, B.A., INSPECTOR OF POLICE
& A. L. I., P. T. C., VELLORE.

The tradition concerning the circumstances which led to the construction of the Vellore Fort and Jalakanteswara Temple inside the Fort during the period of Karikala Cholan is probably mythical, and as in the case of many a South Indian Town there is no regular and connected historical account about the genesis and growth of Vellore Town. The construction of the Temple and the Fort having been completed by the architect Bommi Reddy of Bhadrachalam and his son respectively, these were handed over to Venkata Deva Maharayalu of Penukottai (Penukonda of Anantapur District) by Bommi Reddy in A. D. 1295 in accordance with God's wishes to his prayer for being relieved the burden of supervision of the same. Krishna Deva Raya, King of Anaygoondy in Mysore, who invaded the Carnatic and took possession of all fortified places, is reported to have made Vellore his headquarters from 1450 to 1474 A.D., and erected *Raj Mahal* and other buildings besides digging up a tank (*Suriagunta*) and a well inside the Temple. His brother Aswadeva Maharaya who succeeded him built a *Raja Mahal* at Chandragiri. The Raya Kings were followed by Mohamedan Sultans and Mahratta Chiefs, and the turbulent history of this period was one long tale of warring and bloodshed, of successive invasions, and of the rise and fall of dynasties. In the Second Mysore War, Vellore once more withstood a siege, but this time the garrison were British Troops, and since January 1782 this veteran stronghold passed into British hands.

After the fall of Sreerangapatam (4-5-1799) Tippu Sultan's 12 sons and 6 daughters were removed to Vellore and confined in the Mahals in the Fort as it was considered a suitable place for them by the British. Two of Tippu's sons were married and the whole party including servants numbered several hundred

persons. The liberality of the East India Coy., supplied them with suitable residences, the privacy of which was undisturbed save by the casual visit of the British Officer commanding the garrison.

During the Vellore Mutiny (1806) the rebels were assisted by the descendants of Tippu, and Tippu's second son Futtch Hyder who encouraged the rebels was proclaimed as Rajah in the open square of the Mahal. When the rebellion was put down no less than 100 rebel sepoys found to have taken refuge in the Mahals, were brought out and shot. In consequence of this Mutiny the male members of Tippu's family were removed to Calcutta in the following year and only the female members were allowed to remain in the Mahals.

Both the Mahals (*Hyder Mahal and Tippu Mahal*) were handed over to the Police Department in 1902 and these almost retained their original construction. The old swing hooks on which the ladies of Tippu's family used to swing are still seen in the Mantapams in the centre of each Mahal.