

TAMIL NADU

***POLICE
JOURNAL***

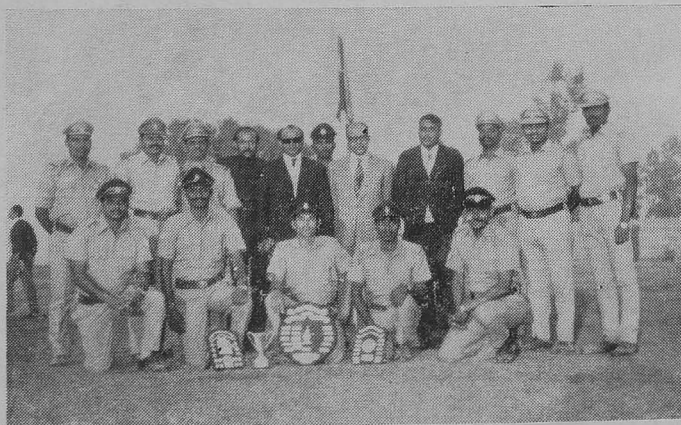
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Congratulations Winners !

All India Duty Meet



The Winners—Tamil Nadu team was given a rousing reception at the Central Station on its arrival from Jullunder.
Picture shows Mr. E. L. Stracey, I.P., I.G.P., Tamil Nadu, affectionately patting the Dogs Rolly, Polly, Blacky Cooky which won the Gold Medals.



Scientific aids to Investigation Team

THE TAMIL NADU POLICE JOURNAL

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EDITOR'S PAGE

A passage found in the report of the Royal Commission on the Police, 1962 is reproduced below for the benefit of readers :

The primary object of an efficient Police is prevention of crime : the next that of detection and punishment of offenders if crime is committed. To those ends all the efforts of Police must be directed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquility, and the absence of crime, will alone prove whether those efforts have been successful, and whether the objects for which the Police were appointed have been attained.

In attaining these objects, much depends on the approval and co-operation of the public, and these have always been determined by the degree of the esteem and respect in which the Police are held. Therefore every member of the Force must remember that it is his duty to protect and help members of the public, no less than to bring offenders to justice. Consequently, while prompt to prevent crime and arrest criminals, he must look on himself as the servant and guardian of the general public and treat all law-abiding citizens, irrespective of their race, colour, creed or social position, with unflinching patience and courtesy.

By the use of tact and good humour the public can normally be induced to comply with directions and thus the necessity for using force, with its possible public disapproval, is avoided. He who in this way secures the object he has in view is a more useful police officer than his comrade who, relying too much on the assertion of his authority, runs the risk of seeing that authority challenged and possibly, for the time being, over-borne. If, however, persuasion, advice or warning is found to be ineffective, a resort to force may become necessary, as it is imperative that a police officer, being required to take action shall act with the firmness necessary to render it effective.

SPECIAL FEATURE

ON CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

(appears at Page No. 129)

Note presented by Mrs. Radha Paul, Professor, Madras School of Social Work, for the Seminar organised by the Association of Criminologists at the Police Training College, Madras, on 12—10—1977.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

By

C. SUBBIAH,

Deputy Superintendent of Police

SOMETIME in the first week of April 1961, a person calling himself "P. Main, 86, Main Road, Ramanathapuram" appeared at the Huzur Treasury, Ramnad at Madurai and presented a bill for Rs. 26,000/- and odd purported to have been issued by the Controller of Stationery & Printing, Madras in his favour as cost of Tamil Typewriters supplied to Government Offices. A copy of the sanction proceedings had been received by post earlier at the Huzur Treasury. This man first called on one Subramaniam, a Clerk of Madurai Huzur Treasury and represented to him that he was sent by Nagendra Rao who was then employed in the Block Development Office, Oddanchatram. Thiru Nagendra Rao was previously the Head Accountant of Madurai Huzur Treasury and at that time Subramaniam had been his favourite clerk. Hence, when the stranger informed him that he was sent by Nagendra Rao to seek his help, if needed, to cash the bill, he believed him. He took him to the concerned bill clerk of Ramanathapuram Huzur Treasury (Thiru Balakrishnan) and informed him that Nagendra Rao had sent the man. Balakrishnan also had no hesitation in believing the stranger. He promptly put up the "pass order" and informed his superiors of what Subramaniam had said. Seeing how easy it was to fool Balakrishnan, the stranger asked him to go with him to the State Bank in order to identify him, if demanded, for drawing the cash. Balakrishnan fell an easy prey when the stranger told him that he was dealing in smuggled goods as well and it was easy for him to present a foreign bicycle. The cash was drawn from the State Bank without any difficulty by the stranger, as Balakrishnan also went with him.

A month later, on or about 9th May, 1961, another similar bill for Rs. 34,000/- and odd in favour of "S. Ramaiah, Contractor, Sathara Street, Kumbakonam" was presented by a man at Huzur Treasury, Thanjavur. The Treasury Officer returned the bill to the individual with the remarks that the sample

signatures of the drawing officer, namely Thiru C. B. Srinivasan, Accounts Officer of the Controller of Stationery & Printing, Madras were not available at the treasury. Three or four days later the individual appeared again and presented the bill along with a reply purporting to be from the Controller of Stationery & Printing, Madras to the effect that the sample signatures of the drawing officer were sent with the bill in a separate sheet. A sheet containing the sample signatures was enclosed with the bill. The Treasury Officer, then, passed the bill and the money was drawn by the individual from the State Bank, Thanjavur. After passing the bill, the Treasury Officer wrote a letter to the Controller of Stationery & Printing, Madras informing him of the fact. The Controller was not able to make anything out of this letter. Therefore he called for copies of the previous letters and on receipt of the letters, the fraud was suspected. By then the two bills of Ramnad and Thanjavur had reached the A. G.'s office, and the complete details of the fraud came to light. Criminal complaints were then lodged with the local police at Madurai and Thanjavur.

After initial investigation by the Inspectors of Police, Madurai Crime Branch and Thanjavur Town, both the cases were transferred to the Crime Branch, C. I. D., Madras. A special party consisting of one Inspector at the beginning and two Inspectors later was deputed to detect the cases in the C. I. D. No break-through was possible till the end of 1964 and both the cases were, therefore, referred as "Undetected".

Later, in September 1966, a well dressed person calling himself Kasi Chettiar appeared before the Agent, Ramanathapuram District Co-operative Bank branch at Aruppukottai and presented a Demand Draft for Rs. 13,000/- and odd purported to have been issued by the Head Office Bank at Madurai on the branch in favour of the said Kasi Chettiar. There was also a personal letter purporting to be from the Secretary of the Head Office addressed to the Agent, Aruppukottai Branch besides the Head Office Draft Advice enclosed with the Demand Draft. It was mentioned in the personal letter that the party (Kasi Chettiar) was a personal friend of the Secretary and as he needed money urgently to pay to some one at Aruppukottai, the Branch Agent should promptly pay the cash against the Demand Draft. It was further mentioned in the letter that the Draft Advice (which is usually sent only by the post) was sent by hand of the party with a view to facilitate immediate payment. The Branch Agent

believed the representation of the party and also the documents received from him. Therefore, he promptly paid the cash. He even took care to give V. I. P. treatment to the visitor with the fond hope that his boss, the Secretary, would be pleased. It was therefore a terrible shock to him when it came to light within the course of the next week during the reconciliation of the accounts that the Demand Draft was a forged one and that he had been cheated. The matter was then reported to the local police.

A few months later, in January 1967, a person introducing himself as a municipal contractor of Sivaganga approached a private financier (North Indian) of Madurai and represented to him that he had a State Bank cheque for Rs. 19,000/- and odd issued in his favour by the Municipality and that as he needed cash urgently at Madurai to meet some unforeseen contingency, he requested for payment against the cheque. The stranger was so well dressed and he conducted himself in such an impressive manner that the financier had not the slightest doubt of the stranger's bonafides. However as a precaution he proposed part-payment (nearly 30 per cent) straightaway assuring to pay the balance after receipt of advice from his bank (I. O. B.) about the clearance from the S. B. I. Sivaganga. This was agreed to. The initial part payment was made that day. A week later the man appeared again and drew the balance after settling the commission charges. The cheque had been cleared without any difficulty. A week later, the Treasury Officer, Sivaganga in the course of the scrutiny of the statements of accounts of the State Bank of India, Sivaganga relating to the various government departments, found that quite a few cheque leaves preceding to the above cheque for Rs. 19,000/- and odd had not been accounted for. Therefore he addressed a D. O. letter to the Special Officer of the municipality who thereupon verified the cheque book and was shocked to find that a cheque leaf in the middle of the book had been completely removed and it was the one which had been cashed for Rs. 19,000/- and odd. A complaint was then lodged with the local police.

The investigation of the two cases by the respective local Inspectors did not yield result. An anonymous petition couched in impressive language making mention of groupisms and rifts among the office-bearers of Ramnad District Co-operative Bank, especially the rift between the President and the Secretary of the Bank and also making an indirect reference to the fact of ownership of a printing press by one of the office-bearers

and suggesting clues for the detection of the case was received by the authorities. The Aruppukottai Police frittered most of their energy in pursuit of this. The Sivaganga Police also could not make any headway. A common agency in both the cases appeared quite obvious. Therefore the Superintendent of Police entrusted both the cases to Inspector Thiru Rengaswamy of the District Crime Branch. He set upon the job in right earnest. A counterfeit draft had been used in Aruppukottai case. A real cheque had been used with forged signature in Sivaganga case by stealing a cheque leaf. He saw better chances of detection in the Sivaganga case. Therefore he concentrated on it. The Municipal Code stipulates that cheque book should be kept in the personal custody of the Commissioner, but the investigation disclosed that the book used to be kept by the Accountant and at times by the Manager. If the identity of the person who kept custody of the cheque book at about the time of theft was established, the mystery would be solved. It came to light that the Accountant was on casual leave at about the suspected time of theft of the cheque leaf. He handed over the cheque book and connected documents to the Manager before he went on leave. One or two days later, the Manager also went on casual leave. He was at Madurai when the Accountant rejoined duty. The Manager had sent his cupboard key through another person from Madurai. The Accountant took over the cheque book from the Manager's cupboard. On interrogation of these facts, the Manager denied having received the cheque book from the Accountant when he went on casual leave. Fortunately there had been more than one eye-witness for the entrustment of the cheque book with the Manager. Again the fact of the Manager sending the cupboard key from Madurai was amply corroborated though the manager persisted in denial. These afforded ample ground to suspect the Manager's complicity. The Manager, Panchanathan, was on deputation from Madurai Municipality. As his family was living at Madurai, he was staying only in a lodge temporarily at Sivaganga. It came to light that a stranger used to visit him very frequently at the lodge and occasionally at the office at about the period of occurrence but after the occurrence, the visits ceased. This circumstance figured prominently. The Manager gave prevaricating accounts regarding the visit of the stranger. The stranger was traced to be a former colleague of Panchanathan by name S. Gopalan, an Ex-Madurai Municipality Clerk. After hectic efforts, Gopalan was secured and in view of the overwhelming materials gathered by then, he thought wise

to make a clean breast of the whole affair. He not only confessed his guilt in these two cases but also disclosed his participation in another similar fraud which had not come to light till then. The third case disclosed by Gopalan related to cashing a forged bill for Rs. 38,000/- and odd during December 1966 at Uthamapalayam Sub-Treasury through Canara Bank, Uthamapalayam. The forged bill was prepared purporting to be an award granted by the Sub-Collector, Periakulam to one Chokkalingam Chettiar of Guzzanur as cost of land taken over by the Government for construction of an electric Sub-Station. According to Gopalan, his active associates in these cases were (1) Mani Thevar, an Ex-Police Constable of Madurai, (2) Chellam Servai, a dismissed clerk of Madurai Municipality who forged the signatures in all the three bills and (3) Seeni Chettiar of Pattukottai who drew the cash in all the three instances. An attender by name Raju Mudaliar of Ramnad District Co-operative Bank associated with Gopalan in the Aruppukottai case by procuring letter-head papers, Demand Draft Advice, etc. An Assistant Commercial Tax Officer by name Natarajan who was in urgent need of money got the counterfeit Demand Draft forms printed in his relative's printing press. Panchanathan, the Manager, removed the cheque-leaf and gave it to Gopalan who promised to pay Rs. 2,000/- needed by him in order to pay to an Advocate of Thanjavur who was engaged to defend his brother-in-law in a murder case. Two clerks by name Kasivisweswaran and Krishnamoorthy of R.D.O.'s office, Usilampatti prepared the forged award and connected documents.

The arrests of Gopalan and his associates was communicated to the C.I.D. and other districts as usual. The Superintendent of Police, C.B., C.I.D. (late Thiru K. G. Narayanaswamy) wrote to the district police to verify their complicity in the undetected treasury fraud cases of 1961. He also instructed me (I was Inspector of Police, C.B., C.I.D., then) to keep in touch with the District Police and look into the matter personally. Shortly thereafter a case of fraud which occurred in 1960 but brought to light only in 1967 was transferred to the C.B., C.I.D., and it was entrusted to me. The case related to Bodi Zamin of Madurai district. The Bodi Zamindar died in 1947 or so without a male heir. The Bodi Zamin had been taken over by the government under the provisions of the Zamin Abolition Act. A share of the periodical land revenue collections had to be paid to the Zamindar but the dispute regarding the legal heir was pending decision by the Court. The first cousin of the Zamindar and

the Zamindar's widow who had adopted her brother's son were the claimants. The dispute went from one court to another and was finally taken to the Supreme Court. The Collector, therefore ordered the remittance of the share of the periodical land revenue collections due to the Zamindar into the Sub-Treasury, Periakulam as Revenue Deposits pending the Court decision on legal heir. The Supreme Court decided the case in December 1966. The adoption was held valid from a certain date. The Court ordered that the land revenue arrears on deposit should be disbursed to the first cousin and the adopted son with reference to the valid date of adoption. Refund bills were prepared accordingly and sent to the Treasury. While scrutinising the treasury records, the Sub-Treasury Officer found that a refund bill for Rs. 15,000/- and odd sanctioned by the Collector had been paid to one P. Mani, 186, Mount Road, Madras in September 1960. The Treasury Officer, therefore returned the bill with audit. There was never a claimant by name P. Mani and the Collector had never sanctioned refund to any party. On a reference made by the Collector to the Accountant-General, Madras for impounding the bill, it was reported by the Accountant-General that the bill (voucher) had been destroyed due to efflux of time. The vouchers are retained only for 5 years. Door No. 186, Mount Road is Elphinston Theatre. A complaint was therefore lodged with the local police and it was entrusted to me on its transfer to the C.I.D.

Even before I was entrusted with the investigation of any of the cases, I made informal enquiries and also interrogated Gopalan. He was on conditional bail at Tirumangalam at that time. He had made it appear in his confessional statement that Mani Thevar organised the entire operation. My interrogation convinced me that Gopalan had still something up his sleeve and further probe was necessary. Therefore, as soon as the Bodi Zamin case was entrusted to me, I moved for and got the above three local police cases also transferred to me. I also got the orders to reopen the investigation of the two undetected cases of 1961.

None of the accused involved in the three cases referred above was identified by any one of the witnesses in the undetected cases of 1961. I conducted a thorough enquiry about the antecedents of Gopalan and his family. It came to light that his younger brother Soundararajan was a clerk at the Huzur Treasury, Madurai in 1959—60 and after entering on long leave,

got a transfer to Tirumangalam Sub-Treasury. It was further known that in those days he and his people were struggling hard for thier subsistence. Their ancestral house in Alagar Sannathi Street, Madurai had been sold away due to heavy debts. It was known from the new owner of the house (Thiru Ramaswamy Raja) that the house was first sold to a lady who having found it difficult to evict Gopalan and his people from the house after its purchase, sold to Ramaswamy Raja who had to demolish it in order to evict them. According to him, Gopalan and his people were so poverty-stricken in those days that they almost starved. This witness who happened to be my schoolmate, also gave the tip that later on Gopalan and his people appeared to be affluent and it was also said that they had acquired properties at Sivaganga. A perusal of the sale deed executed by Gopalan and his people for sale of their ancestral house revealed that hardly Rs. 500/- was received in cash by them as all the balance of Rs. 5,000/- and odd was asked to be paid by the purchaser to various creditors as listed in the sale deed. Enquiries made at Sivaganga revealed that a land with well, pumpset, etc., was purchased for Rs. 18,000/- and odd sometime in August 1961 and a house for Rs. 5,000/- and odd was purchased sometime in September 1961, both in Gopalan's widowed mother's name. Copies of the registered sale deeds were obtained from the Sub-Registrar's Office. The payment made by Gopalan to the land-owner was in cash and was in the same denominations as the money was drawn in State Bank, Madurai in April 1961. Apart from this information, the investigation of Bodi Zamin case revealed that a clerk of Madurai Huzur Treasury had gone with the claimant of the refund bill to Periyakulam Sub-Treasury in 1960 to help him to cash the bill. The Sub-Treasury Officer had returned the bill to the party insisting on identification. The Huzur Treasury Clerk and the stranger had tempted the shroff with a bribe of Rs. 100/- to pass the bill but he refused. Later on Mannan Khan who was the Accountant and who had since died had endorsed on the bill that the party was known to him. The bill was then finally passed and the amount drawn from the State Bank of India, Periyakulam. The shroff did not know the name of the Clerk of the Huzur Treasury. He was taken to the Huzur Treasury. He identified a clerk by name Tirumalaisamy as the person who met him with the stranger and tempted with Rs. 100/-. This clerk admitted the fact and pointed to Soundararajan's (Gopalan's younger brother) complicity. Soundararajan was at the time of investigation, Revenue Inspector, Natham. Both Gopalan and Soundararajan were secured and interrogated about the materials against

them. They admitted their participation and volunteered to give confessional statements. Gopalan gave a confessional statement before a Magistrate but Soundararajan declined to give a statement when produced before the Magistrate. According to them the whole fraud was initiated by a Head Clerk of Madurai Collectorate (who was later Tahsildar at Dindigul). Only much later in the course of verification of their statements, did I realise that they had outsmarted me by intentionally adding an innocent person and attributing major roles to him so that the confessional statement would become useless, because the rule is that any confessional statement could either be admitted in whole or rejected in whole but cannot be admitted in part by the Court. It came to light in the course of further investigation that one Kathiresan of Singampuneri village was engaged by these persons to tender the bills at Madurai and Thanjavur Treasuries. He was absconding. After sustained efforts, he was secured. He also gave a confessional statement; however he denied his participation in Bodi Zamin case. None of the witnesses of that case identified him although all the witnesses in the other two cases of 1961 correctly identified him. Mani Thevar was arrested again. He gave a confessional statement. It was evident that Soundararajan and his brother Gopalan were the brain and the entire operation was organised by them.

We learn mostly from experience. The fact that the stranger first approached clerk Subramaniam of Madurai Treasury and sought his help to cash a bill at Ramnad Treasury by making reference to Thiru Nagendra Rao, a former Head Accountant of Madurai Treasury is of great significance. The other fact that clerk Subramaniam was a favourite of Head Accountant Nagendra Rao is also very significant. The forged bills had been prepared in printed contingent forms which are easily available in all Government Offices. It had been found during the earlier C. I. D. investigation that a bill signed by Thiru C. B. Srinivasan, Accounts Officer of the Controller of Stationery & Printing, Madras in favour of some lock manufacturer of Dindigul had been cashed and passed through Huzur Treasury, Madurai. The forged bills had been prepared almost in the same pattern. All these facts would, therefore, suggest the involvement of some of the staff of Madurai Huzur Treasury. Soundararajan, who was a clerk of Madurai Huzur Treasury, entered on leave some time prior to the occurrence and he was transferred to Tirumangalam Sub-Treasury on expiry of the leave. He, thus, escaped the attention of the Investigating Officer.

Gopalan and his brother Soundararajan had planned and executed the operations with admirable skill and caution. They had rarely allowed themselves to be seen by potential witnesses in the company of their associates. As a precaution against the police verification of the local lodges on outbreak of crimes, they had booked in a lodge at Trichy for encashing the bill at Thanjavur Treasury and had stayed in a lodge at Theni for cashing the bill at Uthamapalayam. I shall never forget the shock and surprise I experienced when Gopalan produced in evidence in the Sessions Court during the trial of the case an inland letter purported to have been written by him and posted at Singampuneri addressed to his mother and delivered at Tirumangalam informing her that he was being detained and interrogated by the C.I.D. The letter bore the date seals of the two post offices — dates much earlier to the recorded date of arrest. It was agitated by the defence on the basis of this evidence that Gopalan was detained in illegal custody for quite sometime prior to the recorded arrest and he was coerced to give a confessional statement. This would illustrate the extraordinary scheming brain of Gopalan brothers. While facing trial in the series of cases, they organised another series of bank frauds at Coimbatore, Tirupathur and Madurai. Those cases were also entrusted to me for investigation. The close association of some postal employees in those cases came to light. When they were facing trial in those series of bank fraud cases, they shifted their field of operation to Kerala and Karnataka States where they successfully defrauded the State Bank of India to a tune of Rs. 6.5 lakhs. Recently, an Inspector of Police from Andhra Pradesh, C.I.D. met me and consulted me in a series of bogus mail transfer frauds amounting to several lakhs of rupees committed on the Canara Bank, Hyderabad. The involvement of Gopalan brothers is clearly seen there. The appeals filed in all the past cases were disposed of by the High Court only recently. The convictions of Gopalan and others were confirmed and it was reported that the warrants issued for the arrest of Gopalan and Soundararajan are pending execution as they are absconding. I was inspired to write this article under these circumstances.

It would be interesting to know how Gopalan and Soundararajan came to expertise on such white collar crimes. Mani Thevar was having a lodge at Madurai in those days. Gopalan became his friend. In view of Mani Thevar's experience as a police constable and his continued contacts with the local police

Gopalan hit upon the idea of making easy money. He won over a few corrupt subordinate police officers with the assistance of Mani Thevar. He would engineer false petitions against selected docile money lenders already known to him, cause their appearance before these subordinate police officers on the pretext of enquiring into the petitions alleging non-return of jewels even after repayment of the loan amounts etc. The allegation would no doubt be imaginary but there would be some of his associates to reiterate the allegation during the staged enquiry. At the appropriate moment when the money-lender would be facing the threat of arrest and lock-up unless the jewel or the value thereof is returned, Gopalan would make his appearance and mediate. He would usually make a show of plea on behalf of the money lender and finally extort the money. The money lender would not have the slightest suspicion against Gopalan but would thank him profusely for saving him. Quite a few extortions of this nature were successfully carried out, before one of the victims approached an Advocate and reported. When the Advocate started prying into the matter, the money was returned and the matter compromised. At about this time, Soundararajan, who was the clerk in charge of "Revenue Deposits" in the Huzur Treasury, Madurai noticed the opportunity to make easy money from the lapsed revenue deposits of "Bodi Zamin" as he knew that the litigation would take a number of years for disposal. Mani Thevar was not taken into confidence in that case. It took more than a month and a lot of persuasion to cash the bill. Therefore when the idea of making out a bill for huge sum in the name of Controller of Stationery & Printing was conceived, Mani Thevar was consulted. Kathiresan was Mani Thevar's customer in the lodge. He was without a job having lost all his earnings in Ceylon. Mani Thevar engaged him for cashing the two bills at Madurai and Thanjavur Huzur Treasuries. After the occurrence, Kathiresan was taken to Keelasevalpatti and he lived there for several months almost in confinement. He came out in the open only when they were sure that there was no danger. They resumed their activities again in 1966 when they were satisfied that investigation had been given up. As Kathiresan was not then readily available, Mani Thevar engaged the services of another customer namely Seeni Chettiar. It is Gopalan and Soundararajan who planned the operation. Quite a number of Demand Drafts for small amounts such as Rs. 10. Rs. 15 and Rs. 20/- were obtained from the Ramnad District Co-operative Bank at Madurai on several of the Branches, such

as Srivilliputhur, Karaikudi, etc. Imaginary names and addresses were used for remitters and beneficiaries. These Demand Drafts were obtained for the purpose of studying the signatures and also the pattern of preparation. Counterfeit demand draft forms were got printed as already stated with the help of an A. C. T. O. After encashing the demand draft, an anonymous petition, as referred earlier, was sent by the accused. This was for the purpose of misleading the investigating officers. In fact this was part of their modus operandi. The success achieved tempted them to further ventures. Kasivisweswaran and Krishna-moorthi, the two ministerial assistants of R. D. O's Office, Usilampatti were Soundararajan's one-time colleagues. They were occasionally treated to lavish dinners and drinks. Gopalan and Soundararajan are experts in reading the minds of people and choosing gullible persons as their associates. Kasivisweswaran was then the clerk in charge of land acquisition. When the idea of drawing money on bogus treasury bill was thought of and given shape, Kasivisweswaran's position as a Land Acquisition clerk came handy. He had only recently prepared an award of compensation for land acquired by the Government for construction of an Electric Sub-Station in the jurisdiction of R. D. O. Usilampatti. The same method was adopted for preparation of bogus documents for an imaginary acquisition in the jurisdiction of the neighbouring Sub-division, namely Periakulam. When the bill was presented in the Sub-Treasury, Uthamapalayam the Treasury Officer insisted on identification of the payee. When attempts to influence the Sub-Treasury Officer through a clerk of a Commercial Tax Office and the local hotel keeper failed, Gopalan and Soundararajan prepared a forged letter purporting to have been written by a former Tahsildar to the local Karnam and sent Seeni Chettiar to meet the Karnam with the letter. The Karnam believed the representation of Seeni Chettiar and took him to the Sub-Treasury Officer and requested him to admit the bill. The Sub-Treasury Officer refused and suggested the cashing of the bill through a Bank. The Karnam introduced Seeni Chettiar to the local Canara Bank Manager, opened an account in the name of Seeni Chettiar (assumed name of Chokkalingam Chettiar) and got the bill cashed through the bank. One has to, indeed, admire the quick wits and sharp brain of Gopalan and Soundararajan.

I shall illustrate Gopalan's perverted prowess in this field. Gopalan's father-in-law was an Accountant in a Chettiar's house at Paganeri. The Chettiar removed the

Accountant from service suspecting his integrity. Gopalan wanted to wreak vengeance. Notwithstanding the fact that he was involved in series of undetected frauds of grave nature Gopalan had the courage to approach a Police Officer, won his confidence and with his power of eloquence and skill, made the officer believe that Chettiar was in possession of counterfeit currencies, unlicensed firearms and other contrabands. The Police Officer, in his anxiety, arranged for a big pre-dawn raid with armed Police and searched the Chettiar's house. The result was disappointing for the Police, but Gopalan was happy that he achieved his object of wreaking vengeance by disgracing the Chettiar.

The Case of the Depraved Abortionist

By
W. I. DAVARAM, I.P.S.

**“ A golden opportunity for women who have missed a period.
Full success guaranteed.”**

NO electric train commuter of Madras City could have missed the above lines struck out in bold letters at every railway station. This advertisement also carried the address of a Maternity Nursing Home in Saidapet, Madras.



by an attractive receptionist who ushers them into an inner room marked “ Private ”.

The genial gentleman who receives them sits amidst several volumes of medical books and gadgets and introduces himself as Dr. K. V. Subramaniam. He already knows the melody and reeling out his 12 years record of more than 5,000 abortions with never a failure, assures his prospective patient of a successful abortion. Should the visitor still have any doubts, the doctor draws aside a curtain to reveal rows of glass jars containing fetuses at various stages of development.

No time is lost in having the patient admitted. Fees, however, depend not on the stage of the pregnancy but on the ability of the patient to pay. As soon as the relatives, greatly impressed by the confidence and magnanimity of the doctor, leave, the doctor

While to the casual reader, these lines will appear to be no more than offer treatment for pre-natal maladies, their hidden meaning will be only too clear to those unfortunate ones who carry with them the shame and burden of unwanted pregnancies. Their drooping spirits revived by the ray of hope offered by the message, these unwed mothers-to-be and their distraught parents hopefully find their way to the clinic in Saidapet where they are met

orders his female assistants to get the room ready; the patient is then wheeled in and the assistants close the door leaving the patient with the doctor.

The doctor begins his examination with an assurance of a painless and easy abortion. But any relief that the patient might have felt at this assurance is rudely shaken the very next minute when the doctor puts forth his price for secrecy. Neither pleading nor threats can move the doctor who goes on to violate the unfortunate woman. Some of them offer resistance, others resign themselves to their fate, but mostly all of them submit to carry yet another secret buried in the innermost recesses of their wounded hearts. The doctor, however, keeps his part of the promise and successfully terminates the pregnancy or quietly disposes of the baby whether born live or dead.

The doctor's all-women staff are helpless witnesses to these outrages. Drawn to the doctor's employment by poverty they often hear the mournful stories of twice betrayed patients and do their best to console them. They also tell them of their own lot which is no better than that of the patients in that they too have to submit to the lust of their debaucherous master. A turn system had been worked out for them and when there were no patients the girls by turn, had to go to the doctor's room. Should any of them threaten to leave she is reminded that she is as much responsible for his crimes as he himself is.

It was the employment of a new receptionist in December, 1976 that proved the monster's undoing. Vijaya, the new receptionist not only fought off the advances of the abortionist but also managed, without arousing his suspicion, to meet me in my office and apprise me of the harrowing happenings in the clinic.

According to her, the doctor conducted 2 to 3 abortions per day and there had never been a failure. If the foetus was taken out dead it was preserved in a glass jar as proof of the efficiency of his method; if the child was born alive as a result of induced labour, it was allowed to die and the body was either buried in the garden or cut into small pieces and thrown into the drain.

Though I was quite convinced that the doctor was not only an abortionist and a rapist but also a murderer and a serious menace to the society, I was also aware of the difficulty in getting sufficient evidence to trap him. No doubt, none of his patients even if they could be traced or his assistants would be willing to depose. The evidence of the receptionist without proper corroboration would be of little use.

The only alternative was to catch him *flagrante delicti* and Vijaya was only too willing to help. She agreed to take Usha, the doctor's chief assistant into her confidence and to inform me of the delivery of any baby in the clinic by induced labour or any other method. She also gallantly agreed to stay on in the clinic unmindful of the everpresent threat to her honour.

In the meanwhile I caused discreet enquiries to be made about the doctor and arranged to keep his movements under close watch. Soon it was found that K. V. Subramaniam, aged forty-five, was not a doctor at all but a Government livestock assistant who left the job about 12 years ago after getting a postal diploma in homoeopathy. Since then he had set up private practice in several parts of the State. During this period he had developed a method of induced labour which ensured a very high percentage of success. To legalise his practice he had employed a retired lady doctor who, however, was not allowed to conduct any abortion but was meant only to lend her name and degree to his illegal practice.

Not knowing that the net was closing in on him the livestock assistant-turned-doctor was merrily carrying on with his debauchery and blackmail.

On 5—1—77 he admitted into his clinic Rani, an unmarried girl in her eighth month of pregnancy. He had agreed to terminate her pregnancy for a fee of Rs. 300/-. At about 5-30 a.m. on 7—1—77 Rani gave birth to a male child as a result of induced labour. Subramaniam who attended to the delivery placed the child in a basin and instructed Usha to leave it unattended in the bath room. He also told her and the other two assistants not to take the child to her mother for feeding. The child cried its heart out and fell silent by that evening. Fortunately the mother who was in a dazed condition in a closed room did not hear her child's plaintive cries which were to haunt Vijaya and her colleagues for days to come.

Subramaniam buried the child in the garden next morning. It was only on the 9th that Vijaya was able to slip out of the clinic and inform me of the infanticide that had taken place on the 7th. Immediately the clinic was raided and on the statement of Usha who alone was available there, a case under Section 315 and 318 I.P.C. was registered. Subramaniam was arrested later that evening. 119 glass jars containing more than 750 fetuses ranging in age from four weeks to 7 months, bottles containing the medicine prepared and used by the abortionist and the child's placenta, still in the basin, were seized.

The body of the child was exhumed from the garden by the II Class Executive Magistrate. During the inquest, the Magistrate examined the mother of the infant and the doctor's four female assistants. All of them spoke to the role played by the abortionist in inducing the labour, delivering the child and killing it by his deliberate act of omission.

Dr. Janaki, the Additional Professor of Forensic Medicine, Madras Medical College who conducted the autopsy opined that the body was that of a live born viable male child with a 28 week intra-uterine development and that death was possibly due to the failure to take proper care of the baby. She also found in Rani symptoms of recent delivery.

The investigation of the case was taken up by the Assistant Commissioner of Police Thiru V. N. Srinivasan and Inspector of Police Thiru M. Venkatachalam. After completion of investigation Subramaniam was charged u/s 312, 318 and 302 I.P.C. along with Section 6 r/w 3 of Indian Medical Degrees Act.

The accused pleaded not guilty and was defended by three leading advocates. The prosecution was ably conducted by Thiru P. M. Sundaram, the City Public Prosecutor. The evidence of the mother of the baby, the lady doctor, the female assistants and the investigating staff was sufficient to prove the charges under sections 312 and 318 I.P.C. The question whether the child was born dead or alive was most vital to bring home the charge of murder. Dr. Janaki explained in great detail the tests she had conducted to determine this. Her microscopic examination of the baby's lungs had shown definite signs of respiration. The bits of lungs, when dropped in water, floated confirming the presence of respiration. The doctor's omission resulting in the death was amply proved by the evidence of the witnesses.

Thiru S. T. Ramalingam, the Additional Sessions Judge who tried the case found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing Rani with the child to miscarry, concealing the birth of the child by secretly burying it and of killing the child by an act of illegal and wilful omission. While pronouncing the judgment, he referred to the moral depravity of the accused in blackmailing and seducing his unfortunate patients and employees and sentenced him to 5 years rigorous imprisonment under Section 312 I.P.C., 1 year R.I. u/s 318 I.P.C. and life imprisonment u/s 302 I.P.C.

Rs. 1,35,000 Pawn shop burglary at Palani

BY

K. KANDASWAMY, I.P.S.,
Superintendent of Police, Civil Supplies, C.I.D., Madras.

THE telephone bell rang at 5 a.m. on 2—9—75 at my residence. Inspector Subramaniam of Palani Circle informed me about a grave burglary of property and cash valued at Rs. 1,35,000/- from Rama Meenakshi Achi Pawn Broker Shop, Palani. This was the major burglary case reported in the whole of Madurai North District. I visited the scene, a tiled building surrounded by houses very near the main bazaar road at Palani. The culprits had entered the main room by breaking open the lock by using iron rods. The adjoining door was forcibly opened and the jewels kept in wooden drawers and Godrej bureau ransacked. A Tamil typewriter was removed from the scene. Surprisingly the culprits did not touch the silver vessels pledged in the pawn broker's shop. This case received sensational publicity and caused alarm in the locality. Many poor people feared that their pledged jewels would be totally lost and their anxious enquiries at the Police Station were understandable. The Police took up the investigation seriously. The scene was photographed and 3 latent finger prints were developed at the scene. But it was found to tally only with the prints of the inmates.

A special party under Inspector Palani was formed, which visited various places in Tamil Nadu, checked up the complicity of M.O. criminals etc. Systematic work did not yield any result for three months. We were almost on the verge of giving up the case as undetected. But during the crime meeting on 7—12—75, I asked the Inspectors whether any one could take up this challenge and detect the case. Inspector Basheer Ahamed of Theni volunteered. This Inspector has got a flair for crime work, and further investigation was entrusted to him.

As days passed, a constable on special duty brought an information that one cattle broker Perumal of Theni was found wearing a terylene shirt and was spending money lavishly. This Perumal had no bad antecedents, and his relations spoke well

about him. He hailed from Theni, 60 miles from Palani. The local police half-heartedly examined him at his house. But when the experienced Inspector examined him at the police station he made a clean breast of the offence. He along with K. Ds. Mayandi, Tamilarasan of Andipatti and H. O. Srinivasan of Madurai first selected the pawn shop for the loot. After the commission of offence between 3 and 3-30 a.m. they returned to their native place.

As soon as we got the information from Perumal a police party was rushed to Tamilarasu's village which located him in his hut. He was fast asleep and his wife pointed out the concealed mud pot in the room. It contained his booty and our much wanted treasure. Later on Mayandi and Srinivasan were secured and out of Rs. 1,35,000/- lost in the case, properties worth Rs. 1,30,000/- was recovered by the end of December 1975. The recovered properties were taken to Palani Police Station and the people who pledged the jewels were requested to identify it. After identification of the properties the case was charge sheeted on 31-12-75. The Chief Judicial Magistrate took up the case on file and wanted a separate court formed for trying the case as the accused were old offenders and 185 witnesses have to be examined for prosecution. The Government was addressed to form a camp court at Palani and Government accordingly directed the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Madurai, to try the case for the convenience of the witnesses at Palani itself. The case ended in conviction on 11-1-77 and Perumal (A-1) was convicted under section 414 I.P.C. and sentenced to one year R.I. Tamilarasan (A-2) was convicted and sentenced to 2 years R.I., and Mayandi (A-3) was convicted and sentenced to 5 years R.I., and Srinivasan was convicted and sentenced to 4 years R.I. Further A-2 to A-4 were ordered to notify their residence for one year from the date of release from the jail as per 356 Cr. P.C.

The detection of the case in Cr. No. 1066/75 under Sections 457 and 380 I.P.C. of Palani Town P.S. was mainly due to persuasive efforts taken by the police and it has enhanced the prestige of the police in the eyes of the public at Palani. A watchful constable has cut the Gordian knot in this case.

ON CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Note presented by Mrs. Radha Paul, Professor, Madras School of Social Work, for the Seminar organised by the Association of Criminologists at the Police Training College, Madras, on 12—10—1977.

The Philosophy of Correctional Administration

THE concept of Correctional Administration is based upon the basic belief that crime is a problem that has the various causes and that these causes can be removed or reduced if appropriate services and methods are utilised. The concept of Correctional Administration looks at the criminal as a human being with his own dignity and worth, a person who due to various factors has become involved in a criminal way of life and who can be reclaimed and brought back to society as a useful citizen if proper actions are taken. While the earlier approaches have looked upon the offender as the enemy of society, the correctional approach looks at him not as he is today, but as he can become tomorrow if the problems in his life can be removed. Another important deviation in the Correctional approach is that while the earlier approaches are based upon the assumption that crime is a deliberate act perpetuated by the criminal who chooses this way of behaviour out of his own free clover, the correctional approach is based upon this truth that human behaviour, including criminal behaviour, is the resultant of a variety of forces within the individual and in his environment.

Studies in the field of Criminology have shown that a variety of causes can be attributed to the problem of crime. These include psychological, sociological, psychiatric, psychoanalytical, cultural, economic, biological, hereditary and environmental factors. Moreover, these factors are found to combine in a unique manner in the case of each individual offender. Hence no single cause can be generalised as responsible for the problem of crime. Today's approach is to synthesize all the various theories of crime and apply them differentially and individually to each offender in order to understand his criminal behaviour. In such a context, therefore, the older approach of punishing the offence has to give way to an approach of correction of the offender. This is what the correctional administration approach aims at or believes in.

A third concept underlying the correctional approach is that of individualisation. Crime is looked upon as an individual problem of adjustment to legal norms and not merely a violation of a particular legal provision. Hence it is not enough if all the violations of a particular section in a particular law is punished with the same sentence. It is the violator who is to be considered and not merely his violation. The cause, the effect and the meaning of the violation in a particular individual are totally different from another individual's situation. Hence the sentence must be appropriately adjusted to suit the particular offender so that it will have the desired effect on him and correct him and dissuade him from involving himself in such offences hereafter.

Content of Correctional Administration Programme

The Correctional Administration programme has various aspects to it. It begins with the legal provisions which provide for individualised legal action as the offender. It includes the Courts and the sentencing procedures where the court ensures that while establishing guilt of the offender, his personality and situation are studied and the appropriate sentence given to him which will ensure his correction and reformation. Correctional Administration includes all the institutional and non-institutional programmes for different categories of offenders including Reception Centres, Certified Schools, Prisons, Aftercare shelters and homes, Vigilance shelters and homes, Probation service, Parole and rehabilitation programmes. Correctional Administration also includes the preventive programmes and services such as recreational centres, guidance and counselling services, Community education programmes, etc. Thus Correctional Administration embraces a whole lot of programmes, agencies and services.

Implication of an effective correctional programme

The basis for all legal action, whether it be penal or correctional, is the law of the land. Hence the first basic element of a successful correctional administration programme will be the legal provisions included in the legislations. For example, unless a separate Children Act is enacted with appropriate provisions for the correction and rehabilitation of juveniles, it is impossible to plan such correctional programmes. Since law is the only point of reference for all criminal actions, it is also the sanctioning agency for dealing with criminals, no agency or individual can deal with an offender in a manner that is contrary to the legal provisions.

Then he will be committing an offence even if his act was in the interests of the correction of the offender. Hence for Correctional programmes to be planned and implemented, we need a legal system which accepts the correctional approach and incorporates it in the provisions of the law. Thus appropriate correctional and social legislations need to be enacted.

Secondly, the interpretation and the administration of the law rests in the hands of the Court and the judiciary. Unless the judiciary is convinced of the correctional approach, the legal provisions may not be implemented in the proper spirit of a correctional approach. For example, the Probation of Offenders Act may provide amply for the Courts to exercise its judicial discretion in respect of calling for social investigation reports, selection for probation, imposing conditions of bond on the probationer. But unless these provisions are made use of by the judicial officer of the Court, they will have no value at all. Therefore there is need for a correctionally oriented judiciary who will adopt appropriate individualised sentencing procedures after proper study of the individual offender and his background with the objective of correcting and reforming the offender.

Thirdly, there must be a variety of correctional programmes both institutional and non-institutional and these programmes must be organised and administered with the objective of correction. The programmes of these correctional agencies must be flexible and oriented to the concept of correction rather than punishment. They should have enough psychological and psychiatric and case-work services of trained experts who will be able to study the problem of the offenders, and treat them in the appropriate manner. All the agencies beginning with the police who apprehend the offender and ending with the aftercare and rehabilitating agencies, must be permeated with correctional ideology. Taking the police, there should be strict vigilance and apprehension of the law-breakers. But the use of powers for preventive arrests on grounds of suspicion, corporal punishment, arrest of discharged offenders on suspicion etc. should be sparingly done.

The non-institutional services such as probation, foster home care for juveniles, corrective labour schemes, etc. should be widened. There should be enough facilities for the staff of these non-institutional programmes to correct and rehabilitate the offender. Schemes for training and employment of the offender,

guidance and counselling services, welfare programmes for the family, etc. must be available in the community.

The institutional programmes such as Certified Schools or Approved Schools, Prisons, etc. should be small in size with facilities for scientific classification of the inmates, diversity of vocational programmes to suit various aptitudes, flexible educational programmes, ample recreational facilities as well as provisions for psychological and counselling services.

The efficiency of any Correctional Administration programme will depend upon the personnel implementing the service. The correctional personnel should be carefully selected, must have the right motivations, aptitude, attitudes, training and personality traits needed for working with offenders and influencing them to change. Emphasis should be placed on selecting trained psychologists, trained social workers, psychiatrists for manning such services. Besides the other staff such as teaching and vocational staff, administrative staff and custodial staff should be given pre-service and in-service training in order to orient them in the philosophy, concept and techniques of correctional administration.

If Correctional Administration is to succeed, there should also be a proper co-operation from the community at large. The community should also understand the fertility of punitive approach and look at the offenders not as deliberate trouble-makers and enemies of society but as members of society who have erred and need correction. Also the community should be able to give up its stigmatising attitude towards the offender and his family. The community should be able to offer the ex-offender rehabilitation facilities so that he can settle back to normal behaviour. In the absence of an understanding and helpful attitude on the part of the community, the discharged offenders will be forced to go back to a life of crime on account of social rejection, stigma, isolation and consequent frustration. Further starting preventive programmes and introducing innovations in the correctional programmes need the support of the community. Hence there should be community education programmes and the community should be organised for preventing the problem of crime and rehabilitating the offenders. The support of all agencies in the community such as the family, the educational institutions, the religious institutions, the economic and commercial agencies, the welfare agencies, the mass media of communication, etc., should be enlisted.

Lastly, there should be good co-ordination among the various agencies of correction i.e, the law, the courts, the police, the probation department, the departments of Certified Schools, Social Welfare, Prisons, aftercare, etc., and the community agencies so that they will all work with a team approach for the correction and rehabilitation of the offenders.

The concept of correctional administration is still new and has not been quite accepted in various quarters. The centuries-old punitive approach continues to exercise a sway over the minds of law-makers and administration of justice. Hence there are certain contradictions in goals and procedures at present. But in the course of time the concept of correctional administration will be accepted as the only sensible approach to the problem of crime because only by refining the offender can there be lasting protection for society against the problem of crime.

Notes on computerised finger print system

BY

K. RAGOTHAMA RAO

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Madras

INTRODUCTION :- In the context of Modernization of Police Forces in the country, with special reference to the Computerization of crime records, the conferences of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, C. I. D., held in the year 1970 felt that it was necessary to evolve a uniform system for such computerization in all the States with the objectives such as (a) such system should provide processed data of operational value to the Investigating Officers at the Police Station level and as may be needed at the State, National or even International levels and (b) should be based upon common structural design. The year 1971-72 will be remembered as a landmark in the history of Tamil Nadu Police for its establishment of the Police Computer Wing with the objectives of supplying the field officers of valuable advice and processed information that will aid them in the prevention and detection of crimes more easily and also quickly.

Computer data for finger prints :- Apart from the Computer Data relating to the crime records, data for finger print have also been computerised by assigning distinctive and identifiable codes for basic elements, which are both significant and relevant, placed under logical headings.

Principles of coding :- The design intended for the finger prints provides a two digit code for the pattern and a two digit code for the ridge counts for each finger, resulting in a 40 digit codification formula for all the 10 fingers. The codes adopted are numeric.

Assigning of codes :- The basic four main patterns viz., 'Arches', 'Loops', 'Whorls', and 'Composites' are sub-divided into 22 patterns and a two digit code from 01 to 22 are assigned to each of such patterns. These 22 exclusive patterns are coded manually. The ridge counts which form the number of ridges

that occur in between the core and the appropriate delta is another parameter which aids in the codification and search in the Computer. In cases of 'Arch' patterns, the ridge count is '00' and in either patterns it can be anything between '01' to a maximum of 30. The delta for the purpose of computing the ridge counts are taken as the one to the extreme left in the Right hand and the extreme right in the left hand prints. As such, a finger can be expressed by a four digit code, the first two representing the pattern and the next two, the ridge counts.

Compilation of finger print computer data :- Before building up of current finger print data, the Finger Print Bureau had taken up in the year 1971 to build up a record of similar data for the whole State relating to the F. P. slips already on record in the Main Bureau Collections.

(a) Assigning regular criminal number :- All the pre-recorded F. P. slips had been scrutinised and each slip was assigned a unique criminal number consisting of 12 digits, comprising the codes assigned to the District Police Station and the year in which the individual was first convicted in a specific case, followed by a 5 digit serial number assigned for the criminal first convicted in that year.

For instance, if the regular criminal number assigned to a particular F. P. slip is 562, 12, 71, 00234, the 1st three digits viz., 562 denotes the district Code, 12 denotes the code for the police station in the district, 71 denotes the year of first conviction and 00234 denotes the serial number assigned to that F. P. slip in the Register maintained for the individuals convicted for the first time in the year 1971. This serial number will commence afresh each year for assignment to individuals convicted for the first time in the State during each such year. This Regular criminal number enables the assignment of a unique identification number for every criminal.

(b) Preparing input forms :- Form V has been formulated to furnish the Data content of the Finger Print Card. The Regular criminal number, name of the accused, 40 digit codes for the 10 fingers are entered in this Input Form V, together with the 'Henry's classification' and the Finger Print Bureau serial number. These data are furnished to the Police Computer Wing to build up a Data bank.

(c) Preparing Input forms for search finger print slips :- Operational procedure has been instituted to ensure that the

District Finger Print Sections throughout this State would receive through special messengers all the F. P. slips of daily arrests in the respective sections ; that these F. P. Search slips are encoded with relevance to patterns and ridge counts; that these codes along with the special criminal number consisting of 11 digits and the name of the arrested person are entered in the "Input Form for transmission/Despatch of Encoded Finger Print Data for search" and remitted to the Police Computer Wing through Police Radio VHF System for search in the Computer Wing on the same day.

(d) Computer Retrieval on Search Finger Print slips :- On receipt of the Input Data for the Search Finger Print slips at the Police Computer Wing, through Police Radio network, they are fed into the Computer for possible matches. The Computer throws out a list of responses as possible matches for search finger print slips.

When the coding of patterns and ridge counts have been done correctly, the Computer responses are normally direct and pin pointed. To allow for error in coding, Computer is programmed to search on alternative patterns, as well as to allow error tolerances of ± 2 or ± 3 in ridge counts. Hence, the multiple responses. Every response thrown as a possible match by the Computer also contains cross references to the physical record in the form of the Henry Classification and the Finger Print Bureau serial number for easy retrieval and verification of the physical record.

Meanwhile, the State Finger Print Bureau at Madras will be receiving the Search F. P. slips themselves from the District F. P. Sections. The physical record is assessed with the help of the Computer responses and verified for quick establishment of identity. The result thus obtained is relayed back to the Investigating officers through the District Finger Print Sections by the Police Radio network.

(e) Updating of criminal and F.P. records :- The F. P. slips of all the re-convicted persons are searched in the records of the State Finger Print Bureau. After search and trace of the F. P. slip already on record, an input form in Form No. VI is prepared, filling the regular criminal number, the special criminal number for the present conviction along with the name of the person convicted. The particulars in the filled up Forms are sent to the Police Computer Wing for updating the computer

file on criminal records. The updating of the computerised Finger Prints records with the Finger Print records of new criminals is being done, on a day-to-day basis on the basis of inputs in Form V.

MIRACODE SYSTEM

Introduction :- Besides the Computer System, the Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau, Madras forged ahead in operating on the "Kodak-Miracode-II" System acquired by the Police Computer Wing. This is a system, in which, an automated search can be carried out with regard to a single chance print or chance prints in sequence. A visual comparison of the enlarged image of the matching F. P. slips thrown on the screen, can readily be made.

The System :- The 'Kodak Miracode-II' System consists of (1) a 'Microfilmer' and (2) a 'Retrieval Terminal'. The 'Microfilmer' will produce microfilmed images of any document together with Keyed numerical identification code for that document. The Retrieval Terminal can search about 400 documents in about 10 seconds on the basis of the identification code and project the image of the identified document on a screen. Under a programme drawn for the present, the classification data along with the image of the F. P. slips of nearly 90,000 potential criminals addicted to house-breaking and house-theft offences will be brought under Miracode collection.

Recording procedure :- The F. P. slips intended for Miracode collection are picked up from the Main Bureau Collection of Finger Print records. The existing 4 digit computer codes will be verified and converted into 3 digit codes. The first two digits representing the pattern code ranging from numbers 01 to 22 will remain the same. The next two digits of the Computer code, representing the ridge counts will be limited to a single code. For this conversion, a range of three counts will be assigned a single code as follows :-

	Code
1 to 3 counts ...	1
4 to 6 counts ...	2
7 to 9 counts ...	3
10 to 12 counts ...	4
13 to 15 counts ...	5
16 to 18 counts ...	6

	Code
19 to 21 counts ...	7
22 to 24 counts ...	8
25 to 27 counts ...	9
28 to 30 counts ...	0

These codes, along with the regular criminal number, will be entered in the 'Miracode-II Form' for encoding Finger Prints. To acquire full advantage of the features of the System's Input equipment and to eliminate unnecessary loss of Microfilming time, great care is taken for placement of correct codes on the film.

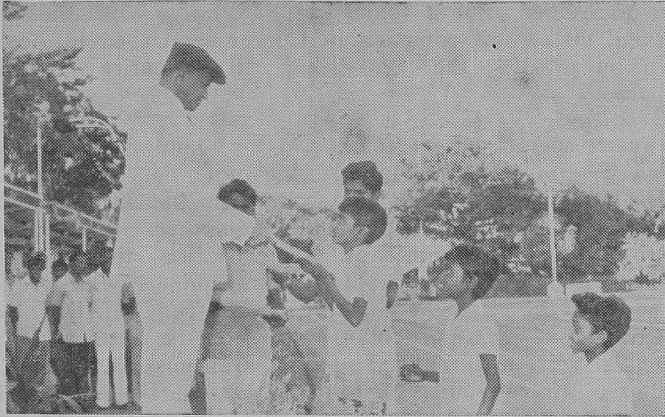
The Encoder is highly sophisticated, small electronic device, designed to accept keyed in document codes to transmit the codes to the Microfilmer's camera and to facilitate the exposure of codes and documents and film advance. Each number in the 3 digit column representing each finger will be keyed in column by column. These code numbers will be displayed in the keyboard memory. Soon as the codes for the next finger is keyed, the codes displayed in the keyboard memory will be exposed on the film after the codes for all the ten fingers and the criminal number are keyed-in, the concerned F. P. slip will be microfilmed by pressing the 'Document Exposure' key. The Microfilmer is equipped with the 16 m.m. film unit. This unit accepts 16 m.m. microfilm of 30.5 metre (100 feet). An integral Code target lens permits the exposure of the code on to the film. The Microfilmer is designed to control the reduction ratio/lens focus function and also the lamp illumination for exposure.

(b) Retrieving procedure :- The heart of the Miracode System is the 'Miracode Retrieval Terminal'. The parameter for search in respect of a questioned print is **unlimited** and hence it is possible to make a search from the lowest minimum counts upto the maximum counts. To make good use of this Retrieval System, the correct codes should be worked out for the questioned print, whether it be a chance print found at crime scene or a F. P. slip of an arrested person. A search could be made with reference to any particular finger or sequence of fingers or any finger in conjunction with any other finger. Facilities have been made to key-in codes for any 6 fingers at one time. Hence the coded number for any questioned print is to be keyed-in the controller. On pressing the 'Search' key, the

Electronic reader in the Retrieval terminal scans all the F. P. slips stored in that particular Magazine in about 10 to 15 seconds. If any image has a matching code for the codes keyed-in, the image of that particular F. P. slip will be projected on a screen. If the questioned print is found not to tally with the print screened, on a visual comparison, further search could be continued by pressing the 'Search key' till the entire magazine is compared.

Future operational procedures :- On completion of Micro-filming of all the F. P. slips of the potential criminals the corresponding Magazine number in which the F. P. slips are Microfilmed will be recorded in the Computer. On receipt of crime informations from any police station, the Computer will throw out list of probable M. O. criminals with criminal numbers and the magazine number. Photo copy of the chance print relating to that particular crime will be received at the Miracode Section through Facsimile transmission. This will enable the Miracode operator to place that particular Magazine into the Retrieval terminal with reference to the Magazine number given by the Computer and the appropriate coding of the chance prints received through facsimile system to retrieve such of those F. P. slips found with matching codes. The Finger Print slips thus retrieved by the Retrieval Terminal will be compared visually with the photo copies of the chance prints secured at crime scenes.

All in Smiles



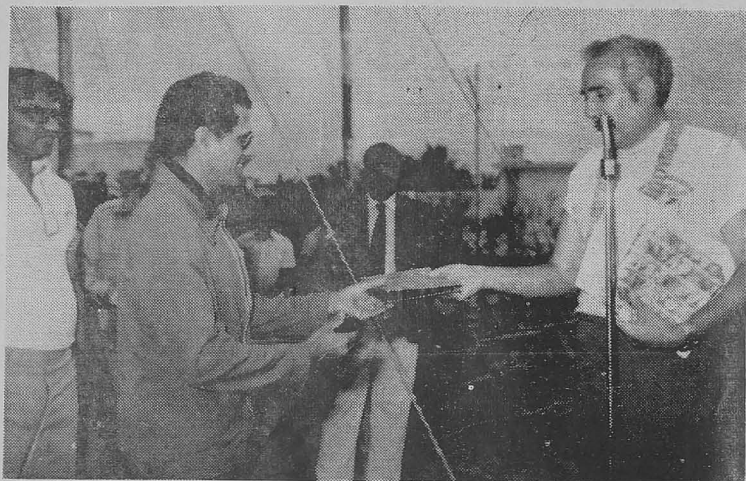
Do photographs speak? The three children are children from the M.C.P. Police lines. To all of them it is a first participation in an organised sports, when a few events were run for the children from Police lines on 21—1—1978. To Mr. K. Rohan Shenai, Commissioner and Secretary to Government of Tamilnadu, Public, the experience was clearly a happy one as reflected in his smiling face. To the winner, it is a memorable occasion. Watch his eyes! Is he acknowledging the smile of Mr. Shenai? The second boy has already extended his hand for a warm handshake! Does it look out of turn? What a ray of happiness in his eyes! See the third boy. Is happiness contagious? Decide it for yourself, as a parent and a sports lover! If children from 40,000 homes of policemen play the game, what more recreation policemen require?



Well done !



The Kabadi Team of Tamil Nadu Police, Winners of the South Zone Police Tournament, won the bronze medal at the All India Police Games on 13—2—'78.



Visiting U. S. Basket Ball Coach Mr. Alexander Omalev presenting a sports album to Mr. Ivan Jacob at PTC. The Visiting Coach Conducts a Coaching clinic for Tamil Nadu Police athletics. The clinic was attended by the Andhra Police Basket Ball team and players from Schools and Colleges.



Mr. E. L. Stracey presenting a memento to Mr. Ivan Jacob, former International Athletic for Tamil Nadu Police. A Police-Public sports meet was organised to honour Mr. Jacob during his Visit to Madras on his way to Australia from U. K.

Sportsmen Honoured

Two outstanding sportsmen Philips, the Indian Hockey Team captain and Ivan Jacobs former olympic and police athlete were honoured by the State Police recently. Welcome speech of Tr. S. Sripal on the occasion of Tr. Ivan's visit is given below.

Mr. & Mrs. Jacobs, Respected I. G. Sir and Friends,

WHILE welcoming all of you, we have gathered here to felicitate, Mr. Ivan Jacobs who is on his way to Australia from U. K.

Few months back, I had occasion to say while bidding farewell to Dr. Arthur Howard, a missionary in sports, that life is a communion — communion with the Divine and with the fellow human beings. Some gifted men have established this communion through sportsmanship. Ivan Jacobs is one among them. We extend a hearty welcome to him.

Initiated into athletics in the Carmal English High School, Nagercoil, a town without a single 400 mts. track, Jacob dominated the Indian athletic scene in 400 mts. It was not an accident that the State and State Police had an excellent athletic team during his days. In fact many used to refer the team as Jacob and his men. By example and performance he attracted promising sportsmen to the police, one among them being Joseph, who literally followed the great stride of Jacob in 400 mts. Typical of himself he was keen to meet all his friends and he had made enquiries about all his fellow sportsmen. We thought that it will be appropriate to get together by running an invitation athletic meet, which will give him an opportunity to meet his friends and to see the younger generation in action on this track made by another sports missionary — Mr. Marham who is also in Australia these days.

A giant among the past generation of sportsmen is with us. His coming should inspire all of us who either as participants or as sports promoters have gathered here. Mr. Jacob should be happy to know that the traditions of sportsmanship left by him, in itself is a solid edifice and as far as we are concerned it is a standing monument.

His friends say that he is just the same, maintaining his superb physical fitness, at the same time speaking to everyone of them in the language peculiar to sportsmen. One can know

his mind from his enquiries about his friends. He enquired about another great athlete Marimuthu of Police whom the younger generation of sportsmen might not know. He was very sad to know that Marimuthu is no more.

About his style and strategy of running, his fellow sportsmen say that he is well known to 'run faster when others are tired'. His bounce on the track is spoken of by all those who have seen him in action. From our side we hope to organise some visits to the city schools and we do hope Mr. Jacobs will give the benefit of his rich experience to the younger generation.

Even while in Madras after retirement from active athletic career before he left for U. K. he was busy as a sports organiser. Jacobs as the Secretary of the Tamilnadu State Athletic Association injected a sense of dynamism organising frequent sports meets and coaching programmes. He was the founder Secretary of the Madras Sports Club for which the then Inspector-General of Police was the President. He should be happy to know that a new sports club, Barboza Memorial Club, the name of which should revive sports thoughts, has been formed to further the cause of sports.

I extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Stracey who by example has shown that sportsmanship and policemenmanship go together. This is the motto you will see in the certificate which we are awarding to the winners of the Police-Public Sports conducted all over the State every month. His contribution in introducing the novel but practical scheme of 'Police-Public Sports' has already given rich results; it has brought the police closer to the public through the medium of sports.

At very short notice this meet has been organised, and this would not have been possible but for the ready co-operation of departments like Port Trust, Central Excise and Income-Tax and the N. I. S. Coach Mr. Krishnamurthy. This is also a proof that with proper co-operation the great cause of sports can be served with practically at no cost and at all times. Of course the requirement will be the spirit of sportsmanship and this function in itself is an ample proof that we have the spirit of sportsmanship in ample measure.

Scene of crime never disappoints

By

D. SUBRAMANYAM RAJDEVAN, M.A., B.L., B.COM. (Hons),

Superintendent of Police,
Tamilnadu Police Service.

THE scene of crime never disappoints. For an able investigating officer the scene of crime is a goldmine which the deeper you go the better results you get. It is incumbent on the part of the Investigating Officer to make a thorough search of the scene of crime, be it a murder case, or a traffic accident case, rape or a rioting case. Particular search must be directed towards spotting out and picking up the things and prints left behind by the accused at the scene of crime unwittingly which would always be the case.

The above principle can be best illustrated by a reported case which occurred about a decade ago near Pallavaram, Madras. In that sensational case of dacoity, the culprits had chosen a lonely bungalow on the outskirts of Pallavaram for operation and the time of crime was during the night. When the Hindi-knowing lady of the house was asleep at the ground floor, and her son at the upstairs, the culprits had scaled over the drain pipes and got access through the staircase room which was open. Of course, the culprits had earlier reconnoitred the area, and the complainant's house and watched the movements of the inmates which came to light during the investigation. On getting into the bed room where the lady was asleep, the culprits threatened to set fire to her saree if she refused to give the keys of the valuables. According to the lady of the house, they were speaking in Hindi and she, by her long stay in Hindi speaking areas knew Hindi well and she replied them suitably. After knocking off the cash and jewellery, the culprits made good their escape. There was no clue in this case whatsoever to begin with.

This case was one of the series that were occurring almost in quick succession in and around Madras city creating lot of sensation and insecurity in the minds of the public at large. The situation was so tense that "The Hindu" had to write an editorial on the disturbing incidents of robbery and dacoity

committed by an unknown gang which put the city of Madras and the neighbourhood in the grip of fear and insecurity for person and property.

Immediately on receipt of information of this occurrence I rushed to the scene of crime from Chingleput around 4 a. m. We closely studied the scene of crime and made intensive enquiries with the inmates and the neighbours but with no avail. It became very imminent that the entire area of the open fields, casurina topes, and other places around this lonely house of the complainant and the areas leading to the bus stand and the Suburban Railway Station must be thoroughly searched for incriminating articles.

More than 20 men and Officers were employed under my personal supervision for searching the entire areas, almost inch-by-inch. Though it was to be done round the clock under hot sun, our tireless efforts led to spotting out and picking of a beedi wrapper with Hindi letters from near a bush not far from the scene of crime. A few furlongs further away, the casurina tope was also intensively surveyed and checked and to our surprise we saw one of the branches of a casurina tree freshly broken and removed with fresh marks. Another surprise was that a torn towel was found lying near another bush and the same was immediately picked up. They were all duly seized as per procedure and law and used in aid of the investigation.

Quite a few Hindi speaking merchants of Pallavaram were summoned to the Pallavaram Police Station and were shown the torn towel as to wherefrom this kind of towel would normally be got. They were able to inform that this kind of towels were prevalent in North India. Similarly, the beedi wrapper was also identified by them as the one not available in this part of the country but mostly being sold in North India. These valuable clues were being acted upon by the Chingleput Police and the Madras City Police. With these clues further enquires were being conducted in and around Madras City. Sleepless nights, endeavours and sincerity landed the investigating staff on success when a batch of nomads was caught by the Madras City Police in the Moore Market Park area and on careful interrogation led to the detection that they had the other portion or the torn towel similar to the one which was seized by us at the scene of crime and beedies used by them were identical with the one recovered by us from the scene of crime at Pallavaram.

The culprits also admitted of their having broken a branch of casurina tree from near the scene of crime and used the same in the crime to threaten the inmates of causing bodily harm. Thus the vital and valuable clues provided by the scene of crime led the investigating staff to success and all the series of cases of these masked and armed dacoity were unearthed and the culprits were brought to book and promptly convicted. Thus it could be seen that the scene of crime never disappoints and the investigating officer has to make the best use of it.

There was yet another interesting case, which of course came to light through the clue got from a letter addressed to the widow of the deceased whose husband was stated to be absconding for years but in fact was murdered by the paramour of this widow. The case had to be investigated on this clue. A careful and sustained investigation was done by an investigation team. A close and sincere search of the scene of crime led to the tracing of the skeletons of the deceased in an old dilapidated well near the Blind School at Palayamkottai. It is indeed the ingenuity of the murderer to have chosen this place where the blind lived. Thorough search of the area, around the clock near the well led to recovering of the human skeletons, the skull, coir pieces, pieces of hair, sample of the well water, etc. which were duly sent for chemical analysis and comparison to the Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras.

In this historical case, the identity of the deceased was established through the "photo-stat" method of skull comparison. Without the corpus delicti in the usual form, a conviction was secured from the District and Sessions Court, Thirunelveli. Here also a close survey and searching of the scene of crime led to the detection of this otherwise unknown case.

In a rather recent case of rape followed by murder of a teenaged girl of Hosur which occurred in the year 1973 when I was the Superintendent of Police, Dharmapuri District, a thorough investigation and search of the scene of crime led to the getting of valuable clues to the detection of crime and tracing of the culprit whose whereabouts were unknown at the time of the reporting of this heinous crime. The deceased girl was eloped by the murderer by giving her sweets, and he took her to a place under a railway bridge away from the village and raped her by placing her on the sands and threw the dead body underneath a big boulder. Struggle marks were noticed at the

scene of crime by the investigating staff and the hair sticking on to the fingers of the murdered girl was also noticed. This hair was compared with that of the culprit's who was arrested later and it provided useful clues. These valuable clues provided by the scene of crime were much helpful to the detection of the case and led to the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

A good number of such instances can be given. Suffice to say that the investigating agency must have a particular *sincerity* and *steadfastness* to search the scene of crime intensively, inch-by-inch, to say the least. It is always better and rewarding if the senior officer himself sets an example in searching for the valuable clues at the scene of crime. The well known principle of criminology that the culprit leaves behind traces of him at the scene of crime is well established when we particularly search the scene of crime for incriminating articles. For an able and sincere investigating officer, the scene of crime is very important area for closer study, scrutiny and search and the scene of crime never disappoints him.

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மக்கள் தொடர்பு

செ. கிருஷ்ணன்

ஜ-ஒடோ ஆசிரியர்

காவலர் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளி, கோவை

காவலனே ! ஏவலர்நாம் கடமை கடமை	காவலனே ! எந்நாளும் செய்யவே செய்திடல்	கண்ணியமிகு எம்நாட்டு காத்துக் கடவுள்	காவலனே !! மக்களுக்கு கிடப்போம் பணியாகும்
பொன்நகை என் நகையை கற்பிலே பொற்பிலே	புன்னகையு காணோமே சிறந்த நல் சிறந்தவள்	மிழந்த எடுத்தவர் காரிகையை பொன்நகை	பொதுமக்கள் தெரியவில்லை - என்பார் காணவில்லை போட்டிருந்தாள்
எங்குதான் பங்காளி எங் காளி எங்கள்	சென்றாளோ பகைமை வேடமிட்டு ஊரினிலே	எம்முயிரை பாராட்டி ஈட்டியால் ஏராளமான	மீட்டுவீர் - என்பார் பாண்டியனை கொலை செய்தாள் குற்றங்கள்
பெருகின பயமென்பது காவல் நீதிமன்றில்	குணங்கள் இல்லையோ தலைவர் போட்டு	சிறுகின பானிகள் கருத்துடன் நிறுத்திய	ஏனிந்தநிலை பெருகிட ஆய்ந்தார் வழக்கெலாம்
பாதியிலே காரணம் பொதுமக்கள் சரியாக	வலிவிழந்து பலவுண்டு தொடர்பு இல்லையே	பாழாய்ப் கண்டிப்பாய் போதாமல் சரிந்தன	போனதய்யா ! கண்டார் சாட்சிகள் வழக்குகள்
தெரியாத மக்கள் மக்கள் மக்கட்கு	காவலர்கள் தொடர்பு தொடர்பு மதிப்பு	தெரிந்தே மகத்தான மதிப்பினை மரியாதை	நடக்கட்டும் வெற்றி தரும் நல்கும் நல்குங்கள்
மக்கள் புகார்கள் நீதியை அடித்து	தொண்டே வந்தவுடன் நிலைநாட்ட அரட்டி	மகேசன் புறப்படுங்கள் நின்திறம் ஆளத்தான்	தொண்டாம் கடமைக்கு வேண்டும் முடியுமா ?
விரட்டி அன்பால் அதிகாரம் சிந்தனை	அடித்து அணைத்து அகிலத்தை செய்திடுவீர்	வெகுண்டால் அணுகினால் ஆளுமா ? சீரிய நல்	நடக்குமா ? ஆகுமா ? ஆய்ந்திடுவீர்! தொண்டாற்றிடுவீர்

The Indian Society of Criminology



Founded in 1970 with eminent Criminologists, and jurists as office-bearers, the Society is doing pioneering work in advancing the study and application of criminology, criminological sciences and forensic sciences.

The Society publishes 'The Indian Journal of Criminology' twice a year (subscription rate Rs. 25/- per annum) and membership of the society is open to those interested in the study and application of Criminology and forensic sciences.

Further particulars can be had from :

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PART I

Crime Statistics for the Quarter Ending 31-12-'76

TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Law (IPC) Offences	In the whole of the previous year	Quarter under review	Previous Quarter	Corresponding quarter of the previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Total Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Cases	70442	24513	20288	16375
2.	Rioting (147-149)	2280	615	601	518
3.	Offences relating to coins (231-254)	20	—	3	3
4.	Offences relating to currency and Bank Notes (489-A to 489-D)	77	12	17	28
5.	Murder (302-303)	802	160	188	161
6.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (304-308)	457	163	133	63
7.	Administering stupefying drugs (328)	48	8	3	8
8.	Kidnapping and abduction (363, 367, 371 and 373 IPC)	138	55	51	37
9.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity (395-398)	31	5	16	6
10.	Robbery (392-394, 397 & 398)	139	—	47	47
11.	House-Breakings (499, 452, 454, 455, 457 & 460)	7118	2483	215	1753
12.	Cheating (419, 420 IPC)	834	287	446	206
13.	Breach of trust (406-409)	675	295	350	141
14.	Thefts of (379-382) -				
	(a) Copper wire	1880	468	504	372
	(b) Cattle	1540	396	404	316
	(c) Cycle	3457	1425	1170	702
	(d) Motor vehicles, accessories	242	100	73	60
	(e) Fire-arms	17	2	2	3
	(f) Explosives	31	15	22	3
	(g) Other types	18557	6174	5299	4311

PART II
Crime Statistics for the Quarter Ending 31-12-'76

DISTRICT-WISE BREAK-UP FIGURES

DISTRICTS	Total Cognizable Crimes	Riots	Coins	Currency	Murder	Culrable Homicide	Drugs	Kidnapping	Dacoity	Robbery	House- Breakings	Cheating	Breach of Trust	Wire theft	Cattle Theft	Cycle	Motor Vehicles Accessories	Fire-Arms	Explosives	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Railway Police	97	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Tiruchirapalli	2006	26	...	2	10	11	...	...	...	2	193	20	31	15	36	182	8	...	...	550
Pudukottai	283	23	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	55	2	7	...	7	21	...	...	...	69
Thanjavur East	649	27	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	1	145	9	8	...	16	57	...	...	...	144
Thanjavur West	813	40	...	...	7	7	...	4	...	1	159	11	11	...	23	56	...	...	...	120
South Arcot	504	21	...	...	8	6	...	5	...	1	180	9	26	21	41	58	...	...	...	128
Chingleput East	772	28	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	163	7	11	110	8	38	5	...	...	169
Chingleput West	901	40	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	56	3	5	83	27	14	...	...	...	584
Madurai South	380	7	...	2	5	19	...	...	...	...	60	3	...	2	17	94	1	...	...	170
Madurai North	912	17	...	...	10	12	...	5	...	5	103	6	3	23	14	53	1	1	...	203
Ramanathapuram East	372	12	...	...	5	8	...	1	...	2	53	2	6	8	13	31	...	...	...	70
Ramanathapuram West	390	71	...	1	7	6	...	2	...	...	81	16	7	1	8	19	...	...	2	26
Tirunelveli	1965	32	...	5	19	18	...	3	3	16	168	8	9	45	32	66	...	...	1	1066
Kanyakumari	149	2	...	1	1	7	...	3	...	...	35	5	1	...	3	28	...	...	...	63
Coimbatore (Urban)	985	42	...	1	5	3	...	3	...	1	134	24	11	14	9	115	29	1	5	223
Coimbatore (Rural)	945	44	...	1	26	19	2	2	...	4	169	8	7	20	49	75	4	...	...	183
Salem	7112	92	...	...	11	39	...	...	...	2	276	26	11	46	38	264	13	...	6	417
Dharmapuri	589	58	...	...	10	4	...	2	...	1	82	2	...	5	20	13	3	...	...	96
The Nilgiris	219	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	47	2	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	11
North Arcot	1190	41	...	...	16	1	...	1	...	2	127	26	26	57	20	69	...	...	1	224
Madras City	3280	15	...	...	3	3	6	9	2	2	196	96	111	13	12	172	36	...	...	1559
Total ...	24513	615	...	13	160	163	8	55	5	41	2483	287	295	468	396	1425	100	2	15	6174

Quarterly Statement of Theft and Recoveries of Auto-Vehicles

For the Quarter Ending 31-12-1976

TAMIL NADU

Type of vehicles	Stolen during the current quarter	Recovered during the current quarter	Remarks
1. Heavy Motor vehicles (Trucks, Buses etc.)	—	—	
2. Cars (including Taxis)	10	4	Madras City -8 Madurai (S) -1 Salem -1
3. Motor Cycles/ Scooters	9	4	Madras City -7 Salem -1 North Arcot -1
4. Auto-Rickshaws	1	—	Madras City -1
Total	20	8	

PART I
Crime Statistics for the Quarter Ending 31-3-'77

TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Law (IPC) Offences	In the whole of the previous year	Quarter under review	Previous Quarter	Corresponding quarter of the previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Total Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Cases	75666	18400	24513	14122
2.	Rioting (147-149)	2103	611	615	384
3.	Offences relating to coins (231-254)	5	—	—	—
4.	Offences relating to currency and Bank Notes (489-A to 489-D)	63	24	12	15
5.	Murder (302-303)	707	156	160	170
6.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (304-308)	536	120	163	54
7.	Administering stupefying drugs (328)	17	8	8	3
8.	Kidnapping and abduction (363, 367, 371 and 373 IPC)	183	62	55	21
9.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity (395-398)	40	5	5	3
10.	Robbery (392, 394, 397 & 398)	142	28	41	28
11.	House-Breakings (499, 452, 454, 455, 457 & 460)	7621	2113	2483	1577
12.	Cheating (419 and 420 IPC)	1081	308	287	127
13.	Breach of trust (406-409)	952	214	295	114
14.	Thefts of (379-392) -				
	(a) Copper wire	1697	332	468	352
	(b) Cattle	1267	340	396	255
	(c) Cycle	4373	1218	1425	935
	(d) Motor vehicles, accessories	256	42	100	50
	(e) Fire-arms	10	—	2	2
	(f) Explosives	54	5	15	5
	(g) Other types	20780	4261	6174	3902

PART
Crime Statistics for
DISTRICT-WISE

DISTRICTS	Total Cognizable Crimes	Riots	Coins	Currency	Murder	Culpable Homicide	Drugs	Kidnapping
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Railway Police	100	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	2148	29	...	2	17	15	...	8
Pudukottai	221	8	...	...	3	...	3	2
Thanjavur East	658	47	...	...	3	1	...	3
Thanjavur West	847	54	...	...	5	1	...	13
South Arcot	404	42	...	...	11	13	1	4
Chingleput East	706	26	...	1	5	2	...	1,
Chingleput West	387	52	...	3	...	...	...	...
Madurai South	441	6	...	3	5	25	...	...
Madurai North	1191	23	...	2	6	10	1	1
Ramanathapuram East	304	14	...	...	8	8	...	...
Ramanathapuram West	271	20	...	2	9	...	...	1
Tirunelveli	1353	21	...	5	21	13	...	9
Kanyakumari	152	9	...	...	4	2	...	1
Coimbatore (Urban)	1154	19	...	1	5	5	...	2
Coimbatore (Rural)	829	48	...	1	18	1	...	1
Salem	2567	75	...	...	13	4	...	1
Dharmapuri	389	24	...	...	6	5	...	...
The Nilgiris	137	6	...	1	2	1	...	...
North Arcot	1781	45	...	...	10	13	...	9
Madras City	2340	43	...	3	4	1	3	6
Total ...	18400	611	...	24	156	120	8	62

II

the Quarter Ending 31-3-'77

BREAK-UP FIGURES

Dacoity	Robbery	House-Breakings	Cheating	Breach of Trust	Wire theft	Cattle Theft	Cycle	Motor Vehicles Accessories	Fire-Arms	Explosives	Others
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
2..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	110
..	3	183	14	29	3	36	200	8	..	..	204
1	1	42	5	1	8	10	20	..	..	..	46
..	..	132	11	7	5	15	34	..	..	..	144
..	1	133	16	17	..	23	87	..	..	..	49
..	..	113	9	7	10	20	25	2	..	..	15
..	..	108	15	7	109	11	37	..	..	..	189
..	..	56	4	6	56	5	19	..	..	..	154
..	..	71	..	3	3	13	78	1	..	..	233
..	..	76	6	3	11	33	31	1	..	..	224
1	2	37	4	2	4	6	9	..	..	..	38
..	..	41	..	5	1	5	20	..	..	..	53
1	7	153	12	11	4	28	82	..	..	..	211
..	..	66	5	6	..	3	7	..	..	..	49
1	..	155	32	21	13	13	135	..	..	..	276
1	..	133	16	4	15	34	75	..	..	..	119
..	..	213	12	8	21	27	85	11	..	3	171
..	..	66	3	1	9	15	6	..	..	..	48
..	..	32	1	1	5	2	..	1	..	..	93
..	..	139	18	9	42	30	58	..	..	2	276
..	13	162	124	65	13	11	210	18	..	..	155
5	28	2113	308	214	332	340	1218	42	..	5	4261

Quarterly Statement of Theft and Recoveries of Auto-Vehicles

For the Quarter Ending 31-3-1977

TAMIL NADU

Type of vehicles	Stolen during the current quarter	Recovered during the current quarter	Remarks
1. Heavy Motor vehicles (Trucks, Buses etc.)	—	—	
2. Cars (including Taxis)	5	1	Madras City -5
3. Motor Cycles/ Scooters	5	2	Madras City -4 Madurai (S) -1
4. Auto-Rickshaws	1	—	—
Total	10	3	

PART I

Crime Statistics for the Quarter Ending 30-6-'77

TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Law (IPC) Offences	In the whole of the previous year	Quarter under review	Previous Quarter	Corresponding quarter of the previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Total Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Cases	75666	16937	18400	16743
2.	Rioting (147-149)	2103	864	611	503
3.	Offences relating to coins (231-254)	5	—	—	2
4.	Offences relating to currency and Bank Notes (489-A to 489-D)	63	17	24	19
5.	Murder (302-303)	707	220	156	189
6.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (304-308)	536	34	120	186
7.	Administering stupefying drugs (328)	17	1	8	3
8.	Kidnapping and abduction (363, 367, 371 and 373 IPC)	183	52	62	56
9.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity (395-398)	40	7	5	16
10.	Robbery (392, 394, 397 & 398)	142	24	28	26
11.	House-Breakings (449, 452, 454, 455, 457 & 460)	7621	2160	2113	1407
12.	Cheating (419 and 420 IPC)	1081	179	308	221
13.	Breach of trust (406-409)	952	154	214	193
14.	Thefts of (379-392) -				
	(a) Copper wire	1697	455	332	373
	(b) Cattle	1267	307	340	212
	(c) Cycle	4373	1345	1218	843
	(d) Motor vehicles, accessories	256	97	42	33
	(e) Fire-arms	10	1	—	4
	(f) Explosives	54	5	5	12
	(g) Other types	20780	3788	4261	5405

PART

Crime Statistics for

DISTRICT-WISE

DISTRICTS	Total Cognizable Crimes	Riots	Coins	Currency	Murder	Culpable Homicide	Drugs	Kidnapping
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Railway Police	157	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchirappalli	3039	113	...	2	29	...	...	6
Pudukottai	309	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Thanjavur East	842	71	...	...	8	...	...	9
Thanjavur West	504	43	...	...	9	...	...	6
South Arcot	516	71	...	...	11	...	...	4
Chingleput East	559	60	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chingleput West	1079	69	...	...	11	...	...	3
Madurai South	478	19	...	...	12	...	...	...
Madurai North	672	19	...	1	3	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram East	407	52	...	...	12	1	...	...
Ramanathapuram West	344	23	...	1	7	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	461	27	...	3	22	16	...	2
Kanyakumari	116	8	...	1	7	...	...	1
Coimbatore (Urban)	783	31	...	1	8	6	...	7
Coimbatore (Rural)	892	78	...	4	20	...	...	8
Salem	1640	68	...	3	25	5	1	2
Dharmapuri	911	24	...	1	10	4	...	1
The Nilgiris	82	3	...	...	5	2	...	...
North Arcot	1836	70	...	...	16	...	...	4
Madras City	1310	10	...	...	1	...	...	6
Total ...	16937	864	...	17	220	34	1	52

II

the Quarter Ending 30-6-'77

BREAK-UP FIGURES

Dacoity	Robbery	House-Breakings	Cheating	Breach of Trust	Wire theft	Cattle Theft	Cycle	Motor Vehicles Accessories	Fire-Arms	Explosives	Others
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
...	1	4	1	3	1	...	15	5	...	...	123
7...	...	190	8	19	24	21	145	6	...	...	324
...	...	38	3	4	7	6	11	...	...	...	130
...	1	150	8	12	6	15	47	1	...	...	192
...	...	128	8	9	2	40	88	...	...	...	171
...	1	114	11	10	22	16	71	1	...	...	172
...	2	185	3	3	116	11	40	...	...	...	114
8	1	84	4	2	65	8	29	...	...	...	180
...	1	60	3	4	11	9	104	1	1	...	238
...	...	83	8	5	13	18	37	1	...	...	83
...	1	41	5	9	2	6	9	...	...	...	48
1	1	37	3	3	6	1	19	...	...	...	64
2	7	122	10	11	13	18	49	1	...	1	129
...	1	45	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	36
9...	1	140	9	10	23	12	150	15	...	1	123
3	...	127	5	2	30	29	78	10	...	...	187
...	...	170	17	5	38	28	84	12	...	...	200
...	...	84	4	1	8	20	48	3	...	...	53
7...	1	59	1	2	2	4	2	1	...	1	12
...	3	141	13	9	62	30	71	...	...	2	234
...	2	158	55	31	4	10	243	40	...	...	975
7	24	2160	179	154	455	307	1345	97	1	5	3788

Quarterly Statement of Theft and Recoveries of Auto-Vehicles

For the Quarter Ending 30-6-1977

TAMIL NADU

Type of vehicles	Stolen during the current quarter	Recovered during the current quarter	Remarks
1. Heavy Motor vehicles (Trucks, Buses etc.)	—	—	
2. Cars (including Taxis)	3	3	Madras City 1 Trichy 1 Coimbatore (Rural) 1
3. Motor Cycles/ Scooters	14	5	Madras City 6 Salem 2 Coimbatore (Urban) 2 Coimbatore (Rural) 2 Madurai South 1 Thanjavur East 1
4. Auto-Rickshaws	—	—	
Total	17	8	

Office of the Inspector—General of Police

POST BOX No. 601

MADRAS

Dated: 30—12—1977

MEMORANDUM

Sub : Police—Public Sports — Reviewed.

The year 1977 saw a new development in police-public relations through the organisation of police-public sports all over the State. We have accepted promotion of sports as a non — (law) enforcement function and a social responsibility.

2. I am happy to see that more Sub-Divisional officers are taking interest in the organisation of these sports meets.

3. The officers and men of Chingleput East Dist. are to be congratulated for the Police-Public Hockey Tournament in December which was presided over by Mr. M. A. M. Ramasamy, President of the I. H. F. The Police Training College enlarged its previous month's performance in organising an invitation athletic meet to honour Mr. Ivan Jacobs a one time Madras Police Officer who represented India in the 400 mts. at the World Olympics at Helsinki in 1952. The Police-Public Volleyball Tournament organised by the Police Training College at the Egmore Stadium is having its due impact.

4. While consolidating the gains let us make an effort to organise sports and recreation at all the police lines in the new year. Studies have shown that participation in sports and recreation changes the social behaviour of the individual. Every police lines should be considered as a recreational centre. A start must be made in initiating a recreational programme at the lines the details of which will be intimated to the Supdts. of Police by the Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police/Training.

5. Dy. Inspectors-General of Police will please review sports in their districts once a month with a view to motivate Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, in particular, to organise sports meets at the Circle and Station house level.

6. The next Police-Public sports meets should be organised during the 2nd week of January, 1978.

(Sd.) E. L. TRACEY,
Inspector—General of Police.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

MEMORANDUM No. 9

Sub : Police Public Sports.

So far, there has been a good response to the idea of improving public relations through the organisation of sports meets. These meets have been largely limited to athletic meets, hockey, foot-ball, volley-ball and kabaddi in larger cities.

Since it is not always possible to get big enough playing fields for hockey and foot-ball matches in rural areas, where there is equal, if not more need, to encourage sports and sportsmanship, efforts may be made to organise such games as volley-ball, kabaddi and seven-a-side foot-ball at police station level so that interest could be aroused in sports at least in the bigger villages.

It is very important that where these meets are organised, whether on a large scale or small, the spirit of sportsmanship should be inculcated in all players by a preliminary pep talk. "Team before self", "Playing the game", "Submission to the referee's decision", "Winning graciously" and "Losing sportingly" are all very important qualities in life and these are cultivated best on the sports field. The winners must always cheer the losers first and the losers should reply. It is apparently small matters like these which will slowly make a difference in the character of the people and the quality of life between communities, castes etc., at village level.

(Sd.) E. L. STRACEY,
Inspector-General of Police.

PART I
Crime Statistics for the Quarter Ending 30-9-'77

TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Law (IPC) Offences	In the whole of the previous year	Quarter under review	Previous Quarter	Corresponding quarter of the previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Total Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Cases	75666	16052	16937	20288
2.	Rioting (147-149)	2103	1088	864	601
3.	Offences relating to coins (231-254)	5	—	—	3
4.	Offences relating to currency and Bank Notes (489-A to 489-D)	63	16	17	17
5.	Murder (302-303)	707	189	220	188
6.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (304-308)	536	32	34	133
7.	Administering stupefying drugs (328)	17	19	1	3
8.	Kidnapping and abduction (383, 367, 371 and 373 IPC)	183	76	52	51
9.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity (395-398)	40	7	7	16
10.	Robbery (392, 394, 397 & 398)	142	45	24	47
11.	House-Breakings (449, 452, 454, 455, 457 & 460)	7621	3137	2160	2154
12.	Cheating (419 and 420 IPC)	1081	285	179	446
13.	Breach of trust (406-409)	952	273	154	350
14.	Thefts of (379-392) -				
	(a) Copper wire	1697	527	455	504
	(b) Cattle	1267	389	307	404
	(c) Cycle	4373	1495	1345	1170
	(d) Motor vehicle, accessories	256	65	97	73
	(e) Fire-arms	10	3	1	2
	(f) Explosives	54	6	5	22
	(g) Other types	20780	4639	3788	5299

PART
Crime Statistics for
DISTRICT-WISE

DISTRICTS	Total Cognizable Crimes	Riots	Coins	Currency	Murder	Culpable Homicide	Drugs	Kidnapping
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Railway Police	81	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	1173	77	...	...	12	11	6	6
Pudukottai	374	34	...	...	4	...	3	10
Thanjavur East	852	63	...	...	9	...	...	4
Thanjavur West	690	47	...	...	8	...	...	4
South Arcot	631	118	...	...	14	...	...	...
Chingleput East	1121	137	...	...	4	...	...	2
Chingleput West	565	53	...	2	8	...	...	9
Madurai South	554	10	...	3	3	...	...	1
Madurai North	733	84	...	...	10	...	2	3
Ramanathapuram East	521	23	...	1	12	...	...	2
Ramanathapuram West	485	28	...	2	12	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	719	43	...	3	21	...	...	20
Kanyakumari	178	10	...	3	7	...	...	...
Coimbatore (Urban)	1020	41	...	...	3	...	3	2
Coimbatore (Rural)	1100	66	...	...	26	...	...	...
Salem	1287	96	...	...	25	...	1	...
Dharmapuri	282	27	...	...	3	...	1	...
The Nilgiris	113	33	...	...	3	...	...	...
North Arcot	1175	77	...	...	1	21	...	5
Madras City	2398	18	...	2	4	...	3	8
Total ...	16052	1088	...	16	189	32	19	76

II

the Quarter Ending 30-9-'77

BREAK-UP FIGURES

Dacoity	Robbery	House-Breakings	Cheating	Breach of Trust	Wire theft	Cattle Theft	Cycle	Motor Vehicles Accessories	Fire-Arms	Explosives	Others
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
...	4	457	13	42	13	41	152	4	...	...	430
...	...	98	6	10	7	9	3	3	1	...	105
...	1	197	6	14	4	16	35	...	...	...	164
...	...	185	12	11	...	3	5	...	...	...	125
...	...	188	5	18	21	47	53	2	...	...	165
...	1	183	3	4	135	34	37	7	...	...	151
...	1	95	6	5	103	11	41	...	...	...	210
...	...	113	9	5	14	16	148	...	...	...	220
...	3	84	5	3	10	17	18	1	...	...	132
...	1	78	5	18	2	12	9	...	2	...	71
...	3	52	4	1	1	5	62	...	...	...	74
1	9	112	12	14	29	17	45	...	...	1	257
...	...	65	2	3	...	...	17	2	...	...	68
...	4	194	39	25	29	16	173	15	...	1	355
5	4	225	2	...	44	38	116	2	...	...	184
...	3	253	10	12	35	36	153	...	...	1	213
...	1	105	7	2	6	28	10	...	...	...	127
...	...	45	2	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	16
1	6	222	18	8	68	24	110	1	...	3	361
...	3	183	119	73	6	14	307	28	...	...	1138
7	45	3137	285	273	527	389	1495	65	3	6	4639

Quarterly Statement of Theft and Recoveries of Auto-Vehicles

For the Quarter Ending 30-9-1977

TAMIL NADU

Type of vehicles	Stolen during the current quarter	Recovered during the current quarter	Remarks
1. Heavy Motor vehicles (Trucks, Buses etc.)	1	1	North Arcot 1
2. Cars (including Taxis)	5	3	Chingleput East 1 Coimbatore (Rural) 1 Madras City 3
3. Motor Cycles/ Scooters	16	9	Salem 2 Chingleput East 2 Kanyakumari 1 Coimbatore (Rural) 1 Coimbatore (Urban) 2 Tiruchirapalli 1 Madras City 7
4. Auto-Rickshaws	—	—	
Total	22	13	