

ANDHRA STATE INAUGURATION

Souvenir



MADRAS POLICE
JOURNAL



SPECIAL NUMBER
SEPTEMBER-1953



WE
INDIAN CRAFTS & INDUSTRIES

15, GOPALA KRISHNA IYER ROAD

MADRAS-17

LEAD IN CRAFTSMANSHIP



WE
ARE PROUD TO
DRESS OUR POLICE



OUR
SPECIALITIES IN **LEATHER ARTICLES** OF ALL VARIETIES
ARE WELL KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY



OUR
BOOT POLISH "CRAFTSMAN" HAS RESPONDED TO
THE POPULAR DEMAND "**BUY SWADESHI**". WE HAVE
FULFILLED OUR PLEDGE "**QUALITY, SERVICE, EFFICIENCY**"



SRI SRI PRAKASA
Governor of Madras

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS



MADRAS GOVERNOR'S CAMP

September 12, 1953

MESSAGE

On the formation of a separate Andhra State, the Police force, like everything else that functioned as a joint body in a united State, has necessarily to be divided up. The publication of a Special Number of the *Madras Police Journal*, to mark the occasion, is therefore not without its very special significance.

The great traditions and the high standards of efficiency, for which the Madras Police has rightly enjoyed great reputation, will, I am sure, be continued and enhanced by those who leave the parent body and are assigned to the separate cadre of Andhra Desh. They will doubtless leave a legacy for those who follow them, which will be worthy of the Service as a whole. It surely is a matter of sorrow for those who will be going away from their old environments, as to those who will remain behind, to part from friends and colleagues with whom they have worked in close co-operation all these many years in the discharge of their most important and always difficult public duties. All partings are painful; and the parting of comrades-in-arms is particularly so. When, however, these take place in a spirit of friendliness and goodwill, as will surely be the case here, the old bonds remain for the well-being of all concerned.

I send through this Special Number my warm greetings to all members of the great Police force of Madras of all ranks, and particularly to those who are leaving, my very best wishes for all health and happiness.

SRI PRAKASA



Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI
Chief Minister of Madras



FOREWORD

This is a most interesting and valuable book. Some of the best officers in the Police service in Madras have contributed valuable and informative articles and made this book a substantial contribution to the literature relating to public affairs. Regarding the organization and work of the police in Madras, in the past and in the present time, I have nothing to add to what has been said so well in the excellent article contributed by the Madras City Commissioner of Police, Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar.

The general public have now come to appreciate the service of the policeman, be it in the regulation of traffic, or the maintenance of order, or the prevention and detection of crime. There is still a lot to be done by way of improvement; but I must say that very rapid progress has been made during recent times. It was generally thought once that the common policeman was easily corruptible. This reputation has been completely wiped out and Police Officers are proud of their men today.

A body of loyal and strong-minded men, that stood between national leaders and foreign rule for a good long time, to support the latter against the onslaughts of the former, has without any change taken over duties under the National Government without any change in personnel or disciplinary regulations. This is a fine demonstration of the quality of the Service as well as of that of the national leadership and the cultural level of the general public. It is not the least remarkable feature in the unique political revolution that has taken place in India.

I commend the study of this book to everyone interested in public administration in India as a volume of rich content.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS
September 17, 1953

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI
Chief Minister of Madras.



Sri J. DEVASAHAYAM, B.A., I.P.
Inspector-General of Police

PREFACE

The long expected Separation has come and it is an historic occasion worthy of record. This Special Issue of the *Police Magazine* has been brought about to serve as a Souvenir, to kindle old memories and to convey our good-will to those officers, who were so long with us and who will be joining the new State before long. We may part now possibly in the sense that we will in future belong to two States, but I am sure, that the *esprit de corps* that has developed in the past many years, the traditions established over a long period will ever remain with us all. The mutual regard the officers have for each other and the co-operative feeling shall remain irrespective of the division. It is in this spirit that various officers have contributed articles to this Special Issue. I have no doubt that these are useful articles and many of these will be of permanent value.

On an occasion like this, feelings are bound to be mixed. When the family divides, the members naturally feel the separation. With the birth of the Andhra State, there is joy for those directly concerned, while there is also the sadness of separation. My advice to the Police force is that they should consider service above self and work loyally and impartially with zeal, enthusiasm and energy.

I am fully aware of the nature of work that is expected of those who will be serving the new State. A great deal has to be done and hard work is ahead. It is something like building a new house in certain respects. The foundation is there already laid strong and the superstructure has to be built. We have different establishments in the Police administration in the State, viz., the Chief Office, the C.I.D. with the different branches, the Radio Branch, etc. Similar branches have to be established and run on efficient lines in the new State which will require patient and continued hard work. The Law and Order in the State will require constant vigilance and I am confident that the Officers allotted to the State will be able to look after the manifold problems that may arise. I wish to emphasise that whatever may be the circumstances, under which the officers may have to work, their relationship with the people with whom they have to deal in their day-to-day work should always remain cordial. Police officers of all ranks should be just and firm, and they should be courteous to the general public at all times and under all circumstances. This will win for them the required support from the public whose welfare is their motto.

I wish all my officers of different ranks Godspeed and the best of luck.

J. DEVASAHAYAM

Inspector-General of Police

1 DEC 1955

CONTENTS

	PAGE
MESSAGE by Sri Sri Prakasa, <i>Governor of Madras</i>	iii
FOREWORD by Sri C. Rajagopalachari, <i>Chief Minister of Madras</i> ..	v
PREFACE by Sri J. Devasahayam, B.A., I.P., <i>Inspector-General of Police, Madras</i>	vii
I. POLICE AND CHANGING TIMES by Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., M.L., I.P., <i>Commissioner of Police</i>	1
II. POLICE AND PUBLIC RELATIONS by Sri R. M. Mahadevan, M.A., I.P. ..	5
III. SPORTS IN THE MADRAS POLICE by Sri F. V. Arul, B.A., I.P. ..	9
IV. DOGS FOR POLICE USE by Sri P. Kuppuswamy, B.A., B.L., I.P.S. ..	14
V. THE STORY OF THE MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE by Sri H. G. C. Barboza, B.A. (<i>Hons.</i>)	25
VI. "THE UNFORTUNATE YOUNGSTER" by Sri R. N. Manickam, M.A. ..	37
VII. EFFICIENCY IN THE POLICE by Sri S. P. Satur, M.A., I.P.S. ..	43
VIII. POLICE AND THE FUTURE by Sri S. M. Diaz, M.A., I.P.S. ..	47
IX. SEPARATED JUDICIARY AND THE POLICE by Sri K. S. Venkataraman, M.A., L.T., I.P.S.	56
X. RADIO IN RELATION TO POLICE WORK by Sri D. R. Clamp, <i>Police Radio Officer</i>	60
XI. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SPECIAL ARMED POLICE FORCE by Sri G. R. Rajendar, B.Sc.	62
XII. CRIMINALISTICS by Sri N. Pitchandi, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., A.R.I.C., <i>State Examiner of Questioned Documents</i>	65
XIII. THE HISTORY OF POLICE ORGANISATION by Sri M. S. Parthasarathy, <i>Senior Superintendent, Office of the I. G. of Police</i>	69
XIV. "WE EXIST TO SERVE" THE MADRAS FIRE SERVICE by Sri T. Gopalakrishna Rao, B.A., M.I. FIRE E. (<i>Lond.</i>)	81

POLICE AND CHANGING TIMES

Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar, B.A., M.L., I.P., Commissioner of Police, Madras

The Police as we now understand it is patterned on the British Police System which itself took its present shape during the time of Sir Robert Peel in the nineteenth century. The Police Force, as an integral branch of civil administration, is charged with one of the two fundamental functions of the State, namely, maintenance of peace and order within the interior, the other being protection of the State against aggression from without.

In India, the criminal administration was part of the General Administration, viz., Revenue which practically covered all civil administration. The Revenue Officer was also a civil court and was also vested with magisterial powers and controlled a small sepoy force for enforcement of orders.

The Hindu kings had also an organisation for the preservation of order and for gathering intelligence, the latter being given great prominence in their political science. They had an effective spy system directed to good purpose.

During the Moghul period the criminal administration was under the Foujdar, who had under him Kotwals, who would correspond to the Commissioner of Police in a big city and the Chief City Police Officer in a town. Such a Kotwal system was continued in the British days in respect of the big towns like Madras and Madura. The Kotwal was the effective arm of the administration, and was expected to have control over various aspects of urban life as can be seen from the fact that even a bazaar is named after the Kotwal in Madras City.

The British took over the Moghul administration and slowly and steadily developed a Police organisation based on modern ideas and on their own further experience in England, and the Police of India to-day are an efficient organisation fully and effectively covering the territories of the Union.

The Indian Police is a working adaptation of modern police methods to conditions in India which are unique in themselves, a vast country in which there are still to be seen alive and functioning patterns of Society from the most primitive to the most modern, from the hill tribes indulging in animal and human sacrifice, and using solid wheels to the most modern sophisticated gentlemen and ladies driving their own cars, and in regard to religious beliefs from animism to the highly developed Vedanta philosophy. India has been rightly described as the epitome of the world. We have geographical features, social customs and ideas from the crudest to the finest, and a Police Force which has got to cater to the needs of all these people is hard to organise.

In regard to crime, these diversities are again reflected. We have brutal murders on very little provocation, pick-pockets, cheats and international traffickers. The burly Policeman who relied on his physical strength and struggled with the obvious was no

longer an adequate instrument. He has got to be up to date to meet each one of these criminals at his level, and to produce qualities at different parts of his career for dealing with different kinds of cases and offenders.

A period of over 25 years in a Department which has such contact with society at all levels is really the best training ground for a person to understand the country. In the twenties of the present century, young men who had completed their education and had to choose a career had a difficult choice. The Police were dubbed as the mercenaries of foreign administration lacking in patriotism who worked for the foreigners. It was no doubt necessary on the part of Indian youth to get trained in administration, so that when the time came there would be senior officers, who have been trained and who can run the administration to suit the policy which a National Government would frame. The British were committed to the progressive association of Indians in every branch of administration as, according to them, there were few Indians then equal to the responsibilities of high office. Events have since proved that such talent is not exceptional but that the metal is there and what was needed was the fashioning of it. The officers who joined then have now made their mark and are now fit to hold the highest office with distinction and efficiency.

The main function of a Police Force is to keep order, prevent and detect crime, receive complaints and create the necessary assurance of security of person and property in the minds of the people. Taken generally, the Police of India and, in particular, the Police of Madras, have done their part well and richly deserve the encomium paid to them by the Heads of the State at their annual parades.

The period between 1935 and 1946 was a peculiar period and the subordinate ranks and the superior officers were in a doubtful position. The change-over to Independence and now to a Republic within the Commonwealth has been gone through smoothly on the whole. For this the Police also deserve their due share of credit.

The Police are only the eye, ear and arm of the Government which direct the Police. The greatest tribute that can be paid to the Police was paid to them for their work during the last General Elections. The state of order maintained during that period was largely due to careful organisation and effective execution of plans and schemes. At the same time we should pay a tribute to the citizens, who are certainly law-abiding on the whole and have ordinarily great respect for law and order. The Police have no politics, though they owe a duty to the Government of the day. Their essential services are to the public of the area they serve.

While it is their duty to serve, they should not ask for any privileges much more than what the public are able to get, and this was amply demonstrated by the willingness with which they accepted all the cuts in rations despite having to do heavy work.

Public Relations :

Due to various circumstances there had always been in general a lack of due co-operation between the public and the administrative machinery, though individually officers and members of the public got on well together on many occasions. This apathy has to wear out and has no place in a well-ordered democracy, and the signs are that it will very soon be displaced by full confidence and understanding. Contact between the officers and the public have been growing, and it can be said that officers now are in close touch with the people and their representatives. But lack of such contact may again appear as all branches of the administration are being manned by city-born and city-bred officials, who have had no real experience of conditions in the country. It is essential, therefore, that a scheme must be devised by which this close contact and understanding of the problems of Rural India are given its due importance.

The very fact that the Police are held responsible for all transgressions of law and decencies of life is a growing indication of the people's trust in the Police. More and more demands are made on the Police and their work is steadily increasing. The Police are expected to go far out themselves and stop all matters that are likely to lead to the public detriment as they start. Recently, a friend asked me why don't the Police investigate all the advertisements which appear to be merely attempts to cheat, viz., advertisements or cross-words, etc. The Police can do useful work in all such directions by increasing its personnel, and improving its equipment and training to be able to meet all these demands.

I may give here a few contrasts. Thirty years ago even bicycles were very few with the Police. Tappal duty was one of the major duties performed. These have changed. We have Wireless Stations keeping Madras informed to the minute of things happening. Whenever there has been a complete breakdown of all telegraph and telephone services and Railway communications as during cyclones, there was absolutely no panic, as the Police Wireless system functioned in such places. While our equipment in the shape of motor transport is far from being adequate to the needs of our city and towns and huge districts, a good start has been made, and we are able to cover the country more quickly, and the traditional saying that a policeman appears long after the event is steadily becoming a thing of the past.

We were able to step in to keep transport going when there was a strike.

Important organisational methods have been brought into play and it was no idle tribute or lip-service when commendation was made for the bundobust done during the elections. A volume of public transport was organised in a manner to reach the farthest polling booth and preserve order wherever acrimonious canvassing was going on.

In regard to weapons the old smooth bore 476 musket with cartridges of black powder, which had 10 ways of going wrong and only one of going right has been replaced by accurate rifles and smooth bore muskets of 410 bore. Even head constables have been trained in the use of revolvers and have offered personal protection to many an important personage. Automatic weapons have been supplied and men trained in their use. Old methods of mob dispersal with long lathis have given place to more humane methods of dispersal of which the tear-smoke is an important improvement. I soon expect that the Police will have its flying-wing with its helicopters for both preventive and training purposes to be more useful on all occasions of emergency.

Illiteracy has been completely wiped out and the general standard of education and personal equipment is much higher than before. Our men have distinguished themselves on and off the parade ground, particularly in the region of Sports. We have our representatives in the Indian Olympic Team. Our Hockey Team would be able to put up a good show and our men have taken interest in world affairs, and the Special Branch is now a very efficient organ of intelligence. Our band with its colourful uniform is sought after at big functions. We expect the Mounted Branch of the City would also become an item of special interest.

Some of our officers have gone abroad and on return passed on the valuable information gathered by them to others. Every effort is being made by our Chiefs to improve our standard of efficiency and usefulness to the public.

The Police of Madras State have built up a tradition of honest and sincere service which it will be the duty of every member of the Force to maintain and improve upon. Each one of us should realize that the prestige and reputation of the Force is in each man's individual keeping and he should make himself a worthy member.

We are moving with the times in regard to outlook which is much more important than material matters. It shall be the watchword of our Department to progress and to be in the vanguard of the move with the times.



POLICE AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Sri R. M. Mahadevan, M.A., I.P., Superintendent of Police, X-Branch, C.I.D., Madras

Public relations is concerned with the development of a public attitude favourable to the accomplishment of the police purpose. The attitude of people towards the police is moulded by every experience they have in observing, talking to, and in being served and controlled by the police. Every policeman, whatever may be his position in the department, unconsciously plays a major role in creating public reaction to the police, be it for good or bad. The appearance, attitude, habits, private life and public contacts of the individual policeman, affect the attitude of the public towards him and the department. Consideration must be given to the elimination of factors which induce or produce resentment and to the growth of factors which produce goodwill. The relationship between the individual policeman and the citizen is of fundamental importance.

2. In developing good relationship between the police and the public, attention must be given to Press relations and also educating the public. Public co-operation is essential to the successful achievement of the police purpose. Public support assists in many ways. It is necessary in the enforcement of major laws as well as minor regulations, and with it arrests are made and convictions obtained which otherwise would not be possible. A public that observes laws and complies with regulations relieves the Police of a large share of the burden. Even difficult police programmes can be carried out successfully with the support of a public who is friendly to the police. Successful completion of such police programmes reveal to the public the increased efficiency of the police which results in a greater public appreciation of police efforts. Such public commendation and praise build police morale, which again leads to increased efforts and improved service. Unfortunate are the police who lack the support and co-operation of a friendly public! A hostile public makes police tasks more onerous and working conditions more disagreeable. There have been occasions when the police are censured and unjust charges are levelled against them. When the activities of the police are misunderstood and misconstrued, their morale is damaged, and they develop a negative mental state of mind that makes them apprehensive of undertaking any constructive work. The police who, when faced with a critical, hostile public, unfortunately try to develop a hostile attitude which worsens public relations. Therefore it is of great importance that a proper relationship should be built up with the public.

3. Public support and co-operation are influenced by the relationship between the public and their police, that is, by the actions and conduct of each towards the other. Each must adopt correct attitude if a desirable relationship is to be created and maintained by them. The attitude of the public is moulded and built by the police and it reflects the police attitude. Whilst the police themselves are the most important factor in creating healthy public relations, there are other influences also in constant play. The Press

and motion pictures exert a powerful influence in moulding public opinion and they may, through misrepresentation, create an attitude which is unfriendly and unfair. They can do much to destroy public confidence in the police, create resentment and to prevent the growth of a co-operative attitude between the police and the public. But the police can influence these factors also by the adoption of proper attitudes.

4. Now the question is what is the proper attitude that the police should adopt which would promote healthy and co-operative relationship with the public. The attitude of the police will be influenced by their concept of the police function—of their duty to the public and what they are expected to do. All members of the force must recognise that the people, through their representatives, pay the police and that, as in any other employment, there must exist a proper employer-employee relationship. The members of the Police department must realise that the essence of a correct police attitude is a willingness to serve, but at the same time they should distinguish between service and servility, and between courtesy and softness. They must be firm but also courteous, avoiding even an appearance of rudeness. They should develop a position that is friendly and unbiassed—pleasant and personal—in all situations and firm and impersonal on occasions calling for regulation and control. They should understand that the primary police purpose is to prevent violations, not to arrest people.

5. A public that co-operates with the police, that supports them in their efforts, and that observes laws and regulations may be said to possess a desirable attitude. The men of the police force should aim at creating this attitude of the public which is to be desired greatly. Such a development is impeded by a traditional fear of the police, by the errors in judgment of individual policeman, by unpopular police action in the enforcement of unacceptable laws, and of regulations that offend individuals, and by Press attacks.

6. Building goodwill and avoiding resentment is as essential to success in police operations as it is in commercial enterprises. Public goodwill is developed by positive action, it is not wished into being by hopeful thinking. The police should critically examine their own conduct in all public contacts and remould it to avoid situations unnecessarily unpleasant to citizens. They cannot hope to retain the friendship of the public, if their conduct is unfair and unreasonable, and if they unnecessarily embarrass, humiliate, annoy and inconvenience the public. Each person judges the Police department by the individual members with whom he has had contacts, and his opinion of the force is influenced by his reactions to these personal experiences; consequently, attention should be given to the personal appearance, attitude, conversation and conduct of each policeman. Each member of the force must realise the influence of these factors on the citizens' opinions of him as a man and of the department he represents; pride in his organisation and in his position in it, is thus developed and he will then conduct himself with the dignity of his office.

7. The police department should maintain a high standard of efficiency and it should give evidence of it by the businesslike attitude and conduct of its personnel both in the station and outside. The police officer should give conscientious attention to his duties. In police stations or offices he should not visit his brother officers, crack jokes, or otherwise amuse himself in corridors or offices open to public view or indulge in loud boisterous talks that can be heard by the public. The officer should develop pleasing habits of conversation that give no offence to his listener either by the subject-matter or method of presentation. In his conversation, he should avoid subjects of a smutty and questionable nature; especially must be avoided controversial questions in religion, race and politics. The officer's language is also important. He must avoid giving impressions of officiousness, haughtiness, aloofness and condescension. He must also remember that the best measure of a good conversationalist is his ability to listen; by listening more and talking less, the officer gets more information. Attention should be paid to the personal habits—many of them quite unconscious nervous reactions—which mar the relationship between the officer and the citizen. As an Officer of the Police department, he is not entitled to lead a private life according to his own whims and fancies without regard to public reaction. His must be an exemplary life; the public expects the officer to practise what he preaches, and to conform rigidly to regulations imposed on others. Therefore, he should give strict attention to his conduct and reputation since the public is hypercritical. In his social life he must avoid questionable associates and seek recreation in the company of persons of irreproachable character and reputation.

8. It would indeed be good to forego the privilege of getting angry. The officer who withstands angry verbal assaults builds his own character and raises the standard of his department. The mental attitude of the officer is quite as important as his appearance. He should not forget that he is a public servant and that he should maintain a friendly attitude reflecting his willingness to serve. The citizen with whom he is dealing with, assesses the officer in four ways: by his facial expression; by his actions and bearing; by his voice; and by the words spoken. The facial expression should be friendly. He should greet everyone with a smile. The friendly expression will be solicitous when listening to a tale of woe of a person in distress and it will be attentive when conversing especially while listening to a complaint, or to someone seeking information or assistance. The actions, demeanours and bearing of the officer will likewise give evidence of his attentiveness and of his willingness and desire to be helpful. His bearing at all times should be one of self-confidence, he should never betray indecision or lack of confidence in the performance of his duty. The voice should be friendly. No matter how rough the going may become, the officer who keeps his voice at a normal conversational pitch has an advantage over an excited citizen; his voice will certainly influence the emotional state of the citizen dealt with. The choice of words too has an importance in the creation of a good relationship with the public. In dealing with a citizen, he should offer assistance by

saying "May I help you?" or "is there anything that I can do for you?" instead of asking in a gruff voice "What do you want?" When an officer says "I am glad to be of service" when a citizen thanks him for some service, it leaves an impression of courtesy and willingness to be of service. Promptness and quickness with which the officer attends to the calls made on him by the public go a great way to improve the relationship between the department and the public. While receiving complaints, the officer should by his conduct give them evidence of sympathy and assurance of help. There may be complaints made to higher officers against subordinate men of the department and they may turn out to be ill-founded or well-founded, but he must give a full hearing of the complaint and assure the citizen that he will have it enquired into.

9. The public would like to seek the aid of the police in various matters big and small, and each officer must be in a position to give such assistance. Giving information cheerfully and willingly builds goodwill.

10. The following quotation from *A Short History of the British Police* would sum up the role that should be played by the police in building up good relations with the public: "The Police have kind words and helpful advice for anyone in doubt or trouble who comes to them . . . they fulfil an immense social function in finding relief for the destitute, in tracing missing relatives, and in smoothing out family quarrels, misunderstanding and estrangement of every kind. It may be argued warmly, in some quarters, that the rendering of such services is no part of the duties and functions of the police. The answer is 'that the friendliness, confidence, respect, trust and affection that they receive from the people are almost the sole basis of the power and efficiency of the Police of Britain. Whatever tends to strengthen this relationship, strengthens and maintains the vitality of true democracy in Britain.' Any decrease in such relationship quickly tends to increase the dependance on the use of physical force which again makes the police feared by the public and not liked by them."

11. In conclusion, therefore, I would stress on the need to do everything in the power of the individual policeman to build up a happy friendly relationship with the public, which will contribute greatly to the higher efficiency of the force and greater success of police efforts.

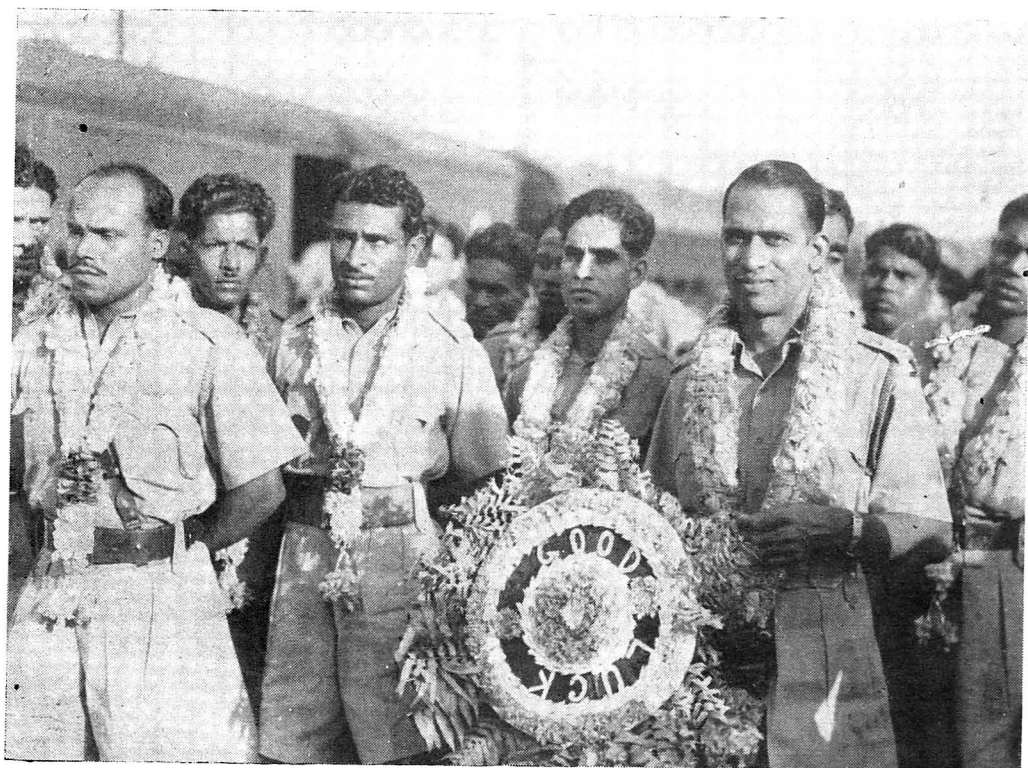


SPORTS IN THE MADRAS POLICE

Sri F. V. Arul, B.A., I.P. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law & Order, Madras

It is not to be imagined that sports in the Madras Police are of recent origin as may be wrongly concluded by recent entrants to the Force. It is likely that such a wrong conclusion will be reached on a consideration of the premise that the institution of the Presidency Police Sports following the inception of the All-India Police Sports is not more than three years old. In actual fact, the Presidency Police Sports were originally initiated forty-one years ago. It was in the year 1912 that the rules of the Madras Presidency Police Sports were framed and the sports were held on a presidency-wide basis from that year onwards. Though it is natural that sports of all kinds were encouraged in the Madras Police earlier than 1912, and a premium was placed on the recruitment of sportsmen ever since the inception of the Force, there is not the slightest doubt that the introduction of the Presidency Police Sports in 1912 gave a tremendous impetus to sports in the Madras Police. Every Officer and man thereafter became imbued with a desire to foster sport in season and out of season so that they could fit themselves better in order to win the Championship in each ensuing year. This passion for sport, which almost bordered on professionalism,

The Madras State Police Athletic Team leaving Madras Central Railway Station to attend the All-India Police Games, Lucknow, in March, 1952



however, served to promote sports and sportsmanship and the well-being of the Force as a whole. The photograph albums maintained in the Police Officers' Mess and the Training College at Vellore bear eloquent testimony to the wonderful keenness and *camaraderie* exhibited by competing teams during the Police weeks of various years. These sports also served the admirable purpose of an annual reunion of Officers, who would not otherwise meet each other for years on end.

The competitions in the original scheme of things were organised on an inter-District basis. But the Cowie Challenge Shield, which was presented by D. W. G. Cowie, Esq., I.C.S., in 1912, was awarded to the best inter-Range Team in the following events :—

- (a) Team shooting.
- (b) Team obstacle race.
- (c) Hockey tournament.
- (d) Cross-country race.
- (e) Tug-of-war.

It is not to be imagined by any means that Officers were left out of account in these Sports. On the contrary, special attention was paid to Officers and they had to compete in the following events :—

- (a) Revolver shooting.
- (b) Tent-pegging.
- (c) Dummy charging and peg.
- (d) Rings and peg.
- (e) Probationers' Cup competition (Equitation).
- (f) Handicap race.
- (g) Tennis doubles.

Marks were awarded for events (a), (c) and (d) above to decide the winner of the Challenge Cup for the best Officer-at-arms presented by Brooke Leggatt, Esq., I.P. It may thus be seen that healthy and interesting competitions were arranged both for officers and men. There was, however, only one regrettable feature and that was the express prohibition of the Malabar Special Police from taking part in the Presidency Police Sports of those days. The Moplah Rebellion of 1921 constituted the birth pangs of this admirable Force, and it is not known why its participation in the Sports was prohibited. These Presidency Police Sports were held regularly from 1912 till 1930. Thereafter they were not held until 1937 and, after the conclusion of the Sports that year, they were discontinued by the popular Government which came into force at that time on the score of financial stringency.

The discontinuance of the Presidency Police Sports from 1937 was without doubt a major setback for Sports throughout the State. The burning enthusiasms of earlier years were slowly extinguished and there was an actual deterioration in the standard of Sports and sportsmanship. It was as though the light had gone out from the eyes of all

sports lovers in the police. They looked back with yearning to 1937 and to years gone by. They had to pass through a barren period till the year of grace 1950 dawned. It was in that year that the All-India Police Sports were initiated, thanks to the initiative and enthusiasm of Sri G. K. Handoo, I.P., Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi. This was indeed a stroke of fortune as it provided the very ground on which the local Government could be approached to sanction the revival of the Presidency Police Sports. Suffice it to say that sanction was duly accorded, and the Presidency Police Sports were once again started from November, 1951. This may safely be taken as the date of the revival and renaissance of sports in the Madras Police. The moment this incentive for competition had been provided, a tremendous amount of interest and enthusiasm was generated in all Units of the Madras Police in order to win the coveted Shield. The gross injustice which had been done to the Malabar Special Police by its exclusion from the Sports was removed and, in addition, the Special Armed Police Units were permitted to enter a representative team.

The Championship of both the Presidency Sports of 1951 and 1952 was won by the Malabar Special Police, who distinguished themselves on both the occasions by all round performances. The credit for this must go entirely to Mr. H. G. C. Barboza, the Commandant of the Malabar Special Police. His abiding interest in sports and the wonderful manner in which he has been fostering it in his Unit on scientific lines are worthy of emulation. It is no exaggeration to say that practically the whole Madras State Police Team which competed in the Madras Olympic Games in 1952 and 1953 and in the All-India Police Sports in 1951, 1952 and 1953 were composed of men of the Malabar Special Police. The Championship of the Madras Olympic Games was won by this Team both in 1952 and 1953. As reported by the *Sport and Pastime*, the Police athletes literally swept the board. Two new Olympic records were created by the Police athletes in 1952 and eight

The Madras State Police Athletic Team, Winners of the Madras Olympic Games, 1952 and 1953.



new records in 1953. On the strength of these performances, ten Police athletes were selected for the first time in the history of the Madras Police to represent Madras State at the National Games held at Jubbalpore in February, 1953. All of them put up good performances, but the best came from Jamedar Ivan Jacob of the Madras City Police, who set up a new Indian record of 49.6 seconds in the 400 metres. Incidentally, it has to be pointed out that this athlete represented India at the World Olympic Games at Helsinki in 1952. This is the first time that a member of the Madras Police has represented India at the World Olympic Games.

The performances of the Madras Police Sports Team at the All-India Police Games have been quite creditable. In 1951 at Orissa, they were placed fifth out of 16 competing teams, in 1952 at Lucknow they were placed fourth out of 17 competing teams, and in 1953 at Bangalore, they were placed fifth out of 15 competing teams. The general superiority of the North Indian Teams is due to the fact that they recruit local athletic champions and keep them in Headquarters throughout the year under training. I feel that unless we in Madras recruit fresh talent and keep the team together so as to facilitate extended periods of training we will be outstripped in future competitions by a much larger margin.



The Madras City Police Hockey Team, Winners of the 'A' Division Hockey League Championship for 1951, 1952 and 1953

One outstanding feature of Madras Police Sports is the performance of the Madras City Police Hockey Team in recent years. Apart from winning the Presidency Police Sports Hockey Cup both in 1951 and 1952, they annexed the trophies in the major tournaments of Madras such as the M. U. C. Gold Cup, S.I.A.A. Willingdon Cup and the Ever Merry Hockey Tournaments. But their greatest performance has been the winning of the First Division Hockey League Championship conducted by the Madras Hockey Association

for three years in succession, *viz.*, 1951, 1952 and 1953. They won the Championship in 1953 by winning all the eleven matches in the series, which is in itself a new record in Madras Hockey. In appreciation of this performance the Madras Hockey Association has presented a replica of the M. Doraiswamy Ayyangar Shield for permanent retention by the Madras City Police Hockey Team. The outstanding member of this team is Jamedar R. Francis, who has represented India at the World Olympic Games at London in 1948 and at Helsinki in 1952. It is but right that we of the Madras Police should be proud of him.

With the prospect of partition looming large on the horizon, we might take stock of our sports talent and of their possible division consequent on the formation of the Andhra State. It is a significant fact that the entire Madras State Police athletic and sports team which participated in the All-India Police Games in 1951, 1952 and 1953 were composed of athletes belonging to areas within the proposed residuary State of Madras. It should, therefore, be clear that after separation, the Andhra State Police will have to build up an entirely new team. This is no doubt an uphill task but it could be successfully accomplished if an abiding interest is taken. I can safely commend the example set by Mr. H. G. C. Barboza, Commandant of the Malabar Special Police, for adoption in the Special Armed Police Unit of the new Andhra State. It should in effect prove to be the cradle of sport in the Andhra Police which must be nurtured in conjunction with the new College of Physical Education opened recently at Vijayawada with Mr. A. K. Singh as Principal. Our best wishes go out to the embryo team, and we shall watch with interest and sympathy its development into a mature and distinguished outfit.



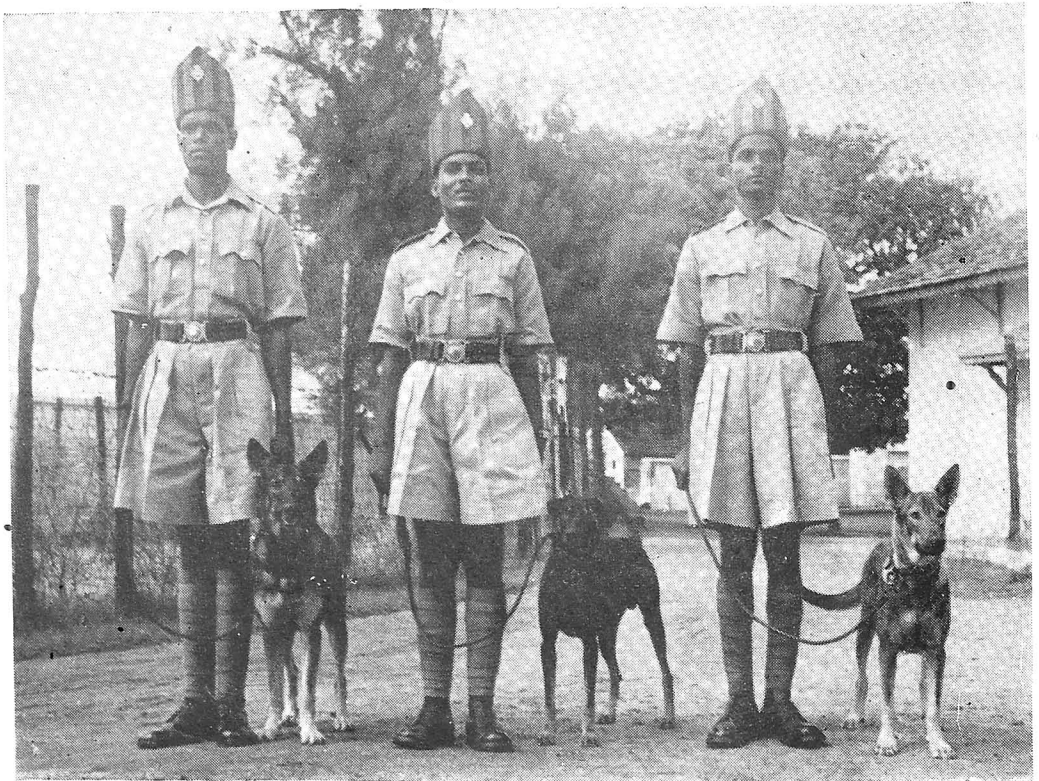
10 DEC 1955

MADRAS

DOGS FOR POLICE USE

Sri P. Kuppuswami, B.A., B.L., I.P.S., Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras

"Why, we have got him, that's all," said he. I know a dog that would follow that scent to the world's end. If a pack can track a trailed herring across a Shire, how far can a specially trained dog follow so pungent a smell as this? With these words, the celebrated Sri Arthur Conondoye, author of "Sherlock Holmes," introduced "Toby," a mongrel in the field of Crime. This was more than fifty years ago. Since then experiments in the field have been conducted in various countries with varying success. To one who sees the trained police dogs in action, there is entertainment and education. The possible uses to which a trained dog can be put to are many. To a civilian the dog is useful in certain ways. To a Police officer, its uses are many.



A few of the dogs in our Kennels with their handlers.

The idea of training dogs for police use was present in the minds of some Senior Police Officers in this State since some years, and was actively considered when the anti-social elements embarked upon a career of violence in certain districts. The hilly area afforded good shelter to these unsocial elements and pursuit was often difficult. A properly trained dog would have been of immense use in tracking down such elements but for some reason

the idea of training dogs was not pursued. It took shape again in 1951 and a beginning was made with half a dozen dogs, three of which were Alsations and other three were local breeds. It was just an experiment to see how far the dogs would be useful, and whether they could be made use of successfully in investigations. We could not afford to spend a large amount of money to buy Pedigree dogs as the owners demanded fancy prices, and therefore we had to content ourselves with gifts made to us.

It was a new venture and there was none who had any previous experience in training dogs for police use. This, however, did not damp the enthusiasm. A few willing Police Officers were selected and the training began in all earnestness. Just at this time I happened to be in the United Kingdom where I had been sent for a course of training, and I was told to visit the Dog Training Centre to study the method of training. I availed of the opportunity to visit Imbercourt and saw the dogs and the method of training. In the United Kingdom, the training of dogs for police purposes was taken up seriously in 1948 and experiments are still being continued in some of the counties. In London, the authorities have achieved some measure of success and they hope to improve with the experience they gain.

By the end of 1951, some progress had been made in training the dogs selected in our State. The Police officers selected for handling the dogs lacked experience and the method of training also needed change. Some of the dogs also had to be given up. A good police dog should possess certain characteristics, and it is not every breed or dog that can become a good police dog. Courage, faithfulness and attachment to the master, intelligence and endurance are the essential requirements of these dogs if ever they are to become a success. Our experiment with different local breeds showed, I regret to say, that none of them possessed these qualities in any marked degree to recommend them. A police dog should also have certain appearance apart from the qualities mentioned, just for the sake of creating an impression on the law-breakers. For instance, no criminal will bother however able a Spaniel or a dachshund or a dog of medium size may be. On the other hand a full grown Alsation on the point of attack will send in a wave of chill in the spine of even the boldest criminal. An Alsation has the size, intelligence and the other qualities to make it a successful police dog. The climate in our State, however, is somewhat against its full use. A Labrador, a Bull dog or a Spaniel like any other foreign breed has the same disability in a hot climate. Experiments in other countries have shown that the Alsation is best suited for police use, and our trials here have confirmed this though the hot climate as said above restricts somewhat the use of this breed. It has been said that a Dobermann pinscher will be ideal for hot climates. Reports indicate that they have been tried with success in Palestine. It has close coat as our local breeds have and is said to have "human brains." This breed is being tried in Surrey in England. However, the breed is not available for us in South India. The popular belief that a blood-hound will be the suitable police dog has no basis. In fact, many of these hounds, Bull dogs and certain other breeds

have proved to be unsocial and vicious. We do not need a dog that will bite every person and make it as well as the force unpopular besides dangerous. We require a breed that, while it is amiable, will act as the occasion demands. Even among Alsations, just as among human beings, intelligence, ability and other qualities vary. Care is necessary in selecting the proper type. A pedigree dog is costly and we have so far depended upon gifts. Only when the dog is over six months old can it be put to training. The training itself takes about six months and may have to be extended even upto one year to achieve proficiency.

The proper selection of men is as important as the selection of the correct type of dog. Constables who have the liking for these useful animals and who have the aptitude for the work alone should be put in charge and trained along with the dogs. The training requires patience, understanding, perseverance and above all an attachment to the dog. The proverb "Spare the rod and spoil the child" does not really hold good in the cases of training the dogs. While an expression of displeasure and a shake-up when required may be necessary, beating should be avoided at all costs as such ill-treatment destroys all confidence a dog will have in the trainer.



The dog faithfully keeps watch over the object left by the handler. Note the air of resentment shown on interference. He has given a clear warning.

The first lesson the dog has to learn is "obedience," which is to say to obey certain orders of the handler such as sitting, staying, lying down, coming when called, etc. These are essential just as drilling is an essential part of the training to instil a sense of discipline among the Police force. Only when the dog is perfect in obedience, it can be taken further in the other advanced exercises. The dogs in our Police kennels are well up in obedience and have learnt the other essential exercises which are the following :—

- (i) Watching an object or person ;
- (ii) tracing by sense of smell a hidden article ;

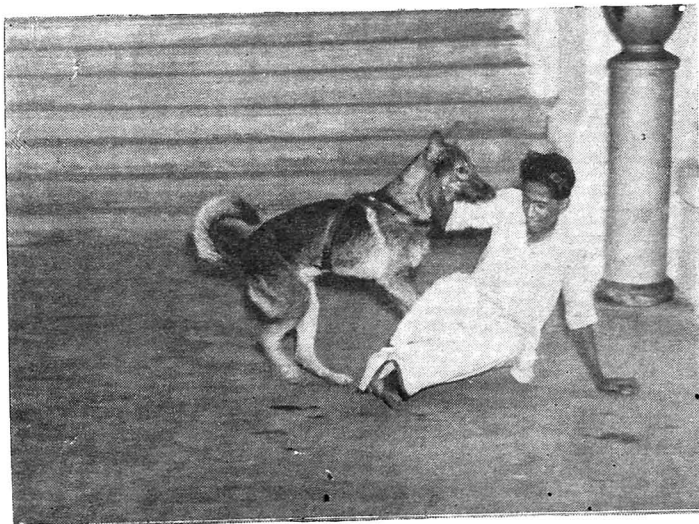
- (iii) tracking ;
- (iv) arresting an escaping offender ;
- (v) retrieving an article thrown or lost ; and
- (vi) protecting the handler—(the constable who handles the dog is called handler).



The dog watching in the absence of its handler, a juvenile arrested and given to his charge.

(i) *Watching an object or person.*—A dog, when trained will keep guard over an object or a person who has been arrested. It may be that the constable on duty with the dog may have other work to do such as calling to aid other Police officers or sending a message to a Police Station or pursuing the enquiries in the neighbourhood. At such times, if necessary, he can use the dog to keep watch over the arrested person or the object seized. The dog will carry out the orders given to it in this respect most faithfully. If the person

The boy made the mistake in trying to get off taking liberties. The dog caught him instantly but he won't hurt.



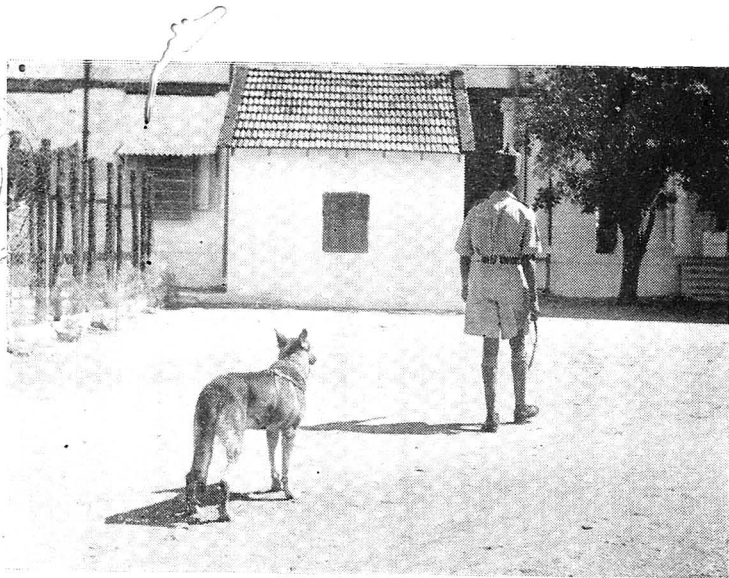
watched tries to escape he will be doing so at his own risk. It is positively dangerous for him to attempt any such foolhardy act. Similarly, an object will be watched with the same amount of interest and devotion by the trained dog. Fortunately the dog has none of the vices of chitchatting or sleeping while on duty.

(ii) *Tracing by sense of smell a hidden article and*

(iii) *Tracking.*—



The trained dog stays back as he was ordered to "stay."



The sense of smell which a dog possesses is remarkable. Every dog, as a matter of fact, is endowed with this quality. In some breeds, it is developed to a high degree and in some others it is not. Much depends upon whether a particular breed or a dog if trained will make use of this great gift fully. Every being whether human or animal has a distinct



The Alsatian taking the scent before starting off on his work. The handler points out the exact place.

odour. As they stay and move about they leave this odour all along behind them. It just floats in the air close to the ground and lingers for long periods depending upon climatic conditions and other circumstances. The dog is endowed with the enviable gift of picking up these different scents. Experience has shown that in cold climates if the scent is not



The dog on its track, followed by the handler.

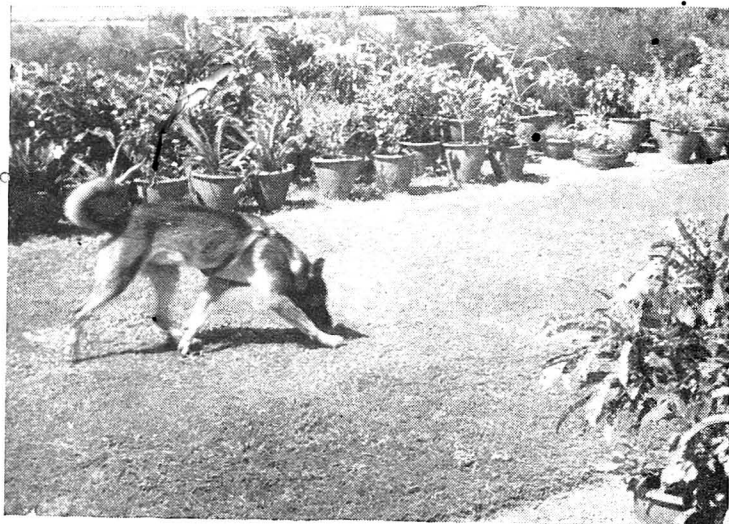
disturbed, the dog is able to pick up the scent even after 15 to 20 hours. In a hot climate the scent does not last long. If undisturbed a dog will be able to pick up the scent upto 4 or 5 hours. This is the most useful quality of a dog required for Police work. Criminals often leave an object at the scene and invariably a track unless they have travelled otherwise than by foot. The object left at the scene, if not handled by others entering on the scene or the track left by the offender if not disturbed, will furnish sufficient material for

Brutus, the Alsatian taking the smell of the person suspected before going out to locate the object hidden by him far away.

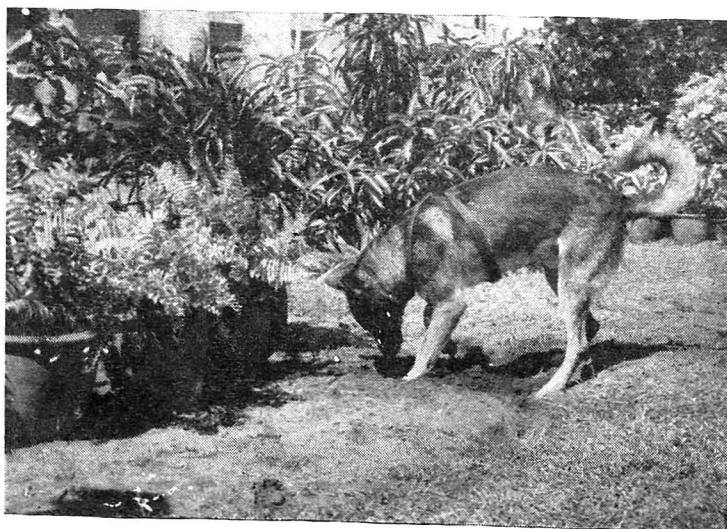


the dog to work with. It is essential that the dog should be shown the correct object or the exact places wherefrom the man started off so that it may pick up its clue. Given this opportunity the dog will do its best. In towns due to congestion and heavy traffic the scent is disturbed quickly and makes the job for the dog quite difficult.

Brutus' all concentration on his job, tracking the steps of the suspect.

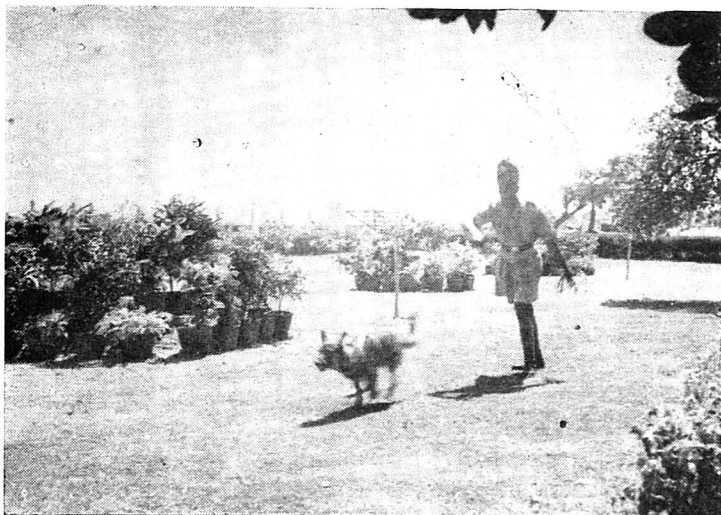


In the case of objects hidden and where the person is traced and is suspected of having hidden the object, a dog is quite useful for tracing the object. Oftentimes the offender will refuse to reveal where the object has been concealed. In such cases if the dog is allowed to smell his palm and then ordered to search, he will be able to locate the object by his sense of smell. Brutus, Kim and Lassie, three Alsatians in the kennels, demonstrated clearly the power of smell they possessed. Brutus, the senior dog, attracted public attention during the times when hold-ups occurred round about the Madras City last year.



Brutus has succeeded in his job. He has located the article hidden and digs up to recover.

On one occasion he led the Police party correctly over a long distance travelled by the offenders. Later, Kim, a sprightly young Alsatian dog, detected a case under the Prohibition Act successfully. He along with some other dogs was taken out one night for exercise. Kim was leading and the handler noticed two persons coming opposite in the dark and when



Brutus while on beat duty with the handler has been assigned another job. He sets off for all he is worth after an escaping offender as ordered by the handler.

challenged they took to heels. Kim was ordered to do his bit while the handler took hold of the one who was not able to run fast. Kim gave pursuit and very quickly caught hold of the other escapee by the arm, and brought him over to the handler without hurting him in the least. Both the persons smelt liquor and when questioned denied having drunk or possessed any liquor. Not satisfied and at the same time in order to test the ability of Kim, the dog was allowed to smell the palm of the person arrested by him and ordered to search. Kim was off and within a couple of minutes brought a bottle by his mouth,

Brutus was swift and before long arrested the fleeing offender. He escorts him gingerly to the handler. There is no chance for the criminal to escape. Brutus, being an expert will not leave any mark on the hand.



This, on examination, was found to contain arrack. The bottle was thrown into the bushes by the man arrested by Kim as he fled. Later both the persons were charged and were convicted.

On another occasion the Inspector-General of Police, obviously, with a view to test the dog, tore a piece of small paper from his note book and had it hidden among the rubbish containing numerous bits of papers. Kim was brought, allowed to smell the palm of the person who hid the paper and ordered to search. He was off while those round about watched with misgivings. Though the test was difficult, Kim succeeded. Within a minute he was able to locate the place where the paper was hidden, took it by the mouth and brought it triumphantly. On the same occasion, Lassy, another Alsatian, clearly demonstrated that it was not in any way inferior to Kim. In this case a stick was planted among a number of other sticks in the compound and after smelling the palm of the person who handled the stick told off to do his job. Lassy had a difficult job. She picked up the scent and before long located the stick correctly, dug it out and brought it holding it by the mouth. These and various other tests held showed that the sense of smell these dogs have can be beneficially used for Police work.

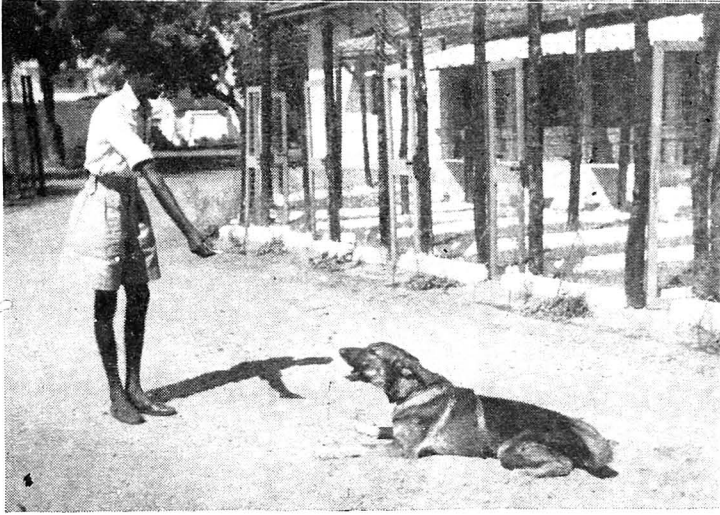


On another occasion the Alsatian faces a violent and dangerous criminal who has floored the handler constable by a sudden attack. The attacker did not reckon with the dog's sense of duty and faithfulness. He was caught promptly by the forearm and disabled by the dog.

(iv) *Arresting an escaping offender.*—The dogs have been trained to arrest an escaping offender. It may not be easy always for a Police constable to give chase successfully, and arrest an offender who may be light-footed as he is light-fingered. On such occasions the dog will pursue however fast the man may be, arrest him and bring him back. In this process he will not hurt, in the least, the arrested person. Brutus has demonstrated this amply in the Harbour area where he had been frequently used. He has to his credit as many as ~~45~~ arrests so far.

(v) *Retrieving an article thrown or lost.*—Objects thrown away or lost can also be retrieved by trained dogs. They succeed in this by bringing into play their sense of smell.

(vi) *Protecting the handler.*—A dog has the natural instinct to go to the aid of its master. A trained dog does its job thoroughly just as a trained body guard does. Whatever the circumstances or whoever the assailant may be, a dog will stand by the handler and give him the protection that can be expected of him. He cannot be bribed nor he can be frightened which are qualities admirable.



The trained dog resents an overture from a wily criminal who tries to befriend him offering unwanted "tit-bits". The dog shows his resentment in unmistakable terms.

Attempts may perhaps be made to bribe or destroy a dog by giving it food, etc., which may be poisoned. It is essential that the dog does not take these from any but its own



A Bellary breed who is noted for his agility clearing a high hurdle with ease.

handler. Similarly a dog should not obey anyone who gives orders. These may be expected of a trained dog. They will definitely resent interference from others.

The experiments that were conducted in Madras showed that local breeds were not good enough for Police use. Several breeds such as Combai, Chippipari, Rajapalayam, the Bellary breed, etc., were tried. While some are fast all of them lack several other qualities which a Police dog should possess. Some have the size and courage but do not obey. Some obey but lack courage and attachment to the master. Many are small, in size. They had to be given up and attention concentrated on Alsations. This breed has the size, courage, attachment to the master and intelligence. The only drawback is that it cannot work satisfactorily in the hot sun. During the cool hours he always does his best. This breed is available in South India and will prove to be useful Police dogs given the required training and attention. The experiment conducted has shown certain definite results and it is hoped that with experience and more opportunities the Alsation will prove the useful Police Dog which it is.



THE STORY OF THE MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE

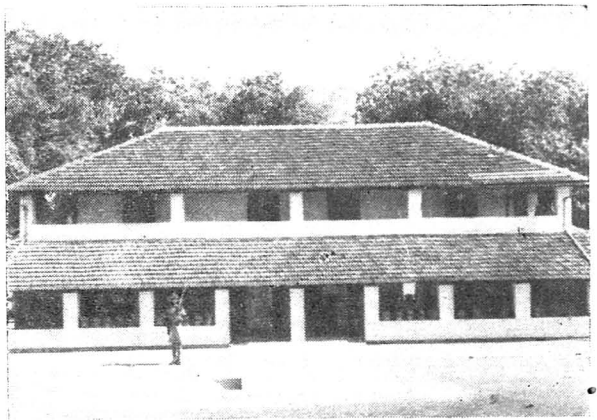
Sri H. G. C. Barboza, B.A. (Hons.), Commandant, Malabar Special Police, Malappuram

“YUDHI VIKRAMA”

(Gallant in Battle)

Thirty-two miles south-east of Calicut, in the heart of South Malabar's Mappilla country, consisting mainly of the taluqs of Ernad and Wadluvanad, lies Malappuram, Headquarters of that famous Corps, the Malabar Special Police. A small township, straggling along the Madras-Calicut Trunk Road, almost all of its 10,000 inhabitants have one or other of their kin in the M.S.P. or in the Army. The Mappilla Rebellion of 1921-22, the last and most serious of a series of outbreaks, which, since the days of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, spread fire and sword through the fair country of South Malabar and made it a land of “battle, murder and sudden death,” was responsible for the raising of the Malabar Special Police.

Battalion Headquarters, Malappuram.
The Administration Block with
M.S.P. crest in foreground.



The Rebellion broke out on the 20th August, 1921. Emboldened by the absence of the Company of British troops at Malappuram, which, 2 years earlier, had been abandoned as a military post from reasons of economy, Ali Musaliar, chief among the rebel leaders, had styled himself King of Ernad and declared a Mappilla Raj. The very next day, Martial Law was promulgated, and Colonel Humphreys was made Martial Law Commander and Officer Commanding, Malabar Force, consisting of British and Indian troops, as well as Police. From the very onset, Richard Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, realised the imperative and immediate need for a Special Police Force to be raised, organised, armed, and equipped on the lines of an Indian Infantry Battalion, “both for the purpose of assisting in quelling the Rebellion and to enable the District Police to carry on in safety as soon as troops are removed.” It is true that at that time a body of armed Police, known as the Malappuram Special Force, whose main role was the

keeping of the Mappillas in check, was existing at Malappuram, and had been in existence ever since 1885. But it was little more than an ordinary Armed Reserve. Armed with obsolete Martini Henri single-shot rifles, and only, about a 100 strong, this Force, although it did gallant work against the rebels, could not possibly cope with so fierce and widespread an insurrection. In complete agreement with Hitchcock, Thomas, the District Magistrate, at once addressed the Government to sanction the raising of such a force. "I cannot forecast the future," he wrote, "all I can say is that the merest prudence requires that we should provide against a relapse on the part of the Mappillas. It seems to me when the peace is restored, it will be necessary to have armed posts, in addition to the British detachment stationed at Malappuram, situated at a few central places in Ernad and Walluwanad. The rank and file could be recruited from men picked from the large number of Hindu sepoy demobilized from the Carnatic Regiment and Malabar Infantry. The Headquarters of the Force will be Malappuram." The Government approved the District Magistrate's proposal on the 30th September, 1921, and sanctioned a strength of 6 British Officers, 8 Subedars, 16 Jamadars, 60 Havildars and 600 Constables, to be formed into 6 Companies of Auxiliary Police—soon to be called the Malabar Special Police. Thus was the Malabar Special Police born.

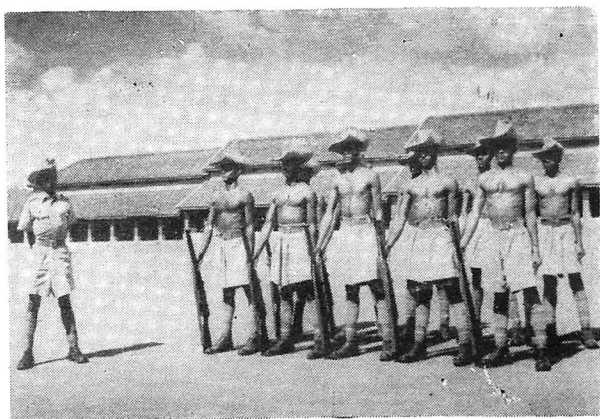
But, it was not till almost 2 months later that any conditions of service for the Force were laid down. So great and winning was Hitchcock's personality, that both officers and men, veterans of the Great War almost to a man, had enlisted blindly, and with the greatest alacrity, just "because Mr. Hitchcock asked them." Personally picked and recruited at Calicut by Hitchcock himself, no sooner Government's approval was received, the men were sent to Cannanore for a brief three weeks' training. By the 26th October, the first three Companies were ready to take the field—ready in the sense that they had arms and ammunition, but little else in the way of equipment. Yet, says Evans, Special Civil Officer with the troops in Malabar—"The Malabar Special Police took the field with little training or organisation, but did very well. Most units displayed considerable bravery when put to it and all proved their mobility." Of these Companies, 'B' was commanded by Colebrooke, an ex-Army Officer, who later joined the Police Force. It was he who, first as an Assistant Commandant and later as Commandant of the Force, mainly laid the foundations of its reputation for unparalleled efficiency.

The Rebellion was over. In the words of the Government's review on the Administration Report for 1921, it had been "an upheaval for which, in magnitude and the numbers of those implicated, it is impossible to find a comparison within recent years, and the suppression of which cost many lives and very large sums of money." Yet, out of its many evils came much good. The Rebellion gave the State the Malabar Special Police, which, in the simile employed by the Inspector-General in his message to the Force on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee in 1946, is "like a well-made and trusted sword, harmless to all when sheathed but, when drawn, a real weapon for defence and offence."

But, it was many a long year before the Malabar Special Police saw peace. The very year of the close of the Rebellion, on 22nd August, 1922, armed insurrection broke out again. This time, on the Eastern Ghats in the Vizagapatam Agency, where Alluri Srirama Razu, had raised the standard of revolt among the tribesmen of the Gudem Hills. Two British Officers of the Indian Police, Messrs. Scott-Coward and Hayter, of whom the latter had for a short time commanded a Company of Malabar Special Police during the Rebellion had been ambushed and killed. A force drawn from various District Armed Reserves were unable to deal with the situation. It was decided to call in the Malabar Special Police. The "Fituri," as this rebellion was called, lasted till the 24th May, 1924. No less than four companies of the Malabar Special Police were at one time employed in the operations, along with 3 Companies of the East Coast Special Police, a mixed force of Telugus, Tamils and Malayalis raised at Vizianagaram during the "Fituri" on the M.S.P. model and six companies of the Assam Rifles, a similar armed Police Corps, borrowed by the Madras Government from the Government of Assam.

It is again impossible to narrate here, the M.S.P.'s many thrilling encounters with the Fituridars. But, it may be mentioned that its death roll totalled 2 Havildars and 9 Constables, and that when it at last returned to its home in Malabar, it was with a greatly enhanced reputation. Mr. Happell, Superintendent of Police (later to become Inspector-General), who was in command of the operations for the greater part, says of the M.S.P.—“ Their discipline and general behaviour were excellent, they marched admirably in spite of attacks of fever and the greatest hardships, there was never any grumbling or shirking. In action, they showed splendid dash and a complete disregard for danger. The Indian Officers set an excellent example to their men and proved themselves thoroughly reliable and efficient.” This glowing testimony is further borne out by the words of Inspector-General Armitage in his Administration Report for 1924—“ The work and conduct of the M. S. P. in the field was excellent. It is most regrettable that the health of the force has been seriously impaired by their service on the operations, and I fear that it would

M. S. P. Recruits under Training.
Their physical fitness is already
apparent.



be long before they completely recover from it. They performed great feats of energy and endurance in driving the jungle and maintained an ever cheerful spirit in spite of constant attacks of fever."

While its detachments were fighting, a thousand miles away, in the thick jungle and inaccessible hills of the Agency and gathering fresh laurels in that campaign, the training of the Force in Malabar went steadily on, but, under great difficulties, owing to the transfers and reliefs for the Agency and to the deteriorated physical condition of the men returning from there.

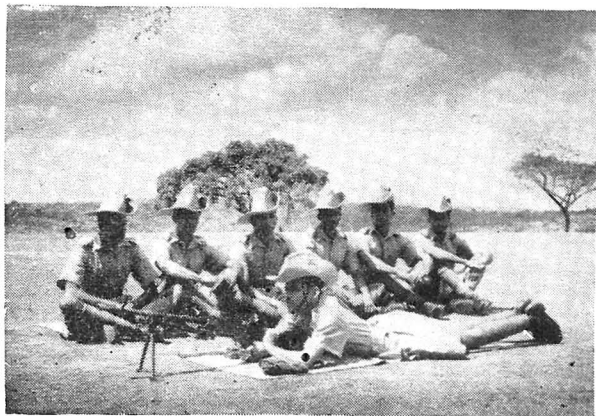
The period of 15 years (1925—1939) following the Fituri, was one of comparative peace, although the force was called out from time to time to maintain law and order in various parts of the Presidency. During these years the young Force grew from strength to strength, thanks to the drive and ability of a series of outstandingly able Commandants, and, from a Force intended for purely local use in Malabar, began to acquire its present role as a third line of defence for the entire State. Apropos, it may be mentioned here, that it was during this period, in 1925, that the long and honourable career of the Malappuram Special Force, extending over 4 decades, came to an end; the Force was disbanded, most of the men being absorbed into the Malabar Special Police. Seven years later, in 1932, one of the six original M.S.P. Companies raised in the Rebellion, was done away with, and the Force re-organized into 4 active companies *plus* a Headquarters Company. It was during this period also that Police Commandants were replaced by Military Officers seconded from the Indian Army—a policy, which started in 1924, continued for the next 12 years. *Biennial* inspection by Military Officers were introduced in 1929. Military inspections have continued ever since, except for a brief interlude between 1940 and 1945, caused by the Second World War, although on their subsequent renewal in 1945 they were made annual. The steady progress achieved by the Force may be seen from the reports of these Military Inspecting Officers. They read, a continuous *PAEAN* to a Force, which, as these officers themselves did not hesitate to admit, was second to none in the Armies of the Indian Empire nor of Great Britain herself. Here are some of their encomiums, culled at random from military inspection reports of the past :—

"The signallers of the M.S.P. are up to the Army standard of efficiency. In 6 months they have attained a standard which in February, 1929, I thought would take from 2 to 3 years to achieve" (*Remarks of a Military Inspecting Officer, quoted by the Commandant in his Administration Report for 1929.*)

"The M.S.P. is a crack Corps" (*Remarks of the General Officer Commanding, Madras Area, on his visit to the M.S.P. in 1938, quoted by the D.I.G., Western Range, in his remarks on the Commandant's Administration Report for that year.*)

The 3rd September in the year Nineteen hundred and thirty-nine! The Second World War had broken out. Many from the M.S.P. joined the Armed Forces, where

An L. M. G. Section under instruction. An L.M.G. consists of a Naik and six constables.

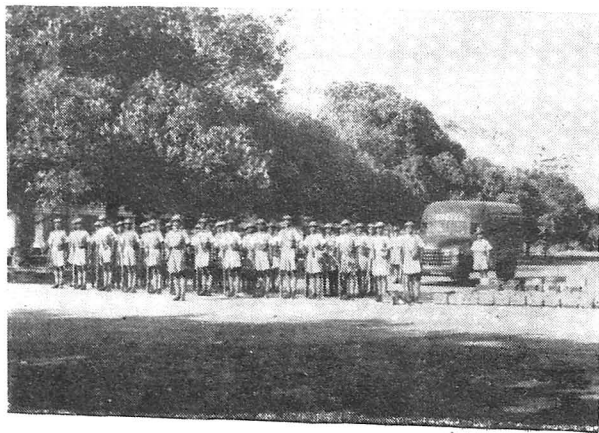


readily welcomed as trained soldiers from a famous Corps, they earned rapid promotion and fought with distinction in nearly every corner of the world. The Force was rapidly expanded from 4 to 16 active Companies in order to meet the many and new demands of war. The guarding of vulnerable points, the threat of a Japanese invasion, looting all over the State, caused by the high prices resulting from the War and by famine and the political unrest in the Country, threw a strain on the Malabar Special Police during the War years of 1939—45, unprecedented in the history of the Force. They were employed on the Malabar-South Kanara frontiers in the Districts of Coimbatore, Ootacamund, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely and in distant Guntur, in the City of Madras, and even in the State of Cochin. The test was severe. Well and truly did the M.S.P. withstand it.

The post-war years followed. During this period the M.S.P.'s history of hitherto uniformly good and loyal service to the State was marred for the first and only time by an unhappy and unfortunate chapter. It was the year immediately after that in which the War ended—the year, by a strange co-incidence, of the Silver Jubilee of the Force, which makes the mutiny of 1946 an all the more sad event. After the cessation of hostilities, the 12 new Companies, raised during the War as an “Emergency Additional Force,” whose personnel were still on a temporary basis and liable to discharge at a moment's notice, began to be apprehensive regarding their future. Rumours were rife that there would be speedy demobilization of the Army and, with it, the disbandment of the E.A.F. Companies. The uncertainty regarding their future had an adverse effect on the E.A.F. men. It was fomented and exploited by some of the black-sheep, who are to be found in every Force, and a considerable number of these had, it must be said, succeeded in getting into and remaining in the M.S.P., owing to hasty recruitment and hastier training, which inevitably accompanied its rapid expansion during the War years. Some of the undesirables had been discovered and summarily discharged from the Force, but only to join the ranks of the Communists, from where, as *agents provocateur* they began to sow

the seeds of discontent in the fertile soil of the prevailing unrest among their serving comrades. These factors were the first and foremost causes of the Mutiny. They were aggravated by the cut in rations that year owing to a food shortage in the country, which drove the men out of sheer hunger to spend large sums in the coffee shops, leaving very little for their families, who, be it said, were already undergoing the greatest privations caused by the sharp rise in the cost of living. Further, there was general unrest all over India. The strikes in the Royal Indian Navy, in the Air Force, in the Army, in the Police of Behar and elsewhere, including a Pay strike in the City Police Constabulary, had their own effect on this force. Added to all this was the deadly ennui of life in isolated posts, and the lack of supervision over distant detachments due to a great shortage of Gazetted Officers, who had not been proportionately increased when the strength of the Force had been raised during the War by 12 Companies, the equivalent in fact of 3 extra battalions. "The daily round and common task," wrote Police Superintendent Latham, who, shortly after the Mutiny, took over command of the Force from Lieut.-Col. Bryan, last of the Soldier-Commandants, "had degenerated into a more or less day to day make-shift affair, and that competitive spirit on which the general efficiency of the Force depends so much, was conspicuous by its absence." Such were the causes which led to the Mutiny. It started on the 16th April with 'G' Company refusing to carry out any duties, unless their various demands, mainly, it may be mentioned, for higher pay and better living conditions, were met. It ended on the 24th with the summary dismissal of 946 other ranks. Soon after, it was decided to disband 4 of the E.A.F. companies and reduce the strength of the Force to its present formation of 12 active companies *plus* a Headquarters Company, numbering to-day, 2,158 all ranks. The remaining 8 E.A.F. Companies, however, had yet to be made permanent.

Only 4 out of a total of 17 Companies had been completely involved; the old timers among the other ranks were unshaken in their loyalty; and among the Junior Officers not a single man joined the mutineers. The mutiny, or strike, if it can be called that,



A Mobile column of Platoon strength. A company fully armed and equipped can be got ready to move out in "Rebellion formation" to deal with any trouble within 20 minutes.

was completely peaceful. The bonds of discipline, though loosened were never completely unshackled; of violence there was none; and never was the respect due to their officers completely forgotten. To the impartial observer, the mutineers would seem to have been more sinned against than sinning and more to be pitied than blamed. The Government of the day appear to have recognised to some extent the justice of their cause by quickly granting the Force a substantial increase in pay. But, whatever be the verdict of history on the Mutiny, there can be no doubt that the Force has since, by its steadfast devotion to duty, its irreproachable conduct, and its magnificent achievements, made ample atonement and obliterated this sole blot on an otherwise spotless escutcheon.

Let their story be resumed. Inspecting the Unit in 1947, the very next year following the Mutiny, Colonel Whitman, Royal Indian Engineers, says *inter alia* :—"The turnout and drill of all the units that I visited were excellent. The instructors were obviously well qualified and the men showed great keenness. Stores, barracks, and equipment of all units were first class. The high standard of training and administration is a great credit to all concerned."

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, reviewing a ceremonial parade in his honour during his visit the same year, questioned his A.D.C., a British Guardsman himself, not once but twice—"Is this not as good as the Guards"?

Colonel Newton King, E.M.E., who twice inspected the Force—in 1950 and again in 1952—says in his 1950 report—"The arms drill was a joy to see and carried out with clock-work precision. During the four days I was in Malabar, I never once saw a single constable of the M.S.P. badly dressed or walking in an unsoldierly manner whether he was in uniform or in mufti." In an address to the officers of the Force, he prefaced his remarks by saying :—"The M.S.P. is in a class by itself. Your drill is that of a British Guards Regiment." Again, in 1952, he writes :—"The ceremonial parade was good, particularly the march past, which is upto the standard of the smartest Infantry Battalion Their Quarter Guards are first class in headquarters and every detachment; no fault could be found with the turn out and the drill or the cleanliness or neatness of the Guard Room The M.S.P. is a well trained, well disciplined and very efficient Force. The men have a very high sense of duty and loyalty For smartness and efficiency they are justly renowned."

Inspecting a ceremonial parade during his visit to the Force as recently as June 1952, Major-General Mohite, General Officer Commanding, Madras Area, commented, "A first class parade. One of the best I have seen."

During the years 1946 to 1952, the M.S.P. were engaged in maintaining law and order during the labour strikes in Madras City, in Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore, in combating widespread and armed Communist insurrections in North Malabar and in

Anhdra Desa (where they were on detachment duty continuously for as many as $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, and where no less than seven companies were at one time employed), and in the protective duties on the frontiers of the Nizam, which culminated in the "Police Action" of 1948. From all these many tasks, the M.S.P., as usual, emerged with great credit.

Three Companies took part in the Hyderabad operations, in which, the qualities of the M.S.P.—its organization, physical endurance, and tactics, as well as its offensive spirit—were tested to the full and not found wanting, and in which it covered itself with glory in many an action, and gained, as its Commandant claimed, "the unique distinction of being the first Police Force, in the history of War in India, to be included in a military operation order and to be assigned an Infantry task." It was on the 14th of September, 1948, in the action at Munirabad, where 2 platoons of the M.S.P., with the 1st Battalion of the Mysore Infantry, one Company of the 1st Gurkha Rifles, and detachments of the 3rd Battalion Special Armed Police, were hotly engaged against a host of Razakars, supported by Hyderabad State Force regulars, that Constable Appunni Nair made the supreme sacrifice. He was shot through the head, while gallantly defending a post against the enemy. He was awarded posthumously the President's Police Medal and his widowed mother was granted a pension. Three other ranks also won some award for various acts of gallantry during this campaign, and 3 Junior Officers, Indian Medals for meritorious service. The year 1948 may well be called an *annus mirabilis* in the history of the M.S.P. A year of exceptionally distinguished service, the long-awaited confirmation of the remaining 8 temporary E. A. F. Companies came as a fitting end towards the close of the year.

There were a number of other occasions during the same period when the M.S.P. was called out in aid of local Police forces. They are too numerous to mention in detail. An expedition in early 1949 to the Minicoy Islands to keep the peace among the islanders, may, however, from its unusual nature, be mentioned in passing. And wherever it went at the call of Duty—whether in their own Malabar's green and pleasant land or the far away islands of the Arabian Sea, in the crowded streets of busy cities or the jungles of Andhra Desa, its officers, and men continued to add fresh laurels to its renown as the finest Force in Southern India, and to prove worthy of their proud motto of "YUDHI VIKRAMA".

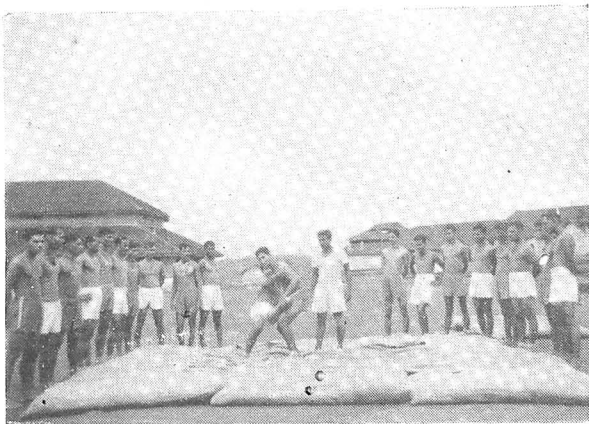
Its history is now brought up-to-date. But, no account would be complete without reference to the part played by the M.S.P. during the City Police ~~"Pay Strike"~~ in January of the current year. Stoutly resisting all overtures from the strike-leaders, it displayed the greatest devotion to duty, and the most steadfast loyalty to the State. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, wrote to the Inspector-General to compliment the Force on its conduct and to express the Government's grateful appreciation of the way in which the M.S.P. had "maintained their traditional devotion to duty in spite of all the difficulty and embarrassments involved in this particular case."

Lance Naik Karunakaran Nambiar. Long distance runner and Victor Ludorum at Battalion Sports, in 1951 and 1952, also holder of 2 Battalion athletic records, and has many Madras State Records.



Enough has been said to prove beyond any shadow of doubt the superlative merits of the Force as an instrument for the maintenance of law and order. Yet, not only on the barracks square and in action, but in the field of sport as well, has the M.S.P. won renown. The public of Madras, who witnessed the magnificent display by two Companies of M.S.P. in the Police Tattoo on the 1st March, 1952, can vouch for its physical prowess. The Force has captured the "Cowie's shield," the State Police Sports All-round championship Trophy, ever since these sports were inaugurated in 1951; the bulk of the Madras Police team for successive All-India Police Sports has been drawn from the Malabar Special Police, and four of its members hold Madras State Athletic Records and several have represented the State in the "National Games," despite the fact that modern athletics were introduced in the Force a bare three years ago. Successive military officers inspecting the Force and distinguished civilians have alike, borne ample testimony to its outstanding qualities, of physical fitness and powers of endurance, of its smartness of bearing and of turn-out, its efficiency and discipline, its initiative and reliability, its bravery, dash and determination, and of its devotion to duty and the State. But little of what has ~~so far been said~~ throws light on the reasons which make it *ne plus ultra* of armed Police Forces in the Southern part of the Union, if not in all India. These reasons are :—

Firstly, the splendid military material afforded by the men of Malabar. The M.S.P. is recruited from all the castes and creeds of Kerala; in its ranks Nair, Thiyyan, Christian and Mappilla alike rub shoulders. Mappillas, to whom the M.S.P. may be said to owe its very being, have been enlisted ever since 1934; to-day, they supply well over a tenth of the Force, including one Gazetted and several Junior Officers, and are among the finest



A wrestling class in progress in Haig Barracks. Wrestling recently included in the All-India Police Sports Programme has been introduced in the Malabar Special Police.

of its men. While inclined to be impulsive and sensitive to a degree, alive to injury and prone to resent ill-treatment whether fancied or real, the Malayalee, agile, energetic, and adventurous, with his inherent sense of cleanliness and neatness, and his well-known intelligence, makes when properly treated and imbued with a real sense of discipline and *esprit de corps*, an excellent soldier; faithful, cheerful and readily willing, he is second to none in India. In an existence of thirty-two years, officers and men of the M.S.P. have won no less than seventeen King's Police or President's Police Medals, besides Indian Police medals, of which 8 have been for gallantry and 9 for meritorious service.

Secondly, a long line of able Commandants—Hitchcock a legendary figure, who raised the Force, to whom a memorial now stands in its Headquarters at Malappuram, close to the School for the children of M.S.P. personnel, which he founded and which is named after him, and whose sword hangs in the Police Officers' Mess at Vellore with the inscription "My sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get it;" and the several able Commandants who succeeded him.

Thirdly, the high quality of its Junior Officers, as they are now called, men such as Subedar C. K. R. Menon, the first Indian Officer to command a Company, and Subedar Krishna Panicker, twice winner of the King's Police Medal. To them, Lieut.-Col. Wallis of the 5/7 Rajput Regiment, inspecting the Force in 1939, paid glowing tribute: "The Indian Officers of the M.S.P." said he, "are particularly outstanding. They show considerable power of command, tactical and administrative capacity. Being well educated generally, and being always given great responsibility, they have become a fine self-reliant body of leaders. I attribute much of the marked high quality of this Unit to these officers."

Lastly, the Force's close association with the detachments from crack British Regiments once stationed at Malappuram, from whom much was learnt in friendly rivalry on

parade ground and playing field, such as the Dorsets, who left the game of skittles popular in the M.S.P. even today, as its legacy, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, whose crest is still to be seen in Haig Barracks, and the Somerset Light Infantry, whose silver bugle presented to the M.S.P. "in memory of the close association of the two Forces," is still competed for and awarded each year to the best Bugler in the Battalion.

Although its deeds are renowned, no history of the M.S.P. has ever been written. The histories of various corps are essential, not only that the people they serve may know something of the work of their faithful servants, but also that their background and



A bugler of the Malabar Special Police in the uniform for ceremonial occasions.

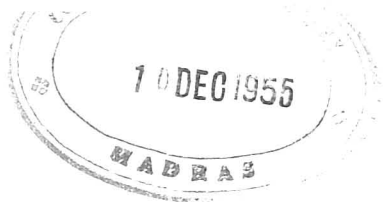
achievements may be presented to their young recruits and stimulate in them a proper pride of Units and *esprit de corps*. With these purposes in view, an outline of the colourful history of the Malabar Special Police has been attempted in this article, which, it is

The Malabar Special Police Band complete with Mascot. Its green and gold uniform make a brave show on ceremonial occasions.



hoped, time and opportunity permitting, to expand into an "Annals of the Malabar Special Police." Those who read this will agree that the Malabar Special Police has throughout all its history, been of inestimable value to the Government, who are at the moment considering the presentation of colours to the Force as a mark of recognition of and of gratitude for its services.

The coming partition of the Madras State is not to affect the M.S.P. Many of its deeds of high courage, and of loyalty, and of devotion to duty, were performed in the land which is soon to be the new State of Andhra. May Andhra remember the exploits of this *Corps d'elite*, which has been emulated by many but surpassed by none.



"THE UNFORTUNATE YOUNGSTER"

Sri R. N. Manickam, M.A., Assistant Inspector-General of Police

[The uncared-for destitute child is exposed to criminal infection and is easily liable to become the future criminal.

Treat the sickness of his soul instead of penalising his flesh.]

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE POLICE UNITS :

The young offender is a problem to every civilised nation and every nation has been making efforts to solve it in its own way. General advance in science, industry and governance of the land has enabled Western Countries to study this problem very thoroughly or at least in a more satisfactory manner. In our country, the Juvenile Delinquency has reached proportions which, though not irreparable, are disquieting enough to cause some concern. Sufficient attention has to be paid to this problem and adequate machinery has to be set up to combat it, before it assumes disturbing proportions.

Some of our towns have got Juvenile Courts for dealing with children's cases, but the apprehension of youthful offenders remains the duty of the Police as much as the apprehension of adult offenders. Institution of Juvenile Police Units to handle juvenile offenders

Along the pavement of the street—hungry and weather-beaten

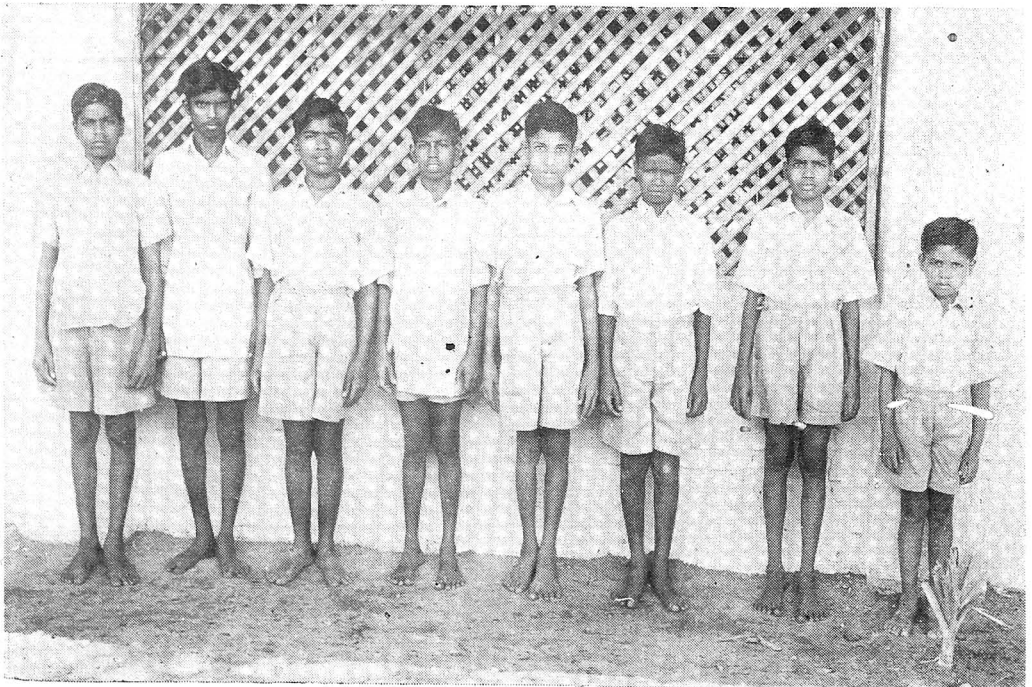


as a parallel development to the existing Juvenile Courts, is a matter well worth consideration. From the moment of their apprehension, the children will have to be treated with care and insight for which special training is essential. The law for the children contemplates correction rather than punishment, while the law for the adult contemplates punishment only. The methods of approach in the two cases are thus fundamentally different, and so the policeman who is ordinarily intended to deal with the adult criminals is not a suitable person to deal with youthful offenders. The formation of Juvenile Police Units are therefore of utmost importance.

With children, self-expression and individual development may go hand-in-glove. Nevertheless, they may become precocious unless they are disciplined by sound community lore and tempered by the lessons of community living. It should be the constant concern of the Juvenile Police Units to hold the balance between too tight a rein, which would inhibit personal development and too loose a rein, which would equally be bad.

At the moment, the statutory agency for dealing with juvenile offenders is the Probation Officer, who is under the control of the Jail Department. The Probation Officer is not, however, concerned with spotting potential juvenile offenders or of reclaiming them. He merely deals with juveniles concerned in criminal cases after they are dealt with by the Courts. The other statutory agency which deals with young persons, after they have been dealt with by the Courts, are the Certified Schools and Homes. At these

After reclamation



institutions the system of warders and the type of discipline that is sought to be enforced militate against reclamation, and, instead, produce a feeling of frustration.

The delinquent young persons should not be brought to adjudication as the processes of law have a hardening effect. There should, therefore, be an organised agency whose sole business will be to spot all potential juvenile offenders and then reclaim them with the assistance of either private or public institutions. The organised agency referred to above should consist of a special Police staff whose strength will be determined by the volume of juvenile crime in the city or town under consideration.

BOYS' HOSTELS OR CHILDREN'S HOMES :

The problem of saving and reforming the destitute child is a very important one. The uncared for destitute child is exposed to criminal infection and is easily liable to become the future criminal. The destitute children, especially in Madras City and in the towns of Madura, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Bellary, Salem and Guntur, should be housed in Boys' hostels where they would be properly brought up and trained for a vocation in life and taught the three arts. The Boys' hostels would thus be corrective centres as different from punishment centres. The best example of the hostel envisaged here is the Boys' Town run by the Y.M.C.A., in Madras. It is under the charge of an expert who has had special training in that work. About 54 destitute children are at present in the Boys' Town and these were picked up from the streets and pavements of Madras and would otherwise have become criminals. They are given free

Handicrafts which when learnt sees him through life



clothing, food and shelter and are taught handicrafts of various kinds so that within two or three years they can secure employment and look after themselves. It costs the Y.M.C.A. about Rs. 225 per inmate per year. It is in such institutions that a proper atmosphere for potential young offenders can be created and the usefulness of such institutions can and must be extended if the problem on Juvenile Delinquency is to be solved. At the moment, the Police are not associated with the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Town in any manner.

There is a "Children's Home" run by Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust in Madurai District. Such institutions are scanty and hardly sufficient in numbers to take in the enormous number of destitutes, which is reckoned as nearly 3 lakhs. There must be at least one "Children's Home" in every District Headquarters, where these children could be taken care of under competent hands. Education, including technical courses as far as possible, to suit the taste of each, must be imparted to them. They must remain in these homes till they attain a standard of proficiency, so that they will be in a position to rehabilitate themselves when discharged.

BOYS' CLUBS OR YOUTH CLUBS :

Apart from the Boys' Town, the Y.M.C.A. also runs more than a dozen recreational centres for young persons in the slum areas in Madras. The Harijan Sevak Sangam also undertakes similar good work.

In Ceylon, the Police run a number of Boys' Clubs in different parts of the island with public help. Here the boys are given healthy recreational facilities both indoor and outdoor and those who are interested are given vocational training and knowledge of the three arts. The classes are conducted in the evenings. The clubs are run with contributions from private individuals who are interested in the movement and up to now Government have given no support. But the grant of Government subsidy is envisaged in future. They have a first-rate building for the Colombo Boys' Club and the money was donated by one of the public men, the donation being a lakh of rupees. And what is more, they are also thinking of establishing a National Association of Boys' Clubs on the lines of the Associations that exist in Australia and in England.

The Clubs should be established in regions where there is a large working population which cannot provide the necessary atmosphere for healthy growth. The middle and the upper classes have their own homes, and the boys find recreational facilities in their Schools as well as in private Clubs. This is not the case with the factory workers' child. He has to fend for himself and he converts the road or a lane into a cricket pitch or a football ground.

The advantage of the Club run as a private enterprise is that all well-wishers of society can join in a co-operative effort to make the lot of the under-dog, in this case, the neglected child, better.

The best Boys' Clubs are in Sidney. There are 32 of them run by the Police in different parts of the City where lads are given all the facilities that rich parents provide for their children.

In London, numerous officers in the Police Force continue to devote much of their leisure time to the Youth Club movement. Although these officers frequently give instruction in subjects which are far removed from Police work, they are in a unique position to exert a healthy influence, over the young members of Boys' Clubs and to instil in them the rudiments of good citizenship. Juvenile crime in the immediate vicinity of these clubs indicates that their efforts are successful.

CHILD GUIDANCE BUREAU

The Child Guidance Bureau may be a branch of the Police Department working entirely with and for the juveniles. Selection to this branch of the Police may be made from among the ordinary Police Force after the careful screening and intelligence tests, and only persons with good education, and special aptitude and capacity for dealing with children and their problems may be selected. After selection, they may be given special instructions in the course of a regular period of training, in the methods of handling children's problems. In the big cities where such Child Guidance Bureaux may be started in the first instance, the personnel of the department should be *motorised* and they should maintain a round-the-clock service, combing the City day and night, looking out for sore spots, which breed juvenile delinquency, or for gangs which recruit and exploit juvenile delinquents. The Bureau should make a survey of juvenile delinquency in the City and, as far as possible, dispose of minor cases against juveniles on the spot or at the Bureau without taking them to the Court. In doubtful cases of destitution and delinquency caused by unhappy home environment, an attempt should be made by the Bureau to contact the parents of the juvenile and to resettle him in his family. If the offence is of a very minor character, the Juvenile Offenders should be warned on the spot. In more serious cases the children should be taken to their homes and the Officers of the Bureau should confer with their parents and help to restore the delinquent to his home. In many cases where the problem is one of unemployment or bad company, the officers of the Bureau must try to provide them with employment and put them in touch with associations, and thus solve problems. Only in the case of persistent misbehaviour, the Bureau should take the cases to the detention home for further action by the Juvenile Court or the Probation Department. Thus the aim of the Bureau should primarily be to prevent juvenile delinquency as much as possible and where in spite of its efforts juvenile offences still occur, to see that only those offenders whose problems cannot be settled by the Bureau find their way into the Juvenile Court.

The Child Guidance Bureau should work in close liaison with the officers of the Probation Department and Educational Institutions who may have a record of truant

children. As in the United States, the officers of the Child Guidance Bureau should wear only civilian clothes, and where girls have to be dealt with, women officers should be appointed to the Bureau. After the establishment of such a Bureau, every Officer of the Police Department should be given some elementary and basic training in the treatment of the juvenile delinquency, by deputing officers of the Bureau for giving a course of lectures at the Police Training College and at the Police Recruits' School.

The Bureau need not usurp the powers of the Probation Department or the Juvenile Court, but may serve as an adjunct to these.

CHILDREN'S BILL

It is gratifying to note that the Government of India are shortly going to introduce in Parliament the "Children's Bill" which will deal with the problems connected with the care and control of neglected children and juvenile delinquents. We have no doubt, whatsoever, that the Government will do all that lies in their power to reclaim to society the unfortunate youngster and put him on to the road to decent existence by treating the sickness of his soul instead of penalising his flesh.



EFFICIENCY IN THE POLICE

Sri S. P. Satur, M.A., I.P.S., District Superintendent of Police, West Godavari

In an analytical study of any problem the first step is obviously to determine the crux of the problem. Similarly in regard to Police problems we should first isolate the fundamentals. In doing so, it is necessary to remind ourselves of what is the primary object of Police force, for without this background it would not be possible to grasp the problems clearly, the two aspects being closely related. Today the Governments of practically all countries in the world are either democratic or totalitarian. In actual fact such a clear cut classification is pernicious as it hardly gives a correct picture there being countries having an odd mixture of the two types of Government. It would therefore be more correct to amend the statement by saying that in general the two broad classifications of Government are democratic and totalitarian. In the former type of Government the State exists for the welfare of the people and it is only a means to an end which is the development of individual personality. In a totalitarian form of Government however the individual exists for the State and for its welfare. It can therefore be seen that these two types of Governments are completely antithetic. It is not my intention in this brief article to deal with police functions in both types of States. I will confine myself only to police functions in democratic countries of which India is one.

Let us consider for a moment the sanction behind a police force. In a democratic State the Government is for the people by the people. The electorate chooses its representatives to govern them in the interests of all concerned and incidentally invests the Government with the power to frame laws and make rules and regulations to which it submits itself voluntarily. We thus find that *all people* should obey the law *always* as this is inherent in very nature of a democracy. In actual practice however *most people* obey the laws usually and there is a small margin of "law-breakers", who have to be coerced into toeing the line with the others. The police force is, therefore, necessary to bridge the gulf between "all people" and "most people" and between "always" and "usually" namely to deal with the recalcitrant element of society. The existence of a police force has, therefore, the backing of the people and there is no justification for the latter in any democratic country to regard their police as an instrument of coercion and repression. It also follows logically that in any really democratic country where most people obey the law there should not and must not be a very large police force. On the other hand, the size of the force should be the minimum possible for the proper exercise of its functions. It may be correctly presumed that there is something radically wrong in a State where it is found necessary to augment the police force from time to time without any appreciable increase in police functions.

We thus come to the salient point that in any democratic country the primary object of the police force is the prevention of crime and next the bringing of offenders to justice

when they commit crime. It is to these ends all the efforts of the police should be directed and it can be certainly said that these are the main standards by which the efficiency of any force can be gauged. The extent to which life and property is protected, public tranquillity is preserved and crime is controlled is clearly an indication as to whether the efforts of the police have been successful and whether the objects for which they have been appointed are attained. It may also be seen that from the first democracies of the Greek City States this type of Government has come a very long way and now a democratic Government in its constant endeavour to do more and more for the welfare of the individual is a very complex machine. The police force has with the development of democracy been called upon to perform numerous "ancillary duties" in addition to its primary objects of preventing crime, bringing offenders to justice and maintaining law and order.

It may be accepted as a broad promise that in every country the police force is the product of the social, economic and political evolution of the country. This is particularly true of old democracies. It is noticed in some new democracies efforts are being made to model their police forces on certain systems prevailing in the old democracies, which are the products of experience and which have stood the test of time. But to repeat it may be accepted in general that the police force of a country is a product of that country's evolution. It is not a static organisation for in moving with the times systems have to be adopted or evolved to cope with changing conditions. However irrespective of the flexibility of the system the basic purpose of the force remains. The means may vary but the end is fixed.

No two police forces in different countries are the same, and hence an analysis of the problem of the force is made more difficult by the absence of any form or standard which is of universal application. For a complete and detailed study of the problems, it would be necessary to critically study each force separately. This would be beyond the scope of this article in which I intend to discuss only one important problem which to a greater or less extent is common to police forces in all democratic countries and that is the problem of economy of manpower. At best the discussion could only be of a general nature as the problem will vary from one force to the other. I have already indicated above how a small but well disciplined force is a necessary appendage to a democratic Government and hence the problem arises how to get the maximum benefit from this small body of men, *i.e.*, economy of manpower. At present, the basic use of police regular manpower is for "patrolling", *i.e.*, the fundamental policing of the area for preventive purposes, whether it be by foot, vehicle, horse or boat. The issue is relatively clear for it only involves a decision on the most effective distribution of the available men over the whole area to be served, the only considerations being the special demands of certain peculiarly vulnerable areas or hours of the day. Almost all police forces retain the system of "beats" in which the total area to be policed is divided into a number of smaller areas over which the patrolling manpower is distributed and allotted to each beat in accordance with the

availability of men. In this manner the primary object of prevention is achieved. Superimposed on this basic beat system, there are a variety of aids, for example, special patrols, to cover areas of special vulnerability or to deal with some particular local duty, which would otherwise tie down the beat man to a particular time and place. The experience of the police forces in all countries shows that the beat is the most effective method of achieving the primary object of prevention of crime.

In the last paragraph I have mentioned that the service of beats in itself is not a big problem. The problem becomes really complex when one takes into consideration the other primary duties of the police, namely, the bringing of offenders to justice and the maintenance of law and order. In addition, there are the "ancillary duties" which have devolved on the police with the progress of democracy. The problem, therefore, resolves itself into devising a means of employing the available men so that the many duties may be covered to the best advantage, and with the greatest possible number of men working on foot, for there is no more effective substitute for the man on foot. In addition, it is necessary to ascertain by a process of trial and error the best ratio between the "patrollers" and "non-patrollers," otherwise called the "back room boys," which would bring about the maximum efficiency of the force.

Let us now consider the ways and means of possibly improving police efficiency by securing maximum economy. Broadly speaking, these appear to be (A) replacing by civilians all policemen now performing purely clerical or other duties which do not actually require police powers, experience and qualifications. (B) Curtailment or, if possible, cancellation of all duties now performed by the police which are wasteful, *i.e.*, which absorb more man hours than are justified by their results. (C) Improving by every possible means the co-operation of the public. (D) Improving the morale of the individual constable to make him fully enthusiastic and effective.

In regard to the first point no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down as the changes to be effected will depend upon the organisation and set up of each particular force. It is nevertheless a fact that the police, as at present constituted, employ policemen in a variety of duties not directly in contact with the public, for example, the appointment of constables as clerks in many Headquarters. Again the C.I.D., in particular, is apt to have a relatively large staff of C.I.D., Officers employed at Headquarters in maintaining criminal records and the like. It is necessary to examine all establishments to see how far the employment of policemen in such capacities can be reduced and replaced by civilians.

In regard to the curtailment of unnecessary duties, again it is necessary to study this in relation to the organisation of a particular police force, its traditions and conventions. It is also necessary to examine the various "ancillary duties" performed by the police and duties which absorb more hours than are justified by their results. In this connection it may be mentioned specifically that ways and means should be devised to reduce attendance at Courts where so many hours of police time are wasted.

I have already dealt at length on the sanction of the public behind the police force. It follows logically that the co-operation of the public is very necessary to a policeman in the efficient discharge of his duties. In recent years, a heavy strain has been imposed on the traditional respect shown to the constabulary by the people. It is partly attributable to a vast increase of restrictive legislation causing the police to implement many laws, which the citizen does not regard as necessary and in breaking which his conscience does not trouble him. Public sympathy has often been in such matters with the law-breakers. Again, in many major matters, legislation has fallen behind changes in public opinion and many laws remain on the statute book in spite of being long since out of date. However, the constable should endeavour to maintain his high standards. There is a big difference between earning respect and commanding obedience. Every police officer should remember at all times the basic nature of his duties as a public servant. Courtesy costs nothing but is frequently in very short supply.

In the conscientious discharge of his duties, the police officer must be prepared at the same time to educate the people. The public sometimes display a lamentable ignorance of police purpose and practice. "Too many individuals and groups regard police action as far too weak against others and at the same time far too strong against themselves. It is therefore essential to be frank with all sections of the community as to what the police are for, and to remind them that the police are paid to enforce the laws not to pick and choose what law to enforce and against whom to enforce it. If the laws are wrong or out of date, the public quarrel is with Parliament and not the police and the public should be told so." The most potent means of increasing public co-operation is good relations with the Press. A bad Press can effectively put the worst construction on the most well-intentioned action and do immediate havoc to police public relations. A good Press is more than half the battle."

In seeking public co-operation, the judicious use of publicity like posters, pamphlets, cinema slides and other means of local publicity should not be overlooked. It brings to the notice of the public the existence, availability and perhaps even the personality of the force. While by no means all police work can be done in the full glare of publicity there is always the danger of working too much in secret and being frequently misunderstood in consequence.

Lastly, but not the least important, is the morale of the constable who is the backbone of the force. All plans and policies affecting the service are conditioned upon his good will, and their success or failure will depend upon whether the constable is satisfied with it. "The key to so many police problems lies in making the individual officer efficient and that he cannot be if he is labouring under a sense of grievance or frustration. It is essential that members of the police force should be contented and reasonably free from financial worries. They should not serve under the sense that they are not treated fairly having regard to the responsibilities, hardships and risks which their service entails and to wages and hour of work which make fewer demands upon the individual,"

POLICE AND THE FUTURE

Sri S. M. Diaz, M.A., I.P.S., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sankaranainarkoil

[This however is not an imaginative treatise but merely an article containing a few suggestions for the planned development and coordinated improvement of the Police Force, based of course, on a review of the present conditions.]

1. *Introduction.*—We live in an age of planning. It is admitted on all hands that nothing worthwhile can be accomplished in any field whatsoever without a planned approach to problems. All progressive countries and institutions have had their own plans for development. In our own country we are in the midst of a five-year plan—the first we are told of a series of such plans to come, and things have started moving. Why not, then a development plan for the improvement of the Police Force? Here are a few suggestions.

2. *Necessity for such a plan.*—It is nobody's case that the Police Force, as functioning in our country at the present moment, is absolutely perfect in all its aspects and no change or development or improvement is needed in any field. No, not even the famous London Police, with their admitted efficiency and proverbial popularity, can claim that. If the London Police themselves are after improvements and developments as regards the efficiency and tone of the Police Force, then, in the language of Sir Philip Sidney, "Our need is greater than theirs."

3. *Benefits of the Plan.*—The architects of our five-year plan have proceeded on the basis that "God is in his heaven and all is right with the Services"—after the fashion of Robert Browning. All is certainly right basically speaking, but the planners have lost sight of the obvious fact that the improvement and the development of the status and efficiency of the Services will go a long way to accelerate the achievement of our much-cherished goal of economic progress. Perhaps they thought that the spending departments were not worth bothering about in the effort to build up the Nation's economic prosperity. But, even from this point of view, it has to be realised that saving is earning, and providing better conditions to work under, directly leads on to better earning. Internal security, by way of preservation of the Peace and safety of the nation's wealth, private and state-owned, is the primary requisite for any programme of development and progress within the country. The Police Force has to secure the existence of these tranquil conditions under which alone the development programme will work itself out to its fulfilment and at the same time guard the Nation's wealth against damage which will retard the nation's progress. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to include the improvement of the Services, particularly the Police Force, as a major item in any development plan for the nation.

4. *Three Sectors.*—Any such development plan for the Police Force has to be built up over three sectors, viz., the State, the Police and the Public. A sort of tripartite

gentlemen's agreement will have to be entered into between these three agencies in building up the structure of the new Police Force which should rise, not phoenix-like out of the ashes of the old, but in a more active and continuous—succession, while yet the present structure is alive and strong enough. Because of the strength of its fabric the old structure has lasted over-time and withstood the heavy stress and strain of post-war and post-independence developments. But for a few indications here and there of fair wear and tear, the fabric is still in order. Some suggest super-imposed patchwork for improvement but patching us is seldom profitable labour. The right thing to do is to renew the entire fabric keeping the basic framework the same. The development plan, I mean to say, must be full and comprehensive.

5. *The State Sector.*—Taking first the State sector, a lot of work has to be done on the side of legislation and organisation to improve the Police Force. It is *credo* that the first step on our way to become something like the London Police Force is to improve the status of India's Policeman. To start with, the State should build up a halo round the Policeman's head and jealously guard it. The procedural law of the country should be so amended as to display an implicit trust and confidence in the Policeman. It is no use having a guardian for your life, freedom and property and not trust him or believe him. In England and other countries what the Policeman says goes, in India it does not; not merely that, there is a positive weightage here, on the other side it is presumed that the Policeman is not likely to speak the truth. This stigma must first be statutorily removed. In particular, admission by an accused to a Police Officer must be made relevant under the law. Just because what the Policeman says is not believed, he is sometimes forced to resort to subterfuges to build up a case, the fundamentals of which he knows to be true. I am not suggesting that this is right. It is not. But obviously if what he said was accepted, he would not have been put to the necessity of going round the point. Besides, even psychologically, the response in the matter of conduct and behaviour is generally proportionate to the trust and confidence reposed in a person. If the Policemen were put on a pedestal, and if what he had to say were believed, then no normal Policeman would care to run the risk of the disgrace involved in falling off from the pedestal. If the law itself presumes that the Police Officer is not likely to speak the truth, it is unfair to blame him for falling off from standards which he was not expected to keep. This has also other adverse effects. A Policeman who rightly or wrongly believes that a "White lie" in the interests of a true case is "no harm," gets his susceptibilities a little blunted, with the result that at a later stage "lies of other hue" come in handy and he sees "not much harm" in palming them also off as occasion demands. The State would thus have encouraged the gradual deterioration of an Officer, who, if ~~only an absolute trust~~ and confidence was reposed in him at the initial stage, would have acquitted himself creditably as a model Police Officer—a combination of efficiency and integrity. There will, of course, be a few incorrigible specimens in any body-politic but these are the exceptions to be counted out, and weeded out if possible. It is a vicious

circle that the Policeman is not believed because he is likely to resort to subterfuges and that he resorts to subterfuges because he is not believed. The Gordian knot must be cut.

6. *Improving the material status of the Police Officer.*—Having created a halo round the Policeman, it is for the State to see that he fits into it. In other words, the State should ensure that his status among his fellow citizens is sufficiently high so that the halo does not look like being misplaced. The job of the Policeman should be made a coveted one. In the matter of pay and service conditions and in the matter of housing and welfare, the status of the Policeman should be raised. No family these days can live on less than Rs. 100. It is, therefore, necessary that the Policeman's pay should at least be doubled at the completion of the plan, so that along with his allowances at the rate, say, of Re. 1 per day daily allowance, an average of Rs. 10 per month house-rent allowance, and Rs. 5 per month uniform allowance, he gets about a hundred rupees to meet the needs of his budget. The Finance Minister is commended, if he advocates deficit financing and presents such a budget for the implementation of the five-year plan. But the cost of rice and dhal, and education of children, in a household budget, cannot be met by deficit financing! The pay of the Policeman must be increased. This will incidentally help in removing also any tendency to taste the forbidden fruit. The Sub-Inspectors should get a basic pay of at least Rs. 125 to start with. To give a man enormous power and put him in a position which commands wide prestige and to give him a meagre sustenance, is not certainly the best way to ensure efficiency and integrity in the Service. Service conditions including security of tenure and chances of promotion and items of welfare like housing, educational and medical facilities are reasonable even now and should be improved according to plan. All this will have the reciprocal benefit of attracting better type of persons to the Police Force. With the status therefore, the calibre also will improve.

7. *Legal and other circumstances.*—It is also necessary to improve or develop or alter the legal and other circumstance under which a Policeman has to work. For instance, very often a Policeman feels helpless in dealing with big crowds. The law in this respect is unhappily vague or made so by usage. The Scotchman told the Birmingham Police Chief that back at home dispersing a mob was very easy. One had only to take the hat round and the crowd would melt. But that was Scotland—the land of proverbial thrift! In England things would not be so easy while in INDIA with its illiterate masses it is not easy at all. The law relating to unlawful assemblies must be made more definite and helpful to the custodians of the law for enforcement, without at the same time curtailing the liberties of the citizens, who, in a democracy, naturally enjoys freedom of movement and speech. A typical example of this freedom was provided by the Policeman on duty in Hyde park, London, recently. He was smiling unconcerned when a soap-box orator tiraded against the worthies of the Police Force and incited the people, but pulled up

a passing motorist for stopping his car near the place of meeting, and causing a slight disturbance to the speaker by allowing his engine to continue purring ! That is freedom of speech in England. We, in India, are also heir to the same type of Freedom, which we cherish. It is therefore, necessary to be absolutely sure of the exact legal position. To cite a concrete example of the difficulty, Sec. 30, 30-A of the Police Act of 1861 were formerly very helpful for regulating meetings and processions and controlling difficult situations. But after the recent decision of the High Court in a case of Koilpatti, the position has become very nebulous and difficult. No meeting except on " thoroughfares " can be controlled or regulated and the orders can be in force only in conjunction with a specific " occasion." This is clearly a case where an amendment covering " any Public place " and " a reasonable period " of time is called for. There are many more similar lacunæ which render Police work difficult and make the Police look ridiculous in the lawful exercise of their duty under certain circumstances. All these have to be carefully studied and reviewed by a commission if necessary and set right early. Another point of some organisational importance which might perhaps lend itself to some controversy, is the need for manning the entire Transport Department with Police personnel in the interests of efficient traffic regulation and control. Even at the Secretariat level this has got to be done both in the Transport Department and in sections of the Home Department, which deal with the Police and Law and Order problems. Only then the Police Force will have come into its own.

8. *Police Cadet Corps*.—By other circumstances, I also meant that the State should secure for the Police the atmosphere of cordiality and goodwill from the public, the Press and other institutions. One particular thought comes to my mind regarding a concrete item of State help in this direction. The State has organised National Cadet Corps units in Schools and Colleges all over the country with separate wings for the Army, Navy and Air Force. The purpose of this organisation, we are told, is primarily to produce disciplined citizens and secondarily to provide a reserve line of trained material for the regular Armed Forces, besides establishing a close liaison between the Armed Forces and the public. This then is just what is needed by the Police also. We want a Police Cadet Corps or a Police Wing of the National Cadet Corps. This is an era of the Youth. If we get the youth to know us and understand us we should have won half the battle. As part of our development plan the State therefore should organise a Police Cadet Corps. Its object shall be to produce good, law-abiding and law-conscious citizens and to supply a constant flow of semi-trained material for the regular Police Forces. The Police then will cease to be regarded as uniformed automatons to be feared like the blazes and avoided like the plague !

9. *The Police Sector*.—On the side of the Police the first step towards improvement is recruitment of better material at all levels. In a measure this will naturally follow the raising of the status of the Police Officer. With a high status and reasonable remuneration,

it should be possible for us to raise the standards of recruitment, say to S.S.L.C. qualification by way of education, an obstacle course check up for physical fitness besides a medical test, and all this capped by an interview by a board consisting of the D.S.P. and two Sub-Divisional Officers. For Sub-Inspectors by direct recruitment in the new set up, perhaps we could insist on a degree and include also a psychiatrist's interview and an obstacle course along with the usual methods of selection. For superior appointments, of course, mental excellence and immutable moral character are the criteria and the present system of competitive examination along with a psychiatrist's interview besides the present *vida voce* test might meet the requirements. It should be a case of the real cream and not the scum coming to the top.

10. *Training*.—The second requisite naturally is to secure the best training for the material selected. The position regarding our Police training institutions for initial training is satisfactory enough, but for advanced scientific training and refresher courses we have no provision. Such institutions should be started as part of the proposed development plan. On the staff of our training institutions there should be men of proved ability as good policemen, good organisers of training and good teachers. The trainee should be taught the way of dealing with things and ideas, as also with other people and himself, and thus to acquire a balanced personality. One trouble today is that so many people want to learn the tricks of the trade instead of learning the trade itself! That sort of thing should be guarded against.

11. *Efficiency*.—Every well trained Police Officer of absolute integrity, who dedicates himself to the service of the country and believes in filling every minute with "an honest-to-goodness sixty seconds" of hard work cannot be otherwise than efficient. There will of course be aids to such devoted service by way of advanced scientific training, means of communication such as telephone links or a radio network, means of mobility such as Police jeeps or vans, and other ways and means of quick co-ordination of effort towards success. The Police in our State has always had a reputation for efficiency but we are living in a fast moving world and every day new problems are facing us and yet newer problems are round the corner. But with our strength of character as individuals, and solidarity as a Force, we shall weather every storm, and prove worthy of the trust reposed in us and the good name we have earned. Besides everything else, the Policeman should also be a practical psychologist who, by his studied courtesy and efficient handling of problems confronting him, will inspire confidence among the public. He should also be "a tower of strength standing foursquare against all the winds that blow." That is, local influence of any type should find him immune and he should do the right as he sees the right, without fear or favour.

12. *Discipline*.—The next important requirement is the tightening up of the discipline of the Force. The Discipline and Appeal rules and procedure have got to be simplified at least in so far as they relate to delinquencies not involving dismissal or removal from

service. In the last mentioned case some latitude may be permitted, but in all other instances, it should be possible to dispose of cases summarily, if necessary by enlarging the scope of the orderly room which may be conducted by a Gazetted Officer for more serious offences. But the really important point here, is that side by side with discipline, there should exist a camaraderie or spirit of fellowship among the members of the service in the various ranks, without the interference of fear complex or other complexes and inhibitions, and consistent with overall discipline. This spirit should be assiduously cultivated and maintained by careful attention to the welfare of the members of the Police Force and by the considerate administration of discipline with a practical, constructive and human approach. Good treatment of subordinates is not inconsistent with strict discipline, rather is it a pre-requisite for enforcement of effective discipline. Training should be given, to the recruits to the ranks of Sub-Inspectors and Superior Officers, in this regard, and a premium should be placed on this aspect of the matter in assessing an Officer's ability and control.

13. *The Public Sector.*—By and large, the greatest amount of reorientation is required in the Public front. It has become the fashion to blame the Police for every case that goes undetected, for every traffic arrangement that fails or for every situation that turns ugly. But few stop to think that if the members of the Public *had not withheld* just that bit of information or evidence which would have helped him to detect the case, just that helpful attitude which could have made the traffic arrangement succeed, or just that active co-operation which would have helped him to handle the situation promptly and efficiently, the Policeman would *not* have failed. He could have acquitted himself creditably. Another unfortunate thing is the habit of drawing rough and ready generalisations from individual instances of misconduct. After all, the Police force is only a projection on a smaller scale of the public in this part of the country, and whatever defects and failings are current among the people at large are likely to be reflected in the Force also. Of course, they should not really be found there and the Force must be cleaned up, but while endeavouring to set the house in order, we must also face the fact that every human agency is likely to have its black-sheep and on that ground it will be puerile to condemn the whole institution. The people must realise that whenever they jeer at or ridicule a Police Officer they are jeering at and ridiculing themselves. Only when there is such an identity of interest, can the Police Officer hope to function efficiently and the people to get real service from him. The London Policeman is good because of the amount of co-operation he gets from his people. When there is a row going on in the public street, he just walks into the thick of the fray with his hands in his pocket confidently and nonchalantly, and lo, the crowd parts as the Red Sea did of yore ! He picks up the two rowdies ~~who started the trouble~~ and takes them to the law. The people were not afraid of his gun or of his truncheon, but respected the man and the organisation and the law behind him. Again, we talk so much about increased incidence of crime. One would naturally assume that the public at whose expense the criminals thrive would at all times take

stringent precautions to safeguard their property. But in spite of the publicity given to this matter the fact remains that many people are strangely passive and seldom take the simplest precautions. Even after the thief has taken advantage of the gross carelessness of the citizen, in many cases the citizen is not willing to report the matter promptly to the Police. But speedy information we all know is the very life-blood of successful crime work and thereafter success depends mainly on sustained and scientific work following up the useful information given and the active co-operation evinced by the public.

14. *Reciprocal obligation on the part of the Police.*—On the other hand, to take for granted the good will of the public would be folly, rather is it something to be continually merited. Having on occasions to enforce an unpopular law and having to perform a great many restrictive duties inevitably entails the loss of a measure of popularity. This can be greatly offset by a manifest readiness to help the public in extraneous matters as far as compatible with the efficient discharge of the specified Police duties, and by remembering that, besides being a servant of the State, the Policeman is also within reason the servant of the humblest citizen in the land. If every caller, whatever be his business, is treated courteously and the matter he raises dealt with efficiently, then his confidence in and regard for the Police will inevitably increase.

15. *Village Vigilance Committees.*—The common law expects every citizen to do certain duties of the Police under certain circumstances. Thus, it is incumbent on every citizen to apprehend a person whom he knows to have committed a cognisable and non-bailable offence, and to come to the aid of the Police constable when called upon by him. Unless the citizen identifies himself with the task of protecting himself and his property, the work of the Police cannot be efficiently done. It is out of this realisation that the Village Vigilance Committee was born. Only after these Committees came into being at least the present meagre measure of Public co-operation was forthcoming. The scheme was to get together a party of selected villagers headed by an influential and decent man of the place into a Committee to assist the Village Police and the regular Police in regard to prevention and detection of crime. They would organise and execute measures of vigilance such as patrolling and look-out for suspicious characters, collect and communicate information, and encourage by their personal example and precept all members of the community to take active interest in protecting themselves and their property directly or by assisting the Police. In order to co-ordinate the work of these committees, it is reported that a news sheet was published before but the practice has long since become defunct, and the committees themselves in many cases have become moribund. But, obviously, the amount of co-operation to be expected from them will be directly proportionate to the earnestness with which it is sought by the Police. New committees have to be formed where such committees do not exist and where they exist new blood should be brought in as necessary for improved effort, and the news sheet should be revived. The State should give its seal of approval to this committee by making it the

vehicle of village development in general. Vigilance need not be understood only in the Police sense, but in the broad sense relating to general and co-ordinated progress and development. The beginnings of a good arena of the public co-operation are there in these committees but the system has to be worked with more interest, and further developed.

16. *Other Forums.*—The Police and the public should meet on friendly terms in other fronts than that of Police work at least in town areas. Games and sports should be organised frequently with liberal State help, if necessary, to facilitate the Police and the public rubbing shoulders with each other for the benefit of both. Other functions such as Lectures, Dramas and Variety Entertainments should also be got up, off and on, to secure closer understanding and cordial atmosphere. In these meetings, directly or indirectly, a bit of judicious propaganda on behalf of the Police has to be done to help them be better understood and better appreciated. It would not be considered blowing one's own trumpet. It would only be a necessary self introduction for fruitful further effort.

17. *The Press.*—The mightiest force for good or for evil in our times is what Edmund Burke called the "Fourth estate"—the Press. But, rightly or wrongly, certain sections of the Press consistently display an apathy towards the Police. Sometimes it is only mere sensation-mongering without any purpose. This is evidenced most often by exaggerated, coloured and twisted reports about incidents concerning the Police. When wrong reports appear, it is the duty of the Department and the State itself to correct them. And, in general, the State should advise the Editors through their organisations to avoid sensation-mongering in respect of crime and law and order problems. Use of emotionally-toned words in wrong contests, as when two thefts become an epidemic and a third burglary makes it a "crime wave" or when a stray street brawl is described as chaotic condition prevails in the Town, etc., are not certainly calculated to help the forces of law and order in creating the necessary psychological atmosphere for effective work. Instead they tend to create panic. A Policeman may therefore cry in anguish with Hamlet "Report me and my case aright." That lampoon writer put it in a more effective way when he said :

" You cannot hope to bribe or twist

Thank God, the British Journalist,

But seeing what the man will do

Unbribed, there no occasion to ! "

Evidently, a shifting of emphasis in the manner of reporting Police problems is called for. In the interest of the Public themselves the havoc done by the criminals and hooligans should be played down and the work done by the force of law and order played up. The Press should become really a partner with the law in safeguarding the orderliness of the community.

18. *The Financial implications of the plan.*—Financially, the plan should not cost much and is only in keeping with the professed aim of our own national five-year plan series at the end of which it is hoped that the national *per capita* income will be doubled. The really costly item in the proposed plan for the development of the Police force will be that of increase in pay and allowances which are necessary items of expenditure to be incurred in the larger interests of the nation's progress, and for all-round raising of the standard of living. The establishment of centres for advanced training and refresher courses and the provision of means of inter-communication and mobility, are likely to cost another small bit but all these could be spread over the entire period and done by stages. Many of the other items are not at all costly being only the appointment of a Commission, the passing of a legislation or the formulation and implementation of certain directives. The exact details of the plan, of course, could be worked out with the necessary data and calculation, once the basic idea is accepted.

19. *Conclusion.*—Finally, as I conclude, I have before me the shape of the real thing to come—the picture of the perfect Police Officer of the future, a man of unimpeachable integrity, unwavering courage and unquestioned efficiency, kept easily to the highest standards of excellence by freedom from want and worries! A confidence-breeding physical specimen like Javert in Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, “without a crease or flaw in his uniform as in his work and conduct,” he stands—the trusted guardian of a peace-loving people in a great State!



SEPARATED JUDICIARY AND THE POLICE

Sri K. S. Venkataraman, M.A., L.T., I.P.S., District Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram

The scheme of separation of the criminal judiciary from the executive has come to stay with us in our State. It is based on the well-known principle that justice should not only be done, but must be seem to be done ; and where the prosecutor and the judge are both under the control of the same executive, there is bound to be grave apprehension that the course of justice may get deflected, if not always, at least on occasions by executive interference. No doubt, the scope for such apprehension now under our own national government cannot be very real ; but the ideas and prejudices which we, not without reason, developed while we were under foreign domination, would not leave us easily and so the system of separation has been introduced. Excellent, however, as the principle underlying the separation may be, time alone can tell us how far it is a success, unqualified or otherwise. It is actually in its trial in several districts in our State.

2. An independent judiciary imbued with a high sense of integrity and impartiality is an absolute necessity in any democratic set up. But, there is a real danger of this independence leading to isolation or want of sympathy and understanding with the other departments of the Government, charged as much with the duty of maintaining law and order, as the courts of justice in the land. A judge or a magistrate, if he should succeed in his task, especially in the administration of criminal justice, must have a thorough understanding of the difficulties of the police in the matter of investigation and in the putting up of cases before the courts. Quite often, a Police Officer has to contend against odds in unearthing a crime and finding out the truth. But his task does not end with his finding out the truth to his own satisfaction. He has to get at the evidence in such shape and form as will be acceptable in a court of law. Bearing in mind that with the advent of the independent judiciary, the scales of justice have been made to rest on keener knife edges. With the machinations and subterfuges of the modern criminals on the one hand, and the apathy and the indifference of the public on the other, the task of an investigating officer becomes almost an uphill task in many cases. If to these is added want of sympathy of the judicial Magistrate, the result will be not justice but failure of it.

3. The first and the foremost thing which any judicial Magistrate cannot afford to forget is that the police are there not in any opposite camp, or at cross purposes, but are engaged in the common task of putting down the crimes and bringing to book the offenders who are the enemies of society.

4. Many respectable witnesses, who are in the know of things and who may be in a position to help the Police in their difficult task, are deterred from offering their co-operation by many causes. One such is their fear complex ; they are simply afraid of the criminals.

Fear, as Gandhiji has so often said, is the worst enemy of man and he who does not shed his fear cannot be a man of truth. A second cause, which is more germane to our present purposes, is that very often a Magistrate who is impatient or is much too critical or who allows himself to be unduly carried away by certain *prima facie* impressions unfortunately formed by him, does not stop with disbelieving a witness or discharging or acquitting an accused, but, goes out of the way to characterise the witness in terms which any decent man must resent. To err is human; no man is infallible; and a Judge or a Magistrate is no exception to the rule. What strikes to be true to one man may appear to be untrue to another who is equally honest and is anxious to find out the truth. Otherwise, why does the hierarchy of courts exist and how are the judgments of one court varied, reversed, or modified by superior courts. An assumption of infallibility and a spirit of over-confidence are qualities not to be desired in any man; and these in a Magistrate must be regarded as positive disqualifications. Characterisations of the kind, I have just now indicated, make any honest man think many times before he agrees to go into a witness-box. He feels that in agreeing to do so, he is taking a great risk in regard to his reputation and honesty which he would naturally like to avoid if possible. The Magistrate may be honest; but he may be inexperienced or his experience may be limited; in such cases there is the possibility of the Magistrate going wrong however honest and conscientious he may be. While, therefore, it is the privilege and the duty of a Magistrate to say whether he accepts or rejects a piece of evidence, he will not be helping the cause of public justice, if he chooses to be unnecessarily caustic with witnesses or to cast aspersions upon them. It must be remembered that very often an illiterate and an unsophisticated rustic gets perplexed when he gets into a witness-box; and his perplexity gets doubled and trebled when the examining counsel beigns to twist and turn him from end to end with the result that he grows almost indifferent to what he says or does not say, his only anxiety being to get out of the box at the earliest possible moment. Evidence given under such circumstances cannot be perfect and a much too critical examination of such evidence will only reveal absence of human understanding. Even as the Police Officer endeavours his utmost to place before the Magistrate the best materials which he can get at, the Magistrate, in his turn, must with a true sympathy and insight into the difficulties of an investigating officer, try to get the best out of the materials placed before him.

5. "The means are as important as the end." The Father of our Nation was never tired of repeating these words. If the means you adopt are impure, the result cannot be pure. And where the result is to be reached by a judicial process, any impurity which sets in during investigation naturally colours the entire atmosphere and makes the whole effort fruitless. You take a small drop of ink and put it in a big glass of water. The percentage of impurity is very small indeed, but the whole of the water gets coloured and you cannot justly blame an impartial observer if he refuses to accept it as pure water and drink it. It, therefore, behoves every Police Officer that he does not allow any kind of dirt

or impurity to get mixed up with otherwise excellent material, lest that impurity should prejudice the judicial mind and spoil the whole game. While sounding this caution to the Police Officer, who is engaged in investigation, it may also be necessary to sound another caution to the Magistrate who is engaged in sifting the evidence. It is as much his duty to sift the chaff from the grain as it is the duty of the Police Officer not to introduce a chaff if he can; but where, unfortunately, some chaff gets mixed up, justice will not be served but may get defeated, if a true anxiety is not evinced to find out the truth even when mixed up with untruth.

6. Yet another factor which has deterred honest men from extending their co-operation to the Police is the Law's delay. If a man cited as a witness is to come to court twenty times, leaving his avocation every now and then, it becomes a hardship and he naturally feels that he will be wiser to pretend ignorance than come forward to help the Police with the useful information in his possession. Often a remark is made that the Police purposely delay in bringing the witnesses before the courts. Unfortunately, such a remark is based on a wrong assumption that delay is helpful to the Police. In truth and in fact, a Police Officer normally dreads delay, because it allows other influences to come into play, and more often than not, a witness whose co-operation he has been able to secure with great difficulty is lost by being tampered with by interested parties. There can, therefore, be no difference between the Police and the Magistracy in regard to the expeditious disposal of cases, and from the point of view of the public, expedition is as necessary as justice.

7. While on the question of expedition, one other matter to which I should like to refer is the recording of confessions and dying declarations. Rules must be simplified to eliminate all forms and causes of delay; for, delay in many cases means a complete loss of the important evidence on which a court can do justice. Take the case of a person who is in a repentant mood and is prepared to give out the truth and confess his guilt. If he is not allowed to do it, when he is really repentant but is permitted to come into contact with hardened criminals or ill-advisers, he changes his mind and the whole thing is lost. Again in regard to the recording of dying declarations, any Magistrate available and who can be got at immediately must be allowed to record the declaration. If by the time the formalities are gone through of going to a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, as the rule now stands, and then taking his orders as to who should record the declaration, the injured man dies, there is no means of making up the loss of evidence and public justice must suffer.

8. Lastly, one word about releasing offenders on bail even as the investigation is proceeding or pending preliminary enquiries in grave cases. No doubt every man is presumed to be innocent till he is found guilty. But, presumption of innocence does not and cannot mean that the Police who are charged with the duty of finding the truth and bringing to book the offenders should be deprived of reasonable opportunities to investigate

the case, and place before the court the best materials that can be got at. Very often, evidence secured with great difficulty is lost by the witnesses being tampered with. And the more straightforward an investigating officer is, the greater is the danger in this respect, especially when the offender is rich or is unscrupulous, and is prepared to adopt any means in his power to destroy the evidence or make it unavailable. To a degree, therefore, the magistracy must place confidence in the Police and the Police, in turn, must prove themselves worthy of that confidence, remembering always that their object is single, namely, the administration of justice.

9. Let us hope that with the unstinted co-operation of the public and a true understanding between the Police and the Magistracy, the scheme of separation will prove a success.



RADIO IN RELATION TO POLICE WORK

Sri D. R. Clamp, Police Radio Officer, Madras

Modern Police work has got to keep pace with the advancement of society in various ways, and the everchanging methods of criminals. Growth of democracy has cast on the policeman a very heavy burden in regard to maintenance of peace. Unceasing vigilance and alertness are demanded of him, and his acts of commission or omission evoke immediate public scrutiny and criticism. Faster locomotion has increased traffic problems and uptodate methods in traffic regulation are needed to keep the incidence of accident to the minimum. Prompt dissemination of information about crimes and criminals, is a factor, equally important, if not more than the various scientific aids to detection, which often decides the success or otherwise of a crime investigator. The value of radio communication to the Policeman for his multifarious duties, cannot be overrated. Almost all advanced countries have introduced wireless communications in their police forces. The following paragraphs will show as to how best the "Radio" can be adapted to aid police work.

Political upheavals in several countries, have, of late, been attended with turmoil in varying degrees. Unsocial elements are often too ready to snatch opportunities and create trouble. Disruption to communications, of late particularly in this country, is often indulged in. Any Government worth the name, has to maintain law and order, and protect life and property. Human values have always to be respected, and the police force, as an effective arm of the Government, has in normal times, to maintain this law and order. Radio communication has been of valuable help to the force in promptly conveying information about incidents to their headquarters, and help in the matter of rushing reinforcements to troubled spots. The Government is also kept constantly informed of the various happenings in the State by reports from officers on the spot.

Floods, earthquakes, famine, fires, serious accidents and such other calamities have to be faced by Governments by their promptness in rescue work and aid. The use of the radio on such occasions has been of immense help.

Advancement in industrialisation has resulted in a regular exodus to the cities. With the progressive increase in the number of automobiles, traffic control is a grave problem in the cities. The use of mobile radio vans in educating the public in road sense, regulating traffic on important occasions such as festivals, visits of distinguished personages, enabling the members of the public to obtain prompt police help when riots, disturbances or fires occur, has been well established. Telephone "93" (Police Control Room), at Madras, is a byword among the public. Every citizen has recognised its usefulness and promptitude. By this means he can set in motion the machinery of the Police Department by a single telephone call.

Not the least important among its uses, the "Radio" is being utilised in crime detection. A "hue and cry" for wanted offenders can be broadcast right through the length and breadth of the country in a negligible time. Instances of the use of motor cars, and aeroplanes by criminals in fleeing away, are not rare in modern times. Radio communication may be used to communicate with Police Officers of various cities and States in an effort to forestal the criminals, and aid in their capture.

The Madras Police has an uptodate radio network. Other States in India have also their own. Investigating officers can broadcast information to any Police Officer in any of the important cities or district Headquarters in any part of India at the quickest possible time, about Crimes and Criminals.

The Madras Police Radio Branch was officially started in October, 1948, but actually radio communication was in existence from February, 1946, when equipment first became available and a few operators had been trained. The Malabar Special Police were probably the first in India to operate a regular wireless service between their various camps in Malabar. This was in operation some 25 years ago and continues to this date.

Now, of course, the radio network has been considerably expanded, and nearly every District has its own Headquarter static station *plus* at least one transportable station. These transportable stations have done particularly good work; as they are easily and swiftly shifted to the seat of whatever emergency that arises, and generally are the only means, and certainly the most rapid means, of communication with the outside world. This has been particularly noticeable during calamities like floods, cyclones, railway accidents, large-scale sabotage, etc.

That radio communication as a Police arm has come to stay is admitted by all those who have used its rapid service, and by many more who do not need such direct evidence of its usefulness. As to the future—who can prophesy? Teleprinters, facsimile, television and many more electronic aids are now actually in use in many countries for the rapid transit of intelligence in aiding Police work. Fantastic! Yes, it may appear so—now! But then, simple radio telegraphic communication for the Police Department sounded fantastic—in the early days. Now it is taken for granted. How did we ever manage without it?



A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SPECIAL ARMED POLICE FORCE

Sri G. R. Rajendar, B.Sc., Commandant, Special Armed Police Battalion, Red Hills

R-e-a-ch, Kick, R-e-a-ch, Kick,—The ill-trained voices of a thousand recruits rent the chill air of a December morning of 1947. It was a motley crowd on the parade ground drawn from every corner of the State : Tamils, Telugus, Malayalees, Kanarese, all were there. They were all still bewildered at the speed with which they had literally been lifted from the humdrum monotony of their rustic life and thrown into the vast machinery of training and discipline. They were new members of the Special Armed Police, a Police Force that had sprung up almost overnight.

2. Before World War II, the internal security of the States was partly the responsibility of the Centre and what with communal and labour troubles there were frequent demands on the Army for the maintenance of law and order. The very much changed conditions of the World after the War and the bifurcation of the country with its consequent integration of the Indian States, increased considerably the defence problems of the country and any dissipation of the defence forces for internal security would have weakened the strength of the defence forces. It was, therefore, decided that each State ought to be responsible for its internal security and that demands on the Army ought to be very rare and only in grave emergencies. It was suggested that for this purpose each Province ought to have its own Special Police which would take the place of the Army. The Madras State had already such a Special Police Force, the Malabar Special Police. But by 1947 with the increasing activities of subversive elements of society and the evergrowing menace of the Razakars in Hyderabad it was realised that more Police Force was necessary for the maintenance of law and order. In December, 1947, under the auspices of Sri Omandur Ramaswamy Reddiar's Ministry four Battalions of the Special Armed Police were raised on the 11th December, 1947. Two Battalions were stationed at Red Hills, one at Tadepalligudem and one at Bellary. In April, 1948, two more Battalions were raised, one was stationed at Palni and the other at Visakhapatnam. The choice of the location of these Battalions was guided purely by consideration of the availability of accommodation.

3. Each Battalion had six active companies and one Headquarter Wing, which consisted of the specialist branches, such as Motor Transport, Radio Section, the Quartermaster section, etc. The organisation of these active companies and the Headquarter Wing was modelled on the same lines as that of the Malabar Special Police. An active company consisted of four platoons in charge of a Subedar or Subedar Major (equal in rank to an Inspector of Police). Each platoon consisting of four sections was commanded by a Jamadar (equal in rank to a Sub-Inspector of Police). A platoon consisted of about 38 other ranks. Thus a platoon of the Special Armed Police is very much smaller than

that of the District Armed Reserve. An active company is so called because the company actively takes part in combating the activities of anti-social bodies as opposed to the Headquarter Wing which supplies the necessary service and technical facilities to the active companies in addition to training recruits. Each Battalion was commanded by a Commandant of the rank of a District Superintendent of Police and he had three Assistant Commandants of the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police to help him. The whole force was in charge of a Special Officer, who was later designated as D.I.G., S.A.P. units.

4. Training was very intensive and rather hurried as it was felt that Companies may be required to go out soon on bandobust duties. Instructors were drafted from the Malabar Special Police and the District Armed Reserve. Unfortunately, even before a very much accelerated programme of training could be completed, companies were pushed out on bandobust duties by June, 1948, as the situation in Hyderabad and its borders was growing worse day by day. By about August, sixteen companies were stationed along the Hyderabad border and seven companies were stationed in Krishna district.

5. September, 1948 was a very eventful month for the Special Armed Police. On 13th September, 1948, Kasim Razvi's bluff was called off and the Indian Army entered Hyderabad. The Special Armed Police marched into Hyderabad side by side with the Army experiencing conditions similar to that of warfare. Despite the lack of proper training the men acquitted themselves extremely well. There were innumerable instances of courage, presence of mind and devotion to duty which compelled recognition.

6. By the end of September the Police Action was over. The Madras State was required to carry on the administration of the eight Telangna districts of Hyderabad on behalf of the Government of India. Sixteen companies of the Special Armed Police were utilised along with other Police personnel to maintain law and order in these eight districts. Soon after the Police Action a new menace threatened the citizens of Hyderabad and of the bordering districts of this State. The confusion that necessarily followed the Police Action let loose all the latent mischief, which took the shape of goondaism under the guise or rather disguise of the all-embracing communism. From November, 1948, to April, 1952, the Special Armed Police was engaged mostly in combating goondaism. The hit and run tactics of the goondas and the difficult jungle country in which they operated laid a great strain on the Special Armed Police. It was literally gorilla warfare and the lack of proper training and equipment for this type of work was most trying to the men. Despite these handicaps the men did very well and there were many instances of courage and gallantry some of them meriting the President's notice.

7. Besides chasing goondas, the Special Armed Police rendered great help to the local Police of the State in the maintenance of law and order and providing bandobust and other security arrangements on the occasion of the visit of high personages.

8. In February, 1950, of the six Battalions two were abolished for administrative convenience and for effecting economy and the personnel and the equipment of these two Battalions were distributed among the remaining four Battalions. In May of the same year the strength of the Force was increased by six active companies.

9. By the end of 1951 the activities of the subversive elements in Hyderabad and the border areas had been brought under control and Hyderabad had made a very laudable effort in raising its own Armed Police. In April-May, 1952, the sixteen Companies of the Special Armed Police on deputation in Hyderabad were repatriated to their parent State.

10. With the return of the sixteen companies from Hyderabad the Government considered that there was a surplus of the Special Police Force. This coupled with the need for effecting economy in the State persuaded the Government to effect retrenchment in the S.A.P. In September, 1952, the force was reorganised and the four Battalions with forty active companies were reduced to three Battalions with 24 active companies, the Battalion at Bellary being abolished. Over 2,500 men were retrenched. It must, however, be said that the Government made and are still making every possible effort to reinstate these men in service.

The post of the D.I.G., S.A.P. units was also abolished. The Red Hills unit with ten active companies was placed under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras. The Visakhapatnam unit with seven active companies was placed under the control of the D.I.G., Northern Range, the Palni unit with seven active companies was placed under the control of the D.I.G., Southern Range.

11. The Special Armed Police played a laudable part during the City Police strike in January, 1953. To a man the whole force stood by the Government with steadfast devotion to duty and a high sense of loyalty which evoked the admiration of the Chief Minister.

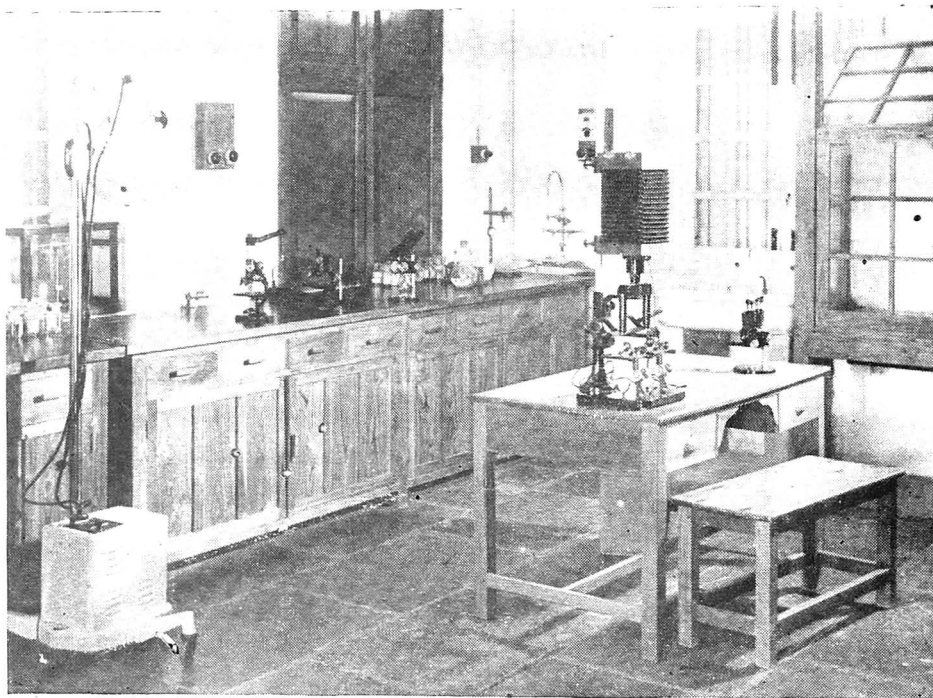
12. The Special Armed Police has now completed six years of its existence. The members of the Force, though they have yet to go a long way before they can be considered really efficient, can certainly look back on these six years with fair satisfaction at their achievements. The force has to its credit three Presidents' Police Medals for gallantry, three Indian Police Medals for gallantry and nineteen Extraordinary family pensions or compassionate gratuities—no mean record for such a young force. What the years ahead have in store for them, it is difficult to say. They have gone through great privations, lack of proper accommodation, insufficient food and separation from their families, with the fond hope that some day they will have security of service. Unfortunately they are still a temporary force. One disgruntled wag in the barrack room went to the extent of calling it the permanently temporary force. A categorical statement from the Government that there will be no more disbandment or retrenchment will boost the morale of the force sky-high.

CRIMINALISTICS

Sri N. Pitchandi, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., A.R.I.C., State Examiner of Questioned Documents, Madras

In recent years the vast reservoir of scientific knowledge has been tapped more and more to assist in the detection of crime. A new branch of knowledge has been developing fast and several names have been employed to designate it. The terms "Police Science," "Scientific Criminology," "Scientific Criminal Investigation" are applicable also to police administration and methods of detection in general. In his book on *Forensic Chemistry and Scientific Criminal Investigation*, Lucas states that the scope of Forensic Chemistry is very wide and the boundaries are ill-defined. Not only does it include the chemical side of criminal investigation, but it is concerned also with the analysis of any material the quality of which may give rise to legal proceedings. Forensic chemistry, too, he says, deals not only with purely chemical questions, such as the nature, composition and quality of materials as determined by analysis, and the examination of articles for the presence or absence of particular substances, such as poisons, but also with questions that are only partly chemical, for example, the examination of blood stains, documents, counterfeit coins, fibres and textile fabrics. However, Forensic (or legal) chemistry or Forensic Science are terms which are, perhaps, not so appropriate to designate the work of the police laboratory, applying mostly the principles and data of chemistry, physics and biology, which is not only of evidential value in courts of law but also useful in the initial stages of investigation. O'Hara and Osterburg had used the name "Criminalistics" in referring to the work of the police laboratory. The words "Kriminalistik," "Criminalistique" and "Criminalistica," they state, are in common use in continental Europe where greater care is given to precision of terminology. So they had defined criminalistics as that science which applies the physical sciences in the investigation of crimes and thus a single word has been proposed to designate this science without the danger of ambiguity. One may ask "what is in a name?" but, for any branch of knowledge to develop and flourish, it should have a separate existence so that there would be a means of distinctively classifying the literature of the subject, thereby eliminating the difficulties which the student now encounters in searching for library references and also a word like criminalistics is comparable to that used in other European languages.

Criminalistics have been steadily advancing in other countries. A small country like England has seven fully equipped regional laboratories. In United States also there are well equipped laboratories practically in every important city or town. France has been, probably, one of the leading countries in the application of scientific methods to fight crime. Police laboratories headed by men of the highest scientific qualifications are an integral part of the French police system. There is a great need to establish



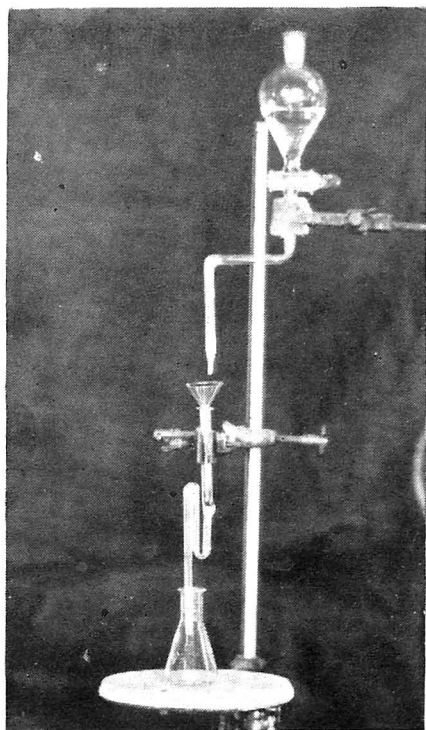
A portion of the scientific section of the Madras C.I.D.

criminalistic laboratories in our own country to assist in criminal investigation. One sometimes hears the argument that criminals in our country are not advanced scientifically and, therefore, the establishment of well equipped laboratories may not be so very urgent. But, on the contrary, it could be seen as from examples given below, that it is the inanimate clues which, when examined by the criminalistician, provide valuable information to the investigating officers. For instance, a post card found at a crime scene with its cancellation mark covered with blood stain needs to be photographed in infra red rays to decipher the postal mark. A person killed by a hit and run accident may have on his clothing paint marks which, when compared microchemically with scrapings of paint from the suspected vehicle, will furnish valuable information. In case of a reported burglary, where there are glass pieces from a broken glass window it will be useful to know from which side the force was applied to break the window. The hair pieces in the hand of the deceased person compared with the hair of the suspected assailant may provide valuable information. It may be said that the object of the laboratory study of articles is mainly to connect a suspect or vehicle or tools in his possession with the scene of crime, or to test the accuracy or otherwise of statements made by persons. The results of the laboratory tests may serve not only to complete a chain of evidence against a suspect or prove that his story is false, but may equally serve to clear him of suspicion and establish his veracity.

The only major laboratory which exists in our State is the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory to which articles are sent by the Police Officers and Magistrates. This laboratory examines in a year many thousands of articles for blood and poison alone. In almost every case where blood is shed the articles are sent as a routine to Chemical Examiner for examination. It may be mentioned, while passing, that if discrimination is shown and regulations are so modified, this laboratory could be spared much of the unnecessary work. When a person is stabbed to death, it is not probably useful to ascertain whether the stains on his clothing are of human blood or not. So also in obvious cases of suicides and accidental deaths, viscera and other articles may not be analysed for poisons. If such articles are excluded, much of the time of the analysts and material could be saved for better purposes.

However, a single laboratory cannot be expected to provide all the necessary help to the police of our State in examining the articles not only for purposes of evidence, but also to provide assistance in the initial stages of investigation. It is common knowledge that time is one of the most important factors in solving majority of the cases. The usefulness of the clues found at a crime scene is quite often relative to the speed with which they can be examined and information supplied regarding them. Although the examination of evidence is usually done at the laboratory, it is often useful if the laboratory investigator visits the scene of a crime for the purpose of a general examination

An apparatus devised by the author for the determination of fat or oil on small quantities of hair for comparison



of the physical surroundings to discover traces such as blood stains, hairs, fibres, etc. The scientists from the laboratory may also give periodical lectures to the Police Officers so that they might learn how the various branches of criminalistics could help them in their investigations, the methods of packing and transmission of articles to the laboratory as well as the limitations of each branch of criminalistics. To perform all these functions, an urgent need is there to establish well equipped and staffed laboratories in different regions. These laboratories would also maintain standards for comparison of articles, such as bullets, cartridge cases and unfired ammunition all of known origin, various animal hairs, different glasses, soils from the various places in the State, inks, papers, ropes and cord samples, cloth, etc.

Research in criminalistics should be sponsored in the laboratories to provide new techniques and procedure and to collect statistical data. The spirit of research is the source of progress in any subject and criminalistics, especially, is fertile in research problems. A great deal of research is carried on in the laboratories in France. A monograph has been written by a French detective on tobacco ash. Another piece of work has been, it is stated, on the classification of the varieties of lipstick and an analysis of lip impressions and the value of this work was demonstrated in a case of murder in a French Colony when a woman suspect was reported to have been identified through a certain kind of lipstick of which she had carelessly left traces.

A great urge for scientific advancement is noticeable in our country and this has led to the establishment of many high class National laboratories in different parts of India. It is hoped that criminalistics laboratories would also be included as part of the scheme for the development of science.



THE HISTORY OF POLICE ORGANISATION

Sri M. S. Parthasarathy, Senior Superintendent, Office of the I.G. of Police, Madras

THE INDIGENOUS POLICE SYSTEM OF INDIA

The Zamindar was responsible for the apprehension of all disturbers of the public peace and to restore the stolen property or make good its value. This responsibility was shared by the subordinate tenure holders under the Zamindar in respect of the areas in their charge. There was also the joint responsibility of the villagers which was enforced through the village headman assisted by one or more village watchmen. It was the duty of the watchman to keep watch over the village during nights and to detect the thieves in cases of thefts. If he failed to recover the stolen property, he was obliged to make good the value of it to the extent his means permitted and the remainder was levied on the whole village. There was also the system of payments to leaders of plundering tribes with a view to induce them to prevent depredations by their followers.

In large towns the "Kotwal," who was a highly paid officer and who had a large establishment under him, was responsible for the administration of the Police. Both he and his subordinates supplemented their salaries by unauthorised exactions from inhabitants.

2. AKBAR'S POLICE ORGANISATION

The Mogul system of Police closely followed the indigenous system mentioned above. The land was divided into districts, each having a Chief or Prefect of Police. Secret spies were appointed and the system of Public informants was introduced. A close watch was kept on strangers and travellers to and from the districts. The system of night patrols was in force.

3. FAILURE OF THE INDIGENOUS SYSTEM

The system described above failed to be effective due to the relaxation of control from above. It could not also stand the strain of political disorder. Corruption was prevalent on a wide scale and all officials responsible for the maintenance of peace and order were not free from it. Offenders with some property could always purchase their liberty.

4. CHANGES INTRODUCED BY THE BRITISH RULE

On the assumption of power by the British, they introduced certain reforms, the general lines of which were to retain the village system and improve the machinery for supervision. It was found that the Zamindars, instead of protecting the inhabitants of their Estates, had grossly abused authority entrusted to them for that purpose and they were, therefore, relieved of their Police functions, and their place was taken by the Magistrates of Districts, who had under them for Police purposes, a staff of "*darogas*"

corresponding to Station House Officers with subordinate officers and a body of peons. The charge of a "*daroga*" was on an average about twenty miles square. He had twenty to fifty armed men under him and all the village watchmen were subject to his orders. He received a reward of Rs. 10 for each dacoit caught and convicted, and 10 per cent of the value of the stolen property if the thieves were caught and convicted. In Cities the office of Kotwal was continued and a "*daroga*" was appointed for each ward of the City. Considerable reforms were also effected in the administration of Criminal Justice and a more mild and rational system of trial and punishment was substituted for the cruel and partial methods of the previous Governments.

5. FAILURE OF BRITISH METHODS

The results of these reforms too proved to be a failure. There was marked increase of crime everywhere including robberies and murders accompanied by the most atrocious and deliberate cruelties. Gangs of dacoits roamed about the country. The causes were not far to seek. The Police establishments were inadequate for the prevention of crime. A higher degree of proof was required by the Courts and the criminal soon learnt how difficult it was to secure his conviction. He also came to know that even if he were convicted and sent to jail, he would be comparatively well treated and no longer compelled by torture to restore the stolen property.

6. FURTHER REMEDIES TRIED

In 1813, the Court of Directors appointed a Special Committee of their own body to institute an inquiry into the administration of justice and Police in the Company's territories in India. In 1814, the Court issued orders on the subject. They condemned the establishments of *darogas* and their subordinates, and they insisted strongly upon the maintenance of the Village Police as forming in every village the best security for internal peace. They pointed out that the Village Police secured the aid and co-operation of the people at large, and that any system for the general management of the Police of the country, which was not built on that foundation must be radically defective and inadequate, and that a few *darogas* with large jurisdictions, wanting in local influence and connection with the people, insufficiently remunerated and placed beyond the sight and control of the Magistrate, and surrounded with various temptations to betray their trust could hardly preserve social order and tranquillity. The Court directed that measures should be taken to re-establish the Village Police and to restore its former efficiency and that the duties of the Magistrate and the control of the Police should be transferred from the "Zilla Judge" to the Collector. In Madras, Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Stratton were appointed Commissioners to carry out their instructions and on their recommendation Madras Regulation XI of 1816 was passed for the purpose of establishing a general Police system throughout the Presidency.

In Bombay, Regulation XII of 1827 was passed and a system of Police "founded chiefly on the ancient usages of the Country" and similar in all essential particulars to that adopted in Madras was established.

In Bengal, owing to the Permanent Settlement and the consequent absence of subordinate revenue establishments, it was not possible to abolish the "*darogas*" and their men, but some attempt was made in 1811 to curtail their powers, for ever by removing from his cognizance all complaints of petty offences as well as bailable offences such as forgery, adultery and the like.

7. REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE, 1832

The Select Committee appointed in 1832 to report on the affairs of the East India Company reported that the Police subordinates were corrupt, oppressive and inefficient, while the Superior Officers owing to the multiplicity of their duties, were unable to exercise an adequate supervision.

8. POLICE COMMISSION, 1860

About the year 1849, a Police force consisting of two branches—A Military Preventive Police and a Civil Detective Police—was formed. During the time of the Mutiny, this force contributed greatly to the restoration and preservation of order. Large bodies of Military Police were stationed in certain Provinces. As very heavy expenditure was involved, a Commission was appointed to go into the whole question of Police administration in British India and to submit proposals for increasing the efficiency and reducing the excessive expenditure.

The Commission recommended the abolition of the Military Police and the constitution of a single homogeneous force of civil constabulary for the performance of all duties which could not properly be assigned to the military arm. For purposes of uniformity, the administration of the Police in each Province was to be entrusted to an Inspector-General of Police. The Police in each district were to be under a District Superintendent of Police who, in large districts, would have an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, both these officers being Europeans. The Subordinate Force recommended consisted of Inspectors, Head Constables, Sergeants and Constables, the Head Constable being in charge of a Station and the Inspector of a group of Stations. The Commission also recommended that no Magistrate of lower grade than the District Magistrate should exercise any Police functions. The Commission's recommendations were passed into law as Act V of 1861.

When the new Police was first constituted, its officers were mostly drawn from the Commissioned ranks of the native army, but gradually Police officers came to be appointed by nomination pure and simple. This method of selection was condemned by the Public Service Commission and, since 1893, recruitment in most Provinces was by competition in England and India and by the promotion of officers already in public service.

9. THE POLICE COMMISSION OF 1902

In 1902, the Government of India appointed a Commission to inquire into the administration of the Police in British India. This Commission considered how far the expectations of the earlier reformers failed of fulfilment; discussed the popular estimation of the Police and examined the modifications required by changed conditions. It observed that the system introduced in 1860 was, on the whole, as wise and an efficient system. It had failed owing to various reasons. The extent to which the Village Police must co-operate with the regular Police had been lost sight of. The importance of Police work was underestimated, and responsible duties were ordinarily entrusted to untrained and ill-educated officers recruited in the lowest ranks from the lower strata of society. The supervision was defective owing to the failure to appoint even the staff contemplated by the law and to increase that staff with the growing necessities of administration. The Superior Officers of the Department were insufficiently trained and were allowed from various causes to get out of acquaintance and sympathy with the people and out of touch even with their own subordinates.

10. POPULAR OPINION REGARDING THE POLICE AND THEIR WORK

The Police Commission appointed in 1902 started to institute enquiries and everywhere they went the Commission heard the most bitter complaints of the corruption of the Police. These complaints were made not only by non-officials only, but also by officials of all classes including Magistrates and Police Officers. It was generally admitted that constables possessed very much the characteristics of the classes from which they were recruited, and that corruption was no more an essential characteristic of the constable than of the Revenue peon, or the process-server. But the corruption of the constable was more intolerable because of the greater opportunities of oppression and extortion which his Police powers afford, because of the intimate connection he has with the general life of town and country. According to the Commission, the then Police system seemed to have aggravated the evil both by under-paying the constable, and by assigning to him duties, which he was not qualified to perform. It was, however, considered that an increase of pay will not turn a dishonest into an honest official; but when the pay was very low, its increase would at least remove, one very strong temptation to corruption. It was, therefore, urgently necessary to remove any excuse for dishonesty which Government should never allow to exist by giving to the constable a living wage and reasonable means of supporting himself and family without resort to dishonest practices. As regards the duties, the strongest complaints were made in the country regarding the beat system, and regarding the permission too frequently given to constables to investigate cases, and in the towns regarding the powers of the constables in reference to nuisance cases. It was not difficult to see how the performance of duties such as those by an inadequately paid agency must rationally lead to corruption and extortion. The evil was further intensified by the utterly inadequate training given to constables, and by the general

absence of any attention to the necessity for keeping the temper, being civil and respectful to the public, avoiding brutality or unnecessary harshness, and seeking by all legitimate means to make their performance of duty as little distasteful to the people as possible.

Another cause of the unsatisfactory work of the Police was attributed to the inadequate supervision exercised over them. This supervision had been doubly defective. It had been inefficient as regards the class of officers known as Inspectors and it had been weak and inadequate as regards the Superintendents. As to the Inspectors, the Commission found that the Public did not regard them as honest. It was generally admitted that they were less dishonest than the grades below them. They were selected officers; and although there was incontrovertible evidence to show that success rather than honesty had been the qualification for the promotion, yet a man with an absolutely bad reputation would not often be selected. Besides this, they were better paid and therefore less tempted. As they investigate less, their opportunities were fewer. But the fact remained that the rule had been that these officers also had been promoted from the ranks. They had too often brought with them to their present position the habits and ideas of the lower ranks; and they had also often brought with them that memory of mean and improper action on their own part, which makes it exceedingly difficult to restrain subordinates acting in the same way under the same circumstances. They had not generally the respect of their men, nor the necessary influence over them even if they were animated by an earnest desire to permit only that which is right. One of the strongest proofs that the Commission had received of the corruption of the Police was the testimony of respectable parents, teachers and other gentlemen as to the difficulty experienced by a young man in accepting one of the direct appointments of Sub-Inspector or Inspector which were sometimes offered. He found himself a member of a corrupt service, he was surrounded by influences that forbode his acting uprightly.

The then prevailing opinion throughout the country was that the Superintendents of Police were, with the rarest exceptions, upright men beyond the influence of corruption. There was no suspicion that they received bribes or were influenced by any kind of gift. The charges made against them were that they were often not well-educated, that their training was defective, that knowledge of their vernacular was not such as to enable them to have free intercourse with the people and to become acquainted with their feelings and circumstances, that they were too much in the hands of their subordinates and they were not accessible or even courteous to the public, that their views were too narrow and their sense of responsibility too weak to allow them to pay due regard to complaints against their subordinates, or strictures on their work or to take the due notice of misconduct, that they were too burdened with clerical work and too little helped by qualified assistants to be able to exercise effective supervision and control over the Police. The training of officers for the superior service had been unsystematic and inadequate. The duties to which they had been appointed were among the most difficult to perform and intimately

concern the life of the people, yet due attention had not been paid to the selection and training of officers.

11. THE GENERAL IMPRESSION GAINED BY THE POLICE COMMISSION

The following was the general impression that was gained by the Police Commission about the defective system of the Police administration in those days :—

The Commission had the strongest evidence that the Police Force was, as a whole, regarded as far from efficient and was stigmatized as corrupt and oppressive, though there was no doubt exaggeration in the picture presented by some of the witnesses. The evil that men do, is more marked than the quiet discharge of duty ; and there is more inclination to speak of the evil than of the good. It was generally admitted that the majority of the accused sent up by the Police were guilty, and that under most circumstances the desire of the Police was to find the guilty person, though they were too prone, sometimes without due regard to the character of the evidence, to make out a case of guilt against suspects. It is significant that a proposal to remove a Police Station from any neighbourhood is generally opposed by the people ; they know that, on the whole, the Police are for their protection. It was also generally admitted that the improvement in the communications and enlightenment had led to improvement in the Police in most parts of India, though this had not by any means kept pace with the improvement in other departments. It was also clear that the lamentable picture of Police inefficiency and corruption drawn by witness after witness was not a picture of universal experience. There were honest and efficient Police Officers of all grades, though they were represented as being very exceptional in the lower grades. The Commission also felt that the misconduct of the Police was generally due to the indifferent attitude of the people in respect of crime, in the encouragement of corruption by the readiness with which the people offer illegal gratifications, and to the low pay and poor prospects of the Police Service. The Commission felt that there was no doubt that the Police Force throughout the country was in a most unsatisfactory condition, that abuses were common everywhere, that this involved great injury to the people and discredit of the Government and that radical reforms were urgently necessary.

12. SOME OF THE CHIEF REFORMS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION

(1) The Police Force should consist of (a) a European Service, to be recruited entirely in England ; (b) a Provincial service to be recruited entirely in India ; (c) an Upper Subordinate Service consisting of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors ; and (d) a lower subordinate service consisting of Head Constables and Constables.

(2) All the large Provinces should be divided into ranges and that a Deputy Inspector-General of Police should be placed in full administrative charge of each Range.

(3) That no officer of lower grade than that of Superintendent should be placed in charge of the Police of a District.

(4) On the analogy of the Provincial Civil Service, a grade of Deputy Superintendents should be created; the status of these officers being the same as that of Assistant Superintendents.

(5) There should be one or more Assistant (or) Deputy Superintendent in every District, that each District should be divided into circles consisting of a certain number of Police stations, that an Inspector should be placed in charge of each Circle to supervise all Police work within it, that the ordinary area of a Police station should be about 150 square miles.

(6) The Officer in charge of a Police station should be of the rank of Sub-Inspector.

(7) One Head Constable should be attached to every Police station to perform the duties of Station Writer with the addition of a second Head Constable to render general assistance to the Sub-Inspector, but not to undertake the investigation of any offence independently of that officer.

(8) The duties of the constables should be of a mechanical character such as escorts, guards, patrols and the like and that they should be employed on the ~~more~~ responsible duties of the Police only under the direct orders of some superior officer.

(9) There should be for each district a force of Armed Police sufficient to deal with tumults and local disturbances, a fixed portion of these force being kept in reserve always ready to proceed to any place where it may be needed.

(10) There should be constituted in each Province a Criminal Investigation Department for the purpose of collating and distributing information regarding organised crime, and to assist in the investigation of crimes when they are of such a special character as to render this assistance necessary.

(11) The recruitment of Inspectors should ordinarily be by the promotion of selected Sub-Inspectors and that the appointment of Sub-Inspectors should be by direct recruitment and promotions of Head Constables to this rank should be strictly limited to a certain percentage of the vacancies.

(12) A Provincial Training School should be established in each Province for the training of Police Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector. The course of instruction should include Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence, Police Procedure and practice and the habits and customs of the Criminal classes. It was also recommended that arrangements should be made by giving practical training in Station House work, and that special instruction should be given in regard to the manner in which Police Officers should conduct themselves towards the public.

(13) The recruitment of Head Constables should be by promotion from the ranks, and constables should be recruited locally as far as possible and should be confined to the

classes which are usually regarded as respectable, care being taken to ascertain that the candidates are of good character and antecedents.

(14) Central Recruit Schools should be established for the training of constables and the prescribed course should include instruction in drill, discipline, elementary law and Police procedure and the manner in which the Police officers should conduct themselves towards the public.

(15) Improvements in the scales of pay of the various ranks and the increase in the strength of the Police Force.

SUBSEQUENT CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The present organisation of the Police is based mainly on the recommendations made by the Police Commission referred to above. The subsequent main changes that were introduced are briefly listed below in chronological order :—

1901 :

A Police Museum was opened in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police in which were collected interesting material exhibits in Criminal cases which should prove instructive as showing the kind of implements and weapons used in the commission of crime. (This Museum has since been shifted to the Police Training College, Vellore.)

1902 :

The Police Commission's Enquiry.

1905 :

The formation of the new cadre of Sub-Inspectors. The reorganisation of the Vellore School as a Training Establishment for Sub-Inspectors, who will gradually replace Head Constables as the officers in charge of Stations.

1906 :

Steps were taken for the reorganisation of the Department consequent on the recommendations of the Police Commission.

- (i) The grant of the first increment of pay to the Constabulary.
- (ii) The strengthening of the Armed Reserves.
- (iii) The formation of the new cadre of Sergeants.
- (iv) The regradation of the superior officers.
- (v) The creation of the grade of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (vi) The formation of the Criminal Investigation Department.

(vii) The division of the former Railway Police District into two districts and the conversion of the Nilgiris Sub-Division into a Superintendent's charge.

(viii) The introduction of the new forms relating to the registration of and reporting of crime.

(ix) The completion of the reallocation schemes of the Police in all districts.

(x) The provision of a stud of 24 horses for the equitation class in the Vellore Training School.

1907 :

The second increment of pay was granted to the Constabulary with effect from April 2nd.

1908 :

(i) The third increment of pay was granted to the Constabulary with effect from 1st April, 1908.

(ii) Ghat *talayaris* were transferred to the Police Department from 1st April, 1908, under the designation of "Police Talayaris."

(iii) Opening of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore.

1909 :

Opening of the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagaram.

1910 :

(i) Regradation of Head Constables.

(ii) The scale of pay of District Police Office establishment was revised.

(iii) Increase of staff for Chief Office in consequence of the increase of work in connection with the Police reorganisation scheme.

(iv) The revision of the Police Order Book.

1912 :

(i) The introduction of the system of deferred punishments.

(ii) The opening of the Central Recruits' School at Coimbatore.

(iii) The addition of an emergency force to each District Armed Reserve.

(iv) The inauguration of the Presidency Police Sports and Police Conference.

1913 :

The application of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to members of several Criminal gangs and the establishment of Criminal Settlements.

1915 :

The outbreak of Mappilla fanaticism in South Malabar District.

1916 :

(i) The introduction of the experimental scheme of the abolition of Circle Inspectors in Tiruchirapalli, Kurnool and Coimbatore.

(ii) The introduction of the system of selection of candidates for Sub-Inspectors' post by District Committees.

1917 :

Opening of the Central Recruits' School at Anantapur.

1918 :

The experimental scheme of working without Circle Inspectors in Tiruchirapalli, Kurnool and Coimbatore districts has not proved a success. The experiment has established that the abolition of the Inspector would be a mistake. The Inspector is a necessary link in the chain and must remain.

1919 :

(i) The formation of the Shorthand Bureau consisting of 24 select Sub-Inspectors to report speeches.

(ii) The institution of the traffic control system in several towns.

1920 :

(i) The conditions of work in District Police Offices were examined by a Special Officer (Mr. Williams, District Superintendent of Police) with a view to effect reduction of work and a number of his valuable suggestions was put into effect.

(ii) Certain number of *direct* appointments was made in the Inspector's rank.

(iii) The suppression of gang crime received close attention and a new policy was inaugurated for the reformation of the Kallars. The supervision of Criminal Settlements was transferred to the Labour Commissioner.

1921 :

(i) The pay of the constables was raised and for the first time a monthly allowance of Re. 1 for the upkeep of uniform was also sanctioned for all Head Constables and constables.

(ii) The Government also undertook to bear the scavenging and water charges for men housed in Government quarters.

(iii) The 15 per cent reserve of the Taluk Police was abolished to meet the additional cost of the pay of the Constabulary.

(iv) The pay scales of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were also revised.

(v) All Sub-Divisional Police Offices were abolished.

(vi) The Sub-Inspector Readers to District Superintendents of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers were abolished and in their places clerks were appointed.

1922 :

(i) Revised scales of pay were sanctioned for the officers of the Indian (Imperial) Police and the Provincial Police.

(ii) The Malabar Special Police was formed.

1923 :

(i) Further progress was made in the reclamation of Kallars of Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts.

(ii) A scheme for the voluntary reclamation of the Kallars in Tanjore District was set on foot.

(iii) The Criminal Tribes Act and the Criminal Procedure Code were amended.

(iv) The Agency Division was abolished.

(v) The Districts of North and South Malabar were reconstituted.

1926 :

The reallocation of Police Stations and the reorganisation of the Armed Reserves and Malabar Special Police was completed during the year.

1929 :

(i) The reorganisation of the Madras City Police. The institution of three separate branches for (1) Law and Order, (2) Crime and (3) Traffic and Licensing.

The formation of a Surgeon's Department to look after the health of the force and to give expert advice and assistance in medico-legal matters connected with the investigation of crime, the provision of generally improved telephone facilities by which information can be promptly broadcasted throughout the City and prompt and uninterrupted communication on all Police matters can be assured and the creation of a photographic section as an adjunct to the Crime Department were among the more important of the other features of the re-organisation.

(ii) The re-organisation of the C.I.D. which was split up into two branches—Special and Crime.

(iii) The introduction of scientific methods in detection of Crimes—Development of Foot and Finger Prints taken from the scenes of crime.

1930 :

(i) The formation of a new general Armed Police Force styled the "Presidency General Reserve" for the maintenance of Law and Order and the public safety in the Province, as previous experience had shown that generally disturbed conditions even in a few districts created a general situation beyond the scope and capacity of the small District Armed Reserves.

(ii) The rearmament of the Police with the new short .410 bore musket and the supply of the .303 rifles in place of the old M.F. rifles.

(iii) The formation of a Central Intelligence Bureau in the Criminal Investigation Department with branches at certain District Headquarters and the reorganisation of the Special Branch staffs in the districts.

1938 :

Introduction of the new category of Indian Sergeants.

1940 :

The constitution of the Central Road Traffic Board with the Inspector-General of Police as a member and transfer of work from the Police to the Board.

1946 :

The formation of the Police Radio Branch.

Formation of the " X " Branch in the Criminal Investigation Department.

1947 :

The Constitution of the Special Armed Police Units.

The repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

1949 :

Reorganisation of the Fire Services Branch and transfer of Control to the Inspector-General of Police.

1952 :

(i) Reorganisation of the Shorthand Bureau—Appointment of Junior and Senior Shorthand Reporters in place of Shorthand Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors.

(ii) The training of Police Dogs to aid investigation.

1953 :

Appointment of office Superintendent as Personal Assistants to District Superintendents of Police in place of the existing Deputy Superintendents of Police—Scheme sanctioned by the Government.

"WE EXIST TO SERVE" THE MADRAS FIRE SERVICE

*Sri T. Gopalakrishna Rao, B.A., M.I., FIRE E. (Lond), Personal Assistant
to the I.G. of Police, Fire Service Branch*

Destruction of property by fire is an irretrievable national loss. To prevent this national loss, it is necessary to have adequate preventive measures, protection in the form of simple appliances near at hand in order to stop a fire in its incipient stages, and special appliances and men specially trained in fire-fighting, ready at any minute of the day or night, to turn out and quell outbreaks of fire.



The Units rushing to the scene

2. Prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, greater attention had not been paid to this aspect of public safety. In 1908, the Madras City Fire Brigade consisted of some steam or manually operated engines stationed in important parts of the City. They were maintained by the Corporation of Madras with a skeleton crew of one driver, two cleaners and four lascars for each unit. The fire-fighting personnel were drawn from the Police Reserve and the Brigade was under the control of the Commissioner of Police. Three serious fires occurred in August, 1908, causing considerable damage to Government property. The need for obtaining more modern and speedier appliances was felt and three motor Fire Engines were brought into commission by the Madras City Fire Brigade in 1914 and 1915. In 1940, a serious fire at the All-India Congress Exhibition, Madras, caused damage to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. This led to further improvements to the Service and the old fire engines were replaced by a Dennis turbine motor Fire Pump and two Dennis Trailer Pumps.

3. After the outbreak of the World War in 1939, an A.R.P. Scheme for the City of Madras was chalked out. Fire-fighting was considered to be a part of the A.R.P. Organisation and an Auxiliary Fire Service was built up under the control of the A.R.P. Controller, while the Madras City Fire Brigade continued to be under the administration of the Commissioner of Police. In December, 1941, the Government decided to form all fire-fighting forces into one Service and accordingly appointed a Deputy Commissioner of Police to take charge of all Fire Service units in Madras City. The Deputy Commissioner assisted the A.R.P. Controller in matters relating to fire-fighting. With the deterioration of the War situation in the East in the early part of 1942, it became necessary to build up fire-fighting units in a number of large towns in the State. But, there was a serious shortage of Officers experienced in the work. On the request of the Government of Madras, the Government of India sent to Madras in June, 1942, Mr. W. A. Tozer, who had many years' experience of regular Fire Brigade work in the East and who was the Director of Fire Service in Burma until its evacuation. With his appointment as the Head of the Fire Service in Madras, the department was finally separated from the A.R.P. and the Police. Towards the latter part of 1942, 58 Officers and men of the National Fire Service arrived in Madras from the United Kingdom in four batches. They were first posted to Madras City, but as more of them became available, they were posted to stations in the mufassal also. They helped to organize Fire Service in the mufassal and to train Officers and personnel. It then became clear that fire-fighting in the mufassal, just as in the City, ought to be separated from the A.R.P. entirely. On 6th November, 1942, the Government decided to create a separate Fire Service Department under the name of "The Madras

Operation to put out a serious fire



Fire Service." The Director of Fire Service, whose jurisdiction had hitherto been confined to the Madras Civil Defence area, was appointed as the Head of the new Department. He was responsible for the administration of the Fire Stations in the State. He was assisted by three Chief Regional Fire Officers in charge of three Regions into which the State was divided. The surplus equipment was retained after the War and used for the protection of other towns in the State which hitherto had no fire-fighting arrangements. The surplus A.R.P. Ambulances were also transferred to the Fire Service to enable it to run an Ambulance Service for the benefit of the public.

4. The Madras Fire Service functioned as a separate Service from 6th November, 1942 to 30th September, 1949. On the termination of their contracts, the National Fire Service Officers were repatriated to the United Kingdom. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment and Re-organisation Committee set up by the Madras Government, the posts of Director of Fire Service, Chief Regional Fire Officers and Divisional Officers were abolished and the Fire Service was placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police from 1st October, 1949 to function as a separate wing of the Police Department. He is assisted by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in charge of Ranges in the mufassal and the Commissioner of Police in Madras City. On 15th March, 1951, the Fire Service Branch was further re-organized and each district was placed under the control of a District Superintendent of Police assisted by a District Fire Officer or a Station Officer according to the importance of the district. In the two districts of Anantapur and Nellore, where there are no District Fire Officers or Station Officers, the supervision of the Fire Stations is done by the local Deputy Superintendents of Police. There are five Workshops for the

The Ambulance men do their job



repair of the Fire Service units at Madras, Vijayavada, Bellary, Madurai and Coimbatore. There is also a State Training School at Madras for the training of Officers recruited to the Service. The Madras Fire Service has been rendering valuable help to the general public in a variety of ways and its activities are confined to fire extinction, helping the public to take adequate precautions to prevent the occurrence of fires, providing standbys of fire appliances at large gatherings, fairs and festivals, providing drinking water supply in Municipal towns in times of water scarcity, undertaking of irrigation pumping to save crops from withering during droughts and undertaking of private pumping work to maintain essential services, rescuing of human and animal life from collapsed buildings, buildings on fire, floods and other emergencies, transporting of the sick and the injured to the hospital for medical attention and assisting the Medical and Public Health Departments in combating severe outbreaks of Cholera and other epidemics. The general public are realizing in a greater measure the importance and usefulness of this Service in numerous ways and this Service has now come to stay. At present, there are 8 Fire Stations in Madras City and 68 in the mufassal. The Madras Fire Service should ultimately function in Madras City and in 81 Municipal towns throughout the State.

5. Generally speaking, all renowned Personalities, Institutions, Services, Places, Races and Nations in the world have had their modest or humble but respectable beginnings. The Madras Fire Service is one such. It now rightly and proudly occupies its place amongst the three or four largest Fire Brigades in the World. It is hoped that in the coming years, with the implementation of the many economic and Nation-building Schemes of the Planning Commission and their fruition, and the easing of the financial position of the country in general and the Madras State in particular, the objective of the State Government to inaugurate more Fire Stations in the State in order to afford greater fire protection to the urban and rural areas will be achieved.

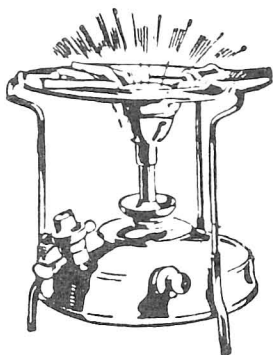


TELEPHONE : 4031

POPPAT JAMAL & SONS

Broadway : MADRAS

Branch : ERNAKULAM



SOLE AGENTS FOR:

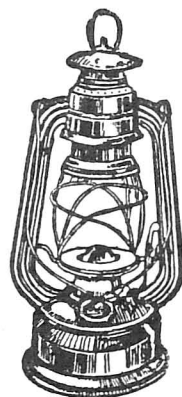
RADIUS STOVES LANTERNS
JYOTHI HURRICANE LANTERNS
DAURALA CONFECTIONERY AND
CUBE SUGAR

*

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

USHA CEILING & TABLE FANS
EVEREADY BATTERIES & TORCH LIGHTS
PRESTCOLD REFRIGERATOR
REMINGTON & HERMES TYPEWRITERS

*



LARGEST IMPORTERS OF:

**Bicycles, Tricycles, Perambulators, Electrical fittings and appliances,
Crockery, Glassware and Lampware, Presentation Articles, etc.**

We are the largest suppliers of articles required by the Government
Hospitals, Police Departments, Highways, Municipalities and Railways

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

Telegrams : SENTIENT Madras

The City Poor Girls' Cottage Industries

READYMADE DRESS MANUFACTURERS

Contractors for

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, I. G. OF POLICE & SUPDT. OF STATIONERY
GOVT. OF MADRAS

13, P. V. KOIL STREET ROYAPURAM MADRAS-13

**LEADING DRESS MANUFACTURERS
CONTRACTORS & AUCTIONEERS**

*AVAILABLE UP-TO-DATE DRESSES
TO SUIT ALL CLASS OF PEOPLE*

HAVE A TRIAL & CONVINCE YOURSELF

Also Suppliers of

Miscellaneous Articles, Uniform, Turban Cloths to the Govt. of
Madras, such as Supdt. of Stationery, Railways, I. G. of Police
Board of Revenue (Excise)

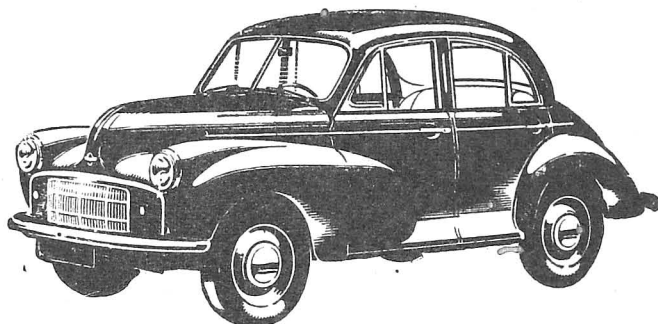
Manufacturers of

Boots, Boot-polishes & other Leather Materials

RAGAM FOOD FOR BABIES

PLEASE VISIT OUR INDUSTRY AND ENCOURAGE

Addisons are Assemblers and Distributors of Famous
NUFFIELDS MORRIS CARS & VANS



NEW MORRIS MINOR O. H. V. ENGINE CAR

AND

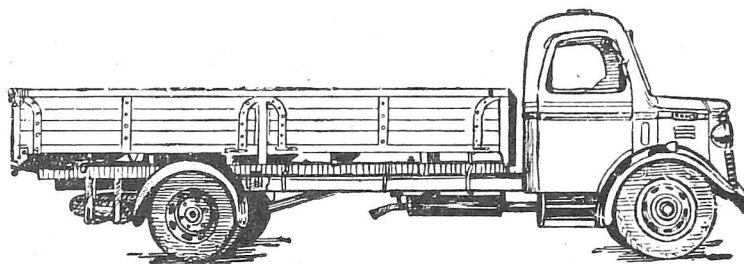
Dealers for the whole of South India
for the Chrysler Group Vehicles :

DODGE & PLYMOUTH CARS

AND

DODGE & FARGO TRUCKS

Petrol & Diesel



ADDISON & CO LTD

H. O.: MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS

Branches: **BANGALORE & WELLINGTON**

DISTRICT DEALERS WHO SELL & SERVICE

We invite you to our Service Station, now ready to serve you, fully equipped and stored with a comprehensive range of Service Parts.

A complete range of 1953 model Hillman, Commer and Karrier Vehicles are on view and ready for demonstration.

District and City Organisations at the following points are equally capable of serving you promptly and efficiently.

Coimbatore : - SOUTH INDIA AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATION, Trichy Road
FRANCIS MOTOR WORKS, Trichy Road

Nilgiris - CHERIAN'S MOTORS, Coonoor

Bangalore, Mysore & Coorg - AIRFLOW TRANSPORT (INDIA) LTD., St. Mark's Road

ROOTES PRODUCTS

South India Automotive Corporation

(Proprietors : MADURA SOUTH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.)

24, WHITES ROAD

MADRAS - 14

Phone : 85995 & 85383

Grams : AUTODEALER

TELEGRAMS : "Melesteng"

PHONE : 2401

KUTTY AND RAO (Engineers) LTD

Managing Agents :

INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIES, LTD

1/95, BROADWAY, MADRAS - 1

DEPARTMENTS

STRUCTURAL : All types of steel work, oil and petrol tanks upto 40,000 gallons capacity.
Gas and Electrical Welding of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous materials.

MECHANICAL : Installation of Oil Engines and Machineries and Heavy Equipments.
Construction of 200 feet tube wells for Industrial & Agricultural purposes.
We manufacture "ALSTEEL" Cement Hollow Block Making Machine

BODY BUILDING : Construction of all kinds of Lorry Body Building, Police Vans, etc.

CIVIL : R. C. C. Designs—Buildings, Factories, Bridges, Roads, etc.

CONSULT US FOR ANYTHING IN ENGINEERING



UNITED INDUSTRIES

Approved Contractors and Authorised Distributors for Badges of Rank to the Govt. Police, Central Excise, Railways, etc., Departments

61/62 Devaraja Mudali Street

P. T., MADRAS - 3

*

Manufacturers of :

**FORAGE CAPS, HATS, CROSS BELTS,
STOCKINGS, TIES, ETC.**

Specialists in :

METAL BADGES, BUTTONS, ETC.

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED — SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Phone : 85995

Grams : "AUTODEALER"

STUDEBAKER TRUCKS FOR ALL PURPOSES:

AMBULANCE — POLICE VANS — BUSES

PICK - UP VANS — STATION WAGONS

Available in Wheel Base 112", 131", 155", 171" and 195"

*

AUTHORISED DEALERS:

SOUTHERN AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATION

4, WHITES ROAD

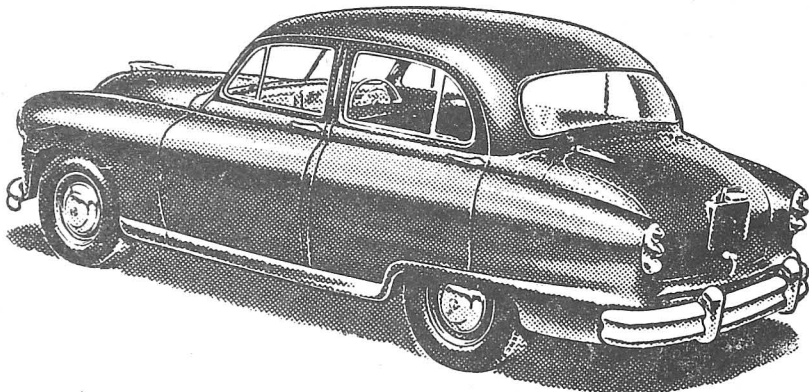
MADRAS - 14

**HINDUSTAN CARS, STUDEBAKER CARS & TRUCKS FOR
Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary,
Anantapur, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Tanjore, Trichinopoly Salem, S. Arcot**



.. re-styled for to-morrow's needs

- Seats six in comfort
- Swift acceleration
- Smooth running
- Economical in Maintenance
- Capacious luggage boot



*Inspect the 1953 model
at our showrooms*

Price Rs.13950/- ex-plant, Madras.

THE UNION COMPANY (MOTORS) LTD
MADRAS BANGALORE OOTACAMUND

SM2-3A

BHAWOO KASHINATH & CO

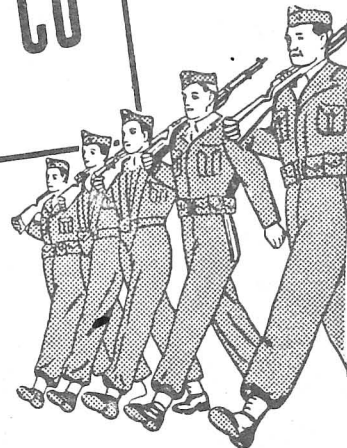
4, PATULLO ROAD, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-2.
PHONE 86211

Head Office At: BOMBAY-4.
PHONE: 71149

TELEGRAMS:

PROGRESS

Orders for smart-fitting dapper uniforms, lovely to look at, lovelier for wear, long-lasting, moderately-priced, suitable for Government Offices, Railways and Police departments, Military or Civilian establishments, always accepted by us and executed to your entire satisfaction.



WE MAKE
THEM LOOK
SMART

GOVT CIVIL & MILITARY CLOTHING CONTRACTORS



Suppliers of TURBAN BORDERS, BRASS BADGES, BRASS AND WHITE METAL BUTTONS AND ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES TO POLICE DEPARTMENT. SUPPLIERS OF ALL KINDS OF UNIFORMS AND WATERPROOF GARMENTS.



We have constructed Ambulances, Fire Tenders and Police Vans to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras. . .
We can construct any type of Body on any chassis.

You can depend upon us for :

GOOD QUALITY MATERIALS

EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP

COMPETITIVE RATES

PROMPT DELIVERY

COMPLETE CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

THE CITY MOTOR SERVICE LTD

BODY BUILDERS & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

1/163 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS - 2

PHONE: 86353

GRAMS : "AUTOCOACH"