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THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

The Service Journal of the Madras Police Force

(Issued under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras)

This quarterly review contains the *best* and *most reliable* information on police matters. Nearly all its contents are written by serving Police officers.

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Notes on Law with judicial decisions of importance to policemen,

Statistics of Crime in Madras State,

Accounts of serious crime, describing in detail Police procedure and steps taken for detection,

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The Madras Police Journal is issued quarterly in March, June, September and December, and sent post-free to any part of the Indian Union at Re. 1/- a copy or annual subscription of Rs. 4/-.

A good citizen owes his life to his country.

— Russian Proverbs.

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They should be addressed to the Editor, The Madras Police Journal, Police Training College, Vellore, North Arcot District.

Suitable articles on any subject of educative value or interest to the Police, or which promote co-operation between the Public and the Police, are acceptable.

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N O T E

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Vol. XIV

January - March 1963.

No. 1

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CAUSERIE

By

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

(Dy. Inspector General of Police, C. I. D., Madras.)

After the successive defeats of the Indian Hockey team at Tokyo, Rome and Jakarta, a mood of despondency has descended on the country. All are highly critical of the present standard of Indian hockey and compare it rather unfavourably with what was obtaining two or three decades ago. It has become customary on the part of many hockey writers to say that the glorious days of Indian hockey are past, that science, skill and short passing have been replaced by robustness, hard-hitting and individualistic trends and that no attention is being paid to correctives. Criticism has also been levelled against those in charge of the game at the national level that the methods of selection and training adopted by them are defective and a change in the leadership is being advocated by various groups and interests. Chagrin at the loss of India's supremacy in world hockey is quite understandable but it is, at the same time, necessary to get a correct perspective of matters. The point is whether there is anything radically wrong with Indian Hockey. This is hardly the case. The defeat at Tokyo was on goal average, that at Rome due on a snap goal and that at Jakarta to the fact that the most important player in the Indian team, namely, the centre-half, was rendered *hors de combat* for almost the entire period of play. Let it also be remembered that the Pakistanis are of the same blood and character as the Indians and play the same type of game. There is no need therefore for any kind of despondency or despair.

2. The recent National Tournament conducted at Madras gave the lie direct to all the dismal prognostications of a radical decline in Indian hockey standards. Twenty-eight matches were played on twenty one days and, with a solitary exception all the games were of a very high standard. The concluding matches were certainly of world class. One saw the best of science, skill and short passing which are supposed to have vanished from the Indian scene. After witnessing the semi-finals and the final of the National Tournament in which the Indian Railways rose to Olympian heights, one felt that India could certainly raise at least three teams which could vanquish the best in the world. It is therefore re-iterated that there is no need for anybody to be doubtful about the future of Indian hockey.

3. Since there is such a wealth of talent in the country, the selectors will quite naturally have a difficult task to perform. There is no doubt that they will do their duty by the country and select the best players to represent the country, taking great care to summarily reject groupism and regionalism.

4. As for training, it may be more profitable to administer it in short, sharp spells, instead of prolonged periods which may produce ennui and lassitude. It may also be advisable to take the selected team round the country for varied match practice. The country need have no doubt that the leadership is very much alive to its responsibilities.

He loves his country best who strives to make it best.

—Inger Soll.

Driving Licences

By

Sri K. RADHAKRISHNAN, B.Sc. (Hons.) I. P. S.,
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Introductory :

The invention of the automobile and its fast expansion during this century has revolutionised the road transport systems all over the world. The problems as a result of this revolution are far too many and cover a wide range of human activity. The human interests are conflicting and the process to devise a systematic control over the variegated problems on road is most complicated. In this connection, a variety of socio-economic, political and legal issues, have to be compromised in order to arrive at a system acceptable to a majority of the community. 'Bad laws are worst sort of tyranny'. The legal process aimed at should be simple, reasonable and intelligible to all. The administrative procedure laid down for the licensing authority should be equally simple, efficient and quick.

Need for licensing system :

It is said that there are a few places where no licensing system exists. If such a system exists, the community safety should be a matter of controversy. Community safety, if left entirely to the free will of the people, may lead to chaos at one stage or other. It is the primary responsibility of the State to guarantee social security and, a licensing system is a way to achieve the same.

Standardization of technical and legal requirements in mixed traffic regions :

The use of the automobile on road presupposes certain technical skill and

legal obligation. A standard should be set up to satisfy the technical and legal requirements. The technical standard in regard to the use of the machine must be uniform throughout the world. The legal requirements may vary from country to country depending upon the local situations and other factors. The pattern of traffic in South East Asian countries is essentially different from one obtained in most advanced Western countries. The mixed composition of fast and slow traffic in India and its neighbouring countries is posing a menacing problem to the enforcing authorities. The most skilful driver from the West may find his accomplishment a waste while driving in regions of mixed traffic. The anticipations of situations and the allowance to be given to the capacity and manoeuvrability of other types of vehicles may impose a severe restriction on the confidence of such a driver. Therefore, the prescription of qualifications to possess a driving licence, the standard of tests, and the policy of instructions for issue and revocations of licences may vary from place to place, depending on local requirements. Nevertheless a uniformity of procedure and standard can be laid down on certain fundamental aspects of the problem.

Learner driver and qualifications :

Literacy is still a problem in certain under-developed countries. Only literates should be qualified to possess a licence, if the traffic information boards and posters are meant to be read. The age requirement under the Indian

Motor Vehicles Act is eighteen years. This is a reasonable limit and it is at this stage one starts earning his livelihood after High School education or continues as a student in a University. He should be physically fit and free from any deformity. He should be aware of the standard traffic signs and signals and rules of the road. These are essential qualifications for consideration of the issue of a driving licence. A learner's licence is issued at the first instance during which period he is required to take a permanent licence holder along with him while driving. During this period of probation, he is required to attach 'L' board to the vehicle he is driving to indicate his inexperience to other road-users. This system is almost universal, though there may be deviations in the specifications of literacy and age limits. No medical examination is prescribed for non-professional drivers in India, though the same is insisted on for professional drivers.

Driving Schools :

The opportunity of learning car driving is restricted to those who own cars and those who want to make a living as chauffeurs. There is need for popularising car driving by organising driving schools in the under-developed countries. The private driving schools which may exist here and there should be brought to a systematic control and supervision by the licensing authority. A good driving instruction can be ensured only if State recognised institutions are popularised in a uniform pattern throughout the country. The administrative procedure for test and issue of licences can be simplified if such driving schools are properly nursed. The lessons to be imparted and the duration of the course should be approved by the State Authority. The private transport companies and nationalised system

should be compelled to have a well organised driver training schools. The training of drivers on such mass scale is slowly gaining ground in India. This system, if founded on firm grounds, is bound to produce wiser drivers and better results on road.

Organization of driving schools :

A standardised syllabus is necessary for uniform adoption in the driving schools which should be subjected to periodic inspection by the licensing authority. The instructors should be made to pass a rigorous test and be issued with a certificate for teaching by the licensing authority. The syllabus in the school should cover elementary motor mechanics, local traffic rules and regulations, road psychology, road courtesy and an outline of the general traffic problems of the day. Visiting lectures by specialists in the field and exhibition of traffic education films should find a place in the course. The practical training and the theoretical lessons can be covered in a two months course by one hour class on week days either in the morning or evening. Several batches of candidates can be trained by this process. The National Safety Associations, Councils and Automobile Associations, if they divert a portion of their finance for sponsoring such schools the object for which they stand for, will be amply achieved in this process. There will be less need for special safety campaigns. It is wise to tackle the problem effectively at the right stage than to attempt for corrections on a mass scale which may prove impracticable to achieve. A well 'educated' driver, is the crying need today to secure better discipline on road and to reduce the scandal of accidents. Therefore, it is imperative to devote serious attention in the matter of securing ideal training grounds for drivers.

By this process, the qualifications for a licence are guaranteed and the process of test for issue of licence is simplified.

behaviour on the part of drivers to the public should be ensured at the time of test.

Test and issue of licence :

When properly trained drivers appear for licence, the test procedure is a mere formality. In the application form for licence, a questionnaire should be appended for filling up before the licensing authority. The questionnaire should cover an exhaustive list of practical situations which are most commonly met in every day driving. This system guarantees to a reasonable extent that the applicant has been made aware of his responsibilities on road at the time of test and issue of licence.

Professional Drivers :

With regard to professional drivers, there is need for prescribing certain additional qualifications consistent with the type of work and the vehicle they may have to use. For them, a driving licence means a passport for living. The ownership of the vehicle rests with somebody else and there is need to inculcate greater responsibility and caution on their part. Good drivers can be secured only by proper selection by rigorous test. For driving heavy transport vehicles, a minimum experience of having driven light vehicle should be imposed. A medical examination for physical fitness, proper vision and hearing is necessary. The driving schools can arrange for the prescribed tests by qualified medical men. An elementary knowledge in first aid techniques is essential for transport and public service vehicles. For taxi and passenger coach driving, a test in topography of the region and tourist information should be insisted on. More than this, proper courtesy and

Administrative structure for issue of licences :

If the qualifications discussed in the previous paragraphs, are uniformly adopted, the test for drivers reduces to a mere administrative formality. The quantum of work in this direction and the administrative personnel involved in it should be worked out to suit the local needs which should assure maximum efficiency. If the driving schools are properly controlled, certificates from them at the end of the course should qualify them for filling in the application form with its questionnaire and for such other tests that may be necessary for certain categories of drivers.

Validity and renewal of licences :

A driving licence once issued, is renewable once in three years in India. In the case of non-professional drivers, if this period is extended to cover ten years or even life (the option left to the applicant) the administrative work in connection with the renewal can be reduced by far. The renewal is a formality and no fresh test is conducted and there is no need for the same. Any misbehaviour during the currency of the licence is dealt with legally on merits. The administrative work connected with the renewal can well be directed towards issue of fresh licences which are ever on the increase. There may not be loss of revenue, if a proportionate sum for licence is fixed for longer lease of the licence or at slightly concessional rate for the benefit of the applicant. More cost will be incurred by the State by renewal work done at short intervals and the efficiency for

issue of fresh licences may be impaired in this process. For public service and transport vehicle drivers, renewal can be fixed at an interval of five years. The history sheet of the individual can be reviewed for consideration of renewal and he may be subjected to a fresh medical test if deemed necessary.

Filing system :

After the issue of licences, there is need for proper indexing at the Office of issue. An alphabetical index for the non-professional drivers, and separate filing system for various categories of public service vehicles like taxis, passenger coaches, trucks etc., would be convenient arrangement. This would facilitate easy pick up for renewal, issue of duplicate licences in case of loss and for recording misbehaviours. This filing system would help only in the treatment of drivers permanently resident in the region of the issue. If proper control over licensed drivers in a select region, like traffic-dense cities, is desired, a provision is necessary at least in the case of public service vehicle drivers to bring them on record in the regions they opt to work. If they possess licences issued elsewhere outside the region, they should be brought under the purview of the local registering authority in big cities. If driving history sheets are opened in the region they work, their misbehaviours can be recorded promptly on the sheets for suitable action and this would facilitate in attending to public complaints satisfactorily to a greater extent.

Policy measures regarding restriction and revocation of licences :

In the matter of restriction and revocation of licences there may be

many a hurdle for the enforcement wing. The driving licences are not normally carried while driving and reasonable time is given for production for scrutiny in case of mishap or misbehaviour. A driving licence issued any where in the country is valid throughout. It is cumbersome to insist on to have local licences wherever one touches within his own country. The restriction in the validity can at best be attempted in the case of certain category of drivers to suit particular local needs as already discussed. Practical experience in this field shows, that a system of any restriction on driving licences can well be effectively exercised only in compact areas of major cities. In case of misbehaviours, the seizure of driving licences from stranger drivers for prosecution purposes in court, by enforcement authorities gives a free hand to the offenders to 'play hide and seek' game. The endorsements of punishments are normally made by prosecuting courts. To secure attendance of the offenders with the driving licences in court is a tiresome job. On-the-spot imposition of fines by enforcement staff for offences detected is not vogue in many countries. The system may demand highest integrity and leave loop-holes for abuse of power. A list of offences is usually prescribed in all Motor Vehicles Acts for the purpose of endorsing the restrictive particulars and revocation orders in driving licences on conviction. An offender may come under the purview of various counts during his cross country driving and, if the punishments awarded are not promptly transferred to original licensing authority, they lose their significance and value. The original licences with endorsements of restrictions and other punishments in the possession of the offender can be thrown to winds and substituted by clean licences on application for duplicate

from the original licensing authority who might not have brought the entries in the history sheet up-to-date due to non-receipt of particulars from various convicting courts in time or for other reasons. To ensure prompt despatch and entry in history sheets by licensing authority, there is need for a fool-proof device. To obviate difficulties that arise out of obtaining clean duplicate licences which may be resorted to unscrupulous drivers, a heavy fee should be prescribed for issue of duplicate licences which may, to a large extent check this manoeuvre costly and make it less attractive. On the other hand wider powers should be extended to licensing authorities where not existent to impose heavy penalties without reference to formal courts. If the legal process is simplified, greater efficiency can be secured in the matter of enforcing the restrictions. The 'hide and seek' stunts by stranger drivers can be effectively met, the labour and cost involved in the hunt for securing attendance of offenders with their driving licences in courts for common misbehaviours, can be cut down. Therefore there is need for serious attention to devise proper policy measures for enforcing the restrictions and revocations of licences. In the absence of a proper enforcement system, the endorsing of entries on the licences reduces only to a legal formality and carries no weight. There should be a heavy penalty for driving without licences and violating conditions of restrictions and revocations.

Conclusion :

One may fulfil all the qualifications prescribed, pass the rigorous tests conducted, but the misbehaviours and mishaps on road are the bane of the day. A tireless machinery for an efficient system of control of the licences

issued is needed. Mishaps on road occur not entirely due to the licensed drivers. There are multitudes of other unlicensed road-users (pedestrians, cyclists and other types of vehicle drivers) who have not been subjected to any form of road test who come into conflict with those who are formally licensed to drive vehicles. A well organised licensing system is one of the many ways to reduce conflicts and promote better understanding and ensure greater social security on roads today.

Summary of recommendations :

To sum up the following is the list of recommendations in brief :—

1. Organising driving schools on a uniform pattern through out the country.
2. Preparation of a standardised syllabus for the driving school.
3. National Safety Associations, Councils, Transport Companies, Automobile Associations and the like should sponsor driving schools.
4. At the time of test, an exhaustive questionnaire should be filled by an applicant. A standardised questionnaire to be prepared which should answer to local traffic situations.
5. Rigorous test for professional drivers and additional qualifications for them.
6. In major cities provision for special validity for public service vehicle drivers, in case they possess driving licences issued elsewhere.

7. The validity of driving licence should be extended to cover at least a ten year period or more according to the option of the applicant. A review of licence for professional drivers before renewal which should be once in five years.
 8. Endorsements of restrictions and revocations made by court should reach original licensing authorities by fool-proof system to ensure corresponding entries in the history sheets.
 9. Heavy penalties for obtaining duplicate licences to discourage malpractices to circumvent law.
 10. More powers for licensing authorities were not existent to impose penalties and making entries of restrictions on driving licences in order to simplify legal procedure.
 11. Wherever feasible, imposition of on-the-spot fines for offenders. Heavy penalties for driving with out licences and violating conditions of restrictions and revocations of licences.
-

"PRAYER"

*" God, give me courage
To do what is right,
Courage to speak.
Courage to fight.*

*Courage to guard
My thoughts and my tongue ;
Courage to choose
The right when I'm young.*

*Courage to own
When I'm in the wrong ;
Courage to face
The day with a Song."*

Mob Psychology and Crowd Control

(Sri P. PARAMAGURU, M.A., B.L., I.P.S.)
Superintendent of Police, Cuddalore. N. T.

The Dictionary defines the term "Mob" as "tumultuous crowd bent on lawlessness", while the term "Crowd" as "a number of persons gathered so closely together as to press upon each other". So, a crowd collected for altruistic and peaceful purposes becomes a mob when it turns out to be disorderly and riotous. The term "Psychology" is defined as "the Science of the nature, functions and phenomena of human soul or mind", whereas the term "Control" is defined as "to exercise restraint or direction upon free action of and to dominate or command". The Psychology of mob and the control of crowd are of fundamental importance to democracy and the primary responsibility of the Police.

For a psychological study, by the term "Crowd" we mean an assemblage of a fairly large number of persons, whose attention is drawn in the same direction or directed at a common object. It is an assembly with some unity of objective, where members, even un-awares, look to each other for guidance and information. Thus, the collection of persons in a street, each intent on his own business, cannot, strictly speaking, be termed a crowd. But, the audience in

a public meeting, the spectators in a football match or the people in a procession, can be called a crowd. Crowd-like conditions are produced when there is some degree of limitation of space, so that each individual in the crowd feels cramped, and is in close contact with others in the same group. It is this feeling of being cramped or crowded up, which, along with other factors, transforms or transmutes the psychological characteristics of individuals into some sort of crowd behaviour, which is different from the normal behaviour of each individual. Though such a crowd has no fixed rights borne in mind and its members come out with an open mind, they clamour for rights, and often support each other without reason or rhyme.

The psychological components of every individual are more or less the same. As enunciated by Morris Ginsberg, the conduct of a human being is determined by a set of basic instincts which give rise to corresponding emotions:

- The instinct of flight gives rise to the emotion of fear.
- The instinct of revulsion gives rise to the emotion of disgust
- The instinct of curiosity gives rise to the emotion of wonder.
- The instinct of pugnacity gives rise to the emotion of anger.
- The instinct of self-abasement gives rise to the emotion of subjection.

The instinct of self-assertion gives rise to the emotion of elation.

The parental instinct gives rise to the tender emotion.

In addition, there are other instincts which do not give rise to specific emotions, but generate impulses which may even be stronger.

While the life of an individual is guided by instincts, modified by reason and will, his actions cannot be explained fully on this basis. It is obvious that instincts do not survive in their original definite form, but tend to fuse with one another and the emotions they generate are modified and transformed. It is in this way that the character and conduct of a human being, or the conflicting variables that occur in him, and the frequent conflicts of his intentions and actions, can be explained.

One of the most important restraints on human conduct is provided by the gregarious instinct, which discourages by fear of public disapproval, any action which is contrary to the commonly accepted interests of the community. In a small town or village where a man is well known to everyone, he does not dare to offend by anti-social conduct, because he knows that he will be chastised and punished by the community. But in large cities or towns where the individual can hide his identity, the normal restraints escape to operate. He is one in a crowd, drawn together by excitement or curiosity and he feels that he is unknown and anonymous and cannot be held responsible for any of his actions. As the excitement or emotion of the crowd mounts he relaxes the restraints on his behaviour and therefore becomes more suggestible. If the fear of consequences is removed by anonymity in a crowd, the instincts of pugnacity and self-assertion are powerfully

stimulated and the emotions of anger and elation become uncontrollable. The emotion of anger makes each individual in the crowd aggressive and violent and makes him completely incapable of exercising the normal controls of human conduct. Anger and elation in a crowd are rapidly communicated, possibly because of the close proximity by the members of the crowd to each other, or because of the cramped space in which the crowd is circumscribed. If there is further stimulation, the crowd pass into a state of hysteria, which is infinitely dangerous and most difficult to deal with.

Seeking relief from its pent-up emotions, the mob becomes extremely restless and suggestive and is willing to follow any person, or any whim or idea, which promises to give relief. This is the lack of self-control which is so easily discernible in the individuals in a mob, who do not realise their weaknesses, but are, on the other hand, obsessed by a feeling of strength, which numbers and a common purpose, give to the mob. The mob seeks an outlet for its excitement and pounces on any person or object that can be destroyed to allay its passion. So intense is the craving for relief by destruction that the mob can even turn against its own leaders and destroy them or wreak vengeance on persons completely unconnected with the object of their anger.

It must not be presumed that crowd frenzy can arise only in a public meeting. It can be generated at any place when there is crowd, which includes a moving procession. It may even arise suddenly when a sudden shock is administered to a gathering which had collected for entirely peaceful purposes. The main ingredient is crowd anger and the intensity of it would vary with the subject and the normal social behaviour and the degree of provocation.

To sum up, the individual in a crowd is more suggestible, less critical, less self-reliant and less responsible. It could, therefore, be inferred that the basic principle of all measures to deal with a crowd should be, to make every individual in it less suggestible, more critical, more self-reliant and more responsible; in other words, to make the individual in the crowd exercise his reason and will to the fullest possible extent. The basic emotion which makes a crowd dangerous is anger. So obviously, methods should be devised to prevent or reduce anger, by reviewing the causes that have promoted the anger, or by taking steps to ensure that the anger is not misdirected into the wrong channels by patience and by parleying with it. It, therefore, becomes a question of correct leadership, which, if it is strong and capable, can take advantage of the suggestibility of the crowd to lead it away from harm.

The crowd displays a remarkable intuition, so to say, in gauging the seriousness or otherwise of the enforcement agencies. The mob behaves like a horse, in that it estimates the Police Officer who has come to deal with it as quickly as a horse judges a rider. The tactics and behaviour of the crowd to a great extent, take shape fairly quickly with reference to that. If the enforcement agencies are lukewarm or hesitant in what they want, well, then the crowd decides on its own line of action—every individual on his own but all likewise. The Police Officer who bandies words with the members of a mob, who shows fear or indetermination or irresolution, who allows his men to scatter and mix with the mob, and who lets tension mount, is surely in for trouble. There is no use parleying with the followers in the mob. It is best to get at the mob's own leaders and arrange for the dispersal of the mob with their help, making

them agree to some cool and sober discussion later on. Arrests of the leaders at the spot in front of the mob is a tricky problem, which might excite the mob. However, if such arrests are made, the arrested persons should be quickly removed to the jails. It should not be forgotten that in the present age of democracy the public will resent if boorish tactics are employed by any police officer. An unwarranted use of abusive language is uncalled for and will only defeat the objective of the Police. It must always be kept in mind that it is a great handicap for a Police officer to lose his temper.

Apart from these considerations in the region of psychological approach to the problem, objective approach by way of efficient organisation has to play the main part in the art of crowd control. Any law and order problem can be adequately tackled and satisfactorily solved, provided proper thoughts are bestowed and comprehensive measures planned in advance.

Crowds are of different kind — the crowd that gathers to greet a V. I. P., to attend public meeting, political agitation, labour or students demonstration, fairs and festivals, general elections and communal or factitious riotings. The control of each category of crowd might slightly vary in tactics and mode. Yet there are certain principles common to all of them which we will first consider.

First and foremost the agency of enforcement should be adequate for the task, and over and above this, a sound qualitative aspect has to be ensured, namely, that every member is well trained, briefed and rehearsed on the task, able to anticipate the likely problems and evolve remedies on the spot and so on.

Experience shows that the enforcement agencies should consist of persons, at least majority of them, who are from the same or equal social status with the crowd behind. An unequal, particularly lower element in the enforcement agencies has an initial disadvantage with the crowd for various reasons. So, for every batch of constables posted to control a crowd, there should be adequate number of supervisory officers to ensure that the constables discharge their duties effectively and to instruct the crowd properly. The crowd generally displays a commendable sense of restraint and good etiquette when the enforcement agencies take pains to announce the objects and reasons of the control patiently and convincingly, and in course thereof, as well point out real benefits to the crowd itself.

Odd, at first, it may seem but barricades are wonderful agencies of control. They not only save man-power but also please the crowd, who are assured that none would have an advantage along the line. They themselves take it well and sit down behind with equanimity.

The barricades however cannot be put up everywhere. So, lines and rings of trained persons have to control the crowd adequately and with concentration and watchfulness. Avoiding to get interested in the occasion or the programme concerned is somewhat of a sacrifice called for, which is not always spontaneous. The agencies of enforcement can ill afford to neglect the cultivation of this detachment. Self-denial is one of the primary qualities of a good Police Officer.

Using of local organisations, fairly trained and dependable like those of the N. C. C., A. C. C., and Boy Scouts has a great tactical value. They will not only fill up the gap, but will answer to the

need for providing staff of equal social status with the crowd behind.

There should be adequate entrances and exits for the crowd to move in and out. Hardly can the needs of hygiene and refreshments, according to the nature of the occasion, be ignored if the control is to remain unaffected upto the end.

It should not be forgotten that traffic control is an essential pre-requisite to efficient crowd control. Appreciation of the traffic load and necessary reconnoissance ahead of all aspects concerned, are bound to pay dividends. Persons who know the job and who can take prompt decisions are necessary on the road itself on such occasions. A detailed traffic plan should be prepared incorporating the following important aspects:—

(i) The control over the movement of the crowd must not be exercised over a small area but should be spread over a large area. This would give the enforcement agencies a considerable area for controlling crowds at distant points. The crowd is like a flood and one cannot check a flood only from a mile or two.

(ii) The crowd should be divided into manageable segments and it should be possible to divert the crowd to other routes when the pressure on the main route increased.

(iii) There should be no clash of incoming and outgoing traffic, which may be achieved by constructing over bridges at some places or by enforcing one way traffic.

(iv) The traffic plan must not only be understood by the Police and the volunteer organisations, who are to enforce it, but also by the public, by

widespread publicity. Even the best plan can fail, if it is not carefully understood and executed.

An elaborate communication system must be devised, with a Control Room and an adequate number of radio Stations and field telephones. The Control Room should serve as an operational Station receiving information both from the Officers as well as from the members of the public. Executive orders should be relayed through the Control Room. The Control Room should also operate and control the public announcement system, which would convey to the people all the information concerning the occasion.

In the foregoing, we have broadly covered the general principles of crowd control. As already indicated we will now examine the control of crowds on particular occasion. The bandobust for V.I.Ps. and the control of crowds during their visits are the greatest responsibility of the Police. Crowd management, personal safety of the V.I.P. easy entry and exit for the members of the public—particularly women and children, prevention of rowdiness and precautions against fire or sabotage are the important considerations. The bandobust scheme should clearly foresee the stopping and garlanding places and take steps to ensure that no dangerous persons get near the V.I.P. or harm him. The crowd should be controlled in convenient segments and should not be allowed to follow the V.I.P., as it happens often. The V.I.P. may excite the crowd by a gesture or a favour along the route or in a party, which may lead to clamour for equal favour and thus disorder. This is a delicate situation in crowd control. Every officer in charge must rise up to deal with occasional stresses and strains of this sort and that is the measure of his efficiency. At times Black Flag Demons-

tration may be organised during the visit of a V. I. P. The demonstrators should not be allowed to cause annoyance but should be kept well away from the route and places of visit and from the person of the V.I.P. The demonstrators should not be allowed to throw any leaflets, stones, flags or other objects at the V. I. P.'s car. In all matters concerning V. I. P. bandobust, alertness and timely preventive action by the Police will avoid embarrassment and unpleasant situation.

At the conclusion of the Public meetings, the Police cordon should not be allowed to be broken or the speaker mobbed. The police should not become slack as soon as the speaker leaves or withdraw their cordon, as that is the time when a stampede can occur.

Fairs and festivals are common in our country. They attract large crowds from far and near. The huge crowds will have to be properly regulated and controlled, so that, the members of the public are allowed to attend to their business or worship with the least hindrance. Apart from enforcing the general principles of crowd control, an efficient Fire Service should be set up, as fire has always been a cause of anxiety in such fairs and festivals. Adequate measures should be taken to trace and announce the particulars of missing persons and lost properties. A special squad should be formed to spot out known criminals who are likely to visit such fairs and festivals. It is a right, recognised by law, that an assembly, lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship or ceremonies, shall not be disturbed. But, if by chance, that religious worship or procession attended by music appears to be a cause of dispute, action under Sec. 30 of the Police Act — 1861 may be taken to regulate music in public places. If there is a disturbance at any religious place, the

Police should ensure that a large crowd is not allowed to gather and the Police is not surrounded by the mob. Firm action from the beginning should be taken and the gathering of a crowd avoided. Effective and decisive action should be taken speedily at the earliest stage.

During industrial disputes and labour strikes, the Police should be vigilant and be prepared to deal with possible disturbances. But there intelligence and security measures should not interfere with anything concerned with the disputes that have occasioned the strikes. In case of stay-in-strikes, the management should be told that the Police will interfere only when called upon to clear the premises off stay-in-strikers and not otherwise. It should be ensured that the police do not unnecessarily interfere or excite the crowd of labourers, as that would prove to be most explosive, since they might be backed up by political parties.

Similar to labour crowd, the most delicate to deal with is the student crowd. In their exuberance of youth and buoyancy, the students may not realise the consequences of their action. Ignorance and recklessness would lead them to rash and wrong acts. The Police who are drawn to deal with such student crowds and demonstrators should exercise the utmost restraint and deal with them very cautiously. The Police Officers on duty should not mind the unwarranted and insulting remarks of a student crowd. It is in such circumstances that a psychological approach, a degree of resourcefulness, controlled imagination and a touch of humour are bound to prove of immense utility to an officer in charge of controlling student crowds.

The holding of General Elections in which millions of people exercise

their franchise, in such diverse conditions and difficulties, is no mean problem. It hinges upon the whole-hearted co-operation of thousands of men and women to ensure orderliness and prevent chaos and confusion. The work of the Police is manifold. The Police should ensure that election meetings are conducted in an orderly manner. On the election days, manpower and transport should properly deployed and, at individual booths, orderly queues should be maintained. The guarding of the booths and the ballot boxes, is a special responsibility of the police, the slightest relaxation of which, would lead to serious tensions. Later at the counting places too, proper bandobust should be made to regulate the crowd.

It is the primary duty of the Government and their servants to do everything that is possible for the removal of causes of friction, political or communal or otherwise, to foster good relations and friendly feelings between the different sections of the public, to take all possible precautions to prevent disorder and to spare no efforts in bringing disorder under control with the least possible delay, when it occurs. If by chance any such disorder or rioting takes place, the police have a great responsibility in controlling the mob, restoring order and establishing peace. The Police should take the following necessary precautionary measures to prevent and control any riotous mob :—

(i) The Police should set up independent sources to get information and take effective measures to nip the trouble in the bud.

(ii) Superior executive officers should make frequent visits to the affected area and convey to the public a sense of vigilance and preparedness.

(iii) Police pickets should be increased, local police strengthened, units of armed forces stationed at strategic and vital points, armed police patrol with vehicles fitted with wireless sets instituted and a Police Control Room with necessary striking force, ambulance and fire brigade established.

(iv) Efficient and prompt system of communication should be arranged between Police headquarters and police posts and the executive officers concerned.

(v) Necessary security proceedings should be launched against the mischief mongers and unsocial elements. Action under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. and 109 Cr. P. C. or arrests under Sec. 151 Cr. P. C. may be taken.

(vi) Persons promoting enmity and ill-feeling should be proceeded against under Sec. 153-A I.P.C. or under Sec. 108 Cr. P. C.

(vii) Conciliation Committees and Vigilance Squads should be established.

(viii) Action should be taken under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. and the carrying of lethal weapons prohibited, if necessary.

(ix) Processions should be controlled by promulgating Sec. 30 of the Police Act or may be prohibited.

(x) The representatives of the local press should be requested to avoid giving undue prominence to such riots.

(xi) The Police should be ready with a riot scheme which should be enforced when necessary.

In spite of the above precautionary measures, if actually a rioting occurs

and a riotous mob is face to face with the Police, there should be no hesitation to disperse it by force, even by resorting to fire. In dealing with any riotous mob the following points should be kept in mind:

(i) Police vehicles taken out for mob operation, should be protected by guards and wire-mesh protection and parked safely away from stone throwing and incendiaries. The men taken out should be provided with steel helmets. The officers should be selected and instructed properly so that they do not act in haste. They should be calm, confident and firm in their dealings with the mob. There should be adequate strength for taking strong action against the mob. The police force should act with a good deal of self-restraint. They may occasionally suffer, but they should continue to exercise due restraint even at the cost of some suffering.

(ii) The presence of one executive Magistrate should be secured. The actual dispositions of the Police and the extent of forces necessary to be applied is left to the discretion of the senior Police Officer.

(iii) All attempts must be made to persuade the crowd to disperse voluntarily and due warning should be administered before the force is used.

(iv) Before fire is opened, all measures short of firing like arrest, water spray, tear gas or lathi charge should be tried.

(v) The order about the use of force must come from the executive Magistrate present. Otherwise an officer in charge of the Police Station can give the order.

(vi) But when it is decided to open fire, the force to be supplied must be effective. Armed forces should never be brought too close to a large and dangerous mob, otherwise, it might prove ineffective.

(vii) Immediately after the use of force, ammunition have got to be counted and the number of rounds fired have to be accounted. First aid has to be given to the injured and arrangements are to be made for their transport to the hospital. Proper reports have to be made to the District Magistrate and other superior officers. In all cases when the Police and Magistrates order firing, telegraphic reports should be made to Government.

The two fundamental principles embodied in dealing with riotous mobs are, (i) that in the discharge of its paramount duty to protect life and property, the State is entitled through the Police to effectively quell disturbances by adopting all the legitimate measures to disperse crowd and restore order, resorting to fire when all the other less lethal measures have failed

or are not likely to be successful and (ii) that the force to be used must be the minimum necessary and its application should cease as soon as the objective is achieved, and then, all humane measures like removal of the injured to the hospital are to be undertaken to minimise the harmful results of that application of force. In securing the observance of law or in maintaining order, the Police should at first use the methods of persuasion, advice and warning. Should these fail and the application of force become inevitable, only the absolute minimum required in the circumstances should be used. If much force is used, the action taken excites anger, and thus recreates the agitation which is set out to suppress.

Thus it is seen that mob psychology and crowd control are two important subjects which need a deep study and proper understanding, so that they may be effectively tackled. The police have great responsibility in controlling crowd and preventing disorder, which are the pre-requisites of a sound democracy and so they are rightly called "*Sentinels of Democracy*".

*Plough deep while the lazy sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and keep.*

— Anon.

Knowledge is the wing wherewith we fly to Heaven.

— Shakespeare.

Finger Prints

IN

Crime Detection

Sri P. SEETHARAMAN,
(*Director, Finger Print Bureau, Vellore.*)

In criminal investigation, the chance prints left by the offenders afford the best possible clue for the identification of the criminals and in the detection of crimes. Such finger prints prove positively the presence of persons who have made the impressions and they cannot be successfully refuted or denied. They connect the culprit with the crime and provide an infallible piece of evidence. By finger prints alone, many crimes have been detected and the offenders brought to book. The Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, is rendering excellent aid to the investigating officers in this direction. By the technique of maintaining un-identified scene-of-crime prints and constant and laborious check, the Bureau fixes the complicity of a criminal in a series of offences or crimes committed by him which remained unidentified so far.

The following cases will amply illustrate the immense aid rendered by the Bureau to the investigating officers in the detection of crimes.

On the night of 9-2-62 the house of one Meenachi Sundaram at Melaseedavi Mangalam Village of Manachanallur Police Station limits in Tiruchi District was burgled and property worth Rs. 375/- was stolen. This was registered as crime No. 84/62. The services of a finger print trained Head Constable from the District Intelligence Bureau, Tiruchi, was requisitioned to search for finger

print clues. He examined various articles suspected to have been handled by the culprit and traced a latent finger print on a small tin. The object was received at the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, where the impression was further developed and photographed.

The photographed imprint was compared with the finger prints of the inmates and found to be not identical with any one of them. Then a list of criminals who were addicted to the Modus Operandi of the offence was called for. A comparison of their prints showed that none in the list was involved in that particular case.

On 31-3-62 one Maruthiyan was arrested u/s 54 Cr. P. C. in Tiruchi Fort Station. On 2-4-62 his finger prints were received in the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, for tracing his antecedents. When a general scrutiny of the finger print slips of arrested persons was made the Finger Print Expert remembered that the scene-of-crime print in the above case resembled the right thumb imprint of this person. Immediately a comparison was made with the photographed imprint in the case and his presumption was found to be correct.

The Bureau pursued in checking up the complicity of this person in the other cases of Tiruchi and its neighbouring districts where the prints have not so far been identified. This check up has paid

rich dividends. This culprit was found to be responsible for another case in Manachanallur Station Cr. No. 104/60 and in Srirangam Station Cr. No. 377/61. When the check up was extended to Thanjavur District collection, he was found to be responsible for an offence in Nannilam Station Cr. No. 49/59. On a search of his finger prints he was found to be an ex-convict of Thanjavur District and an absconder. He was also wanted in Vaduvoo Station Cr. No. 153/59 and Tiruvarur Station Cr. Nos. 42, 57 and 58/60. All these facts were radioed to the Superintendents of Police of Tiruchi and Thanjavur districts for taking

further action. On investigation it was found that this person was responsible for five more cases of Tiruchi district, i. e. crime No. 1252/61 of Palakarai Station, Crime Nos. 114 and 236/62 of Woraiyur Station, Crime No. 55/62 of Srirangam and Cr. No. 37/62 of Manachanallur Station. The cases ended in conviction. This criminal was an ex-convict of Thanjavur district and has had no conviction in Tiruchi District. But for the finger-print clues these cases would not have been detected. These identifications will amply prove the immense usefulness of finger prints in crime detection.

*Character is destiny. Character is that on which
the destiny of a nation is built. One cannot
have a great nation with men of small character.*

— Dr Radhakrishnan.

*Diligence is the mother of good fortune.
God helps those who help themselves.*

—Proverbs.

"Surrender of Accused in Court"

By

K. P. MADHAVACHARYA, B A., B.L.,
(Judicial Magistrate)

It very often happens that persons, who are registered as accused in reported cases under police investigation, and person who is suspected as accused and who is wanted by the Police in such cases under investigation, particularly in non-bailable grave crimes, surrender before Magistrates, usually presenting a surrender-petition. At times, in cases of very grave crimes, like murder, wherein bail is not to be granted in ordinary course, the surrender petition is also followed by a petition praying that the accused should not be handed over to the Police, if moved by the Police, expressing a general and vague apprehension that he would be subjected to ill-treatment or that third degree methods would be used against him by the Police for creating legal evidence

2. On such surrender of accused before a Magistrate, the first issue that arises is, under what provision of law and to what custody the Magistrate is to commit that accused. No doubt, in practice, such accused is being remanded to judicial custody under Section 167 Cr. P. C., but it is doubtful whether that section is applicable to such a case. A close reading of that section would clearly indicate, and the commentaries thereon in authoritative law books would also confirm, the view that Sec. 167 Cr. P.C. is applicable only to persons accused of offence and arrested by the Police during investigation. Under that section, the accused is to be committed to judicial

custody only if "there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well founded" as against the accused. If the accused claims for remand to judicial custody under that section, then it would impliedly amount to his admission that the accusation against him is well founded, which would be a legal anomaly. The more we think about the legal implications of that section, the more we would be fortified in the view that it is absolutely inapplicable to the case under reference now. On the other hand, if the surrendering accused canvasses that section for remanding him to judicial custody to evade the clutches of Police investigation, he has no right to insist on the court or Magistrate that he should not be committed to police custody, as that section itself provides for ordering such police custody for purpose of investigation, and it is absolutely the discretion of the Magistrate, though it is to be judiciously used. Thus, if Sec. 167 is to be inapplicable, the only other section relating to remand or extension of remand in judicial custody is under Sec 344 Cr.P.C., which is applicable only in cases in which the Magistrate has taken cognizance of the offence or during trial of cases, taken cognizance of by him and such remand cannot be given by a Magistrate not having jurisdiction over the crime in question. Hence, the provisions of that section are also not applicable to the case under discussion. Except these two sections, there is no

other provision of law enabling the Magistrate to remand any person to judicial custody under the Criminal Procedure Code. The prescribed printed forms of remand also relate only to these two sections. In this connection, the provisions of Sec. 64 and Sec. 65 Cr. P.C. are noteworthy. Sec. 64 is not obviously applicable to our case under study now, as it relates to offence committed in the presence of a Magistrate. But, it should be noted that in Sec. 64 Cr. P. C., the Magistrate may, subject to the provisions of bail, commit the offender to custody, and in that section, the remand is issued under Sec. 344 Cr. P.C., as the Magistrate takes cognizance of the offence committed in his presence when making the arrest. Sec. 65 is the general provision enabling the Magistrate to arrest any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant. In the case of surrender of accused now under discussion, the Magistrate arrests the accused only under Sec. 65. But, in Sec. 65, the provision for committing the accused to custody is deliberately omitted, unlike the former Sec. 64. At that stage, a Magistrate arrests the accused only as any other authorised persons or as even the police would do. It may be noted that under Sec. 59 (1) Cr. P. C., even private persons can arrest an accused committing non-bailable or cognizable offence or any proclaimed offender. Hence, at this stage, after arresting the surrendered accused under Sec. 65 Cr. P. C., the next course open to the Magistrate would appear to be:—

(1) To release him on bail, if it is a bailable offence or if he uses his discretion in favour of the accused in releasing him on bail in non-bailable offence either under Sec. 496 or 497 Cr.P.C. as the case may be; or

(2) To hand over the accused to the concerned Police, without making any judicial order as regards custody either

under Sec. 167 or 344 Cr. P. C., so that the Police may carry on their statutory function of investigation and if it is not possible to complete investigation in 24 hours, then to produce the accused before the Magistrate, who will then exercise his judicial Magisterial function under Sec. 167 Cr. P. C. and order the accused to be placed under such custody as he deems fit. Hence at this stage of surrender of the accused, it appears the objection of the accused on his general apprehension of police torture is unsustainable in law and on that ground the Magistrate may not be correct to exercise his powers under Sec. 167 or 344 Cr.P.C. The Police is a statutory body established by a law to investigate into cognizable offences and even in non-cognizable offences on court's direction and the accused's objection that he would be beaten or tortured by the Police during investigation, if handed over to the Police, is untenable. If anything untoward is to happen to the accused in any particular case, it is a matter for separate action and the concerned officer would be liable for it in due course of law. The accused cannot have his choice and he cannot impose his objection for obligatory acceptance, impeding the due course of law in police investigation. In short, in such cases of surrender, it would appear, the Magistrate has no statutory power or provision enabling him to remand the accused to judicial custody either under Sec. 167 or 344 Cr. P. C. Courts and jails should not be converted into asylums for offenders committing grave crimes as a means to evade lawful statutory police investigation, which is also a denial of justice, as the victim of crime is also equally entitled to that justice. I am submitting this for considered views of learned jurists, purely actuated by academic interest, to get any possible enlightenment and it is not intended to comment upon or criticise any authority in the matter.

Truth is the very  of my life.

— Mahatma Gandhi.

Legal Causerie

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* Cr. P. C. 162.
Statement, Meaning.

"S tatement in Section 162 Cr. P. C. is the entirety of the facts stated by the witness to a police officer during the investigation. All these facts whenever and wherever stated go to constitute his statement. From this it follows that facts stated by a witness in the morning as well as the facts stated by him in the evening to the investigating officer are both parts of the same statement. The prosecution is within its limits in making use of the later part in explaining the omission in the earlier part. But the fact that the same has been omitted in the earlier part of the statement will not be lost sight of by the Judge."

* Cr. P. C. 162 (2) - Provisions of Section 27 I. E. A - in so far as they relate to sec. 27 I. E. A. do not offend against Art. 14 of the Constitution - scope of applicability of Sections 25, 26, 27 I. E. A. - indicated.

"By the combined operation of Section 27 I. E. A. and 162 Cr. P. C. the admissibility in evidence against a person in a criminal proceeding of a statement made to a Police officer leading to a discovery of a fact depends for its determination on the question whether he was in custody at the time of

making the statement. It is provable if he was in custody at the time when he made it. Otherwise it is not.

This distinction between persons in custody and persons not in custody in the context of admissibility of statements made by them concerning the offence charged, cannot be called arbitrary, artificial or evasive. The Legislature has made a real distinction between these two classes and has enacted distinct rules about admissibility of statements, confessions or otherwise made by them.

When a person not in custody approaches a Police officer investigating an offence, and offers to give information leading to the discovery of a fact having a bearing on the charge which may be made against him, he may appropriately be deemed to have surrendered himself to the Police and may be deemed to be in custody of the Police officer within the meaning of Section 27. Exceptional cases may certainly be imagined in which a person may give information without presenting himself before a Police officer who is investigating an offence. In considering whether there has been a denial of the equal protection of the laws, a doctrinaire approach is to be avoided. Theoretical possibility of an offender not in custody because the Police officer investigating the offence has not been able to get at any evidence against him giving information to the Police officer without surrendering himself to the Police, which may lead to the discovery of an important fact by the Police cannot be ruled out, but such an occurrence would indeed be rare. In that premise and considered in the background that "Persons in Custody" and persons not in custody do not stand on the same footing nor require identical protection. The mere theoretical possibility of some degree of

* Cr. Law Journal 1958, September P1205.

* 1960 Cr. L. J. Nov. p. 1505.



inequality of the protection of the laws relating to the admissibility of evidence between persons in custody by itself is not a ground of striking down a salutary provision of the law of evidence.

The principle of admitting evidence of statements made by a person giving information leading to the discovery of facts which may be used in evidence against him is manifestly reasonable. The fact that the principle is restricted to persons in custody will not by itself be a ground for holding that there is an attempted hostile discrimination because the rule of admissibility of evidence is not extended to a possible but an uncommon or abnormal class of cases”

‡ *Secs. 154, 162. During the course of investigation — when commences — Supplementary information admissibility in evidence.*

“Under 162 Cr. P. C. it is only after an investigation has started that a statement made by a person to Police in the course of investigation that is not admissible in evidence except to the extent mentioned in that Section. For this purpose it is necessary to determine the time when the investigation by police begins. The investigation by the police does not always begin immediately after the case is registered. It commences not with the mere arrival of the investigating officer on the spot after making the First Information Report but when the police take the first concrete step of ascertaining the offence and the culprit.

Very often the First Information Report lodged with the Police is not a complete document and during the interval between the First Information

Report and taking of some step in the nature of investigation, further information is furnished to the police. Such further information is merely supplemental to the First Information Report and cannot be considered to be a statement made to the police during the course of investigation. The words “in the course of investigation” which occur in Sec. 162 are not without significance. In the context of that Section, they mean, that the statement which is hit by Sec. 162 must be one made as a step in a pending investigation to be used in that investigation. When therefore a report about the offence of Criminal Breach of Trust committed by a Public Servant is sent to the police and immediately the next day a list of the currency notes is suggested to the police in furtherance of the First Report, the list is admissible in evidence in spite of the fact that the police visited the place of occurrence of the offence on the previous day.”

† *Cr.P.C. 154-Use of F. I. R.—evidential value.*

“The use of a first information report, no doubt lies within a limited compass in that it cannot be used as substantive evidence but only to corroborate or contradict the maker of it. But, where it is lodged by an eye witness and lodged promptly and without anybody intermeddling with it so that there has been no time to forget or opportunity to embellish the facts and the testimony of the maker has not been shaken by contradiction or otherwise, the report can be a strong piece of corroborative evidence under Section 157 I. E. A.

Where the first informant is sought to be contradicted by his F. I. R. and

‡ *1957 Cr. L. J. February P. 179*

† *Cr. L. J. 1958 Oct. P. 1267*

the so called contradictions by omissions it will have to be seen whether any of these omissions were so material as to amount to a contradiction. An examination of the alleged contradictions should also be prefaced with the remark that for a correct appraisal of those contradictions, particularly contradictions in the nature of omissions, it is essential to keep in view the circumstances in which the report was lodged. For instance, an omission in a

report hurriedly lodged under the press of events should not have the same significance as one in a report lodged after cool calculation. And in every case there should be nothing in the mere existence of a contradiction in regard to a detail unless it be a contradiction which on a fair and reasonable interpretation of it points to a falsity of that detail or at least to the raising of a doubt as to its correctness."

*A parent gives life but, as parent, gives no more;
a murderer takes life but his deed stops there;
a teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where
his influence stops",*

— Henry Adams.

CRIME STATEMENT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31-3-1963 IN MADRAS STATE

S. No. 1	Name of District 2	Area in Sq. Miles 3	Populations 4	Total No. of crimes 5	Offences relating to coins 6	Offences relating to currency and bank notes 7	Murder 8	Kidnapping 9	Dacoity 10	Robbery 11	H-Bs. 12	Thefts Ordy. and Cattle 13
1	North Arcot	4,654	31,41,983	479	—	—	12	1	—	3	181	294
2	South Arcot	4,204	21,76,767	1558	—	—	3	5	—	1	171	454
3	Chingleput	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Coimbatore	6,024	35,41,401	744	—	1	21	11	—	1	144	444
5	Kanyakumari	646	9,97,000	1378	—	—	3	5	—	—	21	70
6	Madras City	49.4	17,28,892	1361	—	—	2	7	—	1	780	50
7	Madurai North	3,099.24	16,22,989	720	—	—	13	4	—	1	56	215
8	Madurai Urban	1,769.76	12,68,828	813	—	—	4	1	—	1	17	78
9	Nilgiris	1,098.14	2,79,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Ramanathapuram.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Salem	6,894.8	33,71,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Thanjavur	3,742.01	28,82,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Tiruchirapalli	5,514	31,69,599	1048	—	—	10	9	1	—	105	331
14	Tirunelveli	4,337	24,45,967	714	—	—	12	7	2	—	—	258
15	Govt. Rly. Police, Tiruchirapalli.	2,451.5	—	1048	—	—	10	9	1	—	105	331

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Suitable articles on any subject of educative value or interest to the Police, or which promote co-operation between the Public and the Police are acceptable.

Items not accepted for publication will not be returned.

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