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TAMIL SECTION

"சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் எந்த அளவுக்குச் சேவை செய்ய முடியும்" (ஆர். மருதப் பிள்ளை, சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் பழிற்சியாளர்.)	44
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MORAL

AND

SOCIAL HYGIENE

By

Hon'ble Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,

(Home Minister, Madras.)

As Chairman of the group, "Implementation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, difficulties experienced by the Social Workers, Police and Judiciary" I would explain the points to be examined by this group. The main question was legislation, and there was no difference of opinion on the need for legislation. Besides legislation, effective public opinion was also needed. They had efficient and enthusiastic social workers, and earnest and efficient police, but still legislation was a *sine qua non*.

(They should also examine what were the difficulties in the existing law and whether that law needed to be changed to meet their requirements. In Madras State, there was an Act in force since 1930, but as was pointed out by me yesterday, the Central Government passed an Act in 1956 which replaced all State Acts. There was one view, that it would be better for the States to deal with this problem as they felt the need according to their own experience and circumstances, but they did not think that circumstances, and experiences varied from State to State. A Central legislation was the best thing and they had the Central Act. With the experi-

ence they have had, they had to examine in what directions the Central Act required changes. I would say that Madras State was interested in effectively implementing the Central Act. The Speaker of Lok Sabha observed yesterday that the Central Act though enacted some years back, deserved to be fully implemented. In implementing the Act and removing the evils that existed now, they had to look into the experience of those in the field.)

In the first place there were the social workers whose co-operation was fundamentally essential. There were so many earnest workers who were trying to do their best, but they sometimes felt disheartened and disappointed, when their work did not bear fruit. They got disheartened when they were confronted with difficulties. They should take into consideration the experience of social workers and see what should be done. They were all aware of the procedure for amending the law, or by way of regulations or by way of administrative procedure what they should do, to remove the difficulties of social workers in this task.

The Police was another important instrument in carrying this reform. They were also confronted with difficulties on account of certain deficiencies in the law. From the decisions of Law Courts, he could see that courts had taken a somewhat liberal and charitable view—rather too charitable view of certain things. There were observations of the High Court that there should be no arrests without a warrant issued by a Magistrate. When the act of immoral traffic in girls and women was being done clandestinely, and when the police got some information they had to take action promptly. Otherwise their attempts would be thwarted. The culprits would change the venue. (I was aware that if the Police were to go to a Magistrate for issue of warrant in such cases, and then take action, it would prove to be an utter failure. Perhaps that had been the experience of the Police. I had seen how some judges were of the view that even if a person who carried on this nefarious business in a most disgraceful manner such a person should be given all courtesy and should be treated exactly as

the most respectable persons in society. I would not say anything against such a view taken by honourable judges, but they had to see that if the courts were of that view, what they should do in order to make their work effective and fruitful.) The police were facing a lot of difficulties and they were worried when they felt that they were not able to discharge their duties effectively. The Government were concerned in the matter because with all the Police, with all the social workers and with all the legislation, they were not able to root out completely this evil. Therefore, even from their point of view, I was interested to see how law should be amended, if the law should be amended at all. In giving suggestions, the Judges and Magistrates were also useful and they were certainly worthy of consideration. (Generally, the Judges and Magistrates were also interested in removing the evil.) Only there was difference in the approach. Whatever the field of work, everyone felt the need to eradicate this evil. I hope that useful suggestions would be offered and concluded.

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*One thing is forever good ;
That one thing is success.*

—EMERSON.

MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE

By

Sri S. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.P.,

(Inspector General of Police, Madras.)

My talk this morning will be mainly confined to the difficulties experienced by the Police in the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. At the outset, I may state that any social legislation should have the active backing of a large part of the community to be effective. I use the word 'active' deliberately, because a mere passive acquiescence to an Act or agreement with its principles is not sufficient to counteract the insidious and often subversive activities of even a minority of people engaged in the trading of human flesh and a positive concerted effort by the people is necessary to eliminate this sore from the body of society. The hands of the Police would be strengthened in proportion to the amount of diffusiveness of public support which any legislation attracts. But too often, there is a tendency to lay the blame on the Police, when enforcement goes wrong due to defective law making or insufficiency of powers under the particular Act to achieve the objective. The Police get a bad name on account of this whispering campaign, though they may be faithfully and sincerely carrying out enforcement in accordance with the law.

A number of difficulties face the Police in the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. The first is that only Gazetted officers of the Police, of and above the ranks of Deputy Superintendents of Police or Assistant Commissioners of Police had been empowered to raid brothels. There are few of these officers in any district. They are generally administrative officers rather than investigating officers and their jurisdictions are large. They have not enough opportunities to nurse their informers or sources, who would generally furnish information in immoral traffic cases. Lastly when responsibility is not bestowed on officers on the spot to nip the evil of prostitution in the bud, the latter may not be as much enthusiastic as they would be, if they are directly responsible for enforcement. The object of the framers of the law in restricting granting of the power is obviously based on the fear that since the working of the Act, like Caesar's wife should be above suspicion, it would be better to entrust it to older and experienced members of the Police Force who are generally to be found in the Gazetted ranks. The question is whether the fear is justified. Complicated

murder cases, offences against the State and contravention of many other social legislations are being investigated by Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police. They have to deal with women witnesses and accused in many of these cases and there have not been any whisper of their misbehaviour with the fair sex necessitating a diversion of authority to older and higher authorities. At least a beginning can now be made with empowering Inspectors of Police to detect and investigate cases under the Act. This would ensure a large number of investigating personnel, who are in a position to procure information from grape vine sources, to work the Act and will also act as a deterrent on brothel keepers, who know the limitations of a Gazetted Police Officer with regard to his itineration.

After the arrest of the suspects comes the question of bail for them. The provisions for release on bail of girls and women arrested under this Act is taken full advantage of by brothel keepers by furnishing the bail bonds for them so that during the interim period of release and conviction, if any, they would be available for practising their profession and earn enough money to meet the expected legal expenses. Actually there is a spurt in activity during this period and the Police are reluctant to raid again to avoid a possible allegation of persecution or attempt to nullify the effect of the bail order. Now this release gives a fillip to the recruitment of prostitutes, in as much as, even women working single and charged for soliciting are thrown into the laps of the harpies for providing bail, since they could not find it themselves. Naturally, they find it not possible to escape from the clutches

of these racketeers. It is for the legislators and social workers to decide whether the offences under the Act should be made non-bailable so that the Magistrates could exercise their discretion in refusing bail to the offenders. The suggestion is likely to incite the wrath of the so-called guardians of personal liberties, but the straight question is: "Can we allow the Act to be used to foster immorality as release on bail, instead of suppressing it?"

Another drawback is the insistence on the presence of a responsible woman of the locality to witness the search. It is difficult to get even respectable men to witness searches and so the impracticability of the scheme can be imagined. The framers of the law obviously wanted that the public, particularly women, should be associated with the work of the Police in this direction, where females are involved in order to ward away any possible allegation that the behaviour of the males was not satisfactory. But in practice it is found that women are reluctant to risk their respectability in the presence of brothel keepers and prostitutes. The witnesses are faced with all sorts of questions and suggestions, when placed in the witness box and a court will be chary to deny the putting of any question unless it be flagrantly defamatory. No respectable citizen would like to undergo this pillory for the chimerical satisfaction of bettering humanity. I think the mandatory provision should give place to one of utilising the services of women wherever possible.

But another way to give requisite protection to the women accused is to fully implement Section 13 of the Act which envisages the utilisation of Women Police

Officers for assisting the Special Police Officer. The presence of Women Police Officers in raiding parties would be a sufficient guarantee of correct behaviour and protection to the females involved in the cases.

Section 16, which provides for rescuing girls from a brothel, is very difficult of implementation. For, by the time, the Magistrate's order is obtained which has to be done in open court, there is likelihood of the information reaching the persons engaged in the traffic and the girl being transferred to some other place. If she is only a call-girl, she would be alerted to keep away from her usual rendezvous for some days. Thus the order of the Magistrate becomes infructuous.

Under sections providing for punishment of brothel keepers and closure of brothels and rescue or eviction of prostitutes, the brothel keeper can nullify them by getting rent chits for rooms in the names of individual girls when it would not be possible to prove that the premises are used for the purposes of prostitution for their mutual gain. This brings us to the definition of the words 'brothel' and 'prostitution' and the plethora of judicial pronouncements on the subject, that prostitution *per se* is not justifiable. According to this, generally, a prostitute is a victim of circumstances. The villain of the piece is the keeper who enriches himself at her expense and he is the person who should pay the penalty for being a pest on society. All these are accepted but is there not an alternative, where the adult male is only an employee of the prostitute, who perhaps for boarding and

lodging or for some commission takes upon himself the job of canvassing business for his employer. In such cases he is only a tool in the hands of the prostitute and if he effaces himself sufficiently the prostitute can continue to accept visitors, without being hauled up under the Act. The declaration of prostitution *per se*, and not only commercialised vice, culpable would bring the hornet's nest around one's head, for does it not involve them to violate the sanctity of individual homes? It can be stated on behalf of the Police that they will not misuse their powers and the law as it stands gives too many chances for the real offenders to escape. An all embracing definition of prostitution would be, as expounded by Ryley Scott—"prostitute is an individual, male or female, who for some kind of reward, monetary or otherwise or for some form of personal satisfaction and as a part or full time profession, engages in normal or abnormal sexual intercourse with various persons, who may be of the same sex as, or the opposite sex to, the prostitute." (This would bring within its ambit many of the sex deviation also.)

Another obstacle to enforcement is the proof of promiscuous sexual intercourse required to bring home the guilt of prostitution. Connected with it, is the appropriateness of using decoys to discover offences under the Act. While disposing of a case involving these principles, one of our respected High Court judges suggested that the police should watch unobtrusively the house of the suspect for a number of days and take note of all the persons visiting her and evidence may be given of it during the trial. The Police are thankful to this

constructive suggestion but our difficulty had always been about the admissibility of such evidence in the trial court, when the visitor himself is not produced and where it is easily rebuttable by stating that they were the Municipal Bill Collector, Health Inspector, Meter Inspector, Dhoby, Barber or relations. This will have to be accepted by the Court. If the watchers are a little over-zealous and approach one of the visitors the whole secrecy of it is lost. So the Police find it difficult to dispense with decoys. Even here the courts insist on corroboration of the version of the decoy's story and the Special Officer is compelled to adduce it in the form of his seeing the couple in a compromising situation. His action in entering the room unannounced has been taken exception to by courts as bordering on an attack on the modesty of

the woman. It is difficult to have it both ways. It would be one statement, against another refuting it, and the benefit always goes to the accused. It will be against human nature to expect normal visitors to a brothel, walk into the Police Station after a spree and report the matter, to provide first-hand evidence. The usefulness of the decoy will be apparent here.

All these lacunae in the practical enforcement of the Act have been pointed out only for the purpose of making social workers, judges and public think about them and discover remedies. Meantime, the Police will continue to give their best attention, as far as it lies within their power, to check this barter of human body and soul for a mess of pottage and thus help in progressing towards the realisation of a Welfare State.

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*Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And departing, leaving behind us
Foot prints on the sands of time;-
Foot prints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and Shipwreck'd brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.*

-LONGFELLOW.

AFTER-CARE

By

R. DEB, Senior Instructor, (Law & Sociology),
Central Police Training College, Mount Abu.

MEANING

The expression "aftercare" refers to programmes and services organized for the rehabilitation of persons released from prisons or other places of confinement after serving their sentences. Ideally, it would be an individualised process, based on the character, temperament, psychology and social background of the offender and entrusted to a carefully trained aftercare agent.

2. It presupposes a prior period of confinement in an institution (jail, detention home or borstal school) and to be complete and effective, should commence even at the time the offender enters such an institution. There, he can normally expect to receive some training in a craft or industry suitable to his aptitude and intended to enable him to earn a respectable livelihood when he is released. More important, however, is his moral and psychological rehabilitation which should also commence at the stage of confinement, preferably at the hands of trained counsellors.

3. But such skills and preliminary moral rehabilitation may not be enough, and it is the duty of the aftercare agent to follow up the good work by seeking to perfect the skills of the ex-prisoner, place him in an appropriate job and bring about a normal

and happy relationship between him and his family and society. It is only thus that the essential purpose of both confinement and aftercare, namely, the abandonment of crime for all time by the ex-prisoner, can be achieved.

THE NEED FOR AFTERCARE

4. In order to appreciate the need for aftercare and to understand its usefulness, it is necessary to look into the fundamental causes of criminal behaviour. It is now widely accepted all over the world that there is no unitary cause for criminal behaviour and crime is the end-product of a multiplicity of factors which in their action and inter-action on the personality of the offender goad and motivate him to a deviant or criminal way of life. To treat the criminal successfully it is, therefore, necessary to ascertain the root causes of his criminal behaviour just as a doctor would prescribe a medicine only after diagnosing the disease. Notions regarding punishment have also undergone changes, and now it is recognised on all hands that reformation consistent with society's security is the ultimate aim of punishment. A programme of aftercare is, therefore, a necessary phase in completing this programme of treatment and ultimate reformation of the criminal as a useful citizen of society.

5. The most critical period in a criminal's life is not that which follows his entry into prison but that which follows immediately after his release. Whatever be the monotony of a prison life, its sense of security, orderly routine and its steady and regular supplies of food, clothes, shelter and the like make the prisoner dependent on others even for his essential needs. The longer the prisoner is in prison, the greater are his difficulties. On release he, therefore, finds himself like a cripple learning to walk again on the broad avenue of social life with all its characteristic features of competition and survival of the fittest. In this atmosphere of insecurity he finds himself a lone traveller often detested by his family, hated by his friends and shunned by society, with little or no money in his pocket to meet even his essential needs. "Doubtless," observes Gillin, "the lack of aftercare accounts for many a man's downfall". It thus requires no strong argument to convince anyone about the vital necessity of a well organised aftercare service.

SCOPE OF AFTERCARE

6. The scope of aftercare has been considerably widened in recent times almost in every country and is not merely limited to released prisoners. According to the report of the Advisory Committee on aftercare published by the Central Social Welfare Board, aftercare services should cater to the needs of not only the ex-prisoners from correctional institutions but also those suffering from physical and social handicaps. Thus, orphans, destitutes, abandoned and neglected children, helpless widows, beggars and blind, deaf, mute, or lame persons should all come within the purview of the

aftercare association. The nature of services and the extent of help would, of course, differ from person to person having regard to individual needs.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF AFTERCARE

7. Generally speaking, the aims and objects of aftercare would include giving all kinds of help which would result in effective reformation and rehabilitation of the released convict. This would naturally include legal aid, family welfare, marriage benefit, provisions for clothing, food, shelter and employment, educational opportunities, facilities for recreation, additional vocational training, training in agriculture and financial assistance. These various aspects of aftercare work are briefly dealt with below.

8. Legal Aid

Legal aid at the time of trial by the aftercare association is obviously out of question and should be the function of the official or non-official legal aid societies. The aftercare associations can, however, give legal assistance to the released prisoners, especially the long-term ones who often find that their properties had been trespassed upon or grabbed by others during their absence in jail. This kind of legal aid would be of particular assistance in India where most of the States do not give any kind of legal aid in civil matters.

9. Family Welfare Work

Family is the pivot of our social life and has, therefore, an important bearing on subsequent adjustment with the larger society. Moreover, family exercises considerable restraining influence on the offender and

is a vital force in regaining his lost social position. It is, therefore, necessary that the aftercare worker should devote special attention for maintaining harmonious relationship between the prisoner and his family. If the inmate has to live with the family, it would be worthwhile for the aftercare staff to see the family members even when the inmate is inside the correctional institution, and in any case before his release so that the grounds could be prepared for his reception and acceptance by the family. A hostile family or social attitude can do a lot of harm to a released convict and he may revert back to a life of crime from a sense of social rejection and apathy.

10. Another aspect of family welfare work consists in giving assistance to the family when its chief bread-winner is inside the jail. If the aftercare agency plays the part of a guardian of the family in distress, the family naturally appreciates it and this in turn helps a good deal in the ultimate rehabilitation of the criminal in the family and for the matter of that in society. For, the family, is well-preserved and is ready to co-operate.

11. Marriage

At times, it may be quite profitable to arrange a marriage of the ex-prisoner with a view to developing a sense of social responsibility and feelings of attachment and love for the home. The lure of a 'sweet home' often works as a healthy restraining factor and keeps the criminal away from risky criminal activities. Some ex-prisoners are in need of assistance even in selecting partners as they have no relatives who could help them in this matter. While selecting

partners the aftercare agency should be extremely circumspect and try to select only the right type of persons who would not subsequently run away from their obligations. Marriage is considered to be the best way of rehabilitating a female ex-prisoner. This kind of work is being done quite successfully by the Government Aftercare Home for Women and Children at Vellore and Madras. A marriage grant of Rs. 150/- is given to all inmates and ex-inmates of this institution by the Government of Madras when they marry from the institution itself.

12. Clothing, Food and Shelter

These are some of the most vital and immediate needs of a prisoner when he comes out of the prison gate, particularly when he does not have a place to go or relations to fall upon. Such services may be organised by the aftercare association in co-operation with sister services and other non-official organisations working in the field. Where a prisoner requires additional clothing to supplement his meagre prison wardrobe, the aftercare agency should supply such clothes, and if he is without any home or shelter, the agency should also provide him with shelter and food. If he does not get any shelter, till he finds his feet again in society, he is sure to fall in company of his erstwhile criminal associates and may even stay with them in the absence of any other shelter. In such circumstances, drifting again to a life of crime is but natural. To forestall this, homes and shelters should be opened by the Aftercare Association throughout the State and they could serve as transit camps for inmates returning from institutions to free society. Here the ex-inmate would be housed amidst healthy

surroundings while looking forward for employment or seeking a lodging.

13. Special Homes for Girls and Children

It goes without saying that special homes and shelters are necessary for girls and children who come out of borstals, reformatories and certified schools. In fact, girls and children need special care even after they are rehabilitated in free society. Perhaps the aftercare agent could look after them in course of his follow-up programme. In rural areas where facilities for employment in industries etc., are not available, non-official organisations like ashrams could be set up for girls and children and operated on self-sufficient and co-operative lines.

14. Employment

In every aftercare plan, the question of securing employment and protection from dependency naturally occupies a place of paramount importance. The aftercare agent should, therefore, make strenuous efforts to obtain employment for the discharged prisoner with a view to making him self-supporting and self-reliant. In the absence of employment, an ex-prisoner is often compelled to take to crime for his subsistence and this is one of the fundamental causes of recidivism almost everywhere in the world. As it is, there is already an acute unemployment everywhere and it becomes all the more difficult for an ex-convict to secure any employment in view of the social stigma, that, unfortunately, still attaches to him. Attempts made in Kerala and other places in the country to secure employment for them in the private sector did not receive much encouragement. It is, therefore, hoped

that Government will step into the field and do everything possible to secure employment for these unfortunate social outcastes. Efforts have already been made in Kerala, and U. P. in particular, to remove this disqualifying stigma so far as government services are concerned. Thus, it has been ordered by the Government of Kerala in consultation with the Public Service Commission that ex-convicts who by their disciplined life while in prison and by the subsequent conduct, have proved to be completely reformed should not be discriminated against on grounds of previous convictions for purpose of admission to government services. In U. P. also the Government has asked all the Employment Exchanges that if before the release a prisoner wishes to register his name, it should be done and efforts should be made to provide him with a suitable employment on release. These are steps in the right direction and it is hoped that more State Governments will follow the lead given by the Governments of Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.

15. Educational Opportunities

Aftercare homes should provide educational facilities and encourage inmates to appear for the Elementary School Leaving Certificate or Secondary School Leaving Certificate examinations conducted by the educational authorities. Useful work in this direction is being done at Madras, particularly at the Vellore Aftercare Home for Women and Children.

16. Recreational facilities

No programme of aftercare can be really successful without facilities for healthy recreation in aftercare homes and shelters.

In order to break the monotony of the daily routine, each home should be provided with a radio and instruments for indoor and out-door games.

17. Additional vocational training

In case the vocational training initiated in jail was not completed, the aftercare home should provide for further training on the same subject so as to complete the education that was already begun under institutional care. In addition to these, some new occupations could also be taught to those who have not picked up any vocational training while in jail. Such classes should, of course, be conducted in co-operation with the Department of Industries of the State. The Central Government through its various ministries has formulated schemes for starting production units at various aftercare homes. Such production units have been started by many States and quite useful work is being done in this direction by the production units attached to the Aftercare Home for Males at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras-16 and Government Aftercare Home for Women and Children at Vellore. The administration report of the Probation Department of the Government of Madras for the year 1960 shows that the value of articles produced by the trainees of the Aftercare Home for Males during the year 1960 amounted to Rs. 67,672.54 nP. The inmates of the home at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, are given training in wood-working-cum-engineering workshop attached to the home as a step towards their vocational rehabilitation. In this workshop they learn to make excellent articles of furniture, steel shelves, racks, almirahs, whatnots and various other things of daily use. This production centre is able

to manufacture these goods in considerable quantity and earns quite a handsome amount every year by disposing them to various government departments. Similarly, the inmates of the government Aftercare Home for Women and Children at Vellore are doing useful work in hold-all and garment-making industries besides making 'pappads' in considerable quantities.

18. Agricultural training

India is still, by and large, an agricultural country and most of its people are still dependent on agriculture for living. In the circumstances, it would be in the fitness of things for aftercare associations to organise and run a few model farms where ex-prisoners could be given training in improved and modern methods of agriculture. Where waste land is available for reclamation inmates of aftercare homes in rural areas could be suitably utilised on such jobs as well. Those of the ex-prisoners who have their own land would, in due course, go back to their own places but the knowledge so gained would be of immense benefit to them. Those of the ex-prisoners who are landless labourers, could possibly be given some of this reclaimed land and encouraged to start co-operative farming.

19. Financial Assistance

The present-day wage scheme in jails permits a prisoner to save some amount from his wages while in jail and this amount could be utilised by him on his release in starting a small business or some kind of a cottage industry. But even when the ex-prisoner has some amount at his disposal, it is desirable that he should be given necessary advice and guidance in regard to the proper

utilisation of that amount. And this advice could be provided by the aftercare agent in consultation with the department of industries. In those cases where no fund is available with the ex-prisoner or the fund available is too meagre, some monetary assistance has to be given by the welfare association. Such help should not be given as of routine but only when it is absolutely necessary to put a prisoner on his feet. Assistance could also be given by the aftercare association in the form of agricultural tools and implements for cottage industries. While waiting at an aftercare home and learning some work in its production centre the ex-prisoner should be given in addition to food, shelter and clothing some wages for the work he does in the centre. From the wages he earns a substantial amount can easily be saved by him and invested in a suitable undertaking under the guidance of the aftercare agent when he leaves the home. For example, all trainees in the workshop attached to Madras Aftercare Home for Males are given a stipend of Rs. 30/- a month in addition to free food, clothing, shelter and recreational and medical facilities. When almost everything is provided free by the Home, this amount can be easily saved by the ex-prisoner and can be of considerable assistance to him in settling down in life after his discharge from the home.

AFTERCARE IN UNITED KINGDOM

20. Aftercare work in England is carried on by a Central Organisation known as the Central Aftercare Association with the aid of a number of local Discharged Prisoners' Aids Societies. Her Majesty the Queen happens to be the patron of the Aftercare

Association and government gives substantial assistance to these bodies. They provide prison visitors who establish contact with prisoners about to be discharged and assist them in various ways until they are rehabilitated in society. The Borstal institutions have a special organisation to look after the question of aftercare and rehabilitation of youths discharged from them. There are two kinds of aftercare in England namely,

- (a) Compulsory aftercare
- (b) Voluntary aftercare.

21. At present the following categories of prisoners receive compulsory aftercare :

- (a) Those prisoners who are aged under 21 and are released on licence on conviction.
- (b) Corrective training prisoners.
- (c) Preventive detention prisoners.
- (d) Those prisoners serving sentence of life imprisonment whose licences include a condition that they receive aftercare.

22. All these persons are released from Prison on licence and are required to take during the unexpired portion of their sentences compulsory aftercare from the Central Aftercare Association.

23. All other prisoners who do not receive compulsory aftercare are eligible for voluntary aftercare. The principles on which voluntary aftercare is given are, of course, not different from those of compulsory aftercare but the continuation of the aftercare in such cases is solely dependent

on the willingness of the discharged prisoners to receive such aid. Experience has shown that only a small section of prisoners accept voluntary aftercare, and those who accept such aid do so only to obtain material benefits by way of cash or services as may be forthcoming on their discharge and thereafter cease to co-operate further and soon lose touch altogether.

24. In 1957 a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of B. J. Hartwell to go into the entire question of aftercare and the committee submitted its report on the 4th July 1958. *Inter alia*, the committee recommended extension of the system of compulsory aftercare to other categories of prisoners. It recommended repeal of Section 29 of the Prison Act, 1952 which requires ex-prisoners with two or more sentences of imprisonment or a sentence of corrective training to notify their addresses immediately on release from the Prison, and thereafter from time to time, to the Central Aftercare Association. By administrative arrangement this information is then sent to the Criminal Record Office at Scotland Yard. This system approximates to the Indian system of surveillance imposed on habitual ex-prisoners by Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Committee found that this system hampers the work of the Central Aftercare Association and is also not found useful by the Police.

AFTERCARE IN AMERICA

25. The need for aftercare was felt in America from the very beginning of the American Prison System. At first, there were some private organisations devoted to aiding discharged prisoners. Perhaps the

oldest of such Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies was the Philadelphia Society for assisting distressed prisoners. It was founded just before the revolution. In a number of States there are such other private organisations in existence.

26. Of national organisations dealing with ex-prisoners, there were only about seven in 1943. These associations were variously called the Central Howard Association, the National Prisoners' Aid Associations, the Pathfinders of America etc. They provide homes to which discharged convicts may come and remain until they find a position in life. The persons in charge of these homes not only advise prisoners in regard to their rehabilitation but try to find employment for them. These are all voluntary organisations and are, of course, doing good work. But it is felt by many sociologists in America that the State must step into this field, for, however good the work of these voluntary organisations may be, they are just a drop in the ocean.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AFTERCARE WORK IN INDIA.

27. Perhaps U. P. was the first State in India to pay attention to discharged prisoners. In 1894 a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was established in U. P. and this was followed by similar societies in provinces of Bengal and Bombay. But it was not until the publication of the Indian Jails Committee's report in 1920 that serious attempts were made to start aftercare associations or discharged prisoners' aid societies in various States of India. Madras was the first State in India to set up a regular aftercare society in 1921, more or less, in accordance with

the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee (1919-20). Similar societies were started in Bombay in 1923, in Bengal in 1928 and the then United Provinces in 1930. The State of Kerala set up its aftercare association for the first time in 1956.

ting up of homes and shelters in various States of India. As already observed earlier the Union Government is also giving substantial assistance through its various ministries for starting production units at each aftercare home in India.

AFTERCARE WORK IN INDIA

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

28. In India aftercare work is mostly done by non-official organisations. In Madras aftercare is the responsibility of the Probation Department and aftercare homes are run as full-fledged government institutions. As already pointed out earlier, there are two well organised aftercare homes in the State of Madras - one at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras for males and the other for females and children at Vellore. In Kerala this work is being carried on by a non-official organisation known as the Kerala State Aftercare Association. This organisation, however, gets substantial help from the Government of Kerala and runs as many as three aftercare homes and nine shelters throughout the State. The Governor of Kerala is the patron of the Kerala Aftercare Association and this is also the case in regard to other aftercare associations functioning in other States of India. The Indian Jails Committee (1919-20) while recommending establishment of aftercare homes in various provinces in India felt that aftercare work should be left in charge of non-official associations though supported fully by the Government. In accordance with these recommendations the Central Social Welfare Board advised the Central Government to start homes and shelters for housing persons suffering from various types of disabilities and the Union Government too approved set-

29. An effective aftercare depends a good deal on public sympathy, co-operation and help. The public have, therefore, to be educated on the necessity and usefulness of aftercare services. At present there is a lot of misunderstanding among the public about this subject. Some people even go so far to say that when ordinary citizens who have not committed any crime cannot get suitable employments, why should criminals be given preference in this matter? This kind of criticism does not take into consideration that in many a case crime is the manifestation of a disease and is motivated by a number of psycho-social stimuli or motivating factors over which the criminal has no control. It is also not realised that in most cases, particularly in cases of the first offenders, young delinquents etc., reformation can be effected very easily. The ex-prisoner requires special help and guidance in matters of rehabilitation and employment because he is detested and stigmatised by society on account of his previous conviction. This handicap alone makes out a strong case for aftercare in his favour. Aftercare agency should, therefore, endeavour to create a favourable public opinion and the public must be made to realise that if prisoners are reformed, rehabilitated and made to take to honest avocations of life, the interests of the community would

be served much better than at present. It is community at large and is not done with a thus a vital step in social defence. So view to either putting premium on crime aftercare is ultimately beneficial to the or pampering the criminal.

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*CRUELTY TO WITNESSES

By
STUART ANDREWS

Of all those involved in the workings of Criminal Courts, the worst treated must surely be the witnesses. They hang about in corridors which have traditional built-in draughts or they sweat in stuffy and often dirty waiting-rooms. They are kept for hour after hour without even the benefit of a firm estimate of the time of their appearance, and on finally reaching the witness box, may be subjected to a rather unpleasant ordeal which varies from the uncomfortable to the positively harrowing. At the end of the case, they generally face a further wait until some clerk from the Court Office deigns to pay them less than they could have earned at their normal job.

It is perhaps fortunate that witnesses are unlikely ever to form a representative organisation, for that would bring an end to law and order as we know it. The formation of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Witnesses would be a disaster both to the legal profession and to the Police at least until their charter achieved recognition. One can imagine the comments of a branch meeting with delegates exchanging experiences. "Beguiled by a Copper into giving a statement all day at the Magistrates' Court—paid me thirty bob—lost fifteen—waited for three days at Quarter

Sessions, then got a roasting from a nasty little man in a wig—called me a liar and all—never again."

Leaving flippancy aside, it is an unfortunate fact that many people, having been induced to give their version of a set of facts in Court, will never allow themselves to be caught again. They feel, and in many cases rightly so, that they are the least important people in the building. They are people who have come along to help—determine the truth of a matter, often for reasons of public spirit. The Police are there as a matter of duty. The prisoner is there with a vested interest. The Chairman, lawyers, probation officers, clerks and newsmen are there because it is their job to be in Court. Not so the witnesses. They are there because they have admitted having a knowledge of the facts in issue, and without them the whole edifice would crumble. In spite of their importance they are treated, before and during the trial, as creatures to whom every discourtesy may be shown.

Who is to blame? Who can see to it that they get a fair deal? The Police Officer in the case will usually do his utmost to see that his own witnesses are comfortably seated, reassured and kept informed of developments. His efforts are limited, however, since he himself is at the mercy of the Court.

*By kind permission of the 'Police Review', Weekly Journal of the British Police.

A chairman, inclined to be slow in his administration of justice, can cause havoc in a Court agenda, but he is entitled to take all the time he needs to ensure a proper proceeding. The clerk, who makes the daily lists, cannot take into account the vagaries of the chairman. The barrister who telephones at the last moment to ask for his cases to be put back, probably cannot help the delay, perhaps caused by the piling up of cases in another Court. Whatever the factors involved, many people are inconvenienced. The Police officer is kept from an investigation. The Chairman is forced to extend his session by a day. The clerks are kept from their office a little longer, and the reporters are late home. The witnesses, however, are simply told, "The case won't be heard today. Come back tomorrow."

Hospitals which for years have subjected their outpatients to this kind of thing are

now beginning to realise that, without the patient, they are nothing. As a result, a determined and successful effort is being made to improve the situation. Appointments are skilfully arranged and cheerful places are set aside for those who must wait. It can be done and is being done by a profession where alteration and emergency are daily disorganising factors. If the medical profession can do it, then so can the legal profession.

When witnesses are recognised and treated as people of indispensable worth, we shall be able to call more readily upon the man in the street to come forward to give his evidence. Not once, not twice, but every time he has a story to tell, which for the maintenance of law and order we must be able to hear from him. Perhaps then we shall never again meet the man who says, "Go to Court? Not on your life. I went once and.....".

*The same ambition can destroy or save,
And makes a patriot, as it makes a knave.*

-POPE.

*THE GUILTY CONSCIENCE

By

Sri N. KRISHNASWAMY, M.Sc., I.P.S.,
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I propose to speak to you to-day about "The Guilty Conscience" in human beings and the interesting ways in which it expresses itself and serves the police in the prevention and detection of crime.

2. Let us first understand what is meant by the word "Conscience". It is difficult to give a precise meaning to the word, but roughly speaking one's conscience is equivalent to one's consciousness, innermost thought, deepest conviction, feeling, or sense of right and wrong.

3. Every normal human being has a conscience. It is ingrained into him from infancy onwards and throughout his life, by parental teaching, environmental influence, religion, education, law and the day to day experiences and responsibilities of citizenship. Peace and order prevail in society as long as man abides by the dictates of his conscience. Once he disobeys his conscience, the result is disorder and evil, crime and war. The man who obeys his conscience is a friend of Society, the man who flouts it soon becomes the enemy of society.

4. Let us stop to consider the case of those who flout the dictates of conscience,

offend the law and commit crime, and come to be regarded as criminals. A criminal too has a conscience - to say that he has no conscience would be unjust, for he too is a human being, after all. His conscience is momentarily blinded by lust, anger, hatred, greed, hunger, or need, and he commits a crime. Anger drives one to murder, hunger makes one steal, and greed urges one to cheat. When the crime is over, the conscience reasserts itself, sometimes strongly sometimes weakly and the conscience is in either case, burdened with a sense of guilt. You have a man with a guilty conscience.

5. The guilty conscience in turn generates a new element in the mind of the criminal, namely Fear - fear of being caught or being found out. The guilty conscience and the fear that it generates, give rise to an amazing number of ways in which the commission of crime can be prevented and detected. To the police officer, this field of criminal psychology is a most important one.

6. When a parent detects a child in an act of mischief, the child avoids looking the parent in the face. When the two students riding doubles on a cycle suddenly find a

police officer approaching before they can get down, they look the other way and take a chance that they may not be noticed. When individuals react in such an obvious manner when caught committing even such petty offences, what must be the reaction of the individuals who commit or attempt to commit more serious crimes! Let me illustrate how these very reactions give us the means of prevention and detection of crime.

7. Take the case of the burglar who is out in the night, intending to commit a burglary. If he sees an uniformed police officer, or hears a police whistle, or learns that police officers in mufti are moving in the area his guilty conscience and his thoughts on the consequences of being caught fill him with so much fear, that he clears away from the area altogether. He does not stop to reason out his chances of being caught, which may after all be very remote. His mind, at such a time, has no place for reason. It is dominated by fear. The efficacy of the night patrol by uniformed police officers lies not so much in the possibility of catching the criminal, as in so playing upon the criminal's fear as to make him clear out and give up all ideas of committing a crime in the locality. Thus, it is that crime is prevented.

8. Take the case of the criminal who has committed a crime. Let us see how his guilty conscience and fear gives him away, and helps in the detection of the crime. Here, we come up against criminals of various types, who conceal their guilt with varying degrees of success.

9. The simplest case is the one where the offender is unable to bear the burden

of the guilty conscience. Immediately after the crime - even in cases of murder where the offender knows a death sentence is in store for him - the offender goes directly to the police station and makes a full confession of his deed. He feels restless till he has done this, and feels relieved only after making a full confession.

10. A slightly more difficult case is one where the offender thinks he can get away with it, and makes an attempt by denying the offence. His guilty conscience however keeps him inwardly very uneasy, so uneasy that he is unable to think out cogently what he is going to say when questioned. The result is, that a clever interrogator soon has him in difficulties - he stammers, speaks incoherently and finally gives up his attempt and confesses.

11. A really difficult problem is posed by the coolheaded seasoned offender who has thought out his defence carefully in every detail and is able to withstand any amount of clever questioning, without a single slip on any detail. Here his answers may be perfect, and externally he may look the picture of innocence, but his guilty conscience and fear shows up in bodily reactions over which he can exercise no control - his blood pressure, respiration and electrical resistance of his skin, all of which show changes on the least emotional reaction. Here the Lie-Detector comes to the aid of the police officer, and is able to say when exactly he is uttering an untruth with regard to the crime.

12. The guilty conscience is thus the enemy while the honest conscience is the friend of both man and society.

* SCIENCE IN THE DETECTION OF CRIME-II

By

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Locard, the famous French Forensic Scientist, had laid down the principle that when any two objects come into contact there is always a transference of material from each object to the other. Often this transfer is quite obvious atleast in one direction and the material thus transferred may be in minute quantities. In crime investigation, it is the business of the forensic scientist to identify the materials in such a transfer, if possible, and to compare them in order to prove that contact had taken place. Several kinds of stains have to be examined in such circumstances in the laboratory. Let us go through the different types of stains we have to deal with in criminal investigation.

Stains occurring in criminal cases are of a variety of origins. Physiological fluids such as blood, semen, saliva and urine, food materials such as fruit juices, coffee, tea and gravy, occupational stains such as grease and chemicals and miscellaneous other stains have to be examined in the detection of crime.

In a case of shop breaking, the culprit had entered the premises by breaking a glass pane of a window. When the police inspected the scene the next day, there were

several broken pieces of glass and there was also some blood stain on some of the pieces. Presumably the criminal had injured himself while entering the shop. An oil can was also found overturned and there were oily stains at different places. When a suspect was arrested in this case, his clothing was sent to the laboratory together with the glass - pieces found at the scene and a specimen of the oil. The laboratory found minute pieces of glass sticking to the clothing and these were similar to the glass pieces found at the scene. Secondly, the clothing had on them blood stains which were of the same group as that of the stains found on the glass pieces and that of the accused. Thirdly, the oily stains on the clothing, when extracted and examined, were found to have been produced by an oil of composition similar to that of the oil from the shop. Lastly, the fibres found at the point of entry were similar to those of the clothing of the accused. This is a typical case where contact traces including stains have been of great value in the investigation.

In offences where blood has been shed, the value of testing stains that look like blood is well-known. Articles such as

* Gist of talk to the Police Sub-Inspector cadets at the Police Training College, Vellore, on 11-5-63.

clothing, weapon, tools, wood, stones and earth are examined in the laboratory for the detection of blood. Blood stains, when recent, are usually red and older stains, chocolate brown but the colour varies with the nature and colour of the material on which the stain occurs and also depends upon whether attempts have been made to remove it by washing. Several other substances such as vegetable juices, rust, paint, dye-stuff etc., may have an appearance similar to blood and it is therefore very essential to have the suspected stains examined in the laboratory.

Blood is a liquid or solution containing suspended matter. The solution is known as plasma and is a clear, colourless liquid. The suspended matter consists of cells or corpuscles of two kinds, white cells or white corpuscles and red cells or red corpuscles. The red corpuscles, which give the blood its red colour, contain the blood pigment haemoglobin and are present to the number of about 5 millions per cubic millimetre. The white blood corpuscles are fewer in number than the red ones. For every 1000 red, there are only one or two white. The plasma contains a few per cent of salts and also 8-9% of albuminoids of various kinds, including fibrinogen which is the cause of the coagulation of blood. When coagulation takes place, blood divides into blood clot which consists of fibrinogen converted into fibrin together with red and white corpuscles, and blood serum containing the other constituents of blood.

The examination of blood in the forensic science laboratory is done in the following stages. 1. Preliminary test for blood,

2. Confirmatory test for blood, 3. Determination of the origin of the blood by serological tests and 4. Grouping of blood.

The preliminary test ordinarily employed for blood consists in observing a colour change in a chemical re-agent, when applied to a part of the suspected stain or scraping. There are several tests of this nature known, but the one which is used in our laboratory is the benzidine-hydrogen peroxide test. In the presence of benzidine and hydrogen peroxide, the haemoglobin of the blood produces a deep blue colour instantaneously. However, certain other substances also give this test and therefore a positive result obtained from this test does not conclusively prove the presence of blood. If a positive reaction is obtained, confirmatory test for blood can be done with the other portion of the stain. If the test is negative, the stain cannot be that of blood.

As a confirmatory test for blood, the one that is used in our laboratory is spectroscopic examination. Haemoglobin which is the red colouring matter in blood and its derivatives show characteristic absorption bands in the spectrum. For the purpose of this test a pocket spectroscope is used. When blood stains are dissolved and reduced in a test tube and when viewed through the spectroscope, two dark bands are seen in the spectrum (one at 570-550 and the other at 540-525). This test confirms the presence of blood in a sample.

The protein matter from human blood is precipitated by the serum of another animal such as a rabbit which has received inoculations of human blood at intervals. This is a specific reaction which is useful in

determining whether a blood stain is human or of some other origin. Similarly, the protein of sheep's blood is precipitated by the serum from the blood of a rabbit which has been inoculated by sheep's blood. So, what are known as antisera are first prepared. A rabbit is injected several times at intervals with small quantities of human blood serum. The blood serum of this rabbit then acquires the property of producing a precipitate when added in small amount to the blood serum of man. This prepared serum is human antiserum. Similarly, antisera of different animals are prepared and unknown blood samples are tested with these to find out the origin. This "Precipitating test" is not done in our laboratory at present and is done by the Serologist at Calcutta.

When the red blood cells of one human being are brought into contact with the blood plasma of another individual, clotting or adhering together of the red blood cells are frequently caused. An investigation of this clotting has shown that the blood of all human beings may be divided into four groups, O, A, B and AB. The determination of blood grouping is also done by the Serologist at Calcutta by testing specimens against the blood samples of known groups. The value of blood grouping in criminal cases is apparent. If, in connection with a murder, a man is suspected and blood stains are found on his clothing and these stains, though human, do not belong to the same group as that of the victim, this is strong evidence of innocence. If the blood is of the same group as that of the victim, it could be inferred that the blood could have been derived from the victim. If the suspect also belongs to the same group, it may be

that the blood was derived from him. If his group is different, the blood definitely cannot be his.

In sex offences, particularly in rape cases, seminal stain is a very important piece of evidence. These stains ordinarily exhibit a whitish fluorescence under the ultra-violet light and are also stiff to the touch. The extract from a seminal stain when treated with a re-agent prepared by dissolving iodine in potassium iodide solution gives characteristic brown rhombic crystals. This is known as the Florence reaction. This test however is not specific for semen and hence a positive result of Florence reaction means only a probability of the presence of semen. The presence of spermatozoa has to be demonstrated, if semen is to be confirmed. But the stain may consist of semen even though spermatozoa cannot be found since they may be absent due to several reasons. The recently developed acid phosphatase test is useful in these cases.

Sometimes, examination for the presence of saliva stains is necessary in the investigation of criminal cases. A piece of cloth which is suspected to have been used for gagging the victim may show marks of saliva. If you go on chewing some rice, for instance, it turns sweetish after a while. This is due to the enzyme present in saliva which converts starch into sugar. By the identification of this enzyme known as ptyalin on a stain it is possible to indicate the presence of saliva. There are cases where it is necessary to detect sweat, urine, faeces and so on. Some years ago, in a case of concealment of delivery, the laboratory examined the stains on the bodice of the woman. The

stains over the front of the bodice showed a delicate fluorescence under ultraviolet light. These stains showed the presence of the constituents of milk. Portions of the stains were sent to the Serologist at Calcutta who reported that they gave serological reactions for human protein. It was therefore concluded that the bodice was stained with human milk.

There are other stains which may be caused by food materials and other miscellaneous substances and these may have to be examined in the laboratory in criminal cases. Quite often, the stain may be of unknown origin and its comparison with another stain is necessary to connect a suspect with an offence or the scene of crime. In a case of burglary, the laboratory had to examine the stains on the kerchief left at the scene of crime with the stains on the clothing of the suspect to prove that they had a common origin. They had been produced by spilling of tea probably when he was drinking it. In a case of hit and run, the clothing of the victim had some greasy stains on them and they were compared with the motor oil obtained from the suspected vehicle. In a case of house-breaking, the culprit kicked the door with his shoe. The door had been recently painted and it showed later a clear impression of the sole of the

shoe of the suspect. In addition there were paint smears on the shoes of the suspect which were compared with the paint scrapings from the door and found to be similar.

In cases of acid throwing or throwing of irritants like marking-nut juice etc., it is necessary to examine the stains in the laboratory. In cases of arson, cloth soaked in kerosene or such other inflammable material may have significance when the stains on them are identified.

A man produced as proof of his age, while insuring his life, a horoscope purported to have been written 45 years ago at the time of his birth. The horoscope was suspected to be a piece of forgery and was sent for examination. The paper on which the horoscope was written was stained brownish as if due to age but was pliable and not brittle when folded. The discolouration of the paper was found to be due to the application of a mixture of turmeric and lime and not due to age.

Thus it will be seen that a wide variety of stains occur in criminal cases and their identification is sometimes a laborious process to the forensic scientist but the information gained is often of great value in the investigation of crime.

*Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice ;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.*

-SHAKESPEARE.

** SCIENCE IN THE DETECTION OF CRIME-III

By

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Light in Crime Investigation :

Light is a form of radiant energy and it is the result of a wave motion in the medium known as "ether". We see waves, both big and small, on the sea-shore. If a stone is thrown into the still surface of a pond, the water is disturbed giving rise to waves. All these waves exist in the medium of water. Sound is also the result of wave motion in air. In the absence of air there will be no sound. Light exists in vacuum also since the medium in which light waves travel, i. e., "ether", is present everywhere. Just as we have long and short waves in water, the waves of light also differ. Some have longer wave-length and others have shorter wave-length and the properties of light differ according to their wave-length.

When white light is passed through a prism, it is split up into the seven colours of the spectrum. The rays of different colours of the spectrum differ in their wave-lengths. The visible rays have wave-lengths from 4500 to 8000A. The Angstrom unit represents 10^8 centimetres (one millimetre equals one thousand microns. One micron equals one thousand millimicrons.

One millimicron equals ten Angstrom units). There are rays at either end of the spectrum which do not affect the eye. On one side are infra-red rays which are too long for the eye and on the other are ultraviolet rays which are too short. The ultraviolet or 'beyond the violet' region extends to 1000A and the infra-red to 3×10^6 A or 0.03 cm. Still shorter than the ultraviolet are X-rays and the cosmic rays.

Sun is the most common source of ultraviolet light. The visible rays may be filtered out and ultraviolet light are made available from sunlight. Iron arcs and carbon arcs are also sources of ultra-violet radiation especially in the short-wave region. The most satisfactory source of this light for criminalistic work is the quartz mercury vapour lamp. This lamp gives out most of the radiations below 4500A. Quartz glass is used because ordinary glass absorbs ultraviolet. To filter out the unwanted light, a filter made of quartz glass of suitable colour is used.

The appearance of many substances under ultraviolet light is surprisingly different from that in ordinary light. It is this phenomenon that is made use of in criminalistic investigations. Examination under ultra-violet light has the advantage of not in any way interfering with the substance tested. Some substances fluoresce and others do not. The colour of the fluorescence is used in the preliminary examination of substances for identification.

** Gist of talk to the Police Sub-Inspector cadets at the Police Training College, Vellore on 21-6-1963.

In the examination for seminal stains in cases of rape, the ultraviolet light is very useful. The clothes are spread under this light and seminal stains have a whitish fluorescence. Urine stains appear yellowish. The areas showing whitish fluorescence are marked and they are cut out and tested for the presence of spermatozoa.

Paints which cannot be distinguished by the naked eye can often be differentiated by fluorescence under ultraviolet. Sometimes, only minute quantities of paints will be available for comparison and as a preliminary test ultraviolet examination is valuable. In a case of an assault, a woman complained that she was caught and thrown on a bedstead and attacked by the accused. The black shoes worn by her had on them some stains. The shoes were sent to the laboratory together with scrapings of paint from the bedstead. Ultraviolet examination showed remarkable similarity in the fluorescence. Further microchemical tests confirmed that the paint on the shoes was similar in composition to the paint on the bedstead of the accused. In cases of hit and run also, it may be necessary to compare paints under ultraviolet light. Samples of two paints which look alike in the ordinary light may fluoresce quite differently under ultraviolet. It may be necessary sometimes in motor vehicle accidents to compare two samples of glass such as the glass found at the scene of the accident and the glass of a suspected car. If only one sample fluoresces, it usually is significant of a difference. Fluorescence tests are also often used in differentiating gems that appear similar.

Sometimes, when a finger-print is on a multicoloured surface, the latent prints are

developed using a fluorescent powder, such as, anthracene or uranyl phosphate. The fluorescing finger-print can then be seen and also photographed under ultraviolet light. Anthracene which has a marked fluorescence could be used also for use in a thieves' trap to identify offenders who continually commit thefts at definite places. When the suspect is believed to be a domestic servant of a household or the staff of a business concern this method is very useful. Anthracene or similar powder is spread as a thin layer on the object with which the accused must come into contact to commit the theft. The powder clings to the hands of the culprit and is clearly revealed when examined under the ultraviolet light.

Ultraviolet light can distinguish between various types of papers. The sizing of one paper may fluoresce green while that of another may appear reddish. For paper comparison this method is valuable. Sometimes, seal impressions on sealing wax are tampered and a different wax used for forged impressions. Although different sealing waxes may look alike in ordinary light, their difference could be seen under the ultraviolet. Inks having different composition also fluoresce differently under the lamp. One method of secret communication employs physiological fluids such as urine, milk and saliva or colourless solutions of fluorescing substances such as quinine hydrochloride. The detection of this writing is a simple matter under the lamp.

Sometimes writings as on cheques are chemically erased and fresh writings written on them leaving the genuine signature intact. When chemically bleached, although the ink becomes invisible, the components of the

ink are still on the paper and when examined under the ultraviolet they fluoresce revealing the original writing. A cheque which was for a very large amount when examined under the lamp was found to have been drawn for a very small amount. The writing on the body of the cheque had been bleached and the present writing over-written.

In another case, a man produced a receipt for a certain amount of money. But the man who is supposed to have signed the receipt denied that he had received the amount. He however admitted that the signature appeared to be his. When this document was examined under the ultraviolet light, it was seen that the body writing had been bleached and the present writing substituted. The document was an application for casual leave as could be seen by the original writing.

Ultra violet light can be used for several other purposes also. Kerosene fluoresces under the lamp but petrol does not. If petrol is adulterated even with small quantities of kerosene, it could be detected under the lamp and confirmed, of course, by other tests.

There are two different methods of taking ultraviolet light photographs. They are the reflected ultraviolet method and the fluorescent light method. In the first, the subject is illuminated with ultraviolet light and the photograph is made directly by the rays which are reflected to the camera. In the second method, the fluorescent light alone is photographed using over the lens a filter which absorbs the reflected ultraviolet and allows only the fluorescent light to pass. Any camera used for normal photography is

satisfactory for both these methods of photography. The normal lens can be used provided it is not necessary to work at too short wavelengths. All plates and films respond to the ultraviolet down to about 2000A and so normal plates and films can be used for ultraviolet photography.

For the reflected ultraviolet method, the subject is evenly illuminated with mercury lamps and visible light is prevented from reaching the camera lens. The room may be lighted if wratten No. 18A filter is used on the lens or the room should be dark if filtered ultraviolet light is used to illuminate the object without using any filter for the lens. For the fluorescent light method, filtered ultraviolet light is used for illuminating the object and the wratten No. 2A or No. 2 filter is used over the camera lens.

The radiations which lie nearest to the visible red are known as the infra red meaning "below the red". They merge into the heat rays and at still longer wavelengths these lead into the short and then into the long waves of radio. The region of infra red radiation includes wave lengths from 7600A to 4×10^6 A. Of particular interest to the Forensic Scientist is the region ranging from 7600 to 20,000A. These rays although invisible to the naked eye affect the photographic plates.

While it is possible to study the appearance of substances under the ultraviolet light with naked eye, the appearance of an object in the infra red must ordinarily be studied through the medium of a photograph. In recent years, however, it is possible to transform the invisible infra-red image into a visible image by means of an

electronic image convertor. Electronic image convertors are optical devices employing special image tubes containing fluorescent screens which provide a visible image when exposed to light. For infra-red photography, a tungsten lamp such as a photo-flood is a good source of infra-red radiation. A special photographic plate is used. A filter is used to exclude all the visible light. It is possible to dispense with the filter over the lens by using flash bulbs dipped in a special lacquer and photographing in darkness. By using f/3.5 opening, a photograph can be made upto a distance of twenty feet in a dark room.

Certain substances are opaque or transparent to the infra-red radiation in a manner which is independent of their reactions, to visible light. This property is made use of in examinations using infra-red rays. Quite often it is necessary to decipher writing which has been obliterated by super-imposition of other writing. The writings cannot usually be chemically separated. If they are of the same colour, filters will be of no avail. If however the upper writing is transparent to infra-red and the lower one is opaque, it will be possible to render the under-writing legible. Unless this condition is satisfied, an examination under infra-red light is obviously of no value and it is difficult to predict results except in certain cases. Inks containing carbon such as Indian ink and black printing ink are relatively opaque to infra-red. So also graphite pencil writing, iron tannate inks and so on. Coloured inks such as green, blue, red or violet, containing synthetic aniline dyes or natural colouring matter such as indigo are transparent. It is stated that the degree of transparency of different inks to infra-red

rays depends upon the composition of inks as well as upon their physical properties. Anyhow it is necessary in each case to take an infra-red photograph and find out whether it is of any value. The image convertor is, therefore, a valuable instrument since it dispenses with the necessity of taking photographs in each case.

In a case in Madras when the accused was being tried in a criminal sessions court, he produced a typewritten letter purported to have been written by one of the important prosecution witnesses. The witness denied having written that letter. When it was examined in the laboratory it was found that the signature was genuine. At the bottom of the letter was an endorsement in ink in the hand of the accused. When an infra-red photograph was taken of that portion, the initials of a typist who had typed the original genuine letter and the letters "enc" were discovered. It was later on found that it was an official letter written by the accused. The accused had cut it just above the signature leaving only one or two lines and had added additional sheets typed by him. The Judge who tried the case ordered a fresh prosecution for fabricating false evidence.

In another case, a man was found run over by an electric train between Chetput and Egmore stations. His hands and feet were tied and the Police registered a case of murder. The body was unidentified but a post card was found in his pocket and it was completely soaked in blood. An infra-red photograph revealed, however, the postal cancellation mark and this was of help in tracing the identity of the victim.

When writing is mechanically erased, small particles of the ink or pencil sometimes remain in the outline. By means of infra-red it may be possible to increase the contrast of the remaining writing. Deciphering of charred documents is sometimes facilitated by infra-red photography. Infra-red photography is also useful to determine the presence of powder marks surrounding a bullet hole. Since the carbon particles are opaque to infra-red, they come out well in the photograph.

X-rays are radiations much shorter in wavelength to ultraviolet light and have great penetrating power. The source of X-rays is a vacuum tube containing a cathode and anode with a potential difference ranging from 10 to 60 kilovolts. A film exposed by means of X-rays is called the radiograph. The use of X-rays in medicine is well known. In Police work, soft X-rays (ranging from 4 to 25 kilovolts) is used, among other cases, in the examination of fraudulent paintings. The different compositions of paints produce different effect on the film under X-rays. An old picture in which paints relatively opaque to X-rays have been

used, lying under a new painting with relatively transparent paints will be revealed by these rays. Hard rays ranging from 25 to 140 kilovolts are used to detect metal objects. Using these rays it is possible to detect hidden guns and other metal objects. A radiograph taken of an upholstered chair showed several weapons concealed in it.

The X-ray diffraction camera in modern forensic science laboratories serves to identify the crystalline compounds present in any mixture. The spectrograph which is in the laboratory enables all the metals in a very small quantity of the material to be identified but the X-ray diffraction camera is valuable in finding out the nature of the compound present in the material. The spectrophotometer in the laboratory is another helpful aid in crime detection. The absorption spectrum of a solution in the ultra violet or visible regions can be plotted and various substances identified and determined using this instrument.

These are, in general, the uses of ultra-violet, infra-red and X-ray radiations in the detection of crime.

*The childhood shows the man,
As morning shows the day.*

-MILTON.

We Shoot to Kill and also Strive to Save

By

“COMSPI”

It was unusually chill for an April night. I was absorbed in a Hemingway novel with a “sighree” by my side and the petromax light was making a monotonous hiss. In the still night I heard a dull thud of an explosion and almost instantaneously the electric buzzer in my “basha” emitted the ominous alarm signal. By instinct I switched off the petromax light and got into my “battle-dress” in the darkness, checked up that my pistol was loaded, grabbed the Tommy-gun hanging close to the cot and taking a last look at the family group photo on the table by the flash of my torch light was out of the basha in matter of seconds. My faithful bat-man Khan was ready at the door with the great coat and his loaded rifle ready to follow me.

Meanwhile, the half slumbering camp was a bee-hive of activity. The “stand-to” has been sounded and the Jawans were moving swiftly under cover to their defence-posts. I could hear the subdued commands of the Junior Officers and N. C. Os. Proceeding to the quarter-guard I questioned the Guard Commander as to the post from which the alarm emanated and learnt that it was from

post No. 5 at the South-Western corner of the camp. Reaching post No. 5 I learnt from the Bren-gunner, that he heard an explosion like that of a mortar bomb in the Southern direction towards the village N.M. on the other side of the valley. The Adjutant and Subedar M. joined me at the post. Just then we heard the wailing of a number of persons coming faintly from the direction of the Village N.M. We could not make out what the reason could be for the wailing. Presumably the “hostiles” have raided the village and are causing some havoc. There was no time to be lost.

Back in the guard-room, we had to make quick plans and decide on some immediate action. Capt. M. had by this time checked up all the defence posts and the orderly officer was ready with his report that all posts are manned and he has a stand by strength of six section.

Village N.M. is about a mile as the crow flies across the valley on the south. To reach the village crossing the valley through the thick jungle will take time and also will give a chance to the hostiles to escape on

the south. Subedar M. suggested that we can reach within a mile and a half to the West of the village by motor transport without arousing any suspicion and gain the much wanted time. It was decided to take four sections by road to the Western slope of the village by motor transport and surround the village on three sides leaving a get away route on the eastern slope which goes down to the valley along the river B. Subedar B. will move with 2 sections to the "Grenade Range Hill" overlooking the River Valley on the east and lie in ambush if the hostiles escape that way. Adjutant will hold the fort and watch for 'vary' light signals.

Verbal orders were issued and the sections were briefed in a matter of minutes and everything was set for action. The ambush party left with Subedar B. and 2 sections of selected marks-men. We embussed with four sections under Capt. M. and Subedar M. Just as we were starting, I could see a lanky figure running towards us. It was Capt. D. our Unit Medical Officer. He also jumped in along with us and the convoy started without lights and making the least noise.

When we reached the de-bussing point we checked up the time and waited a few moments for the ambush party to reach their destination and take post. Then we moved in the pre-arranged formation. The village was surrounded and the formation slowly closed in on the village. One or two stray dogs were barking. Subedar, M. was instructed to move his section quickly and noiselessly on the southern side and contact the Roman Catholic Pastor who lives on the south-eastern corner of the village. Soon the Subedar returned with the pastor, who

was surprised at our visit and assured us that no hostiles have visited the village. We had to make sure.

The formation closed up on the village slowly and soon there was an uproar of barking dogs and the whole village was awake. There was no one escaping from the village. Leaving enough men to guard all outlets from the village, we closed into the village square and the village headman and other elders were summoned. All the male members were made to assemble in the square and the huts were searched. Not a single hostile could be traced! The wailing had stopped. But one of the huts was traced to be the source of the wailing. There we saw a crowd of women round a small bed, where lay a child, a boy about 2 years old, in his death bed. So, that was the cause of the wailing. Capt. D. the Medical Officer was at once on his job. He checked up and found that the child was on the jaws of death and wished that the child be moved expeditiously to the Unit Hospital for immediate treatment.

What about the explosion we heard? My anxiety increased. Will it be an attack on the camp? I questioned the villagers whether they heard the noise. Of course, they also heard the explosion. But did not mind it. It is only one of the un-exploded shells lying all over the jungle thrown by Japanese during their invasion in 1944 and they go off now and then when there is a forest fire! I could not believe it. Is it possible after so many years? The villagers took me to the outskirts of the village and we found a few shells lying there and were convinced. It was arranged to demolish those shells.

It took a lot of persuasion on the part of the Village Pastor to allow the parents of the boy to move him to the Unit Hospital and after lot of deliberation and consultation they agreed. The Medical Officer was happy and the party moved with the child in an improvised stretcher. "Vary light" signals were given to indicate that "All is quiet in the Southern Front" to relieve the anxiety of the Adjutant holding the fort and also for the ambush party to withdraw.

When we returned to the camp it was almost daylight and the Adjutant was waiting with hot tea for the jawans. The Medical Officer did not wait for the Tea. He was on his job to save the child who was on the brink of collapse. Three days

he battled and finally came out triumphant with the child coming back to life again. There was rejoicing in village.

When I heard that the child is saved and the villagers have showered tears of gratitude on us, I thought "Our aim when we started was to Shoot and Kill/capture/Destroy the enemy. But, Providence gave us an opportunity to Save a life, capture the gratitude and co-operation of a village and destroy their faith in our enemy."

Life rolls on like that. Our Sentinels watch, round the clock, conscientiously endeavouring to pick up the least noise suggesting an attack or movement of the enemy or a wail from a villager, either to kill or to save!

*We have two ears, but only one mouth, in order that
We may listen more and talk less.*

-ZENO.

“How My Friend became Popular With Policemen”

By

K. PARAMESWARA MENON,

(Assistant Commissioner of Police, Intelligence Section, Madras.)

In front of 'Leslie' Cottage, Ootacamund, half a dozen cars were seen parked - the occasion being Dr. Johnson's birthday. He had chosen to invite only a select few of his close friends. My friend K. K. R., a Tea Estate Manager was one among them with me. K. K. R. is a popular figure in his own way. Everybody used to wonder and ask what the secret was. During the course of a chit chat, Johnson could not suppress his feelings and jokingly asked K. K. R. as to how he became so popular with the local Police. Out came the story with his usual characteristic smile and action.

“My cousin Viswam had come from Paraparangadi (a remote village) and was staying with me in my estate bungalow. I had some work at Ooty and so asked him whether he liked a trip. He jumped at the idea and got himself deposited in the front seat of my car. I was driving the car and my cousin was seated on my left side. (Please note the position as this is very important). As we were approaching Ootacamund, a Policeman whom I had seen before, smartly saluted me and I also wished

him back by not nodding the head as some bosses do, but by saluting in the right royal style. By doing so, I could see from the smile on the face of the Policeman that he was very much pleased. On going further, another P. C. was seen and he also saluted me and I returned the greetings. By this time my cousin became impatient and asked me in his usual way, “You seem to be a hell of a big chap in these parts. Even Policemen are saluting you!”. I became a bit swollen-headed and wanted to impress on my village cousin that I am really one of those V. I. Ps. and so told him “What do you think of me? I am an important person in the hills. Policemen show their respect by way of saluting and that is what they are doing on seeing me.” My cousin remarked that to get a salute from a Policeman is not an easy joke. One should be really an important person as they generally put on a superiority complex and expect others to respect them. On going further, another Policeman was seen coming from the opposite direction. My cousin remarked “Let me see whether that Policeman will salute you if you are that big”. Not knowing who

he was, I replied "Every Policeman in this place will salute me". I then realised that the Policeman who was coming was a new arrival at the station and I had not seen him before. I did not want to look small in the eyes of my cousin who was thinking hell of a lot about me. Suddenly, I had a brain wave. Luckily for me, the P. C. was walking in the opposite side facing the car and on the side of the road to my left. I told my cousin 'Well, watch him, that P. C. will also salute me'. I definitely knew that the P. C. would not salute me. It was a tense moment as far as I was concerned. My cousin was looking at the P. C. with his head slightly inclined towards his left and his whole concentration was on the P. C. When the P. C. was within a reasonable distance, I hooted my horn. This attracted his attention and he looked at me. My left hand was on the steering and as the P. C. looked at me, without any hesitation whatsoever, I saluted him after making sure that my cousin was not looking at me. It worked like a magic. The P. C. did not expect such a respect from a neatly dressed person going about in a swanky car and was very

much surprised and pleased. He grinned at me and promptly returned the salute. Though he only returned the salute, for my purpose, the P. C. saluted me. My cousin who did not see me wishing the P. C. first, was highly satisfied that I was really a hell of a big chap. Anyway I learnt a lesson from that happening, how it was easy to become friendly with a Policeman. "Even if you do not know a P. C. give him a smart salute and naturally he will acknowledge and subsequently enquire about you. He will come to know that you are so and so. He will bear within himself what a wonderful guy you are, inspite of your being a boss, you saluted him first. This will kindle his vanity and work like a magic and the next time you see him, there is no necessity for you to salute him first. He will even come to attention and salute you and this process will go on and you will be adding the number to your list. This is how I became popular with the Policemen".

Unless one hears the narration with the action shown by my friend K. K. R., I wonder whether one would appreciate this.

*Wherever I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart untravel'd, fondly turns to thee.*

-GOLDSMITH.

*Probation Treatment and After-care

By

Sri K. V. NATARAJAN,
(*Chief Probation Superintendent, Madras.*)

Gentlemen,

I am glad that I am given this opportunity to address the Deputy Superintendents of Police present here and the Sub-Inspector cadets. The theory of punishment has undergone radical change and the modern trend is towards reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. The retributive and the deterrent punishments are being replaced by reformatory punishments intended to correct an offender's behaviour and attitude towards life to make him conform to the norms of society and live as an honest and law-abiding citizen. This is why, even in prisons, more reformatory measures have been introduced and we hear of model prisons, open air jails, etc. The Government have ordered that the Police Officers while undergoing training should be given lectures on Probation so that they may understand and appreciate the value of the modern theory of punishment and co-operate with Probation Officers to bring about reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. Accordingly, I am here before you, Gentlemen, and I shall explain to you the principles and objects of Probation treatment. At the end of my lecture I will explain any doubts that you may have.

Probation is a method of dealing with specially selected offenders and consists of the conditional suspension of punishment while the offender is placed under personal supervision of a Probation Officer and is given individual guidance or treatment. The administration of Probation shall be based on adequate basic legislative authority, efficient organisation and co-ordination with other agencies. The Probation shall form a vital and integral part of criminal law administration and probation law shall, therefore, form an essential part of criminal law. Probation is the most hopeful, humane and economic way of dealing with an offender. Yet Probation is one of the least understood by the public and it is perhaps a weakness of human nature that the public turn to widely advertised social service than to unostentatious work like probation.

The prime object in maintaining law and order is to protect the public from harm, and this is best done by diminishing crime by the method most likely to succeed in a given case. Another important purpose is the rehabilitation of the offender. Hence, the aim of criminal justice, according to present concepts, is not so much punishment for past mis-deeds, as the prevention

*Gist of talk to the Police Sub Inspector Cadets at the Police Training College, Vellore, on 3-7-1963.

of future crime. The moral satisfaction of the public in seeing retribution meted out, is of little importance compared with its protection from future harm. Viewed in this context, Probation is the method which has achieved the greatest prominence. The chief value of probation lies in supervising and giving a helping hand to an offender in the very environment to which he must ultimately adjust, instead of artificially training him to adjust to his fellows outside, while separated from them by the walls of a prison. In the prison, even a casual beginner is forced to live, day in and day out, in a community of delinquents and criminals, and it will not be long before he learns their slang, adopts their scale of values, and is infected with their attitude to society and to authority. When a man steps into a dock, he may be a husband, father, worker and tax-payer, accustomed to take care of himself and others, not requiring an order at every turn and hundreds of rules to govern his daily conduct. The doing of a particular act which he is capable of regretting and repenting, and the utterance of a few words by the Magistrate, do not transfer him in the matter of seconds into a creature who cannot be trusted, and who has no decent instinct and loyalty. But this is what happens from the moment of pronouncement of a jail sentence. Once in jail, all the thinking and planning is done for him by others, and his daily doings are so minutely routined that even if he wants, a prisoner cannot easily commit an offence. In such an artificial and unnatural surroundings, how can a person develop or even retain a normal social habit and attitude of mind, or learn to become a sociable being in the free community? If a man has to be taught

swimming, he must be taught in water. If he simply learns by rote (Note: mechanical repetition of words without knowing the meaning of the words) the strokes and everything else that is said about swimming in the Encyclopaedia, and then jumps into water repeating this, we can easily imagine the consequences. These are the consequences, which Probation seeks to avoid. Probation helps an offender to live in his own surroundings, and permits a normal social experience. It enables an offender to continue his occupation or schooling, prevents the disruption of his family ties and relationship and thus helps him to resume his duties and responsibilities as a respectable and self-supporting member of the community.

As was well said by the Chief Justice of Madras, Probation is the most dynamic, realistic and democratic method of dealing with an offender. Democracy is not so much a form of Government as an attitude to life, and an outlook on human values. Democracy postulates that every citizen of the State is worthwhile for the State, and probation is essentially democratic because it believes that merely because a person commits an offence, he is not to be condemned for ever and lost to the State, but should be helped to regain his lost place in society. The Indian Penal Code prescribes several ways of dealing with offenders. Among these, imprisonment is the easiest, the most obvious and the commonest consequence. Imprisonment, perhaps for want of a better alternative, has been tried through the centuries but has not entirely succeeded in its purpose of either deterrance or reformation. Again, imprisonment like commit-

tal to a Borstal or Certified School, is based on the unilateral and authoritarian prerogative of the State; it is imposed on the offender whether he likes it or not. Probation, on the other hand, is a bilateral transaction. The Court offers to release the offender on probation, on certain conditions, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, and the offender has to accept the offer, of his free will. There is thus an offer and acceptance, and Probation is, therefore, a solemn contract. It is of the very essence of Probation that it rests upon a promise and an acknowledgment. This is the essential difference between probation and punishment. Any one can be prevented from a bad or delinquent act by various means, but no one can be ordered into good conduct. So also, no offender can be compelled to accept Probation though he may be sent to a jail. Probation also recognises that in human affairs very much depends on the human personality, and that the individual human mind its thoughts and feelings is the source from which conduct springs. The merit of the probation system is that it is a means of inculcating that supremely important principle of life, viz., personal responsibility. It is built on the free will and personality of the offender, and on the friendship and help of the Probation Officer not on compulsion, restraint or authority.

With the introduction of the probation system, the criminal Courts began to assume a dual function. When Courts find a person guilty and sentence him to imprisonment, they perform a judicial function. But, when it asks the Probation Officer to make a pre-sentence investigation and acting on

the report of the Probation Officer, places the offender on probation, it becomes a treatment agency. It is an extension of the powers of the Court over the *future behaviour* and destiny of the convicted person, such as is not retained in other kinds of disposals of criminal cases. If probation is successful, no sentence is ever imposed or executed. As I said before, the function of probation is to restore the offenders to an orderly social life, as rapidly as possible, without depriving him of his liberty, and is properly employed only when the security of society can best be assured of such extra-penal treatment. It is a deliberately chosen therapeutic device adapted to individual needs, and is not granted on "hunches" or "as a chance to go straight". The modern view is that all penal treatment is a form of therapy, to be applied to offenders, for the purpose of converting them into law-abiding citizens through a positive programme of moral and civic re-education the offence itself being ignored except as a system of a moral disorder and the therapy being directed at removing the defects in the personality of the offender. In the words of Mahatmaji "Criminals should be treated as patients in hospitals. No one committed crime for the fun of it. It was the sign of a diseased mind. The causes of the disease should be investigated and removed." Probation viewed in this sense is treatment by the out-patient-whereas institutional treatment resembles treatment as an in-patient. It is common knowledge that the out-patient department deals with the majority of cases where the disease is not so chronic or serious as to need admission as in-patient. The latter should be resorted to only when it must. Formerly punishments were usually

sure and inflicted without discrimination. At one period in English history a man could be hanged even for stealing a loaf of bread and till recently one Southern State in America provided the death penalty for three successive failures to attend church on Sundays. There was absolutely little or no consideration for the individual. The law set the penalty irrespective of the nature of the offence and the circumstances in which the offence was committed. I feel one should hate the EVIL and not the Doer as Gandhiji has said.

Towards the close of the 19th century a new idea emerged or rather an old idea revived and took definite shape and importance. It was that the individual offender was tractable and in most cases reformable. It began to be slowly but increasingly realised that reformation would prevent future criminal activities and that Society would be better protected thereby. The new idea also postulated that reformation cannot be achieved by mass treatment or in institutions and that it is essentially an individual process:

The new idea was not considered purely legal at that time; it was a little revolutionary but it was a social idea with a scientific basis. This socio-legal idea necessitated a new instrument of justice, a new law by which the criminal Courts could appraise the individual offender, ascertain the causes of his criminality and prescribe a cure commensurate with his needs.

The probation system was first forged in America. The law was passed in Massachusetts in 1878 providing for the appointment

of persons to investigate the background and character of a convicted offender and report his findings to the Court. It empowered the Court to suspend punishments in suitable cases and place the offender under supervision during good behaviour to help him to adjust himself to responsible living and good citizenship and at the same time to protect society from a recurrence of the offence. This method of treatment was called 'Probation' and the supervisory person was called the "Probation Officer". The success of probation in Massachusetts made many other American States adopt the new law soon afterwards but it was only 29 years later that the United Kingdom passed its first Probation Law in the year 1907. Another 29 years had to pass before Probation was introduced into India by the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936 which was given effect to in the succeeding years.

To-day Probation is an accepted method of treatment in most countries in the world. Decades of trial and test have proved its undoubted value, as a powerful instrument in the prevention of crime and the reformation of offenders. Every year its techniques are being rapidly improved and its field of usefulness enlarged.

Justice was measured out blindly, strictly and equally to all irrespective of personalities and other considerations which are likely to prejudice justice. But in modern criminal law administration, it has been increasingly realised that such blind dispensation defeats the very ends of justice and that in order to make justice really just, the presiding officer of the Court should not

only keep his eyes and ears wide open, but should also be in possession of more facts and information than can be ascertained during the Court proceedings. Probation Officer studies the past record and background of the offender, his home and social setting, his mental and physical conditions and the circumstances in which the offence was committed and make out a detailed report to the Court. In the light of the report, the Court can determine what action has to be taken in the individual case. Thus the Probation Officer serves as eyes and ears of the Court and enables it to administer real socialised justice compatible with the security of society and the rehabilitation of the offender. After hearing the full facts of the case, the Court can exercise its discretion to sentence hardened offenders to institutions where they feel that they are not likely to succeed on probation and thus probation risks are weeded out. Skill and earnestness are called for in making the investigation, for, upon its diagnostic accuracy depends the effectiveness or failure of probation.

True probation is much more than a gesture of leniency. The conditions of probation differ to meet the needs of individual cases. In all cases it means effective supervision - firm and friendly understanding to help the human being by another, i.e., the Probation Officer, who, by his training, equipment and skill is able to do so. In all cases it means placing him back in normal circumstances as far as possible, with a job, home, and wholesome recreation - in all cases it means discipline - living upto the conditions of probation and reporting to the Probation Officer, when-

ever reasonably required to do so. When a probationer fails to live up to the conditions imposed, he can be promptly incarcerated without a retrial on the original charges. The percentage of reversion will be negligibly small if probation department is well organised and properly manned and administered. Probation saves the community, the expenses of supporting many offenders in institution.

Probation has no stigma. It stimulates every impulse to make good. It inspires self-respect without which no man can succeed. Probation is a bilateral contract where the responsibility is put on the man himself and where the Probation Officer, by a sustained relationship, guards against failure and builds up moral courage and instils hope. In short, it develops and builds up the stature of the offender as a human being without in any way detracting from it.

A person on probation continues in his old role, or his schooling or his vocational training and thus any kind of disruption is avoided. If a probationer has no work the Probation Officer helps him to find work and he insists that the probationer works steadily. Failure to work where employment is secured is a breach of the condition of probation and may lead to a revocation of probation and committal to correctional institution. During probation the probationer is helped to develop his mental and physical faculties by educational and vocational guidance; he is advised to avoid idleness, gambling dens and such other hotbeds of crime. He is encouraged to participate in religious and social welfare activities so as to produce in him a sound

spiritual and moral philosophy of living which makes for a happy existence.

The primary purpose of probation was to prevent contamination.

In 1936, Madras had its first Probation of Offenders Act; Bombay and United Provinces followed in 1938. The first All India Conference of Probation Officers held at Madras in 1952 stressed the need for an All India Act and consequently the Central Government prepared a Bill on probation and after eliciting opinion from the States, passed the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. But due to certain administrative difficulties, the Madras Government has extended the Central Act only to Madras City and Chingleput district from 1-12-1962. I hope that in short period the Act will be enforced throughout the State. The special features of the Central Act are:—

1. A previous conviction is not a bar to release on probation.
2. Nature of offence and age are also no bar for release on probation.
3. All classes of magistrates are empowered to act under this Act.
4. Calling for pre-sentence report by the Court has been made obligatory in the case of offenders under 21 years.
5. An appeal against the order refusing to release on probation or releasing on probation might be taken up by the appellate Court or by the Probation Officer.

In 1936, when the Madras Probation of Offenders Act came into force, three Proba-

tion Officers were only appointed and there are now 61 officers including 7 women officers. The Probation Officers are entrusted with the work of after-care of those released from the prisons under Advisory Board Scheme and ex-pupils and ex-inmates from various other institutions and are also attending to matrimonial cases under Section 488 Cr. P. C. in Madras City. Thus the Probation work in the Madras State has developed gradually into an organisation of social work effectively correlating its activities with the courts and correctional institutions on the one hand and the probationer on the other.

Nature, scope and extent of After-care services for Discharged prisoners in Madras State :-

The term after-care is normally used to refer to programmes and services organized for the rehabilitation of offenders released from Correctional Institutions. In the field of correctional administration, after-care is the most important and the final step taken in re-adjusting and settling the offender in family and in gainful employment. It is obvious that after-care is no longer "the obtaining of information" about a person or rendering mere monetary assistance. It is an approach and a service mainly intended to remove the offender's social dependence, to help him to get over his social, mental or physical handicap, to remove the stigma that may have come to be attached to him because of the sentence of imprisonment and finally to help him to get socially, physically, mentally and vocationally rehabilitated. After care is often misunderstood as a prolongation of a care or treatment

programme. The very word "after-care" indicates that it is a vital termination of a programme of care or treatment. After-care is a helping process, a service programme and a constructive vigilance over a particular condition or the individual which handicapped him before. It is done mostly through executive case work and group work treatment. It can and should be extended to all persons who require social or vocational rehabilitation.

It is now well known that however progressive a prison system may be, no prisoner comes out of the same as he went in and this is all the more true in the cases of persons sentenced to long-term imprisonment. Imprisonment makes no visible scar to shock the eye, but it causes untold damage to the human character which nothing can repair. As a French writer puts it "all our modern reforms will be in vain, if at the moment of his liberation a prisoner is cast abruptly and without support to face all the difficulties of life and the seductions of liberty." It is not to be forgotten that while the retributive and deterrent aspects of penal administration cannot in the present state of public opinion be altogether discarded, modern trends in Criminological research and practice lay increasing emphasis on reform and re-adjustment as being of greater importance in the treatment of criminals. The State cannot therefore content itself with the execution of the sentence of the Court and doing what it can to reform the prisoner by treatment in jail directed to that end. A great deal is no doubt being done in all civilized systems of prison administration to remould and to realign the character pattern of the prisoners

in jail. But unless rehabilitative work is continued even after discharge from prison, the desired results can scarcely be obtained. This is the underlying principle of all after care work done mostly by non-official agencies all over the world.

The Indian Jails Committee quoted the famous lines from "Punishment and Reformation" by Wines. "The most terrible moment in the convict's life is not that in which the prison door closes upon him shutting him out from the world but in which it opens to admit of his return to the world having suffered for months or years from the deprivation of pleasures to which he was accustomed and having little, if any, money in his pocket to meet necessary expenses". This Committee in paragraph 352 of its report referred to the need for an organisation for the purpose of guiding, helping and re-habilitating ex-convicts. As a direct consequence of this appeal, the citizens of Madras met on the 15th February, 1921 under the presidency of the then Governor of Madras, to concert measures for the formation of a society for affording aid to released prisoners. In July 1921, the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the first of its kind in India was started and registered as a Company under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 with the following objects :

1. to give as far as possible such help as may be needed on release for persons convicted by criminal offences without distinction of race or creed ;
2. to make efforts to reclaim habitual offenders from a life of crime and to enable prisoners after release to lead honest and respectable lives ;

3. to make special arrangements with a view to preventing casual and juvenile offenders from becoming habitual offenders ;
4. to promote legislation and the application of the existing law and to secure that sentences of imprisonment, shall be passed only in cases which cannot adequately and approximately be dealt with in any other way ; and
5. to collect funds and do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Other Provinces followed the example of Madras and founded similar societies for rendering aid to released prisoners. Madras has the distinction of being the first to introduce penal reforms.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is doing yeoman service for the last 42 years with a number of paid agents working in the City and in other important Headquarter Towns in its branches. In the City of Madras, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is running a Carpentry workshop and is giving work to carpentry trained ex-convicts.

Many of the prisoners after release from the jails come out not as they went in, but embittered, hardened, corroded and with a vengeance against society, which they inwardly accused of having dealt with them harshly. In the prisons they get into the routine life and all their needs are met by the jail authorities at proper times. Hence when inmate leaves the institution - be it

jail, Borstal or Approved School - and plunges again into the struggle for the existence, his path will not be easy. He feels like a fish out of water having no or very little money and having a stigma attached to his conviction. He is avoided by everyone including his friends and relatives. He may be full of sincere repentance for the past and good resolutions for the future, but if there is no friendly voice and steadying hand close to him as he makes his first steps in a none-too-welcoming world, it may well be that in spite of all done for and by him, he may slip again and revert to crime. Such an anti-climax has to be avoided at all reasonable cost as the individual only does not suffer but also his family members. In such a case his family members may become destitutes and may have to be supported at Government cost in non-correctional institutions. On the other hand, if he is helped to get adjusted and prepare himself to take his place in family and society and helped to get gainful employment, he will contribute his mite to increase the national wealth by his productive labour and help to prevent avoidable expenditure in maintaining his dependents. Often, if he has been in prison very long, he will lose the habit of making his own decision and even count of time. He usually faces tremendous difficulties in finding a job, in maintaining friendship of law-abiding people and even from his own kith and kin, who feel that he is responsible for the damage of their reputation. These circumstances tend to push a man back to a life of crime unless we make it our business to help him to overcome them. Many a prisoner on his release may have no home to go to nor relations or friends to look up to and little

or no money for immediate pocket expenses. Such cases need help until they get gainful employment and get settled in life. Many a prisoner may have no or very little craft training to engage himself in gainful employment and such persons need help to get vocational training and money to start a new trade.

Generally the work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and other after care organisations start only a few weeks before the impending discharge of a prisoner or inmate of other institutions. But it is now increasingly felt that in order to make after-care more effective and to enable it to take up where the correctional institutions left and that make the whole process of reformation within and without a continuing operation we have got Welfare Officers in Correctional Institutions to initiate after-care work with a view to helping them to get settled as honest and law-abiding citizens. The Probation Branch of the Jail Department is doing orientation and pre-discharge work which was started as an experiment in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai and Central Jail, Madras, in the year 1952. By acquainting the inmates with the facilities available in the institutions, by advising them to take maximum advantage of these facilities by encouraging and developing their morale, trying to find out the best in them and working constructively upon them, allaying their despair and infusing hope in them, working as a liaison between them and their families, maintaining a close link between them and thereby avoiding the disruption of the families in the absence of the bread-winner in the jail, the orientation programme helps to create

that congenial atmosphere so necessary for the successful practice of modern correctional operations and for a smooth and successful after-care and rehabilitation programme.

The Probation Officers are entrusted with the after-care work of prematurely released ex-convicts and ex-pupils released from Approved Schools and ex-inmates released from Borstal School. They are also doing after-care work for rehabilitating those prematurely released from the vigilance Home. In the case of prematurely released ex-convicts the supervision period is till the normal date of release of the ex-convicts and in the other cases the supervision period is for 3 years.

The Central Social Welfare Board, in discharge of one of its functions viz., to promote new services in the field of welfare, appointed an Advisory Committee with comparatively wide terms of reference and called upon them to study the problem of after-care and recommended suitable measures. The Committee submitted its report by the end of 1955. In the II Five Year Plan, the After care Home for Males, Madras, was established and started functioning from 30-1-1957. In the after-care home at Madras, there is provision for admitting 100 ex-inmates of Correctional Institution. They are given free food, clothing, shelter, recreation and medical facilities. There is a wood-work cum engineering workshop attached to the Home having facility for training 40 inmates in Carpentry and 40 inmates in Blacksmithy. All the trainees in the workshop are given training for a period of 18 months and are paid a stipend of Rs. 1-20 per day. A portion of

Rs. 1 per day is not disbursed immediately and disbursed to the inmates after satisfactory completion of training. This amount given in the form of tools for Rs. 200/- and the remaining in the form of cash will help them after discharge to start a trade on their own or to secure employment.

During the stay in the Home, the inmates are provided with amenities and entertainments. Several programme activities like drama, debates, outings and sports provide ample opportunities for the inmates to understand the value of democratic living and to have leadership training. These programmes try to bring about positive relationship between the inmates and they learn to understand each other well and give up anti-social behaviour. The inmates are divided into groups in the dormitories so that a sense of group belongingness will be cultivated. Each group is placed under the monitorship of an elected inmate and sometimes inter-group sport activities are held to promote healthy competition. They are observed and guided while at work so that they will get to know the real conditions of workshop life. Training under the workshop

conditions will help them to get vocationally rehabilitated after their discharge as they will be able to show good work and satisfaction to their employers. In games, debates and other activities the inmates get opportunities according to their skills to participate, assume responsibilities and make decisions. These activities bring about the feeling of give and take and help them to adjust with others. If these inmates are helped to adjust well in the After-Care Home and in the workshop and to relate positively with other inmates and staff, they will not find it difficult to adjust in Society which is a bigger group when they are discharged from the After-Care Home. During their stay in the After-Care Home, contact with families and relatives are encouraged, so that they could get settled in their families. Inmates, who are having personal problems, are helped to get over them. The inmates are given moral lectures by Lecturers belonging to Hindu and Christian faith. They are given "Swadesa mitran" and "Ananda Vikatan" to cultivate reading habit and benefit by the news items and stories. Thus every effort is made in the After-Care Home to socially and vocationally rehabilitate the inmates.

சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் எந்த அளவுக்குச்

சேவை செய்ய முடியும்

(ஆர். மருதப்பிள்ளை, சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் பயிற்சியாளர்.)

விஞ்ஞானம் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிற இந்த இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டில் பொது மக்கள இன்னும் போலீசார்களைப் பழைய நிலையிலேயே வைத்து எண்ணுவது நாட்டு மக்களுடைய குற்றமாக எண்ணுவதற்கு இடமில்லை. காலம் அவர்களை அந்த நிலைக்கு இழுத்து வந்து விட்டதாகவே கருத வேண்டும். போலீசார் என்றால் அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டு மக்களை அடக்கி ஆள்வதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தால் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மேல் நாடுகளில் போலீசார் என்றால் அவர்கள் நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதற்காகவே காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். போலீசாரும் மனிதர்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். சிறு பையனும் தனக்கு வேண்டிய போது போலீஸ் உதவியை நாடுகிறான். ஆகவே நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு முடிந்த அளவு சட்ட திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக் கூறியும், பல வேலைகளில் உதவி செய்தும், போலீசார் நாட்டு மக்களின் நன்மைக்காகவே தாம் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற அரிய எண்ணத்தை உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் எந்த அளவு தனது வட்டாரத்து மக்களுக்குப் பொதுச் சேவை செய்யமுடியும் என்பதைச் சிறிது ஆராய்வோம்.

முதற்கண் சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் தனது ஸ்டேஷனில் ஒற்றுமையுணர்ச்சியை வளர்க்கவேண்டும். சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் குறித்த நேரத்தில் ஸ்டேஷனுக்குச் சென்று கான்ஸ்டேபிள்களுக்குச் சமமாக வேலையைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வேலை நேரங்களில் கண்டிப்பாகவும் மற்ற நேரங்களில் அன்பாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் நாட்டு மக்களின் நலத்தையே முதன்மையாகக் கருதிப் பின் தனக்குக் கீழ் வேலை செய்பவர்களின் நலத்தைக் கருதிப் பின் தன் சொந்த நலத்தைக் கருத வேண்டும். சான்ருகக் கான்ஸ்டேபிள் ஒருவர் உடல் நலம் குறைவால் மருத்துவ மனையில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார் என்று கொள்வோம். சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் அவரைச் சென்று பார்த்து அவருக்கு ஆறுதல் கூறவேண்டும். டாக்டர் அவர்களிடம் சென்று அவரை நனருகக் கவனிக்குமாபடி கூறவேண்டும். மற்றும் இந்தக் காலத்தில் போலீசார்களுக்கு வாடகைக்கு வீடு கிடைப்பது மிகவும் அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நேரத்தில் கான்ஸ்டேபிள் ஒருவர் புதிதாக மாற்றப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அவருக்கு வீடு கிடைப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இது போன்ற நேரத்தில் தனது மதிப்பை உபயோகப்படுத்தி அவருக்கு வேண்டிய வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு பலவகைகளிலும் இன்ப துன்பங்களில் பங்கு கொண்டு ஒற்றுமைச் சக்தியை வளர்க்க வேண்டும். இந்த ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சியைத் தான் பெரியோர்கள் “ஒன்று பட்டால் வாழ்வு, இல்லையேல் தாழ்வு” என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். இனிமேல் அவர் பொதுமக்களுக்கு எவ்வாறு சேவை செய்ய முடியும் என்பதைச் சிறிது ஆராய்வோம்.

மனிதர்கள் தப்பு செய்வது இயற்கை. ஆனால் குற்றங்களில் பல வகை உண்டு. மன்னிக்கக் கூடிய குற்றம் உண்டு. மன்னிக்க முடியாத குற்றம் உண்டு. போலீசார் குற்றம் செய்பவர்களைத் தண்டிப்பதே தங்களுடைய

குறிக்கோளாகக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. அவர்களைத் திருத்த முற்படவேண்டும். சில சமயங்களில் சூழ்நிலை காரணமாக ஒருவன் குற்றம் செய்து விடுவான். சிறைக்குச் சென்று விடுவான். பிறகு சிறை சென்ற காரணமாகப் பொதுமக்கள் அவனுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க முன் வரமாட்டார்கள். அவன் வேலையின்றி, உண்ண உணவு இன்றி, உடுக்க உடையின்றி ஊர் சுற்றுவான். பிறகு பசியென்ற பேய் மீண்டும் குற்றம் செய்யச் சொல்லும். இது போன்ற நேரத்தில் சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் தன்னுடைய மதிப்பை உபயோகப்படுத்தி அவனுக்கு ஏதாவது வேலை வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து அவனுடைய வாழ்க்கையைச் செம்மைப்படுத்த முயல வேண்டும். இன்னும் இது போன்ற பல சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் உண்டு. சான்றாக ஒருவர் விளக்கு இல்லாமல் மாட்டு வண்டி ஓட்டிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார் என்று கொள்வோம். அவரை அதற்காகத் தண்டிப்பதை விட, அவரிடம் அன்பான முறையில் விளக்கு இல்லாமல் வருவதால் அவருக்கு ஏற்படும் தீமையையும் அதனால் மற்றவருக்கும் விளையும் கேட்டையும் எடுத்துக் கூற வேண்டும். முடிந்தால் ஒரு பரிசோதனை செய்து காண்பிக்க வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு செய்தும் அவரைத் திருத்த முடியாவிட்டால் பிறகு தண்டிக்க வேண்டும். நான்கு வயது அல்லது ஐந்து வயதான குழந்தையை விட்டு விட்டுத் தாய் தந்தையர் வறுமையால் இறந்து விடுவார்களா பிறகு அவன் கவனிப்பாரற்றுப் பசிக்கொடுமையால் குற்றவாளியாக நேரிடும். ஆகவே அனாதையாகத் திரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் குழந்தைகளைத் தக்க சமயத்தில் போலீசார் அரசாங்க விடுதிகளுக்கு அனுப்ப ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்களிடம் பழகும்போது தங்கள் குழந்தைகளைப்போல் நினைத்துப் பழக வேண்டும். காரணம் குழந்தைப் பருவத்தில் ஏற்படும் மாற்றங்கள் அவர்களுடைய கருத்தில் ஆழமாகப் பதிந்து விடுகின்றன.

“ வெள்ளம் வருமுன் அணை போட வேண்டும் ” என்று கூறினார்கள் நமது பெரியோர்

கள். நம்முடைய துறையில் “ Prevention is better than cure ” என்று கூறுகிறோம். ஆகவே குற்றங்கள் நடந்த பிறகு அதை யார் செய்திருப்பார் என்று கண்டுபிடிப்பதை விடக் குற்றங்கள் நடக்காதபடி காத்துக் கொள்வது மேலானது. ஆகவே சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் அந்த வட்டாரத்தை நன்றாக அறிந்து எவ்வெப்போது எங்கெங்கு என்ன நடக்கும் என்பதையறிந்து, அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் காண்ஸ்டேபிள்களை அனுப்பிப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டியது கடமையாகும். உழைத்தால் அந்த வட்டாரத்து மக்களை நல்ல நிலையில் வாழவைக்க முடியும். இல்லாவிடில் ஒரு நாள் பொழுது போவது மிகவும் கடினமாகிவிடும். இதை யெல்லாம் செய்வதற்குச் சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக விளங்க வேண்டும். இதனைத் தான் புலவர்கள் “ மனன் எவ்வழி மக்கள் அவ்வழி ” என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

வள்ளுவர், தலைவன் என்ற தகுதி உடையவன், மக்கள் எதைச் சொன்னாலும் அமைதியாகக் கேட்க வேண்டும் என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். “ செவிகைப்பச் சொற்பொறுக்கும் பண்புடை வேந்தன், கவிகைக் கீழ்த்தங்கும் உலகு ” என்பது குறளாகும். பிறகு அவ்வாறு கேட்டவன் பகுத்தறிந்து உணரவேண்டும் என்பதை உணர்த்த வந்த பெரியார் வள்ளுவர் “ எப்பொருள் யார் யார் வாய்க் கேட்பினும் அப்பொருள் மெய்ப்பொருள் காண்பது அறிவு ” என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். இன்னும் கூறப்போனால் முற்காலத்தில் மனு நீதிச் சோழன் தனது அரசாங்கை வாயிலின் கண் ஒரு பெரிய மணியைத் தொங்கவிட்டிருந்தார். குறைகளை அரசனிடத்தில் கூற விரும்புவோர் அம்மணியை அசைத்தால் அரசனே நேரில் வந்து கேட்டு ஆவன செய்வார். பசுவின்கன்றுக்காகத் தனது மகனைத் தேர்ச் சக்கரத்திலிட்டு அறைத்திருக்கிறார் என்றும் படித்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே சப்இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், யார் வந்து எந்தக்குறைகளைக் கூறினாலும் செவிகைப்பக் கேட்க வேண்டும். பிறகு

பகுத்தறிந்து உணர்ந்து ஆவன செய்ய பம் வாய்க்கும் போது எடுத்துரைக்க வேண்டும்.

நம் நாட்டுக்கு மிகவும் தேவையானது நாட்டுப்பற்று. வள்ளுவர் கூட நாட்டுப்பற்று இல்லாதவன் மனிதனே அல்ல என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே நாட்டு மக்களிடையே நாட்டுப்பற்றை உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். நாட்டுக்காக உயிர் துறந்த காந்தியடிகள் போன்றவர்களின் வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றைச் சந்தர்ப்ப

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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.

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