



An editorial on Extra-Judicial Executions, an issue back, highlighted that they are a chink in the armour of the police. Now here is an editorial to look in to the same issue from a different dimension. Finally, the Special Task Police Force has shot

dead one of the most dreaded bandit of the subcontinent who ruled over 6000 square kilometers of Forest belt bordering the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala. **Koose Munusamy Veerappan**, whose name sent a chill down the spine of many, had killed over 150 people, including several police and forest officials, and over 2,000 elephants.

Operation Cocoon, which saw the end of brigand Veerappan, was kept top secret and its exact contours and ramifications were not disclosed to anybody. Tamil Nadu State Special Task Force (STF) intelligence sources got wind of the fact that Veerappan had an eye problem and was planning to visit a doctor. A constable was then readied as a decoy driver and on October 18, 2004, the decoy driver

drove Veerappan and his associates in a fake ambulance and STF men gunned them down near the village of *Paparapatti* in *Dharmapuri* district, Tamil Nadu. This execution happened in a movie like style and made many to raise their eyebrows.

A survey conducted by Chennai online on Veerappan's extra judicial execution has found to have interesting results. In a sample of 726 persons for a question, *Who/what was responsible for the bandit's*

declining health of Veerappan as a reason for his death, a collective analysis would give a end result, that, people have faith in our police and the image of police have raised after Veerappan's extra judicial execution.

The killing of Veerappan is certainly a feather in the cap of the Tamil Nadu Police and it has enhanced the image and boosted the morale of the police. Now, it is high time that the government take necessary steps to ensure justice to the

Operation Cocoon

A feather in the Cap of Tamil Nadu Police

VEERAPPAN'S Jungle Tours

- Luxurious plastic sheet accommodation
- Free pick up from your door step at gunpoint
- Toilets with scenic view
- Free big game hunting trips (Elephants are our speciality you get to keep the elephant I keep the tusks).
- Free welcome bottle of sandalwood oil
- Camp shifted on daily basis

Announcement
We have stopped operating tours from 19th October, 2004 due to the sudden demise of our organizer.

1000-1134-6101

death? 22.59% answered Political will, 13.64% have answered Special Task Force's ability, 17.77% have answered STF Chief, and, 46.01% cited Veerappan's declining health. Even though this results may show that people have highlighted the de-

victims of Veerappan and initiate development plans for the tribals' who were unfortunately caught in between the crossfire of Veerappan and Police for nearly three decades.

- K. Jaishankar

The present article is the fifth in the series of viewpoints of Thiruvalluvar's Thirukkural, (a classic book of code of ethics in Tamil language) on Criminal Justice.

கடிதோச்சி மெல்ல எறிக நெடிதாக்கம்
நீங்காமை வேண்டு பவர்.

**Kadithochi mella eriga nedithakkam
Neengamai vendu bawar**

வெரு வந்து செய்யாமை
Veru vanthu Seyyamai
(Against acting with cruelty)
Chapter 57, kural 562

Translated Verse

The King, who desires that his prosperity may long remain with him, put away cruelty, and punish with mildness

Explanation:

This kural highlights the importance of punishment free of cruelty. Though in ancient times there were barbaric punishments, it is amazing that Thiruvalluvar has highlighted this issue. He has emphasized that a king should inflict punishments mildly and devouring cruelty. His thought on the removal of cruelty in punishment is echoed in the writings of modern

Myth 1: Officers who have an academic bent of mind are impractical and soft, lacking the necessary toughness to deal with crime effectively. On the other hand, the corrupt have the manipulative ability to resort to any method – illegal or immoral to get 'things done'.

—This misconception is the direct cause of all reprehensible practices.

Myth 2: There are no giants in the force now as in the past.

—There are outstanding officers today also, who will be remembered in the future for their superb qualities.

Myth 3. The tenure of say 'A' at a place 'X' was more successful than the tenure of say 'B' at a place 'Y'.

—The two places might be totally different in space and time and other variables, such comparisons can only

penologists.

It is pertinent to highlight what Jeremy Bentham has

said about the cruelty of punishment. "Every particle of real punishment that is produced more than what is necessary for the production of the requisite quantity of apparent punishment, is just so much misery run to waste. Hence, the real punishment ought to be as small and the apparent punishment as great as possible. If hanging a man in effigy, would produce the same salutary im-

pression of terror upon the minds of the people, it would be folly or cruelty ever to hang a man in person."

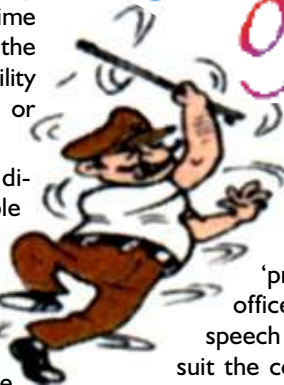
Beccaria also points out in the same lines, "the more cruel punishments become, the more human minds harden, adjusting themselves like fluids, to the level of objects around them; and the ever living force of the passions brings it about



that, after a hundred years of cruel punishments, the wheel frightens men only just as much as it first did the punishment of prison". It is astounding to find the similarity on Thiruvalluvar's views on the abolishment of cruel punishments with that of modern thinkers like Beccaria and Bentham.

- E. Enanalapperiyar &
K. Jaishankar

Myths of Policing



give misleading results.

Myth 4. The uniform 'proclaims' the officer, to modify the speech of Polonious, to suit the context.

—The uniform definitely symbolizes authority, unity, and discipline. However, it should not become a fetish.

Myth 5. The boss is always right.

The special subordinate unit, will praise the boss for his wisdom than to correct him investigating complaints brought

Myth 6. The proximity to the main centers of political decision-making is the true index of an officer's stature.

—By virtue of certain posts they hold, some officers spend most of their time in the company of political dignitaries whom they brief on crime, law and order, and performance of other departments.

(Extracts of an article by V.S. Ravi IPS (Retd.), Former Principal Secretary, Home Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh in the New Indian Express dated 28-3-2004)

- Abstracted by M. Naadiya

Eminent Contributors to Indian Criminology

Indian Criminological scenario was always abuzz, with contributions to the domain knowledge of Criminology. Be it the Manusmriti, Naradasmriti, Danda Neethi, Thirukkural or the later works of classical nature. The issues of crime and punishment have aroused interest and discussion since ancient times. However, the development of Criminology as an academic discipline in India was in the end of 1950's.

The University of Saugor (Presently, Dr. Hari Singh Gour University, Sagar), Madhya Pradesh, is the pioneer to start a Department of Criminology and Forensic Science and has significantly contributed to the development of the field of Criminology and Forensic sciences, in India. Majority of the criminologists and forensic scientists - past and present; in India and abroad- were directly or indirectly connected to this University. Our focus here will be on the lifetime contributions of Professor D.P. Jatar, one of the noteworthy contributors to the criminological schema.

Prof. D.P. Jatar

Professor Jatar was a faculty member in the Department of Physics, University of Saugor ever since the inception of the University on 1st July 1946. He joined the Department of Criminology and Forensic Science in the year 1959 and was elevated to the post of Professor in the year 1963.

Considering his administrative acumen and application centered scholastic expertise, he was invited to many prestigious positions of eminence in India. He was appointed as the Director of the Madhya Pradesh State Forensic Laboratory. During the same period, he taught "scientific aids" in Madhya Pradesh Police Academy. He was a regular guest faculty at National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS), New Delhi. He was a member of the Central Advisory' Committee on

Forensic Science ever since its inception. He was in Advisory Committee of the Union Public Service Commission for more than 25 years for the subject of Forensic Science.

Professor Jatar made significant academic contribution to the field of criminal justice. He has guided over a dozen research students from various academic fields such as Physics, Forensic Science and Criminology. He has published more than 100 papers in National and International journals. The Indian Society of Criminology conferred the Kumarappa - Reckless Award in recognition of his academic contribution. He also served as the Vice-chancellor of University of Sagar for 2 years (1979-1981). Prof. Jatar passed away on the 2nd of October 2000. He remained active to the end, both as a Criminologist and as a Forensic Scientist, writing articles, and lecturing. He will be remembered ever as the pioneer in the field of Criminology and Forensic Sciences, in India.

- P. Madhava Soma Sundaram

Crime Quiz



1. Mr. Vijayakumar IPS
2. Rasputin
3. Soap
4. Kanchi Sri Jayendra Saraswathi
5. United Kingdom

1. The IPS officer who shot to fame for executing Forest brigand in a recent Police encounter is
2. His enemies gave him cyanide, but this deadly poison could not kill him. Who was he?
3. Sodium pentothal is sometimes used as a truth drug (narco nalysis). What it popularly known as?
4. The recent arrest of a pontiff has created sensation. Who is he?
5. Where did the greatest recorded train robbery occur

Source: 1000 Crime quiz by Anil Aggrawal)

“

Justice is indispensable for the conduct of business. Its importance is so great that not even those that live by wickedness and crime can get on without some small share of justice.”

Cicero

There are many ways to victimize people. One way is to convince them that they are victims

Karen Hwang

Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced.

Jame

”

● International Journal of
Criminal Justice Sciences

Online ●

CALL FOR ARTICLES

The CJF is launching the International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences (IJCS). IJCS is a peer reviewed online multi-disciplinary journal focussing on contemporary issues in the field of Criminology, Criminal Justice and Victimology. The Journal welcomes articles (4000-5000 words) on any aspect of Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Victimology for its first issue to be released in November 2004. The Last date for the submission of articles for the first issue is October 30, 2004. However, articles are welcome throughout the year for subsequent issues. For further details, please email Dr. K. Jaishankar, Managing Editor, IJCS at cjf_india@yahoo.com



Two rapes per hour occur in India, according to "Crime in India", (2001) the official publication of National Crime Records Bureau, India.

This Issue is Sponsored by :

ARCHIES

GREET 'N' GIFT

Murugankurichi, Palayamkottai - 627 002. Phone : 2564007

திருமண பட்டு ஜவுளிகளுக்கு

ஸ்ரீ கூடலிங்கம்
பட்டு சென்டர்

110, கடலைக்காரத் தெரு, கோவில்பட்டி.



Crime & Justice Perspective is a highly innovative venture. It has variety, information, & education in it. All the articles are highly appreciable, unique in nature, especially, 'Thirukkural's Criminal Justice Outlook' will help the world wide Tamilians and others to know the thought provoking contribution of Thiruvalluvar on the ancient Criminal Justice Administration. A good applause to the team of CJF on their initiatives.

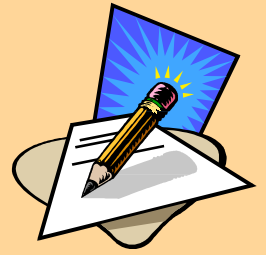
Ms. S. Latha, Doctoral Research Fellow,
Department of Criminology, University of Madras, &
Treasurer, ISC, Chennai, INDIA

The journal is a wonderful initiative.. Congratulations for all the efforts. We hope in near future it will contain more information and articles...

Ms. Kadinin Insan Haklari,
Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR) - NEW WAYS,
Gumussuyu - Istanbul, TURKEY

We welcome your feedback and contributions in the form of success and failure stories, new initiatives, short articles (300 - 400 words) of contemporary issues, announcements, interviews of persons working in Criminal Justice and related areas.

Editor
Crime & Justice Perspective
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
M.S. University, Abhishekapatti, Tirunelveli 627 012
Tamil Nadu, India. e-mail : cjf_india@yahoo.com



Patron

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FORUM

Prof. K. Chockalingam
Vice-Chancellor
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

Editorial Board

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. P. Madhava Soma
Sundaram

Editor

Dr. K. Jaishankar

Members

Dr. Beulah Shekhar
Mr. S. Ramdoss

Student Editorial Board

Ms. M. Naadiya
Mr. S. Raja
Mr. E. Enanalapperiyar
Mr. S. Anantha Rama Krishnan

Sponsorship Co-ordinator

Mr. G. Siva Narayanan

Publication Co-ordinators

Mr. R. Satheesh Kumar
Mr. R. Sailapathy



We are on the web at
<http://www.doccj.co.nr>

Published by Criminal Justice Forum, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India.

The views expressed in this Newsletter do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli.

For Private Circulation Only.

FOR WEDDING SILK SAREES

E.M.A.R. & Sons

Kovilpatti.