



Custodial death of “Father and Son” in Sathankulam

Mumathkhan S

June 19, 2020

Tuticorin

The death have been identified as P. Jayaraj (58), a timber trade and his son, J. Benicks, 31. They ran a cell phone service and sales center in Sathankulam town in Thoothukudi district. On 19th June 2020, Jayaraj was in the cell phone showroom of his son. On the day a personal from the Sathankulam police station were on patrol at night. The police got him for supposedly keeping the shop open in the evening in violation of lockdown limitations. The police allegedly obnoxiously mishandled Jayaraj and attacked him. His son Benicks, who came to the spot, engaged the police to release his father. At the point when the police supposedly attacked Jayaraj with a baton and roughed him up, and then Benicks attempted to save his father. After trashing the father and the son the officials took them to the police station. The father and the son were captured for supposedly keeping their outlets open after allowed hours. The two of them were reserved under a few sections of the IPC 188 (disobedience of an order that is duly promulgated by a public servant) And IPC sec 383 (extortion by threat) And IPC sec 506 (ii) (criminal intimidation) After they were remanded to legal authority. On the third day, after a clinical examination, the duo was held up in the Kovilpatti sub-jail. Residents in the area reported that Benicks had complained of chest trouble and Jayaraj had a high fever that evening. After being brought to the government hospital in Kovilpatti, Benicks passed away the next evening. Jayaraj experienced severe "chest torment" the following morning, fell ill with a respiratory ailment, and died. Their relatives and friends alleged that both Jayaraj and Fenix died due to brutal beating by the police at the police station. The family, who were reluctant to accept the bodies at first, accepted the bodies after post-mortem examination at palayangottai Government Medical College Hospital on 25th June 2020. after the madurai branch of the Madras high court 24 June 2020 took up the case For investigation voluntarily.



Image source: Dailythanthi

The court ordered a magistrate to visit Satankulam police station to investigate. Acting on this order, Magistrate Bharathidasan went to Chatankulam Police Station and conducted an investigation. Magistrate Bharathidasan took the bloodstains on the police sticks as evidence. He also collected a lot of evidence and submitted it to the court. In this situation, the then Chief Minister Edappadi Palaniswami announced that he would order a CBI investigation into the case. The Madurai branch of the Madras High Court ordered that a case of murder can be registered and investigated against the policemen by the CBCID police until the CBI takes over the case. Following this order, Nellie CBCID DSP Anil Kumar immediately started an investigation. Following the investigation, Satankulam Police Inspector Sridhar, Assistant Police Inspectors Balakrishnan, Raghuganesh, Head Constable Murugan and Constable Muthuraj were arrested. The CBCID further investigated 5 policemen. Police Inspector Sridhar, Assistant Inspectors Raghuganesh, Balakrishnan, Special Assistant Inspector of Police Palduorai, Head Constables Murugan, Samithurai Constables Muthuraj, Chelladurai, Thomas Fransil and Veil Muthu were arrested in this case. Special Assistant Inspector paldurai died due to corona infection. The case was then handed over to the CBI. On September 25, 2020, the CBI filed a chargesheet against 9 policemen. Both the father and son were brutally assaulted by the police, The CBI had stated in the chargesheet. When this blood was analyzed through genetic testing, it was revealed that it was the blood of Jayaraj and Benix. And then the case was transferred to the Madurai District Principal. The CBI has already filed a 2027-page chargesheet in the case. That alone was enough to prove their guilt, the CBI filed a 400-page supplementary chargesheet before Justice Nagalakshmi of the Madurai District Principal Additional Court. Bail petitions filed by 9 jailed policemen in Tuticorin District Court and Madurai District Court were rejected. Currently, this case is pending in Madurai District First Additional Court. No judgment has been given in this case.

Murder of “Indian Army Major” in Mukkombu

Saravanan N

Februray 06, 2010

Trichy

Major Ramesh, his wife Anuradha, their child Mridula, his friend Major Danish and his wife Saima, who had come to Tiruchirapalli district after completing the recruitment process at Mukkombu Tourist Park in Tiruchirapalli district, had come to the park. At that time Major Ramesh was walking on one side of the park. At that time Anuradha and her child were playing swing. An unidentified person came from behind and tried to snatch the jewellery from Anuradha's neck.



Image source: Tripadvisor

Major Ramesh, who rushed after hearing the sound, caught hold of the man and fought back. The man, who was fighting at a distance of about 3 feet, stabbed Major Ramesh in his left shoulder with a knife hidden in his waist. As a result, two shirts were bloodied and the perpetrator ran away, leaving the shirt behind, after which the family took him to the nearby Elango Hospital. There the doctors said that he was already dead, then being an army officer, since then IG Karan Singh and Inspector of Jiyapuram Police Station P Arumugam consoled his family and said that the case will be investigated immediately and justice will be served to you. Later, police rushed to the spot and began an investigation into the incident. There was a shirt with 75 per cent blood sugar, a black shirt with a picture of a skeleton, in which there were four tickets, two tickets from Trichy Chatram Bus Stand to Kambarasanpet and two tickets in a private bus from Kambarasanpet to Mukkombu. The police immediately conducted searches at Mukkombu and Trichy Chatram. And on the basis of the bus ticket, the internal transport bus conductor and some of the passengers were interrogated and they were included as witnesses. There were already two pairs of tickets in the bag so the police could deduce that there was another

perpetrator in the triad. But as Nagarajan was in jail, it was found that Nagarajan was not in Mukkom on the day of the incident. However, the police rushed to the Trichy Central Prison to question Nagarajan. Based on this, he said that the name of the accused is Murugan, his father's name is Mamundi, he has a brother who has left home at a young age and his mother runs a pushcart shop in Kambarasanpet. The police immediately called her mother. He said he hadn't seen his son for 10 days. The police immediately appointed a detective and after two days, they got a clue that the criminal Murugan had come to see his mother. As soon as the information was received that Murugan had beaten the beggar in Samayapuram to hide his evidence and many other evidences, the beggar was questioned and he was also included as a witness. Later, on receiving information that he was holed up in the Angalamman temple on the banks of the Cauvery, the police rushed in with their force and nabbed him. He was immediately rushed to the Government Hospital in Tiruchi. He was sentenced to seven years in prison for 302 counts of murder and 398 counts of attempted murder. For this, SP Kaliyamurthy and Inspector P Arumugam were felicitated by IG Karansingh.

A Police riot occurred in “Kodiyankulam”

Naveenraj R

August 31, 1995

Tuticorin

In the Thoothukudi district of Tamil Nadu, on August 31, 1995, a group of 600 police officers stormed the all-Dalit village of Kodiyankulam, destroying property and stealing cash and jewelry valued at several lakhs of rupees. This incident is known as the Kodiyankulam violence of 1995. The police raid was carried out at the behest of the powerful caste officials. It was said that the purpose of the raid was to ruin the Dalits' material wealth.



Image source: Thewire



Image source: Firstpost

On July 26, 1995, an altercation broke out between a Dalit bus driver and some Maravari caste school children. Maravars beat the bus driver. The incident led to Dalits attacking the Maravar-dominated village of Veersigaman and damaging the statue of Thevar caste leader U. Muthuramalingam Thevar. The people of Maravar put provocative posters abusing Dalits on government buses and all over the district. Posters were also put up encouraging the mercs to murder the Dalits and abduct their wives. The police were not only spectators, but also sometimes took part in ball attacks. This led to violence against Dalits and their property that lasted for a week. The violence has left at least 18 people dead on both sides and property damage runs into millions, besides many burnt or destroyed government buses. In the presence of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, 600 policemen on the instructions of Thevar officials raided Kodiyankulam on August 31, 1995, destroying property. Televisions, tape recorders, fans, sewing machines, motorcycles, machinery, tractors, agricultural machinery and food storage. They burned the passports of educated Dalit youths along with their clothes. The police poisoned the village's only well. They molested women and abused parents. The attack started at 10:45 and lasted until 15:15. The cops also took cash and jewelry worth several million. It is said that the purpose of the police attack was the material well-being of the Pallars. The Kodiyankulam attack was said to be aimed at arresting suspects in the murder investigation and recovering explosives and lethal weapons from Dalits.

According to observers, the police have accused the residents of this affluent Dalit village of providing material and moral assistance to criminals in the area. According to observers, the purpose of the police attack was to destroy the village and its economic base. Advocates of the Union for Civil Liberties and Civil Liberties (PUCL) visited Thoothukudi district. According to them, the police attacked the villagers with sticks, iron bars, hammers and axes, causing property damage. Police used metal detectors to find gold jewelry that was stolen along with cash and valuables. The Thoothukudi district PUCL has demanded that the President of India order the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to launch an inquiry into the incident and take action against the district magistrate, who they say is responsible for the violence. The Tamil Nadu government released relief of around ₹17,000 to the people affected by the incident. The government appointed former district judge P. Gomathinayagam as a one-member inquiry committee. Gomathinayagam visited riot areas. He inspected only one house in Kodiyankulam and then left as soon as people told him they were boycotting the commission.

On March 12, 1996, the commission submitted its report to the government. When the Devendra Kula Vellalar union approached the Supreme Court seeking a CBI probe, Dalits from Kodiyankulam and other villages decided to boycott the commission. The commission heard 26 government witnesses, mostly police officers, including the police chief, and 133 individuals. As Dalits boycotted the commission, thevaras gave most of the public testimony. Regarding the Kodiyankulam case, the commission said there were no police excesses. The Puthiya Tamilagam, Dravidar Kazhagam, Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi and the Communist Parties opposed to the inquiry of the commission.



Image source: Indiatoday

The incident sparked widespread outrage and villagers openly protested against the ruling All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK). They were successful in electing Devendrakula Vellalar Sangam Union president K. Krishnaswamy to the state legislative assembly.

“Murder of Ghosts” In Orissa

Sanjay C

May 20, 1958

Orissa

Is an appeal by the State of Orissa against the order of acquittal of the Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj, I.P.C. under sections 302, 324 and 326 was filed against the accused Ram Bahadur Thapa of Nepal. There is an abandoned airstrip in Rasgovindpur village of Balasore district where a large quantity of valuable aerial waste has been collected. The Garrison Engineer of the War Department kept two choukidars impersonating Dibakar and Govindi in charge of the patch to prevent it from being looted by unauthorized persons. One Jagat Bandhu Chatterjee of Chatterji Brothers, Calcutta, came to Rasgovindpur along with a Nepali servant named Ram Bahadur Thapa on April, 1958 to purchase the some aircraft scrap. He and his Nepali servant lived in the house of Krishna Chandra Patra who ran a tea stall in Rasgovindpur village. There are Adivasi villages around the airport, mostly inhabited by Santals and Majhis. These individuals strongly believe in ghosts, and the abandoned airport has earned the area a reputation for being haunted. There are several footpaths that lead from one village to another across the airport. However, due to their fear of ghosts, Advasis did not normally venture alone along these trails at night. On May 20, 1958, a resident of nearby village Telkund went to the tea stall of Krishna Chandra Patro about 9:00 PM and took shelter there for the night as he was afraid to go alone to the village (Telkund) at that time because scared of ghosts at night. But Jagat Bandhu Chatterji and his Nepali servant wanted to see the ghosts. Therefore, around midnight they persuaded Krishna Chandra Pato to see the ghosts with them and they all woke up Chandra Majh and sent him to Telkund village and then returned on foot to Rasgovindpur. - the road across the airport. When they passed Camp No. IV, they noticed a flashing light about 400 cubits away from the trail. A strong wind was blowing, and the movement of the light in that wind gave them the impression that it was not an ordinary fire and also they found that some of the apparitions moved around the flashing light. They thought that some ghosts were dancing around the light and everyone ran to the place. The Nepali servant arrived first and began to attack ghosts indiscriminately. Krishna Chandra Patro reached there later but the respondent did not notice him and one of his Kurki blows caused serious injury to Krishna Chandra Patro who shouted loudly saying that the Nepalis had insulted him. In the meantime, other injured people also called, after which the accused stopped attacking people. It was later discovered that the people he attacked and injured were local women hunters who collected wooden hurricane lantern for ceramic and flowers at this time of night. As a result of the unauthorized attack by the accused, he and Gelhi Majhian was killed and two other women namely Ganga Majhian and Saunri Majhian were seriously injured. And the Krishna Chandra Father also injured. The circumstances in which the accused attacked the mentioned persons in Nepal are witnessed by two witnesses, the so-called Krishna Chandra Father and Jagat Bandhu Chatterji. earlier statement made under Section 164 Cr. However, in the Court of Session, he did not admit that he went to see a witch with Bengali Babu. Chandra Majhi who was accompanied by his party to Telkund is also not credible because though he told the police that he was hiding from ghosts, he took refuge in tea stall that evening and came out only when the Nepalese agreed to send him to the village, he retracted his statement while testifying before the Sessions Judge and tried to give the impression that he was a brave man who was not afraid of ghosts.



Image source: Truefy

The accused and his host Jagat Bandhu Chatterji were strangers to the place when they came there only 6 months before the incident. The airport was said to be haunted, and it was widely believed that on Tuesdays and Saturdays after dark, ghosts roamed the open field moaning, singing and playing blindfolds. However, the High Court held that the assailant was protected under the I.P.C. under section 79, because from the circumstances in which the apparition appeared to him, and from his conduct, it might reasonably be inferred that he believed in good faith that he had attacked a ghost. and not human. There may be minor factual differences between those cases and the present case. But the evidence of the prosecution witnesses shows that the accused is covered under I.P.C. with section 79. The mere fact that the incident could have been avoided if he had exercised special care and attention is no reason to deny him the protection of that section.

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