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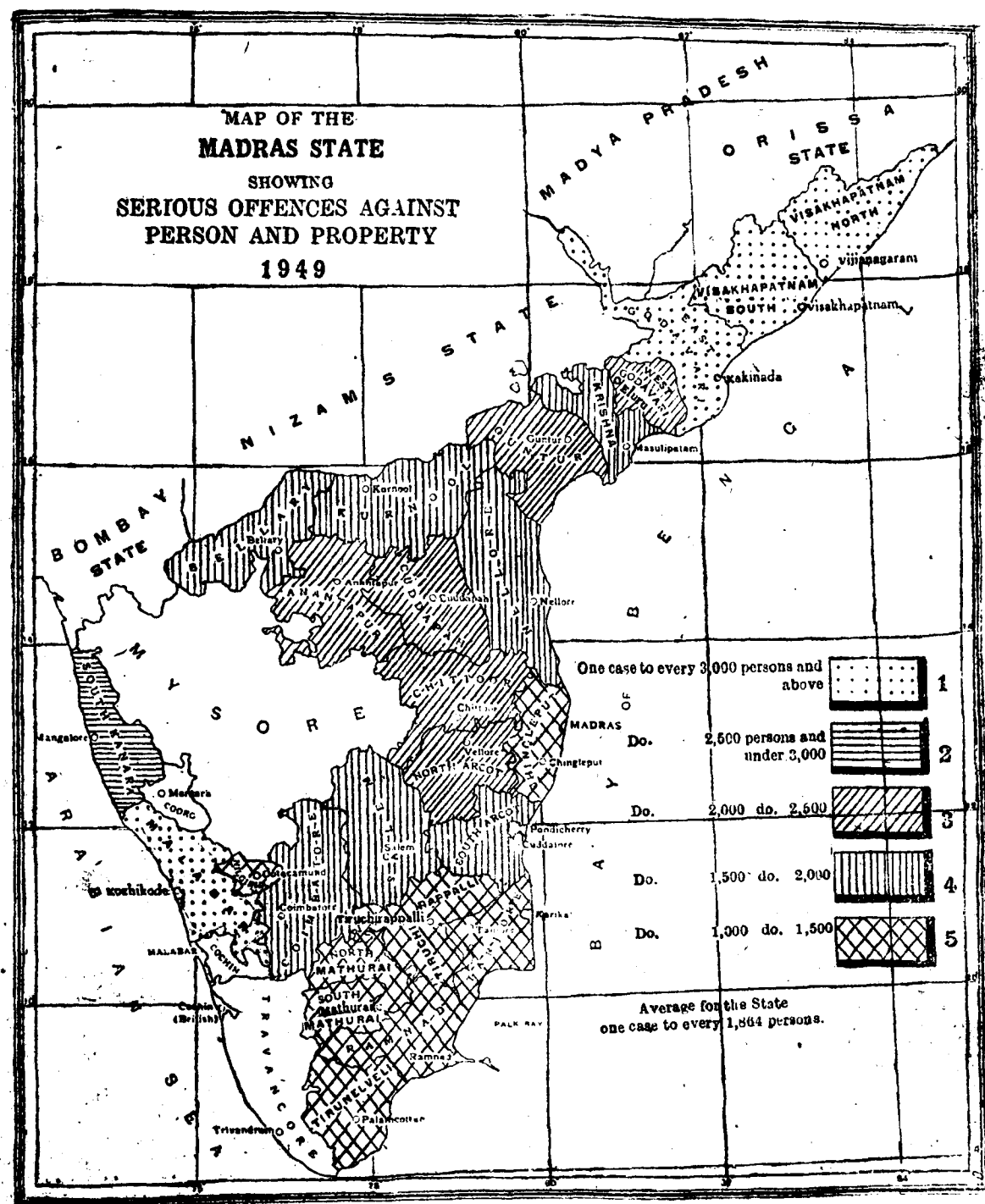
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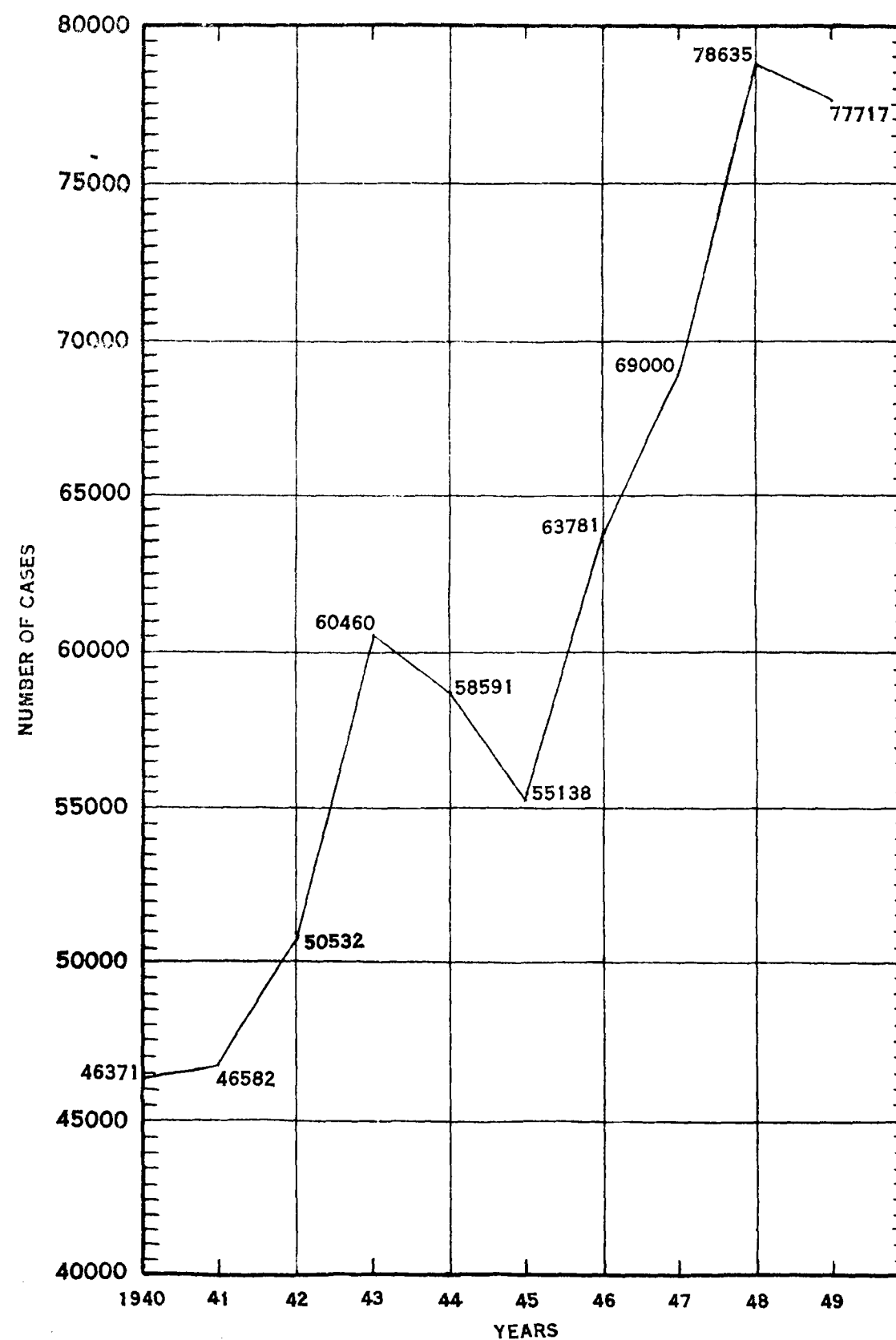
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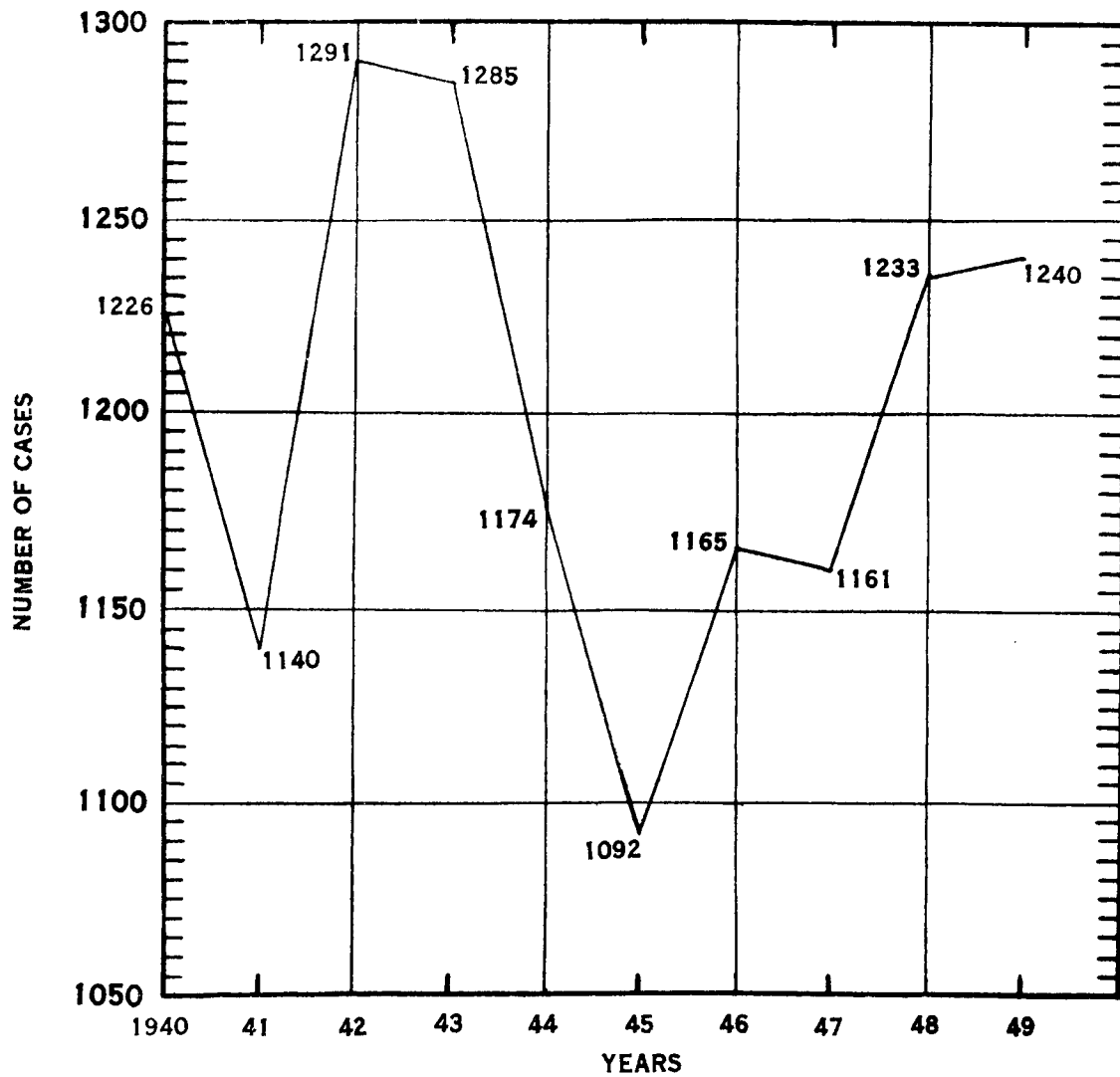
* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 263, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.
† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from
the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.
‡ Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated 20th January 1936—G.O. Ms. No. 44, Public (Police), dated
4th February 1936.
§ Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1903—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1903.



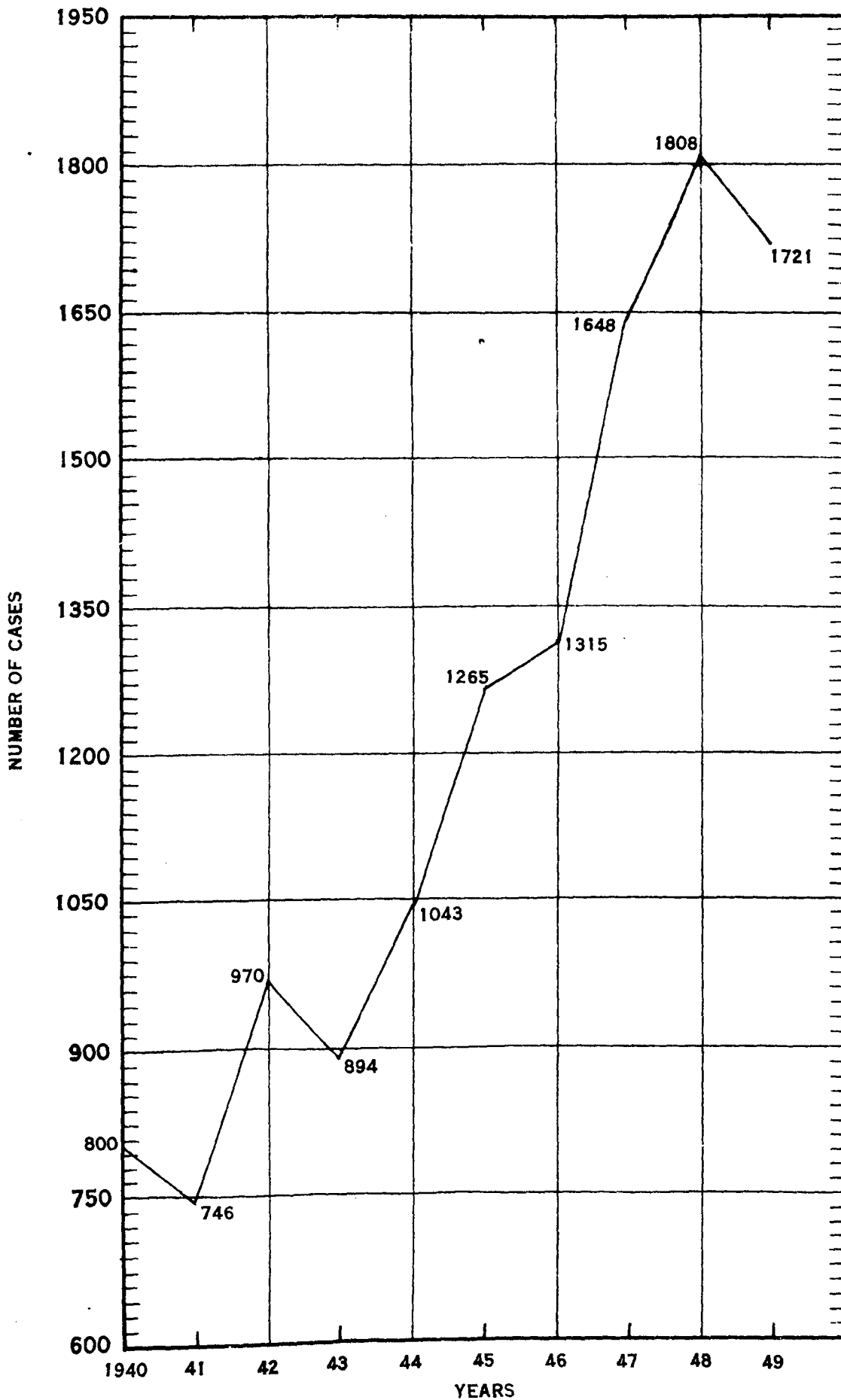
**GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME**



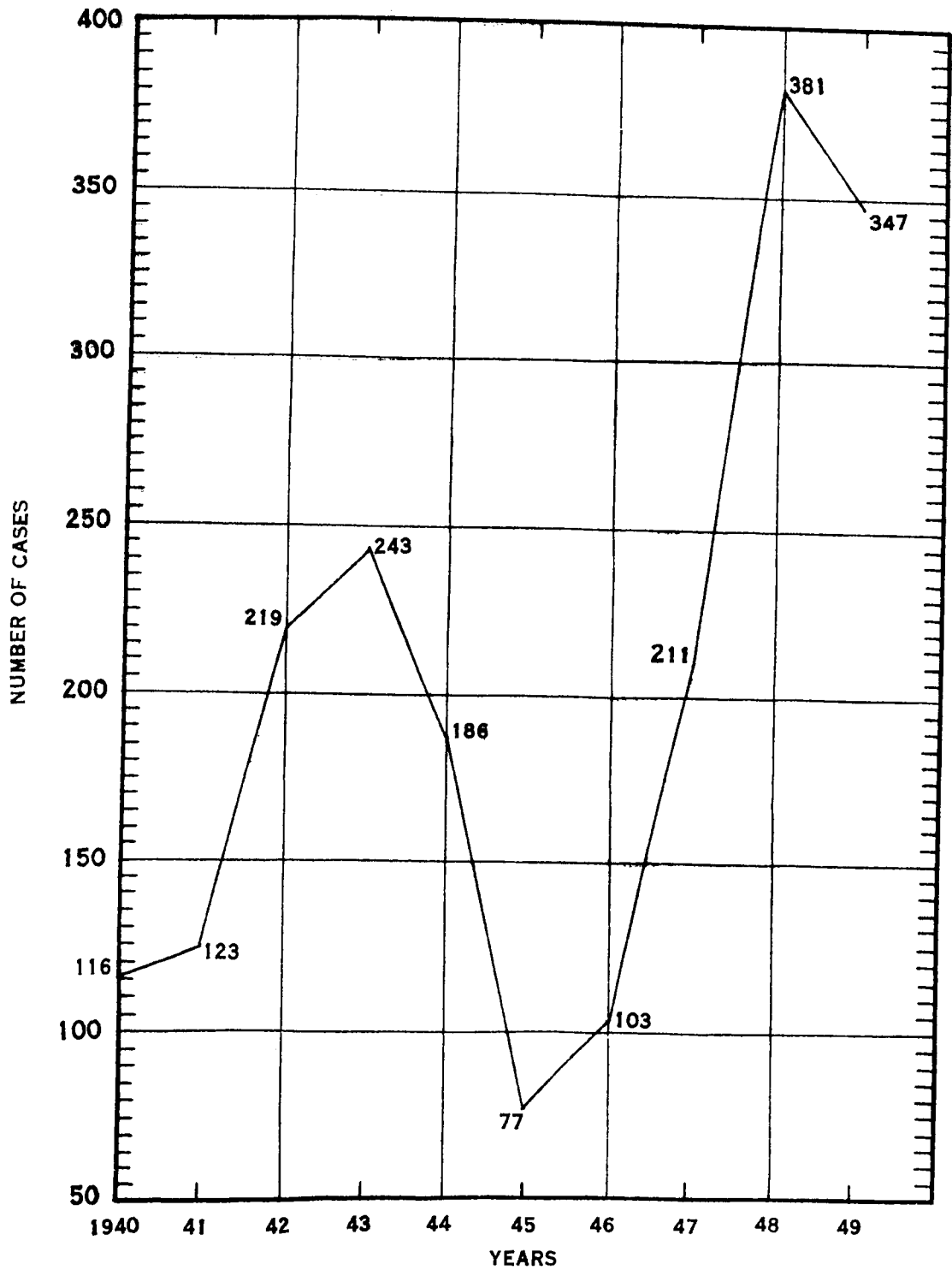
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER



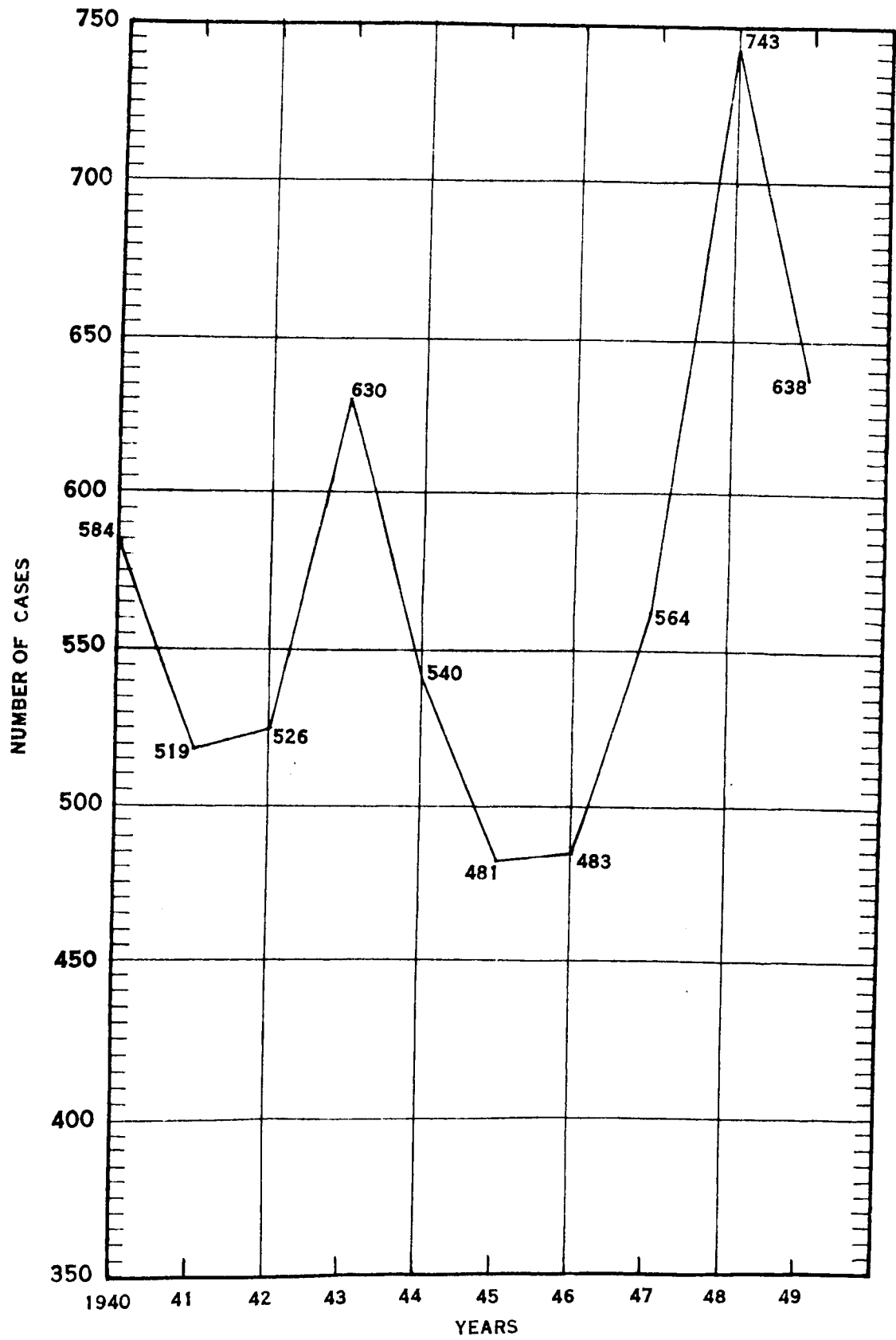
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY



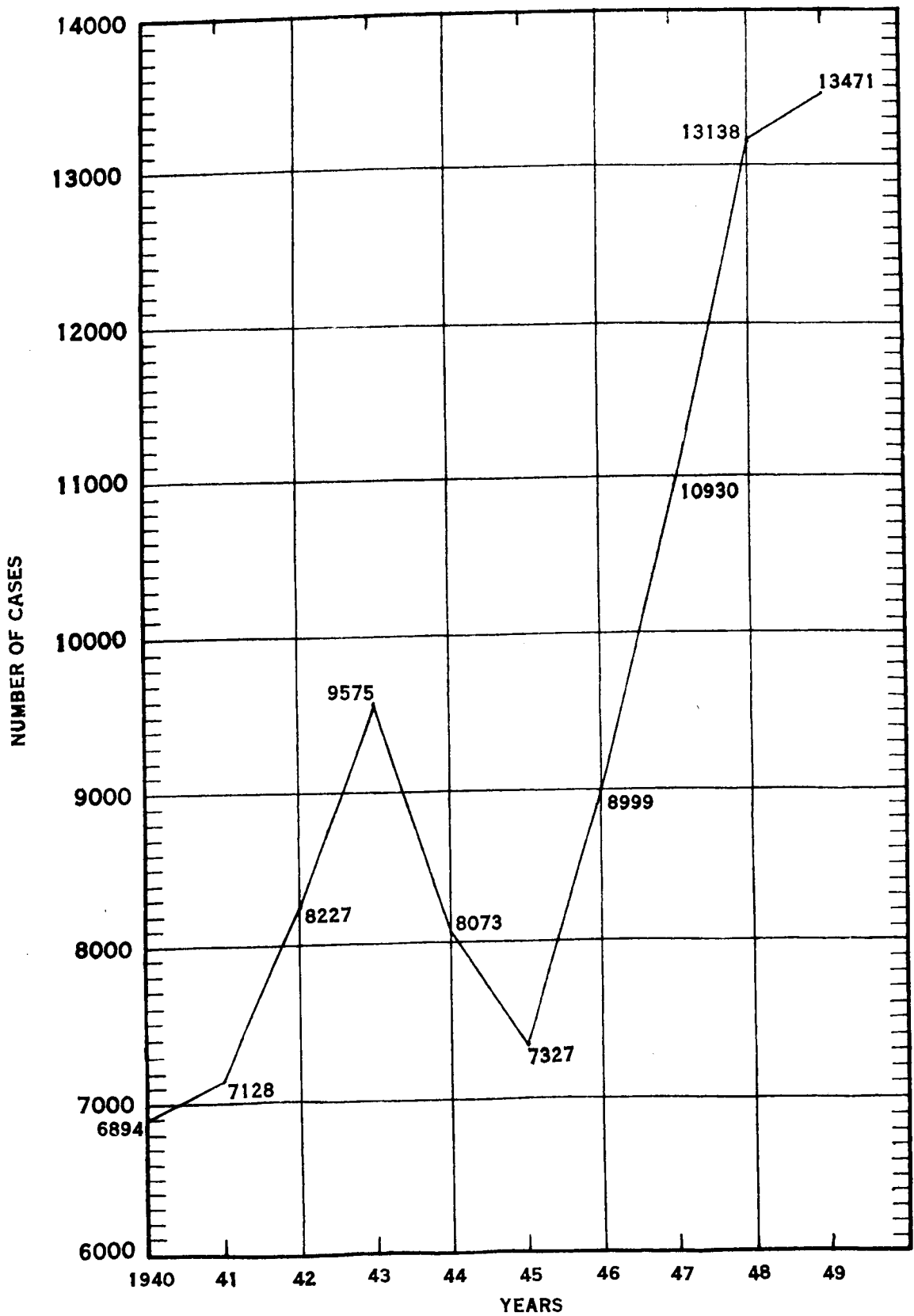
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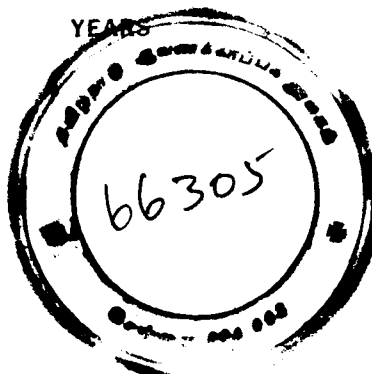
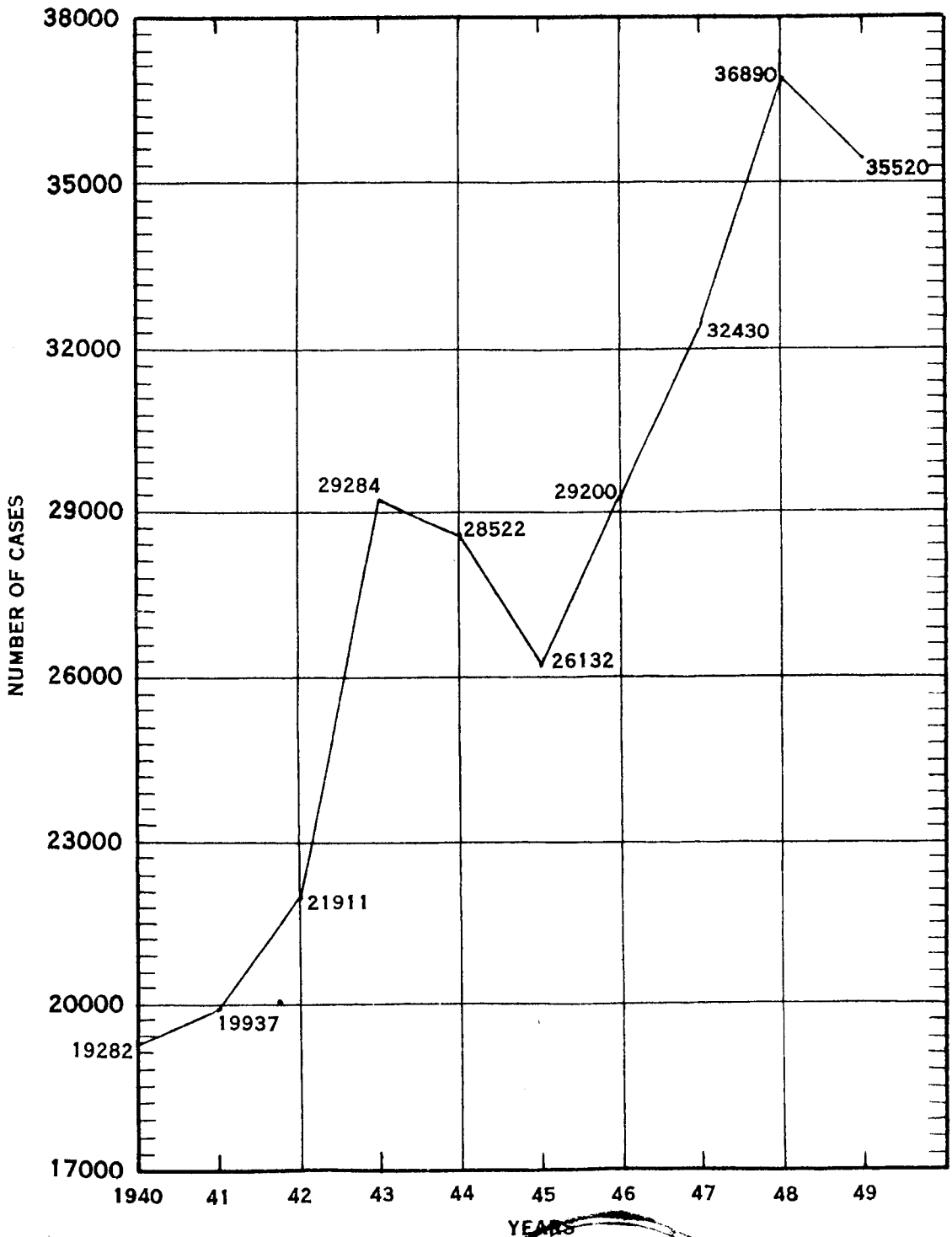
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



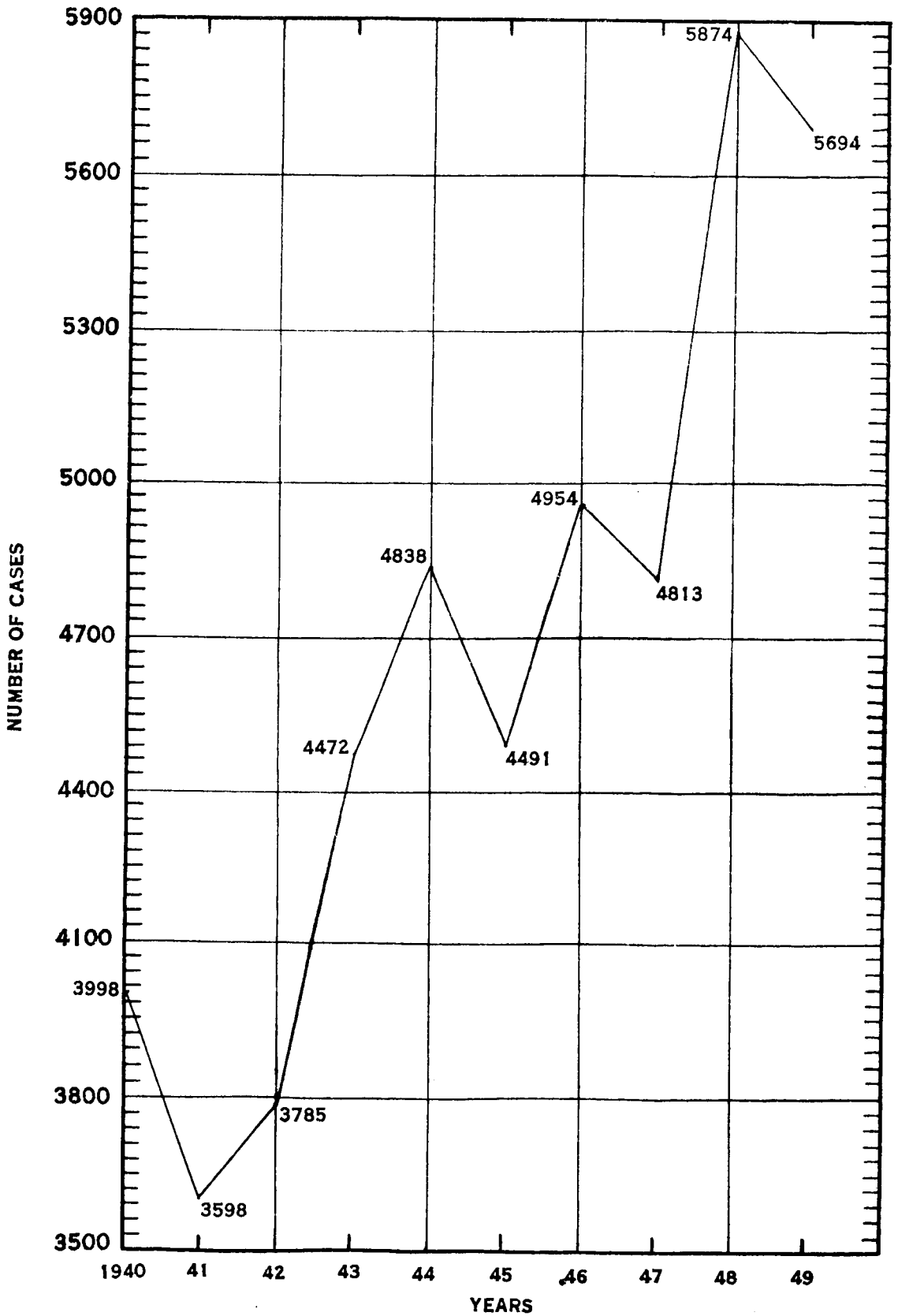
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE - BREAKINGS



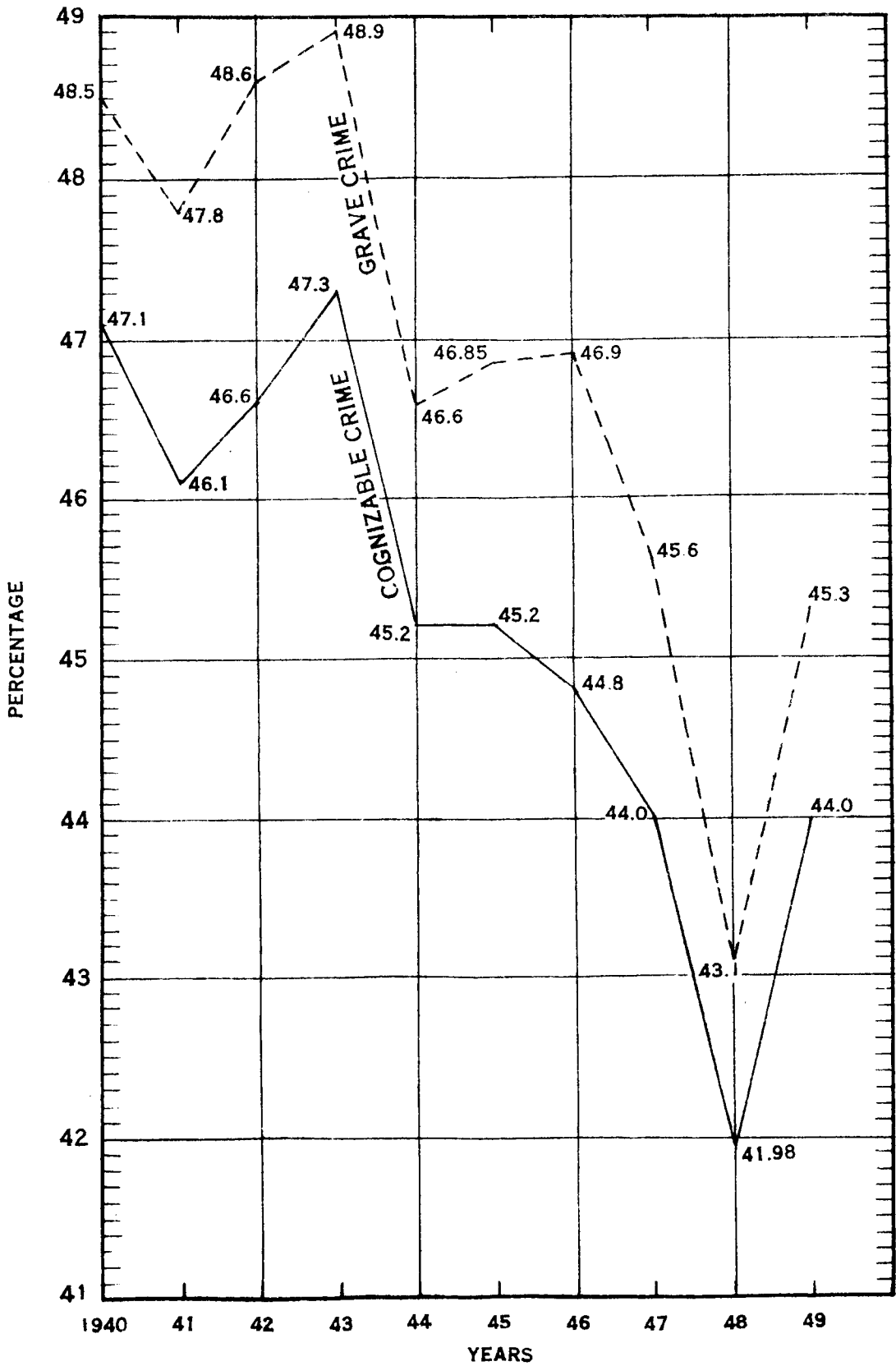
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



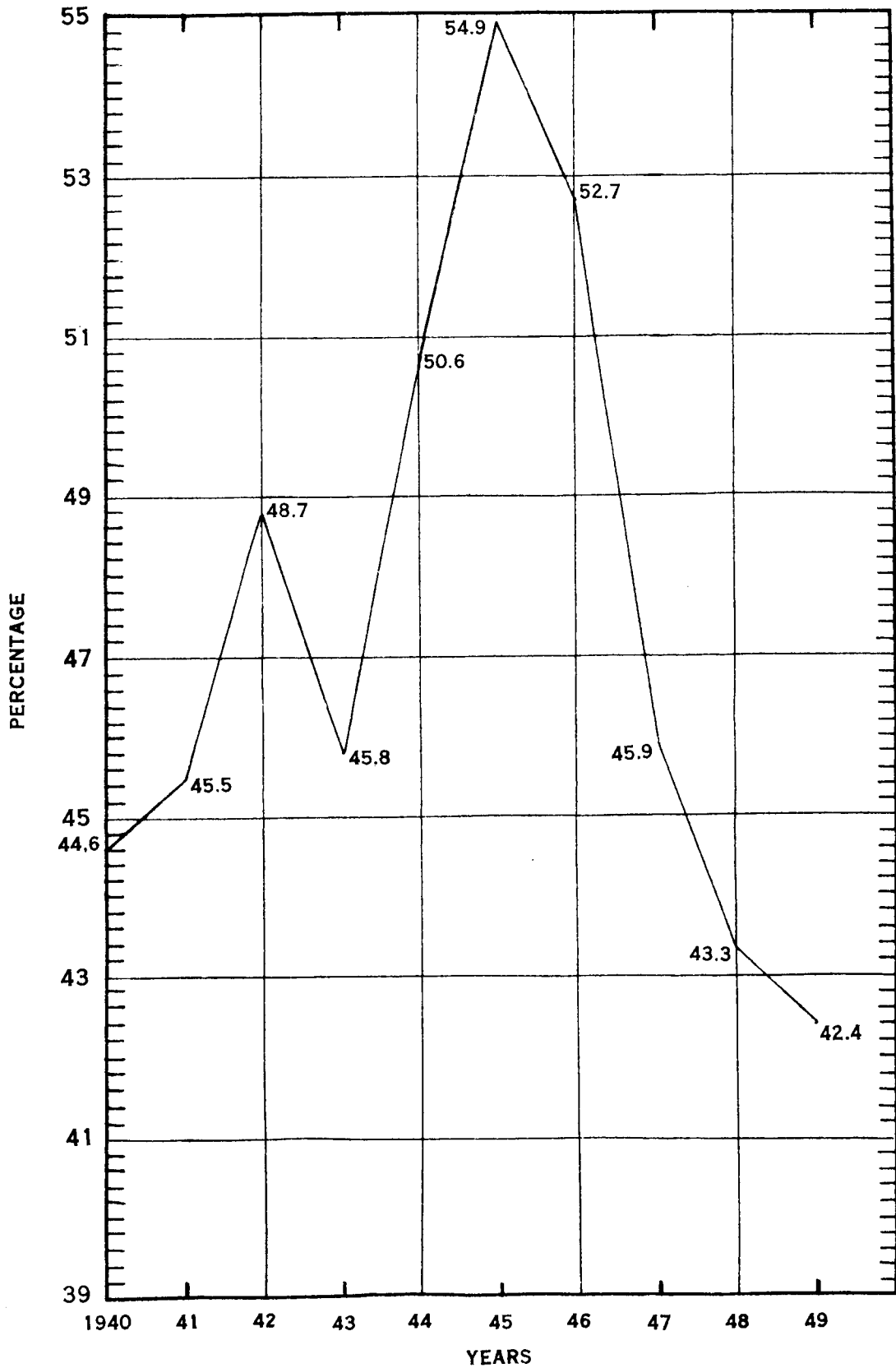
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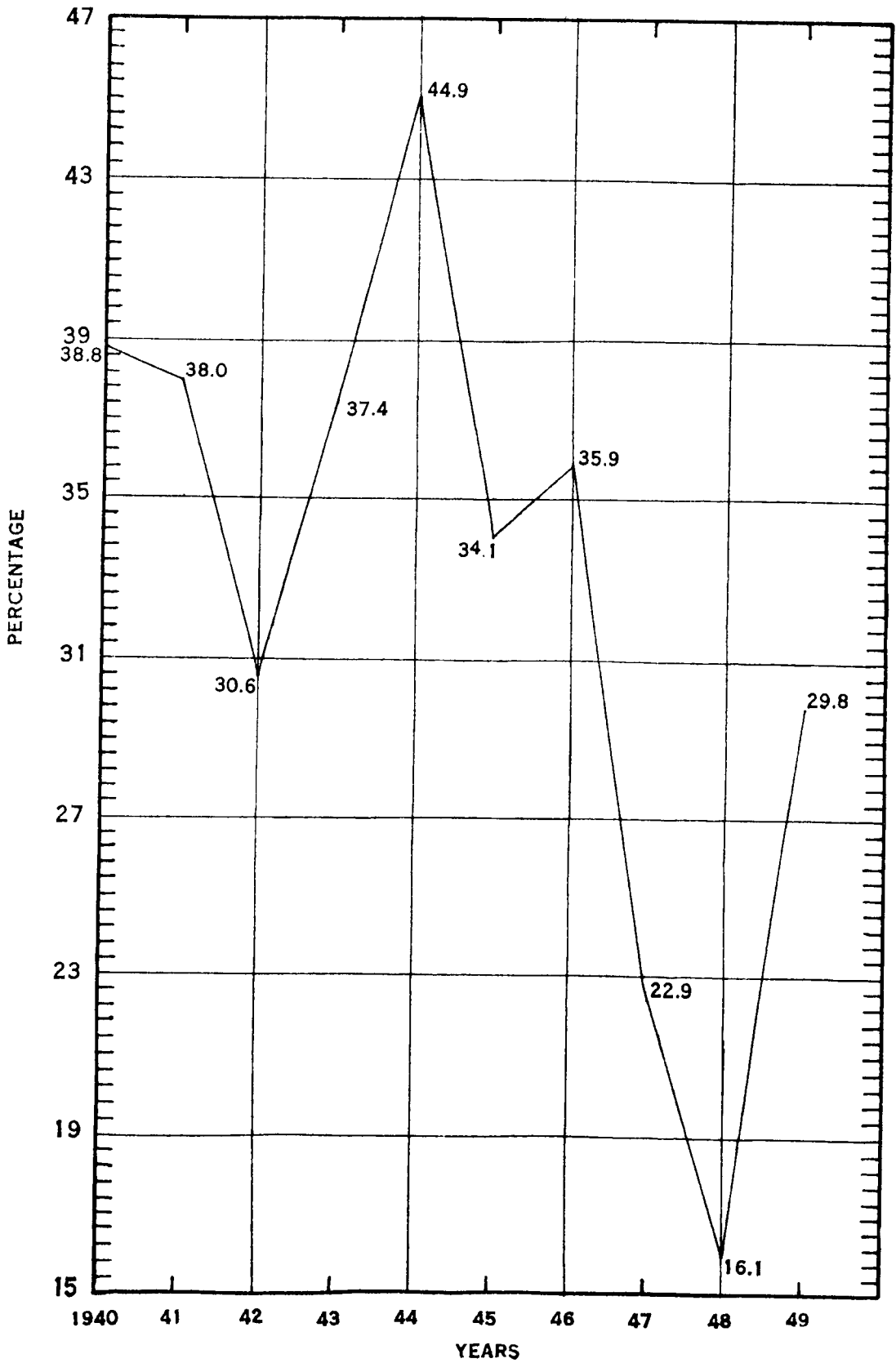
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
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GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
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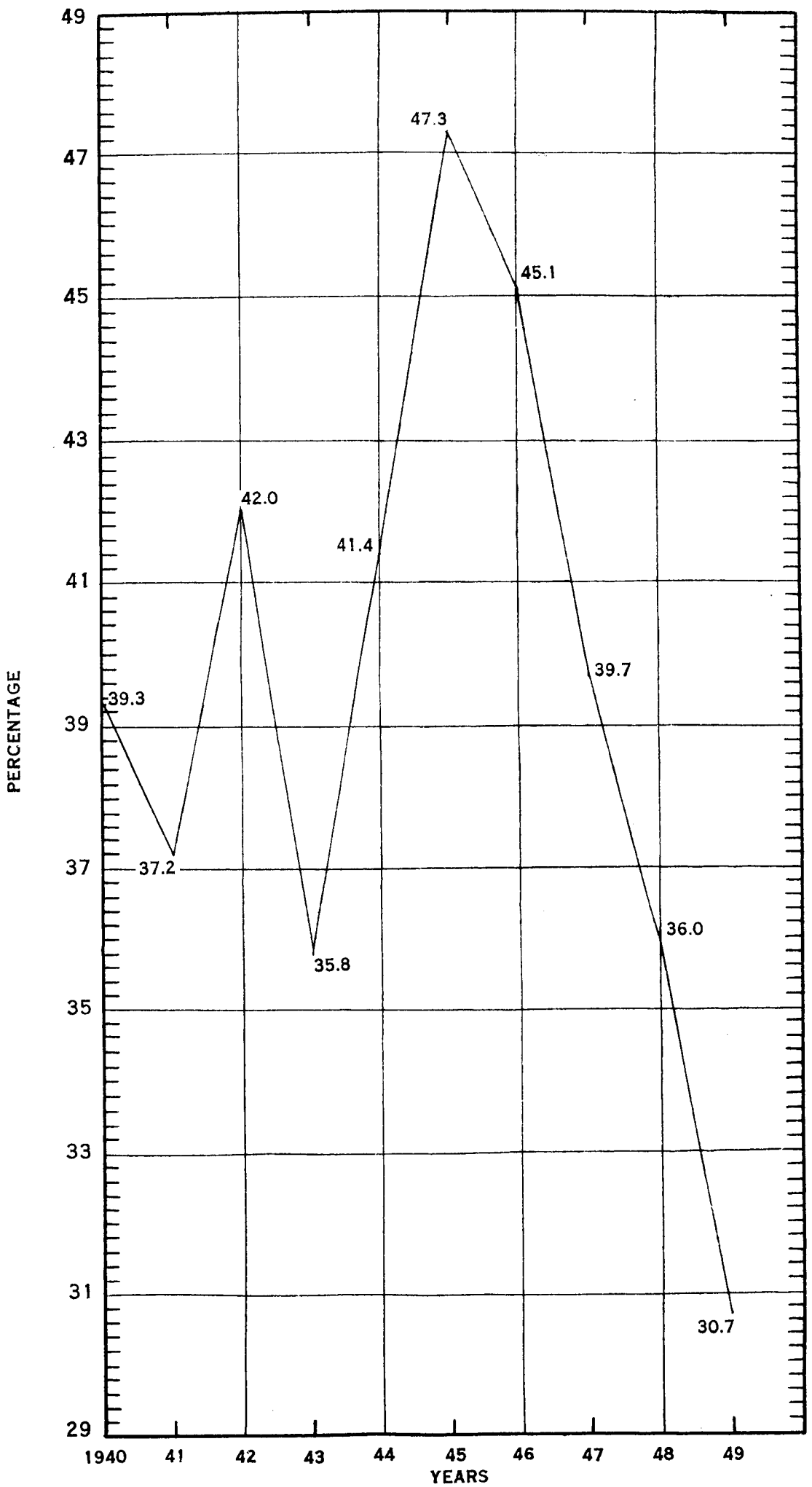


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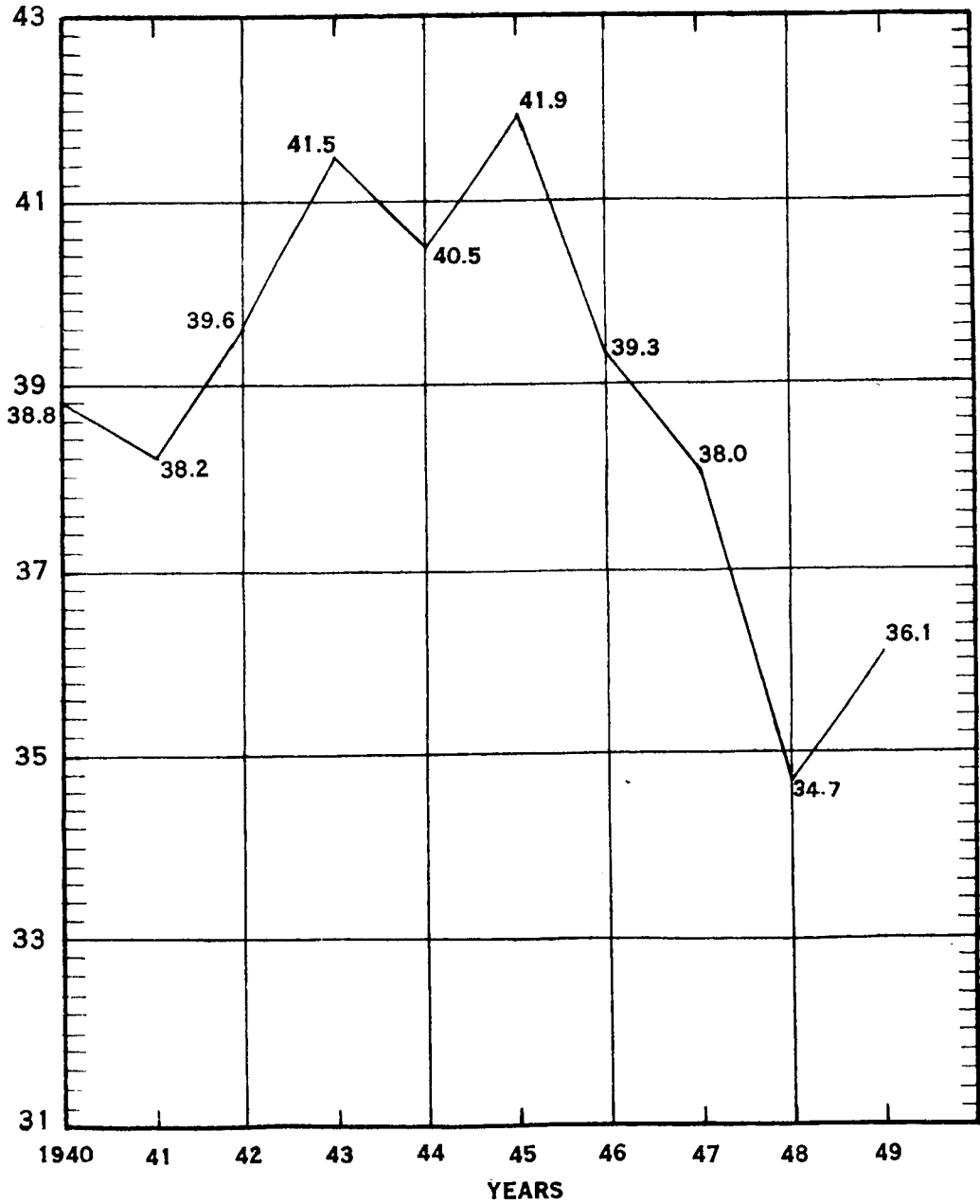


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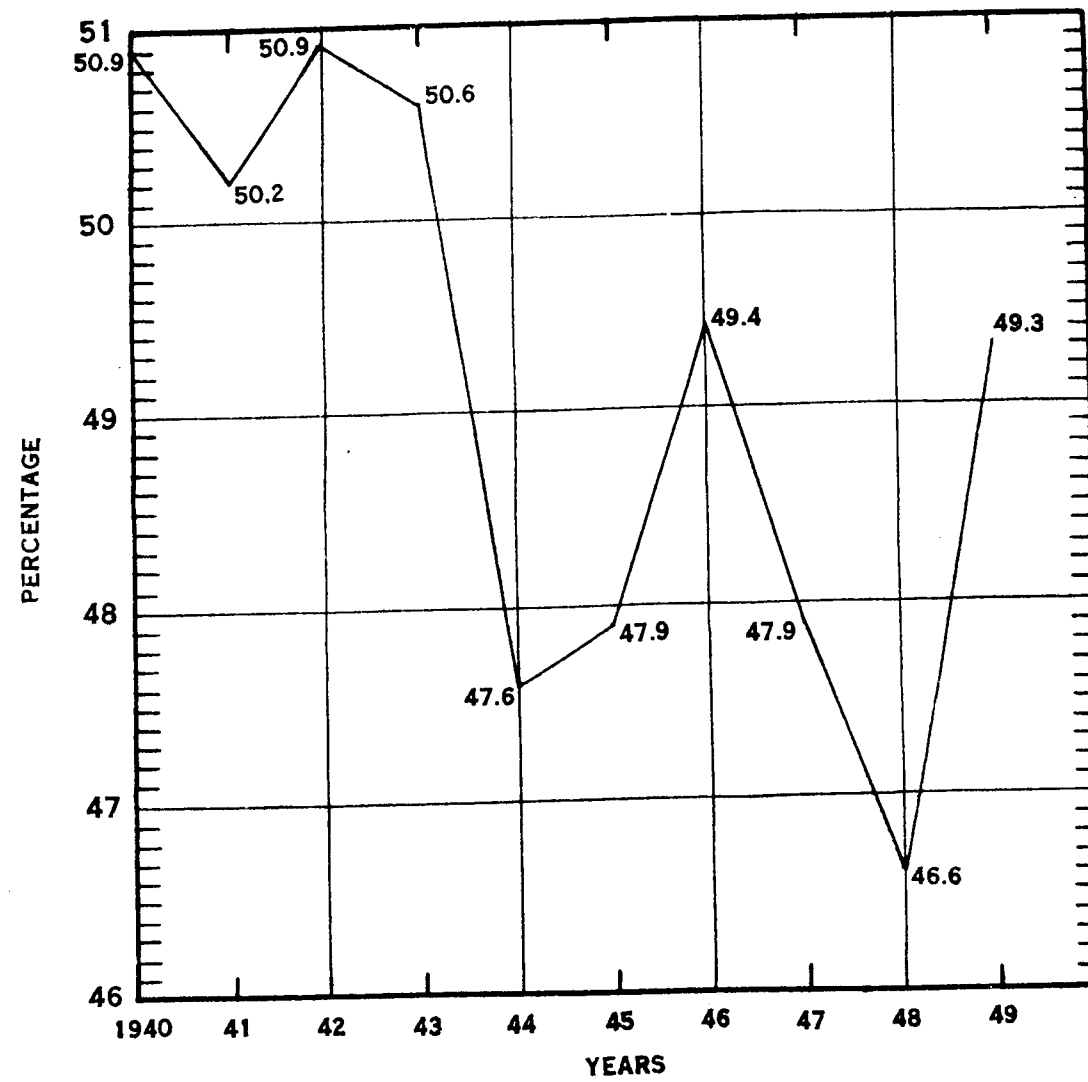
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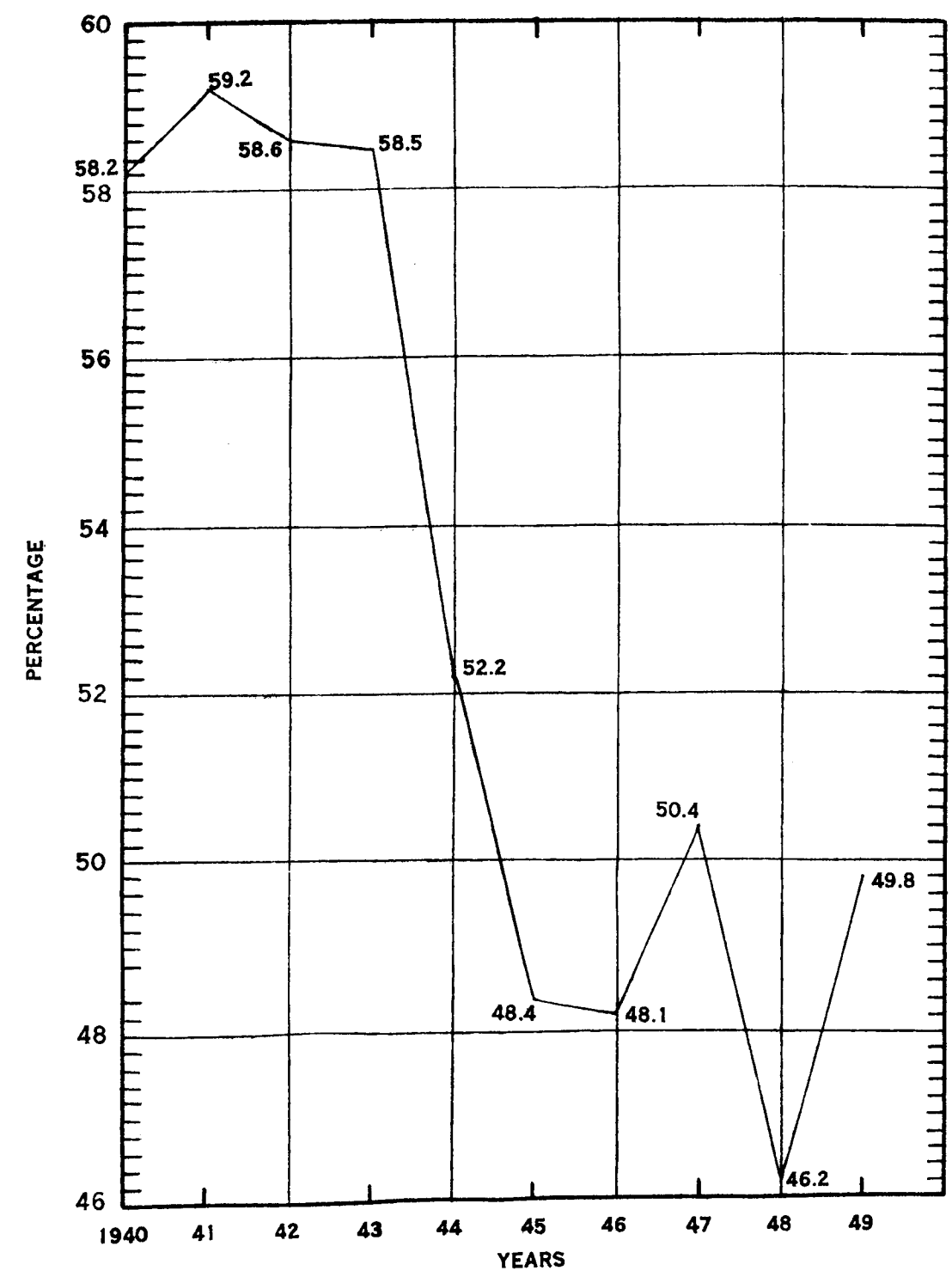
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
HOUSE - BREAKINGS



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE - THEFTS



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1949

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—Sri C. K. Vijayaraghavan, I.C.S., was in charge of the department till the afternoon of May 7, except for a month from February 14 to March 13, when I was in charge of the department. I assumed charge of the department on the afternoon of May 7 and remained in charge for the rest of the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—Charges of the various ranges during the year were—

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Northern Range.</i>	
Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	From January 1 to June 28.
Sri V. R. Rajaratnam ..	From June 29 to December 31.
<i>Central Range.</i>	
Mr. F. L. Underwood, O.B.E.	Throughout the year.
<i>Southern Range.</i>	
Janab Khaja Muhiuddin Hussain Sahib.	Throughout the year.
<i>Western Range.</i>	
Sri V. Subbarayan ..	From January 1 to July 9.
Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	From July 10 to December 31.
<i>Railways and C.I.D., Madras.</i>	
Sri J. Devasahayam ..	From January 1 to May 7.
Sri P. K. Monnappa ..	From May 8 to December 31.

Sri P. K. Monnappa continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Madras, till the afternoon of May 2 when Sri A. V. Patro assumed charge of the post and continued for the remainder of the year.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Administration).—The proposal to revive the post was dropped by the Government.

Special Officer, Special Armed Police Units.—Mr. O. L. Burrell, O.B.E., was in charge of the post throughout the year.

Assistant Inspectors-General of Police.—Sri A. K. Kunthiraman Nambiyar and Sri P. Kandaswami continued to hold the posts of Assistant Inspector-General of Police and additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police, respectively, throughout the year.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in seven districts, while there was one change in seventeen districts, and two changes in four districts. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on twenty-eight occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on six occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum but the holding of additional charge continued to entail considerable strain in view of the present day nature of police work.

The details below show the officers who were on other duties during the year—

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
<i>Indian Police.</i>	
Sri T. G. Sanjevi Pillai ..	Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri S. Balakrishna Shetti.	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri P. V. Bhaskaran ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, till August 19. Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, from August 20 for the rest of the year.
Mr. J. R. deChazal ..	Assistant Commandant, Central Police Training College, Mount Abu, till October 15.

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
<i>Madras Police Service.</i>	
Sri A. Jayaram ..	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Janab Muhammad Ghous Chida Sahib.	Regional Transport Officer till January 10.
Sri M. Gopalakrishna Menon.	Commissioner of Police, Cochin, till July 8.
Sri A. Krishna Reddi ..	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Madras, throughout the year.
Mr. J. H. Gray ..	Chief Regional Fire Officer till September 30.
Sri V. Ayyaswami Naidu.	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, from August 20 for the rest of the year.
Sri K. Karunakaran Nayar.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, under the Government of India, throughout the year.
Sri G. B. Ramachandran.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, under the Government of India, throughout the year.
Sri R. S. Krishnan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, under the Government of India, from February 10 for the rest of the year.
Janab M. Umdathul Mulk.	Assistant Director, Textile Enforcement, Madras, under the Government of India, from June 20 for the rest of the year.

The following officers were on deputation under the Government of the Hyderabad State during the year:—

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad.</i>	
Sri A. V. Patro ..	From January 1 to 20.
<i>Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad.</i>	
Sri M. Krishna Menon ..	Throughout the year.
<i>District Superintendents of Police, Hyderabad.</i>	
Sri P. Dhanarajulu Nayudu.	Throughout the year.
Sri M. Srinivasa Acharya.	From January 1 to April 30.
Sri R. N. Manickam ..	Throughout the year.
Sri A. Sundaram Pillai ..	Do.
Sri V. Venkateswara Rao.	Do.
Sri D. M. Arpudawami Pillai.	Do.
Sri P. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar.	Do.
Sri G. Ranga Reddi ..	Do.
Sri O. A. Muthuswami Ayyar.	Do.
<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police, Hyderabad.</i>	
Sri D. Srinivasulu Nayudu.	Throughout the year.
Sri I. Ramakrishnayya ..	Do.
Sri S. Anantasubrahmanyam.	Do.
Sri D. Ramaswami ..	Do.
Sri P. Kaneswara Rao ..	Do.
Sri V. Lakshminarayana.	Do.
Sri A. Obul Reddi ..	Do.
Sri M. Pattabi Ayyangar.	Do.
Sri S. V. Srinivasulu Nayudu.	Do.
Sri W. Subba Rao ..	Do.
Sri U. Nagasha ..	Do.
Sri A. Ranga Reddi ..	Do.
Sri V. Krishnaswami Chetti.	Do.
Sri P. Ranga Rao Nayudu.	Do.
Sri S. D. Loganathan ..	From January 1 to April 15.
Sri M. Nagabushanam ..	From January 1 to June 6.
Sri T. B. Srinivasa Rao ..	From April 16 for the rest of the year.
Sri A. Venkateswara Rao.	From October 1 for the rest of the year.

Nineteen officers of the Indian Police and one officer of the Madras Police Service retired during the year. Three officers of the Indian Police proceeded on leave during the year preparatory to retirement.

Four of the Assistant Superintendents of Police recruited under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme were allotted to this State and they are under training in the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu, two from August 15, one from August 16, and one from September 2. Four Deputy Superintendents of Police were recruited during the year and they are under training in the Police Training College, Vellore, two from January 3, one from January 10 and one from February 14. The six probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police recruited last year and allotted to this

The temporary additional forces shown at the end of Statement D are—

	District Superintendents of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadar and head constables.	Constables.	Total.
1 Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	5	41	46
2 Additional Police	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	18
3 Police Training College and Central Recruits' Schools.	..	4	12	8	21	28	14	87
4 Prohibition Staff	..	15	20	..	203	148	2,052	2,738
5 Madras City	..	1	4	17	26	147	820	1,015
6 All other temporary forces	..	6	45	87	6	311	4,289	5,067
Total	6	65	123	31	561	1,553	7,232	9,571

The figures in the above statement exclude the strength of the Special Armed Police Units, sanctioned in G.Os. Ms. No. 4112, Home, dated 7th November 1947 and No. 1387, Home, dated 14th April 1948.

Additional Police.—As the local conditions had not improved, the additional police at the cost of the inhabitants stationed in the villages of Musalaredipalli in the Cuddapah district and at Muradi Hanumapuram in the Bellary district were continued during the year. The additional police in the village of Himakuntla in the Cuddapah district was withdrawn with effect from July 1.

Recruitment.—There were 552 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 1,972 vacancies in 1948. There was no difficulty in getting men for recruitment as the physical and educational standards have been lowered, but the quality of recruits was not up to the mark. This is due to the fact that the present pay and allowances of the constabulary are not sufficiently attractive to the better type of men. Three hundred and ninety-three ex-army men and 856 Harijans were enlisted. Among the recruits, 81 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

Casualties [Statement E, columns (26) to (31)].—The total number of casualties in the Force was 1,931 as against 2,017 in 1948, a decrease of 86 or 4.3 per cent. This decrease was mainly under resignations (263 against 321 in 1948), discharges (266 against 361) and deaths (210 against 247 in 1948).

Five police officers were killed and 150 injured in the course of their duty during the year as against 13 and 150, respectively in the previous year.

Health [Statement E, columns (32) to (34)].—The health of the Force continued to be satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 116.2 against 112.1 in 1948. The percentage of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 3.2 during the year as against 3.5 in 1948. The health of the Force remained fairly good in spite of the continuous additional strain imposed on the Force as a result of frequent communist, labour and other disturbances and lack of proper nourishment owing to the high cost and scarcity of food stuffs. The number of police officers who died was 210 as against 247 in 1948. The usual anti-malarial measures were taken, and the periodical medical examination of the members of the subordinate police was also conducted.

3. EDUCATION [Statement E, columns (24) and (25)].—There were 5,433 head constables and 38,031 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these, 3 head constables or 0.06 per cent and 117 constables or 0.31 per cent were illiterate.

4. TRAINING COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.—The Police Training College, Vellore.—Janab M. Sirajuddin Sahib

State are under practical training in districts from September, on completion of their training in the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu. Four probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police also are under practical training in districts.

2. STRENGTH [Statement D, column (16)].—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 36,815 as against 36,417 at the end of 1948. The increase is mainly due to the merger of the Pudukkottai State Police in the Madras State.

continued to be the Principal until 18th November 1949 when he proceeded on leave. The Vice-Principal was in additional charge of the post of Principal from 19th November 1949 to 2nd January 1950 during the absence of the Principal on leave. The post of Vice-Principal was continued.

The four gazetted officers who were undergoing training in the College were sent to the districts for practical training. Four gazetted officers joined the College for training during the year. The session for the training of Sub-Inspectors commenced on January 3.

Subordinate Officers.—Fifty-two Sub-Inspectors reported for training, of whom 9 were Excise Sub-Inspectors. One Sub-Inspector died as the result of a fall while jumping small hurdles and 5 Excise Sub-Inspectors who were found unsuitable were sent back. All the remaining 46 Sub-Inspectors were posted to the districts in December on the completion of their training.

Due to the shortage in the rank of Sub-Inspectors, the Government in their order Ms. No. 3218, Home, dated 6th August 1949, sanctioned the recruitment of 200 Sub-Inspectors to be trained in a special session. The session commenced on 3rd October 1949. One hundred and ninety-nine Sub-Inspectors, one Sub-Inspector from the Andaman Police and one Sub-Inspector of Mahe, absorbed in this State, joined the session and were under training at the end of the year.

Training of the cadets.—The existing curriculum and method of teaching were followed during the year as usual.

The standard of training was good and discipline was well maintained. Sports and games played a large part in the year's activities, as usual. Boxing continued to be taught to the cadets. The annual sports were held on December 22 and it was a successful function which attracted a large gathering. The Sub-Inspectors' hostel was run by a committee of cadets under the general supervision of a lecturer. The health of both the staff and the cadets was good.

With reference to G.O. Ms. No. 3239, Home, dated 14th October 1946, a batch of 56 head constables fit for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspectors was trained during the year for a period of six months from July 1 and the training proved useful.

The Government in their order No. 1925, Home, dated 14th May 1949, sanctioned the following proposals for the reorganization of the Police Training School, Vellore:—(1) The inclusion in the syllabus of all the sections of the Indian Penal Code dealing with cognizable offences and all the special and local laws which the Police have to deal with. (2) The abolition of the summer recess of six weeks allowed to the Sub-Inspector cadets and the utilization of this period for giving the cadets more training in musketry, revolver firing, unarmed combat

fighting, traffic control and swimming, the use of the tear gas equipment and of Bren and Sten Guns.

The name of the institution was also changed as the Police Training College in the same Government Order

Central Recruits' Schools.—The Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Anantapur and Coimbatore, trained a large number of recruits as usual. The schools at Vizianagaram and Tiruchirappalli are continued for another year from October 1.

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.		
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.
Central Recruits' School, Vellore	391	410	801	680	22	99
Anantapur	503	1,274	1,777	1,059	169	549
Coimbatore	458	1,097	1,555	951	17	587
Vizianagaram	242	719	961	465	47	449
Tiruchirappalli	253	979	1,232	692	87	453

The general health of the recruits was satisfactory. Increase in the average weight of the recruits was noticeable apparently due to the balanced wholesome food supplied. Discipline was well maintained. Inefficient and undesirable recruits were weeded out. The management of the hostels attached to the schools was good.

5. CONDUCT.—Departmental punishments excluding the awards of blackmarks [Statement E, columns (10) to (13)].—

	Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1947.	1948.	1949.
For absence without leave	0.1	0.1	0.2
For offences other than absence without leave.	1.8	2.0	2.2
Total	1.9	2.1	2.4

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 15.4 as against 12.7 in 1948. The total number of men dismissed from the Force was 273, of which 42 were for absence without leave, the figures for 1948 being 261 and 11, respectively. Discipline was well maintained and suitable action was taken for absence without leave.

Appeals—

Authority.	Number of appeals received.			Number of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified.			Number of appeals pending at the end of the year.			Percentage of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified to those which were disposed of.		
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1947.	1948.	1949.
By the Inspector-General	51	48	27	11	15	3	3	4	2	22.92	34.1	12.0
By the Deputy Inspector-General.	657	824	816	137	192	217	91	53	61	20.85	25.0	28.7

The number of appeals received by the Inspector-General excludes second appeals barred under Order No. 110 of the Police Standing Order Book, Volume I.

One statutory appeal preferred to the Government during the year was rejected by them.

Judicial punishments [Statement E, columns (14) to (21)].

—The total number of police officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 61 against 76 in the previous year. Of these, 21 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 43 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 30 and 46 respectively, in 1948. Seven men were convicted under the Police Act against one in 1948. Ten men were convicted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape.

A head constable of the East Godavari district wrongfully confined a private person and extorted cattle from him. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

A head constable and six constables of the Krishna district who allowed six communist prisoners to escape from a sub-jail, were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment for six months each.

A constable of the Kurnool district who received stolen petrol from police vehicles, was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. In this case, a constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Bellary, was also convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months for committing the theft of petrol.

A Sub-Inspector of the Anantapur district, while on town patrol duty assaulted a Railway employee. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

A prohibition constable of the Mathurai North district committed robbery while off duty. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

6. HONOURS AND TITLES.—Nil.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.—The following medals were awarded during the year:—

The King's Police and Fire Services Medal—For Distinguished service.—Sri P. K. Monappa, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras,

Sri D. Venkateswaralu and Sri K. Kesava Menon, Assistant Commissioners of Police, Madras, and Sri N. Ramayya Pillai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Prohibition, Chittoor.

The Indian Police Medal—(a) For gallantry.—Sri L. Venkatasubba Rao, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Chittoor, and N. Samuel, Head Constable, Government Railway Police, Madras.

(b) For meritorious service.—Sri M. Krishna Menon, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad, Sri P. V. Bhaskaran, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiyar, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Mr. J. R. LeFebvre, I.P. (on leave), and Sri M. D. Ebenezer, District Superintendent of Police, Sri R. K. Sukumaran, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Sri K. Karunakaran Nair, Sri D. S. Prithiviraj Singh, Sri K. V. Venkatasubramanyam, Sri T. S. Venkataraman, Sri G. Sasupathi and Sri T. D. John, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Mr. W. G. Thompson, Sergeant Major, Sri A. Madhavan Nair, Subadar, Malabar Special Police, and Sri D. Suryanarayanamurthy and Sri N. Nageswara Rao, Sub-Inspectors of Police.

Rewards [Statement E, columns 22 and 23].—

	1948.		1949.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
Rewards to Police officers.		Rs.		Rs.
Madras City	1,201	10,670	1,312	19,248
Districts including the C.I.D.	19,340	1,21,462	22,429	1,50,106
Total	20,541	1,32,132	23,732	1,69,354
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.				
Madras City	378	2,074	770	3,697
Districts including the C.I.D.	3,006	50,567	7,333	56,308
Total	3,384	52,641	8,103	60,000

The total number of police officers rewarded and the amount expended increased. The total number of private individuals rewarded has slightly decreased but there has been an increase in the amount disbursed.

Good work was also recognized by the grant of Meritorious Service Entries or Good Service Entries to the police officers and letters of appreciation and parchment certificates to the members of the public.

Extraordinary Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities.—The following extraordinary family and injury pensions and gratuities were sanctioned by the Government during the year:—

Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1 The widow and five children of a head constable of the Tiruchirappalli district.	A gratuity of Rs. 240 and a pension of Rs. 10-10-0 per mensem to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 3-14-0 to each of his five sons [G.O. Ms. No. 56, Finance (Pension), dated 21st January 1949].	He died as a result of injuries sustained in assault while in the discharge of his official duties.
2 The widow and three children of a head constable of Government Railway Police, Madras.	A pension of Rs. 18 per mensem to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 3 to each of his two sons and a daughter [G.O. Ms. No. 187, Finance (Pension), dated 28th February 1949].	He died while on duty, consequent on the collision between two goods trains.
3 The widow and daughter of a Sub-Inspector of the Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras.	A pension of Rs. 50 per mensem to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 8-8-0 to the daughter [G.O. Ms. No. 268, Finance (Pension), dated 22nd March 1949].	He died of cholera attack while on duty.
4 The mother of a late constable of the Guntur district.	A pension of Rs. 4-3-0 per mensem to the mother [G.O. Ms. No. 635, Finance (Pension), dated 21st June 1949].	He was kidnapped by the communists of the Hyderabad State and killed while on border patrol duty.
5 The mother of a late constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Tadepalligudem.	A pension of Rs. 5-5-0 per mensem to the mother [G.O. Ms. No. 681, Finance (Pension), dated 30th June 1949], as modified by G.O. Ms. No. 10, Finance (Pension), dated 6th January 1950.	He died as a result of injuries received in a motor accident while on duty.
6 The widow of a constable of the Mathurai North district.	A gratuity of Rs. 124 and a pension of Rs. 10-5-0 per mensem to the widow [G.O. Ms. No. 695, Finance (Pension), dated 4th July 1949].	He was kidnapped by the communists of the Hyderabad State and killed while on border patrol duty.
7 The mother of a constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Bellary.	A pension of Rs. 5-5-0 per mensem to the mother [G.O. Ms. No. 781, Finance (Pension), dated 19th July 1949].	He died of injuries sustained due to a fall from a loaded lorry while on duty.
8 The mother of a constable of the Malabar Special Police.	A pension of Rs. 5-12-0 per mensem to the mother [G.O. Ms. No. 936, Finance, dated 2nd August 1949].	He died as a result of gun shot wounds while on duty.
9 The father and mother of a constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Palni.	A pension of Rs. 2-11-0 per mensem to the father and a pension of Rs. 2-10-0 to the mother [G.O. Ms. No. 935, Finance (Pension), dated 29th August 1949].	He died of gun shot wound while on duty in the interior of the Hyderabad State.
10 The widow and three children of a constable of the Bellary district.	A pension of Rs. 8-7-0 per mensem to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 2-7-0 each to his son and two daughters [G.O. Ms. No. 913, Finance, dated 25th August 1949].	He died as a result of bus accident while on duty.
11 The widow and daughter of a constable of the Visakhapatnam South district.	A pension of Rs. 12 per mensem to the widow and a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to the daughter [G.O. Ms. No. 937, Finance, dated 29th August 1949].	He was crushed to death in a bus accident while on duty.
12 The widow and daughter of a constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Tadepalligudem.	A pension of Rs. 10-11-0 per mensem to the widow and a pension of Rs. 3 to the daughter [G.O. Ms. No. 938, Finance, dated 29th August 1949].	He died of injuries received in a motor accident while on duty.
13 The widow of a constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Bellary.	A gratuity of Rs. 128 and a pension of Rs. 10-11-0 per mensem to the widow [G.O. Ms. No. 1006, Finance, dated 16th September 1949].	He died as a result of a gun shot in the course of his official duties.
14 The mother of a constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Tiruchirappalli.	A pension of Rs. 5-5-0 per mensem to the mother [G.O. Ms. No. 1086, Finance, dated 10th October 1949].	He died of injuries sustained as a result of a fall from the Government bus while on duty.
15 A constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Red Hills.	A pension of Rs. 6-6-0 per mensem [G.O. Ms. No. 1177, Finance, dated 9th November 1949].	He sustained gun shot injuries in his right forearm while on duty.
16 A constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Red Hills.	A pension of Rs. 6-6-0 per mensem [G.O. Ms. No. 1187, Finance, dated 10th November 1949].	He sustained gun shot injuries on his left hand from communists while on duty.
17 The widow and three sons of a constable of the Visakhapatnam North district.	A gratuity of Rs. 158 and a pension of Rs. 1-12-0 per mensem to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 2-10-8 each to his three sons [G.O. Ms. No. 1190, Finance, dated 10th November 1949].	He was stabbed to death while on duty.
18 The widow and two children of a constable of the Chingleput district.	A pension of Rs. 10 per mensem to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 2-14-0 each to the son and daughter [G.O. Ms. No. 1189, Finance, dated 10th November 1949].	He died of cholera while on duty.
19 The father and mother of a constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Tadepalligudem.	A pension of Rs. 2-15-0 per mensem to the father and a pension of Rs. 2-14-0 to the mother [G.O. Ms. No. 1251, Finance (Pension), dated 28th November 1949].	He died of a gun shot wound sustained in a sten gun accident while on duty.
20 The father of a constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Red Hills.	A pension of Rs. 5-5-0 per mensem to the father [G.O. Ms. No. 1274, Finance, dated 8th December 1949].	He died of gun shot wounds while on duty.
21 The mother of a constable of the Ramanathapuram district.	A pension of Rs. 5-3-0 per mensem to the mother [G.O. Ms. No. 1290, Finance, dated 12th December 1949].	He died of wounds received in his chest by stabbing by an accused, while on duty.
22 A head constable of the Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	A pension of Rs. 8-10-0 per mensem [G.O. Ms. No. 1294, Finance, dated 12th December 1949].	He received injuries to both bones of his left leg due to collapse of a wall while on duty, of at a railway station.
23 A constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Palni.	A pension of Rs. 6-6-0 per mensem to the constable [G.O. Ms. No. 1359, Finance (Pension), dated 19th December 1949].	He received gun shot wounds from the bullets of Razakars while on duty in Hyderabad State.
24 The mother of a constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Tadepalligudem.	A pension of Rs. 5-5-0 per mensem to the mother [G.O. Ms. No. 1368, Finance (Pension), dated 21st December 1949].	He died of injuries received in a motor car accident while on duty in the Hyderabad State.
25 The dependents of 167 deceased police officers (as against 154 in the previous year).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which their dependents were left.

7. COST (Statement D, Column 17).—(1) The total cost of the department for the financial year 1949-50 including the expenditure in England was Rs. 6,73,09,788 as against Rs. 6,30,09,002 in 1948-49. There was an increase in expenditure under all the minor heads except 'a. Presidency Police', 'h. Special Police', 'j. Home Guards' and 'm. Charges in England'. The increase was mainly due to (i) increased expenditure under travelling allowance, motor transport, feeding charges, etc., on account of the stationing of Armed Reserves and detachments of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police in disturbed localities due to the widespread communist, Kisan and labour troubles and (ii) the formation of the Anti-Blackmarketing Branch.

(2) The decrease in expenditure under '29. h. Special Police' was due to the deputation of 16 companies of the Special Armed Police to the Hyderabad state and the disbandment of two Gurkha companies of the Special Armed Police. The decrease in expenditure under '29. j. Home Guards' was due to the reduction in the strength of Home Guards in 1949-50.

8. BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for Sergeants-Major and Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables are given below—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.	
	1949.	1948.	1949.
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	146	54.0	51.6
Sub-Inspectors	575	38.6	38.8
Head constables	2,295	59.1	59.1
Constables	17,617	57.9	57.2

The housing of the Force continued to be an acute problem. Numerous officers and men live in rented buildings scattered all over the towns where they work, occupying less living space than what type design Government quarters provide and meeting from their pockets the excess of the actual rents paid over the rentals sanctioned for them by Government. This causes discontent and in the long run tells on the morale of the Force. Gregarious life in barracks is part of the discipline of the force and besides fostering a healthy *esprit-de-corps* also makes available sufficient numbers of men in the event of a sudden call to duty. The members of the Force will more cheerfully endure hardships and prolonged absences from home if they are assured that their families are quartered comfortably in Government buildings.

Instructions have been issued to all officers to arrange for the renting in cities and big towns of suitable buildings for the use as barracks for accommodating unmarried constables. In eleven districts the instructions have already fructified and such buildings have been rented and police-men are now accommodated in them. In other districts, efforts are being made to secure such buildings.

In some districts it is found possible to enter into agreements with private landholders who are willing to provide building, on rent for the housing of the Force, provided they have assurance of a reasonably long period of occupation by the police. Steps are being taken to adopt this solution to the housing problem wherever possible.

I have submitted proposals for the construction of quarters for the Armed Reserve men at certain important places as Part II Schemes for 1950-51 amounting to Rs. 65,00,000. The orders of the Government in this regard are awaited.

Most of the existing Government quarters were kept in a proper state of repairs.

Appropriations of Rs. 1,20,100 for police minor works and Rs. 3,83,700 for new major works were sanctioned by the Government for the financial year 1949-50.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The Police Co-operative Societies continued to function satisfactorily. There has been an increase in the number of members and the amount of paid up share capital. There were 23,351

members at the end of the year and the total paid up share capital was Rs. 6,46,504. The corresponding figures for 1948 were 21,878 and Rs. 5,67,141, respectively.

Police Co-operative Stores.—The Police Co-operative Stores, where they continued to exist, were functioning well and were of immense benefit to the members of the Force.

General Provident Fund.

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.	
	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.
Inspectors	279	307	97.6	97.8
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	181	176	77.0	73.0
Sub-Inspectors	1,263	1,287	82.0	81.8
Jamadars and head constables.	3,746	3,821	87.9	87.4
Constables	21,350	22,815	75.5	73.7
Total	26,849	28,406	77.6	75.8

The percentages of subscribers to the Fund have been calculated on the number eligible to join it. More constables could not join the Fund in view of the continued high cost of living, which left them hardly anything to put by as savings.

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The efficiency and standard of work of Circle Inspectors were generally satisfactory. A large number of head constables continued to be in charge of police stations owing to the defection of permanent Sub-Inspectors from their regular duties. In as many as 780 out of 1,099 police stations in the State, excluding the Madras City, head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months during the year. On account of the fact that an unduly large number of stations could not be manned by their regular Sub-Inspectors, the standard of the work of Sub-Inspectors was not up to the mark.

11. ARMED RESERVE.—The Armed Reserves were kept up to the strength and they were mobilized during the year. The percentage of natives of the headquarters of the Reserve was kept as low as possible. Labour unrest, agrarian troubles, communist activities, and the Hyderabad border situation imposed a heavy strain on the Reserves, but they discharged their duties efficiently on all occasions. The Armed Reserves of Visakhapatnam North and Visakhapatnam South performed the Agency tour during the year. The Armed Reserves of East Godavari district and West Godavari district were exempted from doing so—vide G.O. R. No. 2098, Home, dated 20th July 1949 as it was not possible for them to perform the tour due to deployment of forces and preoccupation with questions pertaining to the maintenance of law and order.

Tear smoke squads.—Tear smoke squads are now functioning in Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts except Bellary, Cuddapah and Chittoor. The formation of the squads in these districts also is under the consideration of the Government as a Part II Scheme for 1950-51.

Tear smoke was used once on 11th August 1949 in the Cuddalore Camp Jail, when the detenus and convicts in the jail attacked jail officials and the police. The use of tear smoke on the occasion was successful and the situation was brought under control.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—

Name of the officer.	Period.
Commandant.	
Sri F. V. Arul	From January 1 to August 9.
G. K. Menon (Deputy Commandant).	From August 10 to September 6 (Additional charge).
Mr. J. R. LeFevre	From September 7 to October 20.
Sri G. K. Menon (Deputy Commandant).	From October 21 to December 7 (Additional charge).
Mr. E. L. Stracey	From December 8 to 31.

Adjutant and Deputy Commandant

Sri G. K. Menon	Throughout the year.
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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Assistant Commandants.</i>	
(i) Sri P. Ramunni Menon.	From January 1 to June 5.
Sri G. K. Menon.	From June 6 to December 31 (Additional charge.)
(ii) Sri M. Narayana Menon.	Throughout the year.
(iii) Sri T. Thachukatty Menon.	Do.
(iv) Mr. W. J. King.	From January 1 to March 15.
Sri P. C. Narayanan Nayar.	From March 16 to December 31.
(v) Sri K. C. Gopala Menon.	Throughout the year.

The strength of the permanent Force was increased by one constable due to the restoration of one cleaner constable for the ambulance. The casualties in the Force during the year were 15 retirements, 49 resignations, 9 dismissals, 11 discharges, 23 desertions and 7 deaths.

The annual inspection of the Force scheduled to have been conducted by the Commander, Bangalore Sub-Area, in December 1949 was postponed by him due to his more urgent engagements. This was conducted early in January 1950 by Brigadier E. Habibullah, Commander, Bangalore Sub-Area and the Military officer has since reported that the Force continues to maintain its high standard of efficiency.

The health of the Force deteriorated slightly owing to the poor rations allotted to the men and the physical rigours demanded of them. The average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 83.3 against 71.9 in 1948 and there has been an increase in the total number of admissions into the hospital particularly due to digestive disorders and influenza.

Seventy-nine per cent of the officers and other ranks eligible to join the General Provident Fund subscribed to it.

A cumulative training programme covering individual section, platoon and company training was drawn up very carefully and enforced rigidly, except when companies were on active duties in various parts of the State.

The Government have sanctioned the formation of a Pioneer platoon and the purchase of the necessary materials for its equipment. The equipment required is being procured and the platoon will be formed on completion of the purchase.

As usual the training cadres in all branches were held. Some of the Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers attended the Army School courses at Mhow, Poona, Faizabad and Bangalore.

Forty sergeants of the Madras Police were undergoing training with the Malabar Special Police at the end of the year.

Regular and thorough inspections of the companies were conducted by the Commandant and his assistants. The standard of work continued to be maintained at a high level. Inspection of the arms of the Force was carried out satisfactorily despite its wide dispersal. The supply position of components of arms by the Ordnance depots has improved comparatively and repairs to arms have been carried out to the extent possible. The Assistant Inspector of Arms, Madras Area, inspected the arms of the Force during the year and found them satisfactory.

Insistent calls were made on the Malabar Special Police from widely distant places in the State for the maintenance of law and order. There were two companies stationed at various centres in the Krishna district at the beginning of the year. Three more companies were deputed to that district during the year. These five companies are turning out splendid work in helping to suppress the communist menace. Out of the three companies stationed at Madras to act as the third line of defence in the City, one was withdrawn from November 27.

One company is stationed in North Malabar on special duty on the Mahe border from 19th October 1949.

A number of calls at short notice were also made for special duties both within and outside the district. Half a company was deputed to Minicoy Islands from 1st to 9th February 1949. One company was deputed to

Tiruchirappalli district in connexion with the threatened strike of the South Indian Railway employees.

Despite a considerable increase in the volume of traffic, radio communications were maintained very satisfactorily throughout the year.

Seventy-one Malabar Special Police signallers appeared for the Annual Signal Classification which was conducted by Lieut. Harichand of the Madras Signal Regiment. Excellent results were obtained with cent per cent passes.

The administrative control of the Malabar Special Police was transferred from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, to the Special Officer, Special Armed Police Units, Madras, from April 1.

12-A. SPECIAL ARMED POLICE UNITS.—All the six Special Armed Police Units continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year.

The strength of the Force on the last day of the year was—

Commandants	6
Assistant Commandants	18
Subadars including Subadars-Major	64
Jamadars	160
Havildars-Major	40
Havildars	208
Naicks	464
Constables including Lance Naicks	5,546
Followers	160

The two Gurkha companies were disbanded from the afternoon of April 30.

There have been 283 resignations, 50 dismissals, 171 discharges, 790 desertions and 24 deaths. These show a fall under all heads except dismissals when compared with the previous year. The desertions and resignations were mainly due to non-provision of family quarters, rigours of training, rigid discipline and the general feeling among the men that the Force is only a temporary one.

The Assistant Inspector of Arms, Headquarters, Madras, inspected the arms of the Special Armed Police Units, Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Visakhapatnam during the year.

The health of the Force had been generally satisfactory, and a large number of discharges during the year was due to the weeding out of unsuitable persons from the Force. There had been very large number of admissions into the hospitals due to malaria, dysentery and digestive troubles. Intensive training was given to the companies which were available at the headquarters.

Several Non-Commissioned Officers attended the courses of training at the Army Schools at Mhow, Jabalpur and Faizabad. Some Non-Commissioned Officers were sent for a course of training in Radio Telegraphy.

Sixteen Companies of the Force were on duty in Hyderabad and four on the Krishna district border and they continued to do satisfactory work.

Several companies were deputed to various places throughout the State for suppressing the communist menace and agrarian troubles. A number of calls at short notice for bandobust duties in Madras City and at other places were complied with.

The inspection of the Force was conducted by the Commandants and Assistant Commandants frequently. The Force continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

12-B. HOME GUARDS.—The Home Guards have been organized in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara and the Madras City.

The strength of the Home Guards fixed for each district is 1,000. A whole-time paid Commandant is in charge of the organization in each district under the District Superintendent of Police and he is assisted by a whole-time paid Adjutant.

The Home Guards are intended to assist the Police in maintaining law and order in an emergency. They have been given training in physical training, first-aid, simple infantry drill, lathi drill, fire-fighting, use of fire arms and essential police duties.

The organization has not proved a success. Response to the recruitment campaign was far from satisfactory and even among those who had been enrolled, many soon backed out. A large percentage of the existing Home Guards are men from poor classes who were attracted by the allowances given to them and, when the allowance was stopped after their three months' training, there was an immediate reaction on their attendance at weekly practices. Initial enthusiasm, which attracted good material in some of the towns probably on account of the Hyderabad situation in the year 1948 has disappeared and the result is that an ill-assorted rump is left, consisting of some who are interested in securing local advantage and importance by association with the Police, and a very few educated men who from a sense of duty, continue to attend.

It is doubtful if members of a volunteer organization like the Home Guards could be trusted to deal effectively with such internal enemies of the State as communists. There is further the grave danger of communist infiltration into the Home Guard organization, as the Government do not have such effective disciplinary and administrative control over it as they have over the Police and it will, therefore, be much easier for communists to establish and maintain contacts with Home Guards than with the Police. And if communists succeed in winning over Home Guards to their side, the result will be most disastrous, since in times of widespread disorder that may be engineered by the communist party, Home Guards may function as a private army on its side. Though one cannot definitely say that such a danger really exists now in an active form, the possibility of its arising cannot be overlooked.

For the reasons mentioned above it was suggested to the Government that the Home Guards organization which had not been a success should be abolished. But Government decided to retain the Home Guards at a reduced strength of about 500 each for a period of six months in a few selected districts and to examine the question of its further retention at the end of the period and called for a report about the districts in which Home Guards could be completely abolished. The Government were informed that the Home Guards might be retained for some time more with a reduced strength of about 500 in each of the districts mentioned below:—

Nellore, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Madras City.

The final orders of the Government in the matter are awaited.

13. POLICE RADIO SCHEME.—Capt. D. R. Clamp continued to hold the post of the Police Radio Officer, throughout the year. Sri T. D. John continued to be the Personal Assistant to the Police Radio Officer and also the Signal Officer, and officer in charge of the Police Radio Signal School, while Lieut. A. D'Silva continued to hold the post of Technical Assistant to the Police Radio Officer.

The Government have sanctioned twenty-four fixed stations (including four controls and one Inter-Provincial Station at Madras) and twenty-eight transportable stations in the Provincial Police Radio Network. All the twenty-four fixed stations are now working. The three emergency stations sanctioned for the Krishna district in connection with communist activities continue to function. Out of the twenty-eight transportable stations sanctioned, only twelve have so far been set up with full staff. Two more stations will shortly be opened. More transportable stations could not be opened for want of equipment.

Separate radio networks are functioning in the Malabar Special Police, Madras City, Mathurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, and the Special Armed Police.

The radio network has been of invaluable help in maintaining the efficiency of the Police administration. All districts are now connected by wireless except South Kanara, The Nilgiris, Chittoor, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam North, Nellore and Chingleput.

The radio network has turned out very good work in connection with the communist troubles in the Cimar districts. Three emergency fixed stations and three transportable stations are now working on the Hyderabad border for this purpose. The radio network also proved very useful in supplying information to the Government during the recent cyclone in the Andhra districts when all other communications were disrupted for several days.

There is a wireless station in Madras which is linked to the All-India Inter-Provincial Police Radio Network.

The non-availability of suitable equipment is holding up further progress. At the moment, our supplies are obtained from Army Disposals. With these we have to carry on until we are able to secure suitable equipment from the market.

The Provincial Police Radio Network passed 53,652 messages during the year 1949 as against 29,008 messages in 1948.

14. VILLAGE POLICE.—The co-operation of the village officers and talaiyaris with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime was fairly satisfactory. Police officers during their tours continued to impress on them the need for close co-operation. The number of village officers rewarded for good work in the last two years and the amount spent are given below:—

1948.		1949.	
Number.	Amount, Rs.	Number.	Amount, Rs.
447	3,461	388	3,366

Instances of misconduct and neglect of duty among village officers were brought to the notice of the concerned superior officers. The disciplinary action taken was generally light and belated. The number of village officers reported against in the year was 323 as against 371 in 1948; of these 111 were punished as against 143 in 1948.

The scheme of the maintenance of a diary by the village headman on behalf of the talaiyari of the village, noting therein the police duties done by the talaiyari each day, introduced as an experimental measure in the headquarters taluks of the Anantapur, East Godavari, Salem, South Kanara and Tiruchirappalli districts as per G.O. No. 4022, Home, dated 3rd November 1947, was discontinued in G.O. No. 4955, Home, dated 13th December 1949, as it was considered not worthwhile continuing it in those districts or extending it to other districts.

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees existed in all the districts except Mathurai South, Malabar, Railway Police, Madras and Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli. They were of assistance to the Police only in a few districts. The extent to which they helped the Police during the year is shown in the following table:—

Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1949.

Districts.	(1) Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1949.	(2) Number of Indian Police Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle thefts).	(3) Number of cattle-thefts in which accused were arrested with property.	(4) Number of O.V., bad characters (K.Da., D.Cs., etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	(5) Number of warrants arrested.	(6) Number of O.V.N. men-burg traced or arrested.	(7) Number of O.V.N. men-burg traced or arrested.	(8) Number of O.V.N. men-burg traced or arrested.	(9) Number of O.V.N. men-burg traced or arrested.
Visakhapatnam, North.	660	18	4	12	1	1	1	1	1
Visakhapatnam, South.	341	30	12	12	1	1	1	1	1
East Godavari	875	35	12	22	1	1	1	1	1
West Godavari	546	2	1	19	1	1	1	1	1
Krishna	1,871	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Guntur	516	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Nellore	672	14	9	2	1	1	1	1	1
Kurnool	911	18	5	11	1	1	1	1	1
Bellary	380	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anantapur	310	24	4	14	1	1	1	1	1
Cuddapah	190	13	9	53	1	1	1	1	1
Chittoor	308	5	3	9	1	1	1	1	1
North Arcot	1,445	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chingleput	1,469	19	16	14	1	1	1	1	1
South Arcot	1,035	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tanjore	440	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mathurai, North	275	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ramanathapuram	372	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tirunelveli	510	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tiruchirappalli	579	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salem	878	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coimbatore	2,815	11	5	4	1	1	1	1	1
The Nilgiris	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Kanara	737	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	18,457	283	99	175	18	8	666		

The question of entrusting their work to Grama Sanghams which was under consideration last year was dropped and instructions to revive and revitalise the Village Vigilance Committees were issued.

15. GHAT TALAIYARIS.—The sanctioned number of these talaiyaris remained at 61 and they were working satisfactorily.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

16. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—The prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities continued to remain at a very high level throughout the year. The south-west monsoon rains were heavy in almost all districts except Visakhapatnam North, Madras, Salem and The Nilgiris and a few taluks in the Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts. The north-east monsoon was normal only in a few districts like Visakhapatnam South, West Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool and Madras and portions of the Bellary and Ramnad districts. In other districts it was definitely disappointing and has resulted in draught. The failure of the north-east monsoon for three successive years was keenly felt in the districts of Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Malabar, The Nilgiris, Mathurai and Tirunelveli. The rainfall was thus inadequate and distribution also was not normal during both the monsoons in many districts. The paddy yields would have been normal in the Circars but for the unexpected cyclone in October, which caused heavy damage to standing crops, trees, plantain and coconut gardens. In the southern districts the crops had a severe set back due to the late commencement of the south-west monsoon and the inadequate and ill-distributed north-east monsoon.

Despite a high price level and economic duress, the total volume of crime showed a downward trend. Improved preventive work, the further extension of the provisions of the Madras City Police Act to a number of places, availability of employment for labour, the breaking up of many criminal organizations and the vigorous action taken against out-of-view criminals, were the main causes for the decrease in the volume of total cognizable as well as grave crime in what has proved to be another difficult year for the Police. In some districts, however, I am not satisfied that crime is adequately reported.

Labour in general was restive; sporadic and short-lived strikes under communist direction occurred in a few districts, while Kisan agitation was prominent in the Tanjore and Nellore districts. The Andhra districts bordering the Hyderabad State were subjected to depredations by communists from the Hyderabad State. Acts of violence by communists were common in many districts particularly Krishna. Communal tension was noticeable in the districts of Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem. All these factors threw a considerable strain on the Police Force, resulting in constant dislocation of its normal crime work. As in 1948, many officiating and inexperienced officers had to be placed in charge of responsible posts. Despite all these adverse conditions, crime was well controlled and the standard of detection increased.

Statement showing proportion of police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1948.

Serial number and name of State.	Population.	Strength of Police Force.	Proportion of police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime reported.			Incidence per 1,000 of population.		Proportion of total cognizable crime investigated by the Police Force.
				Statement A.	Statement A.A.	Total.	Statements A and A.A.	Statement A.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 East Punjab	12,381,764	19,708	1.5	29,830	26,193	56,023	4.6	2.4	2.7
2 Uttar Pradesh	55,020,617	61,012	1.084	101,198	110,115	211,313	3.9	2.0	3.0
3 Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces and Berar) ..	16,804,000	20,213	1.2	57,229	40,146	97,375	5.8	3.4	3.8
4 West Bengal	19,087,562	26,230	1.3	39,267	21,133	60,400	2.05	1.1	2.3
5 Madras	49,311,810	46,102	1.9	79,981	443,920	523,901	1.5	1.6	14.0
6 Assam	7,404,084	8,232	1.11	17,917	1,387	19,304	2.60	2.42	2.24
7 Bihar	36,390,151	30,444	0.6	68,146	17,843	85,989	1.88	2.8	2.8
8 Bombay	26,987,403	63,585	2.35	106,623	284,157	390,780	13.47	3.67	6.2

The following figures show the arrests and convictions for drunkenness during the last two years:—

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban ..	1948	12,135	264	11,451	211
	1949	5,966	115	5,530	103
Rural ..	1948	8,564	84	8,051	76
	1949	6,369	82	5,788	80

17. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—Excluding offences under Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime in the year was 77,717 as against 78,635 in 1948, a decrease of 918 or 1.2 per cent. A graph illustrating the trend of cognizable crime during the past ten years is prefixed to this report. Though there was a decline in 1949 the figure is 67.6 per cent more than that recorded in 1940. This is due to the continued economic stress and the other adverse conditions, of the post-war period.

Decreases in crime were recorded in 14 districts the most noticeable being—

	PER CENT.
Railway Police, Madras	34.2
South Kanara	20.8
Tirunelveli	17.5
Chingleput	14.8
Cuddapah	11.6

The increase under all heads of preventive action, the quick location and breaking up of dangerous criminal gangs all over the district and the abolition of the system of registering every loss of railway material as cognizable crime in the Railway Police, Madras district, improved village visiting by the police, the prompt and effective action taken against potential criminals under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in the districts of Railway Police, Madras, South Kanara, Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Cuddapah and frequent raids on villages inhabited by Maravars in the Tirunelveli district were the principal causes for these decreases.

There were increases in the remaining 14 districts and in the Madras City, the most marked being—

	PER CENT.
Bellary	28.3
The Nilgiris	28.0
Tiruchirappalli	19.6
Anantapur	17.1

Acute economic distress and freer reporting and registration of crime were the main causes for the increases.

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased during the year—251,793 cases against 226,721 in 1948, an increase of 11.1 per cent. Marked increase was noticeable in 15 districts including the Madras City. The increase is due to the enforcement of various control orders and the Prohibition Act throughout the State. The number of 'nuisance' offences also increased from 273,208 in 1948 to 288,049—the increases were prominent in the Madras City, Anantapur, Bellary, Madras Railway Police and the Malabar districts.

The following table shows in comparative statement the work done by the various State Police Forces. It will be seen that the Police of our State handles the largest volume of crime work:—

19. GRAVE CRIME.—The comparative statement below shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported in the last two years. Graphs showing the trend of grave

crime under each of the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle-theft during the last ten years are prefixed to this report:—

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1948 and 1949.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.	1948.	1949.
Madras City	20	9	..	1	36	21	509	416	66	68	3,463	3,656	4,094	4,171
Visakhapatnam, North.	43	25	3	6	22	11	364	359	88	63	8.3	719	1,323	1,183
Visakhapatnam, South.	22	22	5	7	15	9	276	211	43	32	532	510	893	791
East Godavari	38	31	1	6	6	10	422	403	111	115	911	1,033	1,469	1,598
West Godavari	32	34	2	5	11	10	353	407	87	94	686	675	1,171	1,225
Krishna	54	65	21	14	14	4	471	491	76	83	1,002	1,010	1,638	1,667
Guntur	53	69	18	4	15	13	612	616	113	140	1,156	1,330	2,027	2,162
Nellore	25	29	10	1	10	8	541	526	136	127	848	764	1,570	1,455
Kurnool	42	44	16	11	8	7	272	331	82	76	361	349	781	818
Bellary	30	45	8	4	14	9	233	350	68	76	359	414	712	898
Anantapur	30	38	..	4	5	7	198	264	78	94	266	318	572	725
Cuddapah	36	55	4	1	3	2	275	233	66	108	427	442	811	841
Chittoor	45	46	3	2	10	4	333	455	187	190	756	580	1,384	1,277
Chingleput	26	19	4	4	28	16	667	611	240	308	2,38	2,052	3,923	3,010
North Arcot	32	25	6	2	15	21	627	711	238	309	1,433	1,587	2,355	2,655
South Arcot	60	26	9	9	33	19	984	867	599	517	2,601	2,210	4,291	3,648
Tanjore	35	48	24	13	28	36	584	931	326	373	1,773	1,956	3,170	3,357
Mathurai, North.	52	35	26	37	49	36	321	385	338	305	1,815	1,574	2,631	2,372
Mathurai, South.	43	51	32	18	29	51	311	319	26	264	924	859	1,605	1,462
Ramanathapuram	66	58	36	33	64	53	635	511	552	395	1,407	1,325	2,760	2,375
Tirunelveli	105	73	66	79	169	137	846	751	431	374	1,588	1,354	3,185	2,768
Tiruchirappalli	64	70	34	22	49	64	619	957	496	495	2,363	2,620	3,630	4,228
Salem	95	151	10	11	30	40	599	647	409	472	1,324	1,454	2,467	2,775
Coimbatore	113	107	11	42	45	28	646	792	529	529	1,700	1,985	3,044	3,483
The Nilgiris	4	4	..	..	2	1	103	146	1	6	173	195	283	352
Malabar	44	47	13	3	9	5	530	518	89	66	956	1,070	1,641	1,709
South Kanara	23	12	19	8	13	7	264	249	36	15	680	447	1,035	738
Railway Police, Madras.	1	2	..	..	1	1	14	11	..	..	2,077	1,348	2,093	1,362
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	5	8	19	13	..	..	1,657	1,684	1,681	1,705
Total	1,233	1,240	381	347	743	638	13,188	13,471	5,874	5,694	36,890	35,520	58,259	56,910

There was a decrease of 1,349 cases or 2.3 per cent recorded under all heads of grave crime as shown below:—

	PERCENTAGE.		PERCENTAGE.
Murder	+ 0.6	House-breaking	+ 2.5
Dacoity	8.0	Cattle-theft	2.9
Robbery	14.1	Theft, ordinary	3.6

20. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder was 1,240 as against 1,233 in 1948, an increase of 7 or 0.6 per cent. The districts which usually record large number of murders continue to be the same. The highest figure is that of Salem (151) followed by Coimbatore (107), Tirunelveli (73), Tiruchirappalli (70), Guntur (69) and Krishna (65).

The following shows the classification of these cases according to motive in the last two years:—

Motive.	1948.	1949.
1 Sexual causes	297	267
2 Family disputes	251	275
3 Faction	179	168
4 Robbery	85	90
5 Other causes	421	440
Total	1,233	1,240

Fifty-six murderers committed suicide as against 52 in 1948.

The following cases of murder are of interest:—

Due to personal grudges, four Communist labourers hacked to death a rich landlord of Ventur village in the East Godavari district. The principal accused was convicted and sentenced to death.

About 100 Communists armed with lethal weapons raided Velivolu village, Krishna district, murdered three persons and looted property worth about Rs. 8,000. The accused are now taking their trial.

On her refusal to live with him, a villager of the Bodepadu village, Guntur district, stabbed his wife, with a knife and when her grandmother intervened she was also stabbed to death. He then committed suicide on the spot by stabbing himself.

Suspecting the fidelity of his wife a head constable, writer of Kanigiri station, Nellore district, shot her with a service revolver which he removed from the station when he was in charge of the station, and used the same to end his life in his hut. It was a case of mental aberration.

Due to strained feelings between the members of the Papanasam Labour Union and the Textile Workers' Union at Vikramasingapuram, Tirunelveli district, 14 Communist-sponsored textile workers, murdered one Suda-lai Muthu Asari, a member of the Papanasam Labour Union, by throwing country bombs. Three of the assailants were convicted and sentenced to death while the rest were acquitted.

Six Communists armed with aruvals entered into a house cum lace shop in Mathurai City on 19th August 1949, brutally assaulted the proprietor Muthu Iyer, by cutting him with aruvals, snatched his wrist watch and also a gold chain from the neck of one of the women inmates of the house and escaped. They have since been arrested and are taking their trial.

21. INFANTICIDE.—Cases of infanticide occurred in 7 districts as against 16 in the previous year. They were mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic discord and unhappiness.

22. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly decreased to 1,721 from 1,808 cases in the previous year, but the public peace, on the whole, was fairly maintained. A graph showing the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the last ten years is prefixed to this report. On 24 occasions the police had to open fire in order to maintain law and order.

During the disturbance in a Cattle Show at Kodali village, Krishna district, several persons assaulted the police on bandobust duty. The opening of fire by the police in this connexion resulted in the death of three persons and injuries to three others.

While a police party was raiding a cattle shed in the fields of Alakurapad village in the Guntur district for arresting some of the absconding accused in a case, 52 of the accused who were dangerous Communists armed with lethal weapons attacked the police party, and snatched away a musket from the police party and escaped. After strenuous investigation the musket was successfully recovered. Forty-seven accused were arrested in this connexion and they are taking their trial.

During district board elections a rioting occurred in the Kodumur station limits, Kurnool district, as a result of faction. One Pedda Narasiah with his partisans belonging to the Congress party fired a revolver as a result

of which some of his opponents belonging to the same party were injured. The accused have been charged.

In Peddapasupula village, Cuddapah district, when the Circle Inspector arrested a proclaimed Communist offender Eswara Reddi, a mob of 200 Communists attacked and stoned the police party and also opened fire. The Circle Inspector returned the fire on the rioters after due warning and brought the situation under control. One was killed in the police firing.

On the Independence Day, Communist Panchanathan and 15 others of Pattukkottai, Tanjore district, attacked the crowd gathered at Pattukkottai to attend the public meeting and all on a sudden threw stones and country crackers on them. Timely arrival of the police prevented further mischief. One of the rioters tried to stab a constable while being arrested and had to be overpowered by the use of the bayonet. The rioters were charged and are taking their trial.

On 1st July 1949, the Communists of Mathurai attacked a public meeting convened by the Congress Committee at Manalmedu Maidan. They smashed the lights, threw stones and assaulted the speakers with aruvals causing a bleeding injury on one of them. Twenty-seven Communists were arrested and they are now taking their trial.

When three Communists who were arrested for Communist propaganda at Namakkal, Salem district, were kept at the police station, a mob of one hundred and fifty Communists armed with deadly weapons gathered and advanced on the police station to rescue the prisoners. They attempted to loot the police station and attack the police officers. They were met by a small party of local police. The mob attacked the police with stones, acid bulbs and country bombs injuring one Sub-Inspector, 2 head constables and 4 constables. The Police opened fire injuring 8 rioters. Forty-four of the rioters were arrested and charged.

On account of the long-standing faction between two parties among the members of Kammavar Nayudu community in Lakshmanapuram village, Coimbatore district, the karnam of the village belonging to the side of one party headed by the local village munsif was assaulted by two persons of the other party in July last, as a result of which a rioting broke out on 29th August 1949 in which both the parties used brickbats freely. The party headed by the village munsif used unloaded fire arms. One person of the village munsif's party and five persons of the opposite party sustained injuries, and heavy damage was caused to several houses of both parties. The rioters of both parties stand charged.

Communal tension.—Ill-feelings between the Hindus and Muslims existed in some districts. Communal tension was noticeable during the year at Adoni and Kampli in the Bellary district, Piler in the Chittoor district, Pernambet and Ambur in the North Arcot district, Aulurpet in the South Arcot district, Udampet in the Coimbatore district and Krishnagiri in the Salem district. Prompt action was taken by the police in all these districts and law and order were maintained. The Muharram festival and the district board elections which had all the potentialities of trouble passed off peacefully without any incident. As usual elaborate and effective police arrangements were made during the Muharram, Dasara and other important festivals.

Agrarian movements.—The activities of the Communists and the Communist-controlled Kisans were at a peak in Velanganni, Kivalur, Tiruturapundi, Koo'hanallur, Mannargudi and Peralam of the Tanjore district. Thirty-six kisans of various villages who attacked the mirasdars of Sembiamadevi and Ramancheri were charged and the case is pending trial.

Communists of Podumbu, Mathurai South district, continued their agitation in the kisan field led by one Sellam Servai to protest against the intermediary system of leasing out lands for cultivation and were responsible for a case of arson and another of hurt in which the intermediary lessee and his men were the victims. On 17th November 1949 Communist Sellam Servai and his associates assaulted a local Congressman who was responsible for making a report to the police about their anti-social activities. When the police attempted to arrest

them, they assaulted the Sub-Inspector of Police and three of his men and caused injuries. The police party opened fire but none was injured. All the accused have been rounded up and charged and they are taking their trial.

About 200 kisans armed with their aruvals, sticks and other weapons came in a body under the leadership of Gandhi alias Rajagopal of Thiruthangur and Kalimur Sam'an of Madapuram, Tanjore district, and looted the paddy belonging to one Gnani Nadar. About 120 persons were arrested at the spot. Sixty-two of them were charged. One of them died during the trial and 61 were convicted. The leaders were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Other disturbances.—The French authorities in Mahe attempted to establish possession of a short road situated in the Indian Union Territory, which is of great strategic importance to them, by stationing their military there. Under the orders from the Government, the road was retaken successfully on 19th October 1949 by our Forces. A company of the Malabar Special Police had to be stationed at Kallai to meet any possible opposition.

Following the attempt of an Arab to commit sodomy on a Moplah boy a rioting occurred in January between the Arabs and Moplahs at Kozhikode. A lathi charge had to be resorted to, to disperse the unruly mob of Arabs in the course of which one Sub-Inspector and five constables sustained injuries. Forty-two Arabs were arrested and charged and convicted.

In August 1949, the local Communists of Kumbakonam, Tanjore district, indulged in posting objectionable wall posters and incited Government servants to rise against the Government. This was put down by the arrest of the Communist member Markandan and four others under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code. They were subsequently ordered to be detained under clause 2 (1) (a) of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act.

Labour troubles.—Strikes decreased to 119 during the year from 162 in 1948. Of these 15 were successful, 32 partially successful, and 24 were unsuccessful. The results in the remaining cases were indecisive.

The transport workers of the Government Bus Service in the City staged a token strike for one hour from 9-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. on 20th January 1949 on the ground that their demands were not conceded by the Transport authorities. As it was an illegal strike, the police arrested some of the office-bearers of the Government Transport Employees' and General Workers' Union, Madras, and some of the workers. Consequently on this, the bus workers went on a lightning strike from 5 p.m. on 24th January 1949. The Government made special arrangements to run the buses with the help of the Police and outsiders. Subsequently the workers expressed their desire to return to duty and most of the workers were reinstated.

The workers of the Asher Textiles, Tiruppur, Coimbatore district, struck work from 10 a.m. to 6-45 p.m. on 10th July 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in having suspended a worker for refusing to sign the notice of warning issued to him. The cleaning of the machines which was part of their duties was refused by certain workers and they wanted extra wages for doing the same. The management refused to pay them extra wages. Thereupon the workers staged a stay-in-strike for a day on 13th July 1949. As 14th July 1949 was the weekly holiday for the mill, the workers resumed work on 15th July 1949. On 15th July 1949, the management called for an explanation from the fifteen workers concerned in the matter. Only four of them submitted their explanations. The other eleven were, therefore, dismissed for failure to offer an explanation. As a protest against this, about 113 workers of other departments struck work and caused damage to machines and attacked and injured the sentry. The situation worsened and the police opened fire. But there were no casualties. The management declared a lock-out on 24th July 1949. At the intervention of the Commissioner of Labour, the management after carrying out the necessary repairs, reopened the mill on 31st October 1949.

23. DACOITY.—The statistics of dacoity for 1948 and 1949 are given for each district in the statement at page 9.

There were 347 dacoities as against 381 in 1948, a decrease of 34 or 8.9 per cent. Of these 22 were reported to Magistrates direct. There were 134 highway dacoities, 79 field dacoities and 134 house dacoities. The Nilgiris and the two Railway Police districts were free from this form of crime. The Tirunelveli district registered the highest figure of 79 against 66 in 1948 followed by Coimbatore 42, Mathurai North 37 and Ramanathapuram 33. The relaxation of the controls imposed by the Criminal Tribes Act facilitated the formation of mobile gangs of criminals and their unfettered movements were largely responsible for this form of crime.

The local Dandasis committed dacoities in Krishnarayapuram and Segarampet villages in the Visakhapatnam North district. Property worth Rs. 5,600 was lost. Ten of the gang members were arrested after recovering properties and they are taking their trial.

A gang of about 1,000 kisans of Tanjore district armed with sticks and aruvals attacked and looted the house and granary of Sri N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar, Nedumbalam, causing injuries to three of the servants of the household. The local branch Post office which was located in a portion of his house was also looted. One hundred and seventy-three of the gang were arrested and charged and they are taking their trial.

A gang of ten Communists attacked a clerk of Kothandaram Mills of Mathurai, while proceeding in a jutka with cash Rs. 8,000 for disbursing the pay of the mill workers. The Communists threw chilly powder into the eyes of the victim, snatched the bag containing cash and made a bid to escape. They were, however, apprehended and the money was recovered intact. They have been charged and are taking their trial.

Two K.D.s., Thirumalai and Muthuswami, committed dacoity in the house of a Chettiyar at Nachiapuram, Ramanathapuram district. Properties worth about Rs. 34,000 were lost; out of which, properties to the value of Rs. 16,800 were recovered from receivers in Sivaanga, Mathurai, Tanjore and Karaikudi. One of the accused Muthuswami remains to be arrested and the case against the accused is pending trial.

Kannan Kutti Nayudu, a wanted Communist who escaped from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, in 1946, organized a gang of five other Communists of Karupparayampalayam, Coimbatore district. These persons were armed with revolver and short lathies and posing themselves as Prohibition Police Officers committed a house dacoity at Velankurichi and robbed Rs. 1,300. Four accused including the leader were arrested and they are taking their trial.

24. ROBBERY.—The number of cases of robbery decreased during the year—638 cases against 743 in 1948 or a decrease of 105 or 14.1 per cent. Of these, 232 were highway robberies, 149 field robberies and 257 house robberies. Forty-two cases were reported to Magistrates direct. Tirunelveli continued to lead with 137 cases followed by Tiruchirappalli 64, Ramanathapuram 53 and Mathurai South 51.

Some cases of interest are cited below:—

One Gokula Prodhano of Orissa State administered Dhatura poison in sweets to two villagers in Ichapur station limits, Visakhapatnam North district, and robbed them of their cash and gold jewels. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A local K.D. of Tirupananthi station, Tanjore district, posing himself as a constable waylaid a Tiruchirappalli labourer and robbed him of his cash of about Rs. 19. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Mail Robbery.—In the solitary case of Mail Robbery in the Krishna district, Communists attacked a mail runner and robbed him of his letter bag and spear. The case is pending trial.

25. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 13,471 cases of house-breaking against 13,138 in 1948, an increase of 333 cases or 2.5 per cent. Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore registered the highest figures of 957 and 931, respectively

Local criminals were mainly responsible for the bulk of this form of crime.

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 284 as against Rs. 273 in 1948 and Rs. 240 in 1947.

District Criminal Solamgari Venkanna, with the assistance of six local K.D.s. and ex-convicts of Amalapur station, East Godavari district, committed a grave burglary in the house of the Assistant Engineer, Amalapur, and stole gold jewels and cash worth Rs. 7,520. They were successfully located and properties recovered. The accused are taking their trial.

Three locals of Coimbatore district committed theft of cash Rs. 20,000 in currency notes during the absence of the inmates of the house. The accused were arrested and property recovered. The detection of this case was largely due to the active assistance rendered by two rich and influential men of the locality. The accused are taking their trial.

A batch of eight local Venadis of Chittoor district was responsible for nearly 24 offences from January to June 1949. The gang was successfully arrested and large quantities of stolen properties and house-breaking implements were seized. The accused were convicted to various terms of imprisonment.

26. THEFT.—Thirty-five thousand five hundred and twenty cases of ordinary theft were reported as against 36,890 cases in 1948, a decrease of 1,370 or 3.7 per cent. Excluding the Madras City, the highest figure was recorded in the Tiruchirappalli district. There were decreases in 14 districts, while all the other districts and the Madras City registered increased figures. Local criminals and juveniles were responsible for a major number of cases of this kind.

27. CATTLE THEFT.—There were 5,694 cases of cattle theft against 5,874 in 1948, a decrease of 180 or 3.2 per cent. The demand for skins and meat continues to be the main cause for such crimes.

Cattle Poisoning.—One hundred and nine cases of cattle poisoning were reported against 135 cases in 1948. Thirty-four ended in conviction and 23 out of 97 persons arrested were convicted.

28. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Sixteen cases of counterfeiting were recorded, of which 13 ended in conviction, against 20 and 13, respectively, in 1948. There were 10 cases of note forgery against 14 in 1948. The coin and currency experts of the Criminal Investigation Department examined counterfeit coins and materials in 40 cases against 30 in 1948 and gave evidence in courts in 26 cases against 17 in 1948.

29. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases and explosives.—Forty-two non-political cases resulting in the death of 13 persons and injuries to 40 others, were reported against 45 in 1948.

In two cases in the Tirunelveli district in which jewels, cash, etc., were snatched, the criminals threw country-made bombs in the street to scare away the crowd.

Fire-arms.—Thirty-four cases involving injury from fire-arms were reported to the Criminal Investigation Department as against 56 in 1948. The Fire-Arms Expert was summoned to Court in 12 cases during the year.

Cheating cases.—An inter-provincial criminal calling himself as Hari Ram cheated a merchant of Adoni, Bellary district, to the extent of Rs. 7,000 promising to give delivery of provisions which were expected to arrive by goods train showing a forged railway receipt. He was arrested at Tenali when he adopted the same *modus operandi* and the case against him is pending trial.

Two Moplahs of Ponnani, Malabar district, personating religious priests approached three Muslim women of Eramal village, induced them to hand over their gold ornaments worth Rs. 1,400 promising to perform some rituals to drive away evil spirits and absconded with the jewels. The accused were arrested and convicted.

Other cases.—A cashier and a clerk of the District Wholesale Co-operative Stores, Cuddapah, forged a voucher of Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1,001-8-0 and made a false entry in the call books and thus cheated the stores to the

extent of Rs. 1,000. The case against the accused is pending trial.

One A. K. M. Madhews, a cheat of Travancore State, posing himself as a representative of the Middle East Oil Co., advertised in *Powradhwani*, a Malayalam paper published at Kottayam, Travancore State, calling for applications with Rs. 5 for employment as clerks, supervisors, etc., on attractive terms. Numerous money orders and postal orders were received addressed to the above cheat. He was arrested when he came to acknowledge the money orders and postal orders and the case against him is pending trial.

The Special Textile Control Officer, Coimbatore, Sri S. V. Venkateswami, who was appointed to look after the movement of yarn and piece-goods, drew to the extent of Rs. 33,056 by instalments on contingent bills from the Huzur Treasury as charges for patrolling mill localities and misappropriated the same. The case against the accused is pending trial.

One Mr. H. A. Hayworth, an Australian, took Mr. Barton Wright, a planter of the Nilgiris district, in his car on the pretext of accompanying him to the latter's estate. On the way he stopped his car and took Mr. Barton to a lonely place and at the point of a loaded rifle forced him to sign a document agreeing to pay a sum of Rs. 60,000 as damages for alleged adultery with his wife and broke his left hand with the butt-end of his rifle. The accused was charged and the case is pending trial.

30. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—Twenty deaths were treated as justifiable homicide against 43 in 1948. Sixteen of them were caused by the police in the execution of their duties and four by private persons in exercise of their right of self-defence.

31. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—One hundred and seventy-eight cases of death, attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported as against 183 in the previous year. One hundred and thirty-three persons were prosecuted of whom 35 were convicted and sentenced and 41 were discharged, while the cases against the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (Statement A, Part I).—The percentages of detection, i.e., the percentages of the number of convicted cases shown in column (11) of Statement A-I on the number of total true cases disposed of during the year [column (14)], excluding those in which investigation was refused [column (6)], in the last three years have been—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
1947	44.0
1948	41.98
1949	42.0

There was improvement in detection in 14 districts while there was a fall in other districts. In Madras City there was an increase of 9.8 per cent in detection as

compared with the previous year's figure. The figures for each head of grave crime are—

	Percentage of detection.		
	1947.	1948.	1949.
Murder	45.9	43.3	42.4
Dacoity	22.9	16.1	29.8
Robbery	39.7	36.0	30.7
House-breaking	38.0	34.7	36.1
Cattle theft	50.4	46.2	49.8
Ordinary theft	47.9	46.6	49.3
Total grave crime	45.6	43.1	45.3

The percentages of detection of total cognizable and grave crime improved by 2.1 and 2.2 per cent, respectively.

It is a matter for gratification that, despite the various handicaps under which the Police Force of this State had to labour and the fact that various difficult problems relating to law and order diverted the attention of the Force from its normal functions relating to the prevention and detection of crime, it was able to maintain a good standard of detection. The percentage of detection during the year compares very favourably with the results achieved by other States in the Indian Union.

On account of the expansion of the Force and the deputation of a large number of officers for employment in Hyderabad and under the Government of India, many of the stations are now in charge of temporarily promoted head constables. Seven hundred and eighty police stations out of 1,099 in the State excluding the Madras City, were manned by head constables officiating as Sub-Inspectors. The results achieved by the Police of this State in the field of crime are therefore very satisfactory.

All efforts are being made to improve detection further by adopting the latest scientific methods of investigation.

Graphs illustrating detection in total cognizable crime, in grave crime and under each head of grave crime, viz., murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle theft, for the last ten years are prefixed to this report.

Cases in which investigation was refused: Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code [Statement A-I, columns (5) and (6)].—Of the 80,372 cases reported to the Police in 1949, investigation was refused under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 5,081 cases or 6.3 per cent as against 6.9 per cent in 1948 and 7.92 per cent in 1947. This provision of the law was used with due care as hitherto.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-one cases were referred to the Police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 1,270 in 1948. Unnecessary references were, as usual, brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

Attendance at sessions.—The number of criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 576 against 546 in 1948. District Superintendents of Police attended 46 sessions and Subdivisional officers 242 as against 37 and 166, respectively, in 1948. In the Madras City, the Commissioner of Police with his deputies and assistants attended all the criminal sessions.

33. PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED.—The statement below shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years:—

Property lost and recovered (Police cases).

Districts.	1947.			1948.			1949.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	7,93,361	1,70,575	21.5	10,04,228	2,24,922	22.4	12,65,819	2,90,496	22.9
Visakhapatnam North	2,03,508	49,407	24.3	2,45,819	61,315	24.9	2,43,966	66,186	27.1
Visakhapatnam South	1,41,248	62,365	44.2	2,08,012	60,249	28.9	1,69,709	45,841	27.0
East Godavari	1,35,132	48,079	35.6	1,83,343	54,614	29.8	3,48,445	1,16,123	33.3
West Godavari	1,88,964	76,713	40.6	1,96,657	67,805	29.4	2,07,746	44,783	21.6
Krishna	2,81,935	72,207	25.6	7,28,099	1,29,659	17.8	13,53,380	81,347	6.0
Guntur	3,32,620	1,06,517	32.2	4,80,386	1,63,671	34.1	4,11,741	1,07,322	26.1
Nellore	1,82,946	53,222	30.7	3,07,316	81,791	27.6	2,93,005	79,621	27.2
Kurnool	1,38,235	51,514	37.3	1,78,491	67,989	38.1	2,18,637	75,313	34.4
Bellary	90,382	31,035	34.3	1,89,830	32,323	17.0	2,43,877	41,944	17.2
Anantapur	1,16,939	34,971	29.9	1,07,615	43,397	40.3	1,26,704	42,316	33.4
Cuddapah	1,67,554	23,850	15.1	1,46,659	36,503	24.9	1,27,463	36,968	29.0
Chittoor	1,93,537	40,367	20.9	2,16,516	83,407	38.6	1,65,775	90,838	54.8

Property lost and recovered (Police cases)—cont.

District.	1947			1948			1949		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Chingleput	2,86,537	78,060	27.2	3,71,814	1,04,267	28.0	3,84,401	1,08,161	28.1
North Arcot	1,07,458	57,988	53.9	1,55,723	88,953	57.1	2,94,929	89,456	30.3
South Arcot	3,12,102	1,33,237	42.7	4,27,814	1,07,979	25.2	3,86,706	1,08,187	27.9
Tanjore	2,66,317	65,710	24.7	2,91,889	1,13,899	39.0	5,23,174	78,138	14.8
Mathurai, North	3,01,607	91,051	30.2	2,20,658	73,373	33.3	2,49,827	55,502	22.2
Mathurai, South	1,24,996	35,178	28.4	1,28,926	43,727	33.9	2,14,013	66,155	30.9
Ramnad	2,87,937	1,27,915	44.4	7,42,626	98,350	13.2	3,41,733	91,453	26.8
Tirunelveli	3,73,623	97,195	26.1	3,70,758	64,039	17.3	3,45,527	73,669	21.3
Tiruchirappalli	3,24,471	96,140	29.6	4,97,733	1,15,861	23.3	3,85,743	1,11,107	28.8
Salem	2,15,263	87,460	40.6	2,74,592	94,608	34.5	2,81,660	1,03,286	36.7
Coimbatore	3,45,887	1,13,030	32.7	4,20,358	1,52,923	36.4	5,00,591	1,75,897	35.1
The Nilgiris	95,044	34,710	36.5	81,661	31,187	37.3	47,127	14,817	31.4
Malabar	1,73,421	28,136	16.2	1,68,917	38,927	23.0	1,94,447	55,731	28.6
South Kanara	1,31,820	53,105	39.9	1,12,970	41,970	37.2	1,81,991	41,963	23.4
Railway Police, Madras	2,12,356	65,835	31.0	1,92,717	69,598	36.1	2,16,942	86,517	39.9
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	2,14,146	41,511	19.4	1,95,973	48,907	24.9	3,25,184	40,904	12.5
Total	67,30,329	20,30,703	30.2	88,50,140	28,89,279	26.9	1,00,55,312	24,55,174	24.4

NOTE.—Recovery made during the year of property lost in previous year's cases—Rs. 1,18,140.

The slight decrease in property recovery as compared with the previous year was mainly due to the low percentage of recovery in cases under sections 406–409, Indian Penal Code, the delay in reporting cases to the Police and the unidentifiable nature of the property lost, viz., cash, foodgrains, cloth and other commodities.

34. PROSECUTIONS (Statement A-I [columns (11) and (12)].—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 34,954 against 32,483 in 1948. Of these, 76.5 per cent ended in conviction as compared with 77.1 in the previous year. The statement below shows the number of cases pending in courts at the end of the year under the Indian Penal Code, the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act and the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

Cases under	Number disposed of by courts in 1949.	Number pending in courts on 31st December 1949.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code	34,954	13,277	48,231	27.5
Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act	2	13	15	86.7
Security Sections	5,422	1,291	6,713	19.1

Statement A-II [columns (8) to (10)].—Fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-four persons were tried in the year as against 47,686 in 1948 and 65.3 per cent were convicted against 66.7 per cent in 1948.

Prosecuting staff.—The results of the work performed by the prosecuting staff in the year are shown below:—

	Number of completed original cases prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Madras City	7,632	7,488	98.1
Mufassal	23,902	17,340	72.5

In cases of minor importance and in other cases in which the services of the prosecuting staff were not available, the Circle Inspectors concerned conducted prosecutions. Out of 8,226 cases prosecuted by them 5,969 or 72.5 per cent ended in conviction as against 78.9 per cent in 1948.

Inadequate sentences and retrials.—Serious cases of inadequate sentences or of *prima facie* miscarriage of justice were duly brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

Return of known deprecators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1949.

Class of persons.	Number brought under surveillance during the year.				Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year.			
	Number at large on 31st December 1948, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.	On account of arrivals from outside the district.	By release from jail.	By fresh registration.	By reason of death.	By reason of old age or infirmity.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known deprecators	10,580	89	1,711	31	2,331	21	3,778	67
Receivers of stolen goods	184	14	84	3	5	..	148	13
Suspected persons	4,910	113	663	11	277	1	3,750	45
Total	15,674	216	2,438	45	2,613	22	7,676	125
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City	685	10	10	1	226	1	124	4
Grand total	* 16,359	226	2,448	46	2,839	23	7,800	129
							386	4
							382	4

* The variations from the corresponding figures in the report for 1948 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

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Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1949—cont.

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year—cont.											
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Of those included in columns (2) to (5) number in jail on 31st December 1949.		Number at large on 31st December 1949.		Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Known depredators	M. 1,183	F. 15	M. 1,346	F. 28	M. 484	F. 13	M. 3,264	F. 22	M. 11,691	F. 125	M. 3,210	F. 55
Receivers of stolen goods	M. 75	F. 3	M. 26	F. 2	M. 29	F. 3	M. 16	F. 1	M. 203	F. 20	M. 7	F. 1
Suspected persons	M. 1,507	F. 17	M. 610	F. 8	M. 496	F. 8	M. 499	F. 2	M. 6,308	F. 132	M. 619	F. 17
Total	M. 2,765	F. 35	M. 1,982	F. 38	M. 919	F. 24	M. 3,779	F. 25	M. 18,205	F. 277	M. 3,876	F. 72
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	M. 13	F. 1	M. 7	F. ..	M. ..	F. ..	M. 245	F. 3	M. 763	F. 12	M. 192	F. 2
Grand total	M. 2,778	F. 36	M. 1,989	F. 38	M. 919	F. 24	M. 4,024	F. 28	M. 18,968	F. 289	M. 4,068	F. 74

Old offenders.—Three thousand one hundred and fifty-six persons received enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 2,762 in 1948. Five hundred and thirty-seven convicts were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Two hundred and thirty-two persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 154 were convicted.

Four hundred and twenty-nine convicts were prematurely released during the year. Twenty-two of them reverted to crime and 41 went out of view. The police found work for 112.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—Though the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act came into force on 29th April 1948, the rules were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* only on 29th November 1949. Under section 11 (3) of the Act, these rules took effect only from the date of their publication. In the meanwhile steps were taken in all districts to notify persons coming within the scope of sections 2 (4) and 16 (1) of the Act. The notification is proceeding. It is necessary to enlarge certain provisions of the Act so that the criminal activities of the inveterate criminals might be kept under effective check.

Settlements and Kallar Reclamation.—The settlements continued to work satisfactorily under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras. The supervision of the work relating to the reclamation of Kallars, Koravas, Yenadis and Sugalis which was being done by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, was transferred to the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, during the year.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The movements of the C.I.D. gangs, viz., Thottia Naiks, Kepmaris, Kanjar Bhats and Telaga Pamulas were closely watched. The following statement shows the convictions of such gang members:—

Gang.	Number of members convicted in 1949 under the		
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Miscellaneous.
Thottia Naiks	26	29	7
Kepmaris	7	..	1
Telaga Pamulas	9	8	2
Kanjar Bhats	..	..	..

Security for good behaviour.—The statement given below shows the number of cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code:—

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1947.		1948.		1949.	
	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number put up.	Number bound over.
Madras City	208	161	355	269	329	219
Visakhapatnam, North.	213	173	219	141	190	49
Visakhapatnam, South.	252	124	113	73	79	43
East Godavari	133	86	183	128	194	139
West Godavari	182	122	161	90	134	48
Krishna	151	75	186	67	149	10
Guntur	231	112	434	168	427	263
Nellore	159	93	185	94	151	115
Kurnool	121	67	148	98	172	38
Bellary	116	71	141	93	163	84
Amantapur	49	25	109	56	294	99
Cuddapah	125	52	208	139	232	105
Chittoor	176	156	159	134	154	94
Chingleput	156	117	185	145	205	127
North Arcot	172	138	245	179	501	378
South Arcot	287	218	507	214	293	174
Tanjore	160	120	277	161	364	210
Mathurai, North	86	32	219	133	184	153
Mathurai, South	45	32	111	78	119	72
Ramnad	140	93	298	151	426	188
Tirumelveli	212	114	463	275	375	141
Tiruchirappalli	123	91	214	128	316	184
Salem	167	128	167	138	274	222
Coimbatore	162	113	264	213	225	127
The Nilgiris	19	18	10	10	17	16
Malabar	110	83	157	124	201	139
South Kanara	53	27	33	19	60	33
Railway Police, Madras.	201	125	291	181	361	226
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	98	79	55	41	117	81
Total	4,307	2,848	5,971	3,747	5,773	4,056

NOTE.—In calculating the percentages, cases pending disposal at the end of the year and those that were withdrawn during the year are left out of account.

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 2,147 as against 1,974 in 1948. The average amount demanded was Rs. 176 as against Rs. 153 in 1948.

38. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked efficiently and investigated a number of important cases relating to dacoity, burglary, murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, postal abstraction, forged currency notes, sabotage, leakage of University Examination question papers and bombs and explosives.

The Criminal Investigation Department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux, as usual co-ordinating their work and functioning as the central agency for dealing with organized crime. Sub-Inspectors continue to be in charge of District Intelligence Bureaux.

Better results were achieved during the year in the use of scientific aids to investigation. There was an increase in the number of calls made on the services of experts, especially in coin and currency. The foot-print expert examined 117 cases and was summoned to give evidence in courts in 8 cases. Training in foot-print work was given to 55 head constables from districts during the year.

The Special Branch continued to function efficiently. The 'X' Branch achieved a considerable measure of success in the investigation of corruption cases during the year. The counter-black-marketing section of the 'X' Branch which was disbanded on 1st April 1948 was revived from 17th February 1949. It did useful work in detecting a large number of cases relating to the violation of rules and regulations pertaining to controls and rationing.

Finger-print Bureau.—There were 456,082 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year. Thirty thousand four hundred and ninety-seven slips were received for record and 106 were removed during the year bringing the total number on record on the last day to 486,473.

Fifty-four thousand five hundred and six search references were received in the Bureau against 44,338 in 1948. Of these, 45,286 related to this State, the largest number coming, as usual, from the Madras City 4,485, followed by North Arcot 3,407, Mathurai (North) 3,244, Tanjore 2,550, South Arcot 2,508, Tiruchirappalli 2,415, Chingleput 2,396 and Coimbatore 2,262.

Eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight or 26 per cent were traced as against 26.6 per cent in 1948.

Of the remaining 9,220 references received from outside the State, Bombay, as usual, made the largest number of references (5,927), followed by Mysore (666). Ceylon (536), Hyderabad (369), Bengal (330) and Orissa (314). Of these 830 or 9 per cent were traced as against 11.3 per cent in 1948.

One hundred and six references were made for the identification of dead bodies and 6 were identified, the corresponding figures for 1948 being 132 and 3, respectively.

Finger-print experts visited scenes of crime in three cases. Photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau in 173 cases.

A sum of Rs. 6,395 for the attendance of experts in courts and for furnishing written opinions in civil cases and Rs. 3,546 towards photographic charges were collected. The amount of fees and photographic charges collected during the previous year were Rs. 5,615 and Rs. 2,408, respectively.

The tester Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau visited the jails in the State and tested 12,505 finger-print slips against 12,829 in 1948.

Wrong finger-printing was detected in 8 cases as in the previous year and action was taken to correct 5,891 defective finger-prints as against 5,654 in 1948.

The experts gave evidence in courts on 466 occasions and expert opinions in 574 cases. The corresponding figures for 1948 were 451 and 504 respectively.

The work of the Finger-Print Bureau has increased considerably during the year, and in spite of this a high standard of efficiency has been maintained. The services of the experts were fully utilized. The Bureau also trained 56 head constables from the District Intelligence Bureaux in finger-print work. Tester Sub-Inspectors during their visits to jails held refresher courses for 10 head constables. The officers and cadets in the Police Training College were given a series of lectures with practical demonstrations. The recruits of the fifth month were regularly tested for proficiency in taking finger-prints. The Officers of the Prohibition College, Madras, were also given instruction in finger-print work.

The work of the Assembly Bureau is progressing satisfactorily.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The strength of the Shorthand Bureau continued to be 4 Inspectors and 37 Sub-Inspectors. The staff attended 60 conferences and 621 political and labour meetings as against 59 and 751, respectively in 1948. The decrease in the number of meetings was mainly due to the existence of prohibitory orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in several places in the State and the banning of the Communist party and the Labour Unions run by it.

The general standard of work in the Bureau has been satisfactory. The Government in their Order No. 650, Home, dated 21st November 1949, abolished the Standard III test and restored the grant of the enhanced special pay of Rs. 75 to 4 selected Sub-Inspectors as was the case before 25th August 1943. They have also sanctioned an additional staff of one Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors for a period of 6 months.

39. RAILWAY POLICE.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police districts.

Details of thefts in these two districts in the last three years are given below:—

	1947.	1948.	1949.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	554	595	531
(b) from mail and luggage vans	23	31	32
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds	1,567	1,689	1,492
III. Thefts in running goods trains	138	111	96
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards.	572	347	335
V. Thefts of railway materials.	983	524	257
VI. Other thefts	338	251	289
Total	4,175	3,548	3,032

Thefts, which form the bulk of the crime in the Railway Police districts, have decreased during the year by 516 as compared with the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the vigorous action under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Madras City Police Act, the intensification of beats and patrols and the booking of various notorious inter-district criminals, non-locals and gangs.

There were 5,140 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year against 4,194 in 1948.

Thirty attempts were made to wreck or damage trains and there were 76 cases of stone-throwing against 59 in 1948. As usual, the culprits were young cowherds grazing cattle and boys playing near the railway track. The villagers close to the railway lines were warned and trespassers prosecuted.

Six hundred and forty-seven persons were run over by trains and killed against 735 in 1948. Of these, 81 were cases of suicide.

There were no cases of collisions but there was one case of derailment during the year.

On 17th December 1949 while the shed shunter was attempting to start an engine at the water column on the

out going road, it got out of control and fell into the turn table pit in Erode round house. It is suspected that the occurrence was due to sabotage. The case is under investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department.

The special Magistrates' courts in both the Railway Police districts continued to function satisfactorily. Destitute children who frequent the railway station platforms and indulge in pilfering were rounded up and 645 children were convicted under the Madras Children Act against 844 in 1948. The decrease is due to want of accommodation in the certified schools. The need for more correction homes for juvenile delinquents, who are the potential criminals of the future cannot be over-emphasized.

40. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police establishments at Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore continued to work satisfactorily. The Port Police staff at Kakinada was disbanded with effect from April 1st.

41. CINEMATOGRAH ACT.—The Act and rules were enforced properly in the State.

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—Vigorous efforts were made to suppress the evil wherever the Act was in force.

43. THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT.—Some selected sections of the City Police Act were further extended to a large number of important urban and rural areas in the State and the preventive work under the Act was satisfactory.

44. PROHIBITION.—The Madras Prohibition Act is now being enforced by the Police in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai North, Mathurai South, Guntur and Nellore, and by the Excise Department in the remaining districts and the Madras City.

The Government decided at a Conference held during the year that the Prohibition work throughout the State should be enforced ultimately by the Police as part of their normal duties and that a beginning in this direction should be made in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. I have accordingly submitted proposals for the merging of Prohibition staff with the regular Police in these districts.

The following statement shows the number of true cases, charge-sheeted, and the number of persons involved, for the violation of the Prohibition Act in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai North, Mathurai South, Guntur and Nellore during the year.

Prohibition, 1949.

	Salem district.		Coimbatore district.		Chittoor district.		North Arcot district.		Tanjore district.	
	Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras Province										
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district			34	34					37	40
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district			48	49					1	1
IV Illicit distillation of arrack	1,556	1,658	621	709	707	808	1,883	2,028	118	160
V Possession of I.D. arrack	1,779	1,739	485	526	739	766	1,815	1,861	87	87
VI Sale of I.D. arrack	4	5	2	4	2	3	3	3		
VII-A Tapping for fermented toddy	228	238	57	58	31	31			172	172
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment	11	11	12	13			71	71	1	1
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence	65	65	158	182			28	28	7	7
VIII Illicit transport of liquor	1	1								
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor			1	2			1	1	2	2
X Unlicensed possession of liquor	85	84	67	69	3	3	74	78	61	70
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2		
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs										
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.			1	1	69	69			2	2
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs			11	11						
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs	1	1			1	1				
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs	127	131	100	101	28	28	133	135	83	83
XIX Miscellaneous	1,945	1,948	28	32	1,438	1,438	1,930	1,930	16	16
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable			10	11			35	36		
XX Smuggling of opium			7	7					2	2
XXI Transport of opium										
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium	4	4	57	58	11	11	15	15	83	83
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium			1	2					2	2
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases			54	58	1	1	1	1	26	40
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act	1,281	1,281	748	748						
Section 3 (1), Ordinance Rules					1	1				
Total	7,095	7,173	2,504	2,677	3,033	3,162	5,991	6,189	700	768

	Mathurai North district.		Mathurai South district.		Tiruchirappalli district.		Guntur district.		Nellore district.	
	Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras Province			1	6	2	3				
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district	2	2	8	9	36	45			3	3
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district										
IV Illicit distillation of arrack	89	88	8	9	662	860	756	702	384	421
V Possession of I.D. arrack	37	37	9	9	338	387	1,604	1,624	298	401
VI Sale of I.D. arrack					1	1			3	3
VII-A Tapping for fermented toddy	7	7	21	25	14	16	67	67	5	5
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment	1	1			18	18			7	7
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence	5	5			14	15			5	5
VIII Illicit transport of liquor					4	6			2	2
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor									3	3
X Unlicensed possession of liquor	15	15	16	18	17	20	67	72	7	7
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant							4	4	6	6
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs			3	3					1	1
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.										
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs	2	2			1	1				
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs	159	156	168	171	55	59	60	61	7	7
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs	46	46	6	6	233	245	2,534	2,534	244	244
XIX Miscellaneous										
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable	2	2			4	4				
XX Smuggling of opium										
XXI Transport of opium										
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium	100	96	72	76	39	39	38	35	11	11
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium			3	4						
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases	56	51	0	9	24	26	23	24		
Total	521	508	324	345	1,462	1,745	5,153	5,123	986	1,126

45. INSPECTION OF SHOPS LICENSED UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT AND THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT.—All shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and Indian Explosives Act were inspected during the year by the Inspectors and Gazetted Officers in the districts of East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Anantapur, Chittoor, Chingleput, South Arcot, Mathurai North, Mathurai South and Malabar.

In the remaining districts some of the shops so licensed were left uninspected by Inspectors or Gazetted Officers. Suitable measures are being taken to prevent repetition of such omissions in future.

46. EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.—Three thousand three hundred and fifteen warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year as against 2,895 in 1948. Of these, 919 were pending for more than a year.

47. INSPECTIONS.—The Inspector-General made tours in the Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Chittoor, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Mathurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts. He also visited the Police Training College, Vellore, Central Recruits' Schools, Vellore and Tiruchirappalli, Shorthand-Bureau, Vellore and Special Armed Police Units, Red Hills, Tadepalligudem, Visakhapatnam and Bellary. The Inspection tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General were adequate.

48. GENERAL.—The following are some of the salient features of the year :—

The year 1949 was a very difficult one for the Police. Labour unrest resulting in strikes and lock-outs, Kisan agitation in the delta areas of both Tamil Nad and Andhra Desa, the communist menace which reached particularly dangerous proportions in the Northern Circars, the unsettled conditions in Hyderabad which had serious repercussions on the bordering districts of this State, numerous visits of high personages, all these threw considerable strain on the Force, which, however, stood up to its tasks well and handled all situations with tact, vigour and firmness.

The most serious threat to the peace of the State has come from communists and communist-controlled organizations whose objective is to overthrow by violence the Government established by law in this country. Since the Second Party Congress of the communist party of India held in Calcutta in March 1949, the Party has embarked on a programme of violence and has been making systematic and strenuous efforts to bring into contempt the authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order, engineer labour strikes on all fronts and

make the masses take to violent revolt in order to do away with what they term as the present "Congress Capitalist Regime".

This programme was translated into action by Communists in all the various political organizations under their control. Students were organized to go into action on issues like fees, examination results, etc. In railways, mills, and factories, docks and tramways, steps were taken to form militant organizations in order to attack the police and terrorise the non-communist. In the agrarian field, agricultural labourers were constantly instigated to demand enhanced wages and to resort to strikes and violent demonstrations if the demands were not conceded. Attacks against Congressmen, Policemen and informants of the latter were freely resorted to with a view to overawe and demoralise the elements opposed to militant Communism.

In the beginning of 1949 the Party started the active implementation of its programme of violence in some Andhra districts particularly in Krishna. Members of communist "Dalams" in the Hyderabad State, trained in modern military fashion and equipped with firearms seized from or surrendered by ex-Razakars, made a series of depredations into the contiguous areas of the Madras State and, with the connivance of local communists, committed murders and dacoities and carried away loot, adopting hit and run tactics. At the same time, communists were also active in areas away from the border in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Strong Police action in the course of which the Police had to open fire on many occasions in self-defence, killing several communist leaders and their agents, had reduced considerably the gravity of the menace in those districts.

The communist Kisans of Tanjore district have been responsible for acts of lawlessness from 1947. Strong and timely Police action has been taken and the situation is now under control. Increased communist activity in Tamil Nad was noticed during the latter half of 1949 when several bomb attacks were made on non-communist workers, Police and congressmen in Coimbatore, Mathurai, Ramnad and Tirunelveli districts. In July 1949 the railway electrical stores at Golden Rock were set on fire and damage to the extent of about Rs. 2½ lakhs was caused to the electrical goods. The Madukkarai Cement Factory was gutted in August 1949. Sustained and vigorous Police action in the above districts resulted in the death of a few militant communist leaders and incarceration of some of the important top-rankers.

The main handicap that the Police has had in dealing with the communist menace in the Andhra area is the

lack of popular support. Communists have, by their deeds and propaganda, shown themselves to be a band of murderers and dacoits, but the public opinion is yet to assert or mobilize itself actively against them. The time has come when in the interests of the peace and security of the State, leaders of all political parties who do not subscribe to the communist creed of violence, loot and arson should pull their full weight together to fight the chaos and anarchy that communists are striving to create in the State. With this object in view it is essential that leaders and other members of the public should organize meetings and do propaganda work on a systematic and large scale with immediate effect. If the ordinary man in the street showed his determination to meet militance with equal militance, communist terrorism by a minority would soon die a natural death.

The political developments in the French Settlements at Mahe and Pondicherry are being closely watched. The reimposition of the customs cordon around the Pondicherry and Karaikkal borders was effected during the year.

In certain heavy rural and town Police stations, head-constables with a special allowance have been appointed to work as Assistant Stationhouse Officers.

The educational qualification for appointment of Sub-Inspectors by direct recruitment has been lowered temporarily in the case of Harijans and members of the backward classes from Intermediate to S.S.L.C., and in the case of others from a B.A. Degree to the passing of the Intermediate Examination of a recognised University.

Satisfactory relations were maintained with the Military Forces.

The mobility of the Armed Police Forces was increased by the supply of jeeps.

The economic distress and food crisis continued throughout the year and the Police co-operated well with the Revenue authorities in procurement work and in the prevention of smuggling.

I am glad to say that the Police Force, in spite of many handicaps, has discharged its duties most bravely, loyally and efficiently.

49. PROGRAMME OF WORK.—The following is the programme of work for the coming year:—

(1) Efforts will be made to prevent crime and improve detection further.

(2) Steps will be taken to enlarge the provisions of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948 and the rules framed thereunder.

(3) Steps will be taken to improve further the relationship between the Police and public.

(4) Co-operation of the Magistracy will be sought for reducing the pendency of cases in courts as much as possible.

(5) The opening of new police stations and bifurcation of districts will be proposed wherever necessary.

(6) Traffic conditions in towns will be further improved and propaganda for developing road sense intensified.

(7) The Madras City Police Act will be further extended wherever necessary.

(8) Efforts will be made to find housing accommodation for the men.

(9) Vigorous efforts will be made to put down communist activities.

(10) Juvenile offenders should receive greater attention to prevent offences and to reform them.

(11) Efforts will be taken to concentrate more in scientific aids to detection. For this end steps will be taken to equip the Crime Branch of the C.I.D. suitably with a laboratory section.

MADRAS-4,
26th April 1950.

J. DEVASAHAYAM,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.
STATEMENTS A AND AA.

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PART I.—Return of cases.

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

* The variation from the corresponding figures for the year 1948 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1949.

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1949—cont.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number	(2) Sections of Indian Penal Code	(3) Office	(4) Persons in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail under section 117 of Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned	(5) Arrested by the police during the year	(6) Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	(7) Released by magistrate's order before trial	(8) Number of persons tried	(9) Number convicted	(10) Number acquitted or discharged	(11) Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	(12) Number in custody pending trial at end of year	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases		
												(13) Number arrested	(14) Number convicted	(15) Number acquitted or discharged
1	115, 117, 118 and 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	6	10	..	1	21	4	17	..	..	11	..	1
2	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	12	22	..	..	16	1	15	6	35	..	..	..
3	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.													
4	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	14	32	..	..	18	16	..	..	2	..	..	..
5	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	10	20	..	..	20	3	11	9	..	..	..	..
7	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	3	10	..	..	12	10	2	..	17	..	..	..
8	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	3	13	..	..	15	7	8	25	141	..	..	..
9	212, 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	112	385	..	21	377	324	53	..	..	39	55	26
10	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	143 to 153 and 157 to 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4,196	9,118	732	917	7,959	3,121	4,838	151	5,333	1,078	477	1,687
12	160, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier	15	54	..	5	61	53	8	..	12	3	9	..
13	293 to 297	Offences against religion	2	7	..	..	5	4	1	..	5	247	239	8
14	Total		4,360	9,632	760	944	8,470	3,547	4,923	186	5,551	1,386	784	1,725
15	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person													
16	302 and 303	Murder	737	2,139	25	237	2,069	819	1,230	49	1,167	24	17	14
17	304 and 308	Attempts at murder	179	316	9	22	307	113	184	7	219	3	8	..
18	307	Culpable homicide	31	125	7	7	126	38	38	2	27	2	3	..
19	308	Rape by a person other than the husband	7	62	1	4	43	16	29	5	27	6	2	4
20	309	Unnatural offence	5	3	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
21	310	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	24	3	..	24	18	6	2	3	4	3	1
22	311	Attempts at and abetment of suicide	34	263	11	8	257	200	57	17	66	17	12	3
23	312, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335	Grievous hurt	555	1,685	62	116	1,765	713	1,052	18	819	436	106	553
24	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	12	15	5	2	11	8	3	3	9	..	..	..
25	329, 330 and 331	Hurt	868	2,390	226	164	2,278	1,040	1,238	41	1,049	715	284	788
26	332 to 369 and 371 to 373	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	82	154	6	17	163	54	109	4	67	48	19	31
27	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	..	5	..	..	11	4	7	..	..	6	1	11
28	Total		2,993	9,138	424	674	8,434	3,843	4,591	151	4,377	1,470	644	1,605
29	CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only													
30	385 to 399 and 402	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	314	922	40	58	865	435	370	10	548	122	64	102
31	392 to 394, 397 and 398	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully	19	270	4	5	148	53	95	9	105	64	27	81
32	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	130	525	32	29	422	260	102	4	215	22	16	13
33	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	47	181	4	7	181	59	122	2	74	19	14	26
34	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 465	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1,727	7,656	209	261	6,977	3,386	1,591	8	2,518	307	193	188
35	311, 400 and 401	Attempt	33	164	..	5	187	131	56	1	40	..	..	..
36	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	31	96	..	9	45	33	12	..	87	..	..	..
37	Total		2,765	10,378	288	436	9,474	6,417	3,057	163	4,033	673	315	671
38	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person													
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	94	300	28	39	291	112	179	1	104	110	60	263
40	350 and 357	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	72	359	10	13	341	255	86	3	109	20	20	5
41	Total		166	659	38	43	632	367	265	4	213	130	80	268
42	CLASS V.—Minor offences against property													
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	954	4,021	136	187	3,979	3,035	914	12	905	89	90	80
44	383 to 386	Attempt	3,416	18,473	431	600	18,309	14,868	3,441	251	3,834	4,146	3,021	3,140
45	387 to 390	Criminal breach of trust	402	1,415	20	107	1,477	1,124	353	113	507	293	192	228
46	391 to 394	Receiving stolen property	32	142	15	4	158	103	55	3	45	48	30	44
47	395 to 398	Cheating	208	754	15	43	722	495	177	39	319	158	68	166
48	399 to 402	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	146	461	8	24	468	221	247	12	169	827	258	1,274
49	403 to 406	Breaking closed receptacle	..	36	..	1	27	21	6	..	1	1	1	17
50	Total		5,161	25,382	610	966	25,177	19,834	5,243	490	5,889	5,562	3,660	5,049
51	Grand total		15,463	55,241	2,122	3,064	52,924	34,113	18,111	1,033	20,086	8,232	5,433	9,322

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1948 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1949.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1949.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for (column (4) + (5) — (6)).	Number proved or declared false.	Number due to mistake of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or appended.	Total true cases (11) + (12) + (13).	Total true cases.	Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total (14) + (15).
			(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(13)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	(2)	Public and local nuisances	26,845	281,261	7	308,104	7	56	31,984	266,340	3,355	22	369,619	6,612	6,581	276,231
2		269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	20,348	214,713	12	241,049	15	1,615	27,593	204,049	5,991	49	210,522	39,839	38,911	250,242
3		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	28	6	..	34	..	..	13	1	1	..	..	2	..	2
		Offences under The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act †	53,221	495,980	11	549,187	17	1,671	61,590	470,430	9,187	512	480,143	46,434	45,492	526,577
		Total	106,994	992,954	30	1,108,428	39	3,251	119,567	870,759	9,533	533	1,080,844	96,885	95,904	1,177,059

- These cases are not all strictly *confinable* under section 4(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

† These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in this statement for the sake of convenience.

The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1948 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1949.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Offence.	Persons concerned in magistrate's cases.											
		Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as contained in cases reported by police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	(2) 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	9,236	187,071	254	20	208,666	265,097	3,659	14,694	3,164	7,566	74	
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	8,473	149,811	682	401	204,684	198,618	6,006	9,251	7,819	39,512	1,000	
3	Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act	16	..	6	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	
	Total	* 17,725	336,882	942	421	473,352	463,626	9,726	23,952	10,933	47,078	1,076	

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1948 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1949.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS D AND E.

STATEMENT D.
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1949.

Range.	District.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Number of head constables including Janadars.			(15)	(16)	(17)
											Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
Northern Range	Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19
	Madras City	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	95	95	1	797	1,426	939
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	1	310	1,189	796
	Visakhapatnam, North	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	1	1,218	1,176	1,176
	Visakhapatnam, South	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	30	1	673	1,189	1,189
	East Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	81	1	987	1,324	1,324
	West Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	124	1	1,119	1,173	1,173
	Krishna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	52	1	976	7,777	7,777
	Guntur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	134	134	1	6,580	1,202	1,202
	Nellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	127	127	1	7,014	8,326	8,326
Total		1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	783	27	4	6,580	1,202	1,202
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	108	1	1,027	1,011	1,011
	Kurnool	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111	111	1	840	925	925
	Rayachoti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	106	1	914	1,004	1,004
	Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	104	1	1,004	1,004	1,004
	Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	135	135	1	1,202	1,202	1,202
	Chingleput	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	157	1	7,014	8,326	8,326
	North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	855	855	1	1,162	1,415	1,415
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	168	168	1	1,415	1,415	1,415
	Combarres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	191	191	1	285	350	350
	The Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	44	1	1,556	1,541	1,541
Western Range	Malabar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	193	193	1	620	738	738
	South Kanara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78	78	1	1,491	1,780	1,780
	Trichirappalli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	194	194	1	6,539	7,893	7,893
	Total	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	855	27	4	6,539	1,202	1,202
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	168	168	1	1,415	1,415	1,415
	Salim	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	191	191	1	285	350	350
	Combarres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	44	1	1,556	1,541	1,541
	The Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	193	193	1	620	738	738
	Malabar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78	78	1	1,491	1,780	1,780
	South Kanara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	194	194	1	6,539	7,893	7,893
Total		1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	855	27	4	6,539	1,202	1,202

Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	168	168	1	1,415	1,415	1,415
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	191	191	1	285	350	350
	Tanjore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	44	1	1,556	1,541	1,541
	Madurai, North	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	193	193	1	620	738	738
	Madurai, South	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78	78	1	1,491	1,780	1,780
	Ramanad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	194	194	1	6,539	7,893	7,893
	Trunelveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	844	844	1	1,575	1,812	1,812
	Total	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	844	27	4	1,575	1,812	1,812
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	168	168	1	1,415	1,415	1,415
	Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	83	83	1	717	839	839
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	M. & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	76	1	858	972	972
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	159	159	1	1,575	1,812	1,812
	Nizam's State Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	21	1	18	79	79
	Railway Police, Trichirappalli—South Indian Railway.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	52	52
	Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	2	17	17
	Police Training College, Vellore, and Short-hand Bureau.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	2	17	17
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	2	17	17
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	1	6	86	86
	Total	1	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,849	27	4	30,837	143	16
	Grand total	7	* 43	† 22	† 58	252	1,481	561	31	47	858	27	4	7,932	36,815	36,815
Temporary Additional Forces		1	6	1	65	123	561	31	47	47	858	27	4	7,932	36,815	36,815

Note.—(1) This statement does not include the strength of 1 Commandant, 3 Assistant Commandants, 17 Subadars including Subadar-Major, 53 Jandars, 90 Havildars, 96 Naiks, 1,871 Constables including Lance Naiks, 52 Followers and 25 Buglar Boys, permanent and a temporary staff of 2 Assistant Commandants, 2 Havildars and 58 Naiks, sanctioned for the Malabar Special Police and that of the Special Armed Police Unit sanctioned in G.O. No. 4112, Home, dated 7th November 1947 and G.O. No. 1387, Home, dated 14th April 1948.

* Includes 7 District Superintendents of Police for deputation reserve and 1 Police Radio Officer (D.S.P.'s cadre).

† Decrease in strength of the cadre from 32 to 22.

‡ Increase in the strength of the cadre from 42 to 55 in category I and 3 in category II.

§ Includes 10 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1949—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	Proportion of Police.		(24)	(25)
							To area.	To population.		
		Total cost of Force.	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	(22)	(23)	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime referred to the Police.
Northern Range	Chief Office	..	..	1,400,000	26	3	0.02	489	179,942	63
	Madras City	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vishakhapatnam, North	..	9,107	3,845,944	33	8	4.8	2,039	13,309	14
	Vishakhapatnam, South	..	5,779	2,076,840	25	1	4.05	1,456	6,654	7
	East Godavari	..	2,977	1,465,111	52	2	3.7	1,841	13,171	9
	West Godavari	..	3,468	1,444,294	30	2	2.96	1,235	9,838	12
	Krishna	..	5,795	2,277,283	48	3	4.4	1,720	12,101	10
	Guntur	..	7,942	1,617,026	57	7	6.8	1,376	16,288	14
	Nellore	..	35,069	12,726,498	42	6	4.5	1,686	11,183	9
	Total	..	..	..	287	29	..	..	84,544	11
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kurnool	..	7,634	1,146,250	45	11	6.4	954	6,439	5
	Bellary	..	6,714	1,051,235	38	14	5.7	1,040	7,188	7
	Anantapur	..	6,734	1,171,419	40	7	6.1	1,067	12,209	11
	Cuddapah	..	5,923	1,056,507	39	8	5.5	980	13,741	13
	Chittoor	..	5,951	1,632,395	38	19	4.6	1,255	11,777	9
	Chingleput	..	3,054	1,201,436	37	10	2.5	996	8,642	7
	North Arcot	..	4,671	2,577,540	43	14	3.3	1,802	23,904	17
	Total	..	39,681	9,836,782	280	83	4.8	1,181	84,080	10
Western Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem	..	7,073	2,869,226	54	16	5.04	2,044	21,966	16
	Coimbatore	..	7,121	2,809,648	45	25	4.2	1,663	31,126	18
	The Nilgiris	..	989	209,709	7	9	2.8	599	3,980	11
	Malabar	..	5,790	3,929,425	64	18	3.1	2,134	28,238	15
	South Kanara	..	4,045	1,523,516	22	6	5.5	2,064	3,357	5
	Tiruchirappalli	..	4,329	2,194,091	48	18	2.4	1,233	22,892	13
	Total	..	29,347	13,535,615	240	92	3.8	1,735	111,559	14

APPENDIX

Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	4,205	2,608,763	50	7	3.3	2,080	11,517	9
	Tanjore	..	3,738	2,563,375	48	13	2.7	1,821	10,802	8
	Madhurai, North	..	4,883	2,446,601	24	3	2.8	1,427	35,829	30
	Madhurai, South	..	..	1,979,643	22	6	2.8	1,139	8,191	15
	Ramanad	..	4,851	2,244,543	51	14	2.3	1,206	11,832	7
	Trinelvei	..	4,342	..	50	27	2.8	1,485	10,541	6
	Total	..	22,019	11,842,915	245	70	..	..	88,812	11
	Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M. & S. M. Railway	..	..	..	23	28	..	..	10,585	13
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	..	..	..	24	21	..	..	14,264	15
	Nizam's State Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli—South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indian Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	47	49	..	..	24,849	14
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	..	126,166	49,341,810	(a) 1,125	(b) 326	2.7	1,064	573,786	16

(a) Includes temporary stations. (b) Includes temporary outposts. (c) Represents the cost for the year 1949-50 excluding the final accounts for March 1950. Vide let. et. from the Government of India, Home Department No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1400, Home (Jud.), dated 18th June 1918.

STATEMENT E.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1949.

Districts.		Total strength.				Armament of the Force.				Punishments.					
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.		Number of revolvers.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Chief Office	..	1	..	1	..	3,075	9,502	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City	..	187	2,073	177	2,550	..	1,066	220	..	11	..	..	1	..	..
Visakhapatnam, North	..	50	896	41	846	313	685	54	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, South	..	46	892	40	762	487	201	60	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari	..	71	1,364	68	1,240	439	1,310	91	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
West Godavari	..	41	754	38	701	311	1,043	51	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna ..	..	67	1,111	53	915	468	955	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur ..	..	70	1,253	66	1,126	479	1,452	85	28	9	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	71	1,103	71	986	376	883	95	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	406	7,363	377	6,576	2,873	6,529	525	1	59	..	..	3	..	..
Kurnool	..	65	1,135	58	1,077	286	1,126	71	..	10	..	..	..	..	1
Bellary ..	..	69	991	52	870	348	1,439	67	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	66	1,031	69	989	438	799	67	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	59	1,018	57	968	566	699	71	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	61	1,239	57	1,150	568	553	78	1	5	..	..	..	..	1
Chingleput	..	69	1,136	69	1,088	509	940	81	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	70	1,359	68	1,261	593	921	87	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	449	7,869	420	7,403	3,347	6,477	532	2	62	..	..	1	..	2
Salem	..	83	1,820	75	1,732	595	887	100	2	16	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	82	1,806	81	1,801	461	984	81	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	20	329	19	311	..	145	22	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	31	1,749	85	1,680	995	1,056	128	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	39	698	34	689	292	599	45	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	94	1,865	86	1,521	273	880	105	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	409	7,387	380	6,924	2,616	4,380	481	2	50	..	..	..	..	..

South Arcot	..	65	1,188	49	1,100	423	431	99	1	24	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	79	1,328	61	1,103	345	604	74	1	14	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai, North	..	52	1,123	49	1,048	674	584	101	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai, South	..	30	508	29	498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	..	72	1,665	68	1,582	967	557	95	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	..	79	1,781	74	1,716	496	564	85	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	377	7,593	330	7,047	2,905	2,740	454	3	71	..	..	4	..	..
Railway Police, Madras	..	38	800	35	767	..	114	39	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	37	934	36	864	..	194	36	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	75	1,734	71	1,631	..	308	75	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department	..	38	39	38	39	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Police Training College, Vellore	..	46	5	46	5	7	504	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Vellore	..	9	8	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	9	8	9	8	3	251	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	64	27	64	27	10	755	22	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	* 2,016	34,679	1,858	32,201	14,826	31,907	2,434	9	264	..	..	8	1	2

Notes.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant District Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank nor does it include the officers and men of the Malabar Special Police.

(2) Jansadai, head constables, head sowars, sowars and constables are shown as men.

(3) The difference in the actual strength of officers and men between this statement and the strength and armament statement is due to the adoption of revised figures since available.

(4) For purposes of this statement, sub-inspectors of Railway Police, and head constables of the C.I.D. who have been attached to districts, are shown against the Railway Police districts and the C.I.D., respectively, both under the sanctioned and actual strength.

(5) The sanctioned strength of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Vinnagarum is not shown in this statement, as it has now been treated as temporary addition to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 553, Public (Police), dated 20th October 1953.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 10 sergeants.

† Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(i) 56 shot guns, 111 Bren guns, 24 D.P. Bren guns, 501 carbine machine guns, 9 M.M., 478 rifles Ex. or G.F., 2,059 hand grenades and 87 mortars and 22 pistol revolvers, all sorts in districts.

(ii) 2,408 rifles - 308, 59 rifles - 22, 30 D.P. rifles, 161 pistol revolvers - 455, 63 V.L. pistols, 49 Bren Guns, 16 D.P. Bren guns, 203 Carbine machine guns, 9 M.M., 103 carbine machine Thompson, 506 rifles Ex. or G.F. and 596 hand grenades with the Malabar Special Police.

(iii) 6,476 rifles - 308, 12 rifles - 22, 30 D.P. rifles, 232 pistol revolvers - 380, 270 pistols signal, 71 Bren guns, 630 carbine machine guns 9 M.M., 104 rifle Ex. or G.F. with the Special Armed Police.

(iv) Five shot guns, 2 rifles - 22, 176 D.P. rifles, 1 pistol revolver, 455 and 87 mortars, 410 bore, 4 pistol revolvers - 380 and 180 muskets - 410 bore, 2 rifles - 22, 3 shot guns and 165 muskets, 410 bore with the Police Training College, Vellore and Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Vinnagarum.

(v) 52 carbine machine guns 9 M.M. in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

(vi) 1,031 muskets, 410 bore with the Home Guards, and.

(vii) 15 pistol revolvers other bore with the C.I.D.

between checker equipment discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1949—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1949--concluded.

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APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1949.

PART I.

The Police Force.

1. **Personnel.**—Sri P. K. Munnappa, I.P., was in charge till 2nd May 1949 and I assumed charge from him on the afternoon of 2nd May 1949.

The officers who held charge of the various departments of the City during the year 1949 were—

Law and Order—

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sri R. M. Mahadevan, I.P.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Subdivision, Sri R. K. Sukumaran from 1st January to 16th February 1949.

Sri R. M. Mahadevan held additional charge from 17th February to 3rd April 1949.

Sri S. Nagalingam from 4th April 1949.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Central Subdivision, Sri D. Venkateswaralu.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, South Subdivision, Sri R. K. Sukumaran held additional charge from 1st to 8th January 1949.

Sri N. Kolaandai from 9th January 1949.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Armed Reserve, Mr. R. Walker from 1st January to 28th December 1949.

Mr. W. J. Hammond from 29th December 1949.

Crime Branch—

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sri M. Krishnayya Shetty from 1st January to 18th August 1949.

I held additional charge from 19th August to 16th September 1949.

Sri R. M. Mahadevan, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, held additional charge from 17th September to 4th October 1949.

Sri S. Vijayarangam Nayudu from 9th October 1949 onwards.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Sri Kesava Menon.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Intelligence Section, Sri V. Kulandaivelu.

Traffic and Licensing—

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sri M. Krishnamurthy Nayudu from 1st January to 4th April 1949.

Sri R. K. Sukumaran from 5th April 1949.

Sri I. Sobhanadri Nayudu.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Mr. O. J. Bosen from 1st January to 8th February 1949.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport, Mr. Maxwell from 9th February to 3rd December 1949.

Sri R. K. Sukumaran held additional charge from 4th to 29th December 1949.

Mr. Tomlinson from 29th December 1949.

Hospital—

Medical Officer, Dr. T. Titus from 1st January to 13th June 1949.

Dr. G. T. Reddy from 14th June to 9th December 1949.

Dr. S. G. A. Raju from 10th December 1949.

2. Jurisdiction.

—The present area of the Greater City is about 50 square miles.

3. **Strength—Permanent establishment.**—The sanctioned and actual strength of the permanent establishment on 31st December 1949 was as follows:—

Sanctioned strength. Actual strength.

Inspectors 22 22

Sergeants-Major 5 5

Sergeants 50 43*

Sub-Inspectors 110 107†

Jamadars 2 2

Head constables 339 313‡

Naiks, Lance Naiks and Police constables 2,300 2,214§

Mounted branch—

Daffadars 1 1

Lance Daffadars 3 3

Sowars 19 19

* For want of trained Sergeants the vacancies could not be filled up.

† Head constables were officiating in the vacancies.

‡ Police constables were officiating in the vacancies.

§ Sixty men recruited in vacancies are undergoing training in the Central Recruits' School.

The sanctioned and actual strength of the temporary establishment on 31st December 1949 was as follows:—

Sanctioned strength. Actual strength.

Assistant Commissioners 2 2

Inspectors 4 4

Sergeants-Major 1 1

Sergeants 8 8

Sub-Inspectors 26 26

Jamadars 9 9

Head constables 99 99

Constables 333 333

Sowars 2 2

4. **Recruitment.**—The total number of constables enlisted during the year 1949 was 164 (Ex-army men, 32, Scheduled Castes, 18, S.S.L.C. holders—4).

5. **Casualties.**—The following statement shows the casualties for the last three years:—

1947. 1948. 1949.

Retired 51 33 53

Dismissed 24 29 11

Discharged 13 14 14

Desertion 2

Resigned 24 32 18

Died 12 35 15

Number of Police officers killed or injured in 1949.

Killed. Injured.

23

6. **Hospital—Health of the Force.**—The number of admissions into the hospital was 10,373 during the year as against 7,795 in 1948. The daily average of men attending the hospital was 91.69 percent as against 90.25 per cent in 1948. The health of the Force on the whole was well kept up. There were a good number of Malaria cases in an epidemic form at 'Azeed Bagh.' The common diseases treated were diseases of digestive system, of intestines, of respiratory system of bones and joints and of pyrexia of uncertain origin. The necessity for beds is keenly felt to investigate cases of malingering and to investigate the number of cases to be sent to other hospitals where admission is particularly difficult.

The usual biennial medical examination was conducted by the Police Medical Officer and special treatment was given, wherever necessary.

Police Medical Officer's Department.—The Police Medical Officer as usual examined and treated the members of the Madras Fire Service, Railway Police and the Malabar Special Police besides the City Police. The total number of patients treated in all hospitals during the year was 1,013 as against 1,039 in 1948, of these 495 were treated as inpatient.

Invalidation certificate.—Thirteen persons were invalided during the year.

Age certificates.—Four hundred and fifty-four age certificates were issued under the Madras Children Act, 1920, as against 506 in 1948.

7. **Discipline and appeals—Discipline.**—The discipline of the force continued to remain at a high standard. The following are the figures of punishments.

Nature. 1947. 1948. 1949.

Black Marks 612 623 596

Deferred black Marks 199 301 354

Reductions 39 57 51

Censures 32 48 14

Dismissal 37 29 11

Appeals.—There were 89 appeals in 1949 as against 77 in 1948. Punishments were confirmed in 62, modified in 6 cases and cancelled in 19 cases and two are pending at the end of the year.

Judicial punishment.—Two constables were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code and one constable under section 65 of the City Police Act.

8. **Titles and rewards.**—The King's Police Medals for Meritorious Service were awarded to Sri D. Venkateswaralu, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Law and Order and Sri K. Kesava Menon, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime.

The Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Service was awarded to Sri R. K. Sukumaran, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing.

A comparative statement showing the money rewards granted during the last two years is furnished below:—

1948. 1949.

Number of persons. Amount. Number of persons. Amount.

Money rewards to Police officers. 1,201 10,670 1,312 19,248

Money rewards to private individuals. 378 2,074 770 3,697

Compassionate Gratuity

Number of cases. Number of cases.

(1) Extraordinary Family Pension Nil .. Nil.

(2) Compassionate gratuity .. 18 .. 20

The details of rankwar Police officials granted money rewards during 1949 are given below:—

1948. 1949.

Inspectors 10 12

Sergeants 37 40

Sub-Inspectors 276 303

Head constables 878 951

Constables Nil. 5

Sowars Nil. 1

Jamadar Nil.

9. **General Provident Fund.**—The percentage of subscribers was 90.48 per cent as against 87.3 per cent in 1948.

Total number of new admissions to General Provident Fund in 1949 is 189.

General Provident Fund subscribers on 31st December 1949—2,540.

Rankwar details of subscribers are as under:—

Rank. Number eligible to join the fund. Number of subscribers. Percentage of subscribers on the number eligible to join the fund.

Inspectors 26 26 100

Sergeants-Major 6 5 83.3

Sub-Inspectors 103 96 93.3

Sergeants 50 34 68

Jamadars and head constables. 445 351 79

Constables 2,100 1,997 95.1

Other establishments 63 31 49.2

10. **Co-operative Societies and Polish Fund—Co-operative Stores.**—The City Police Officials' Co-operative Society and the Constables' Co-operative Society recorded another year's good work. Statistics relating to the two societies are furnished below:—

Officials' Co-operative Society. Constables' Co-operative Society.

Number of subscribers 178 1,605

Share capital Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.

Reserve fund 13,857 0 0 43,665 0 0

Deposits with the society 6,301 0 0 7,286 1 0

Loans issued 16,238 0 0 52,198 0 0

Dividend declared for the co-operative year. 75,428 0 0 2,39,345 0 0

3 per cent. 6½ per cent.

Canteen.—Armed Reserve Canteen Service has been working satisfactorily. There was an embezzlement of funds by Sergeant Brass who was in charge of the canteen and he is being prosecuted in this connexion. The profits since earned has covered the amount embezzled. A canteen for the Madras City Police Officials was also maintained and it produced beneficial results.

Polish Fund.—The Polish Fund has been working satisfactorily. The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 696-8-2, while the capital at the end of the year was Rs. 5,120-3-11. The fund has been of very considerable value to the members of the force enabling them to obtain a number of articles at a fair price.

11. **Cost.**—The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 39,84,123 as against Rs. 35,96,382 in 1948.

12. **Housing the Force.**—The Police Officers and men of the City Police permanent establishment remaining still to be housed are shown below:—

Inspector. Sergeant-Major. Sergeant. Sub-Inspector. Head constables. Police constables. Daffadars. Lance daffadars. Sowars.

Permanent sanctioned strength. 22 5 50 110 339 2,310 1 3 19

Quarters available. 9 5 23 25 217 1,228

Still to be housed. 13 .. 27 85 122 1,082 1 3 19

6

The housing position has in no way improved during the year. One hut for head constable and two huts for constables were constructed during the year by converting stables in F-1 Station. One head constable's hut and one constable's hut in E-3 lines were converted into a Sub-Inspector's quarters.

Government quarters are available for 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength of the Force, the remainder having to secure rented accommodation. At the same time, rent for such private quarters has shown a marked increase and the allowance paid to officers to secure such accommodation is not commensurate with the increase in rent. Efforts to increase the number of Government quarters by new buildings have met with no success during the year owing to (1) non-availability of land, (2) delay in the preparation of estimate and (3) failure of Government to sanction housing schemes put forward. The speeding up of housing programme is of vital necessity for the contentment of the Force.

13. **Armed Reserve.**—The Armed Reserve continued to do bandobust duties at strikes, processions and meetings. The Armed Reserve was augmented during the periods of stress by three companies of Malabar Special Police and the Platoons of City Police stationed in districts. Sports were held in Park Fair Grounds on 28th December 1949 and keen competition was witnessed. No. 9 Platoon of the Armed Reserve won the Inter-Platoon Championship Shield with a small margin of points from No. 6 Platoon.

The Stevenson Shield Competition for 1949 was held for 'A' Company on 1st December 1949 and for 'B' Company on 2nd December 1949. No. 2 Platoon of 'A' Company got the first place with a score of 11-34 points. During the year one Non-Commissioned Officer of 'B' Company, head constable No. 1020, was sent for a course with Malabar Special Police and he passed in P.T., B.T., Lathi Drill, Foot Drill and Musketry.

Malabar Special Police.—Malabar Special Police continued to do duties with City Armed Reserve and afforded them relief. They carried out their duties very satisfactorily. There are at present two companies doing duty in the City besides one Special Armed Unit.

City Police Tear Smoke Squad.—The tear smoke squad consisting of one Sergeant, two head constables and twelve constables attached to No. 9 Platoon, Armed Reserve Company, is trained in use of the tear smoke. The Squad carried out periodical quarterly training in firing of shells of all kinds and also in throwing grenades. The quarterly supply to the districts as per Inspector-General's instruction were made and the stock is being maintained in level throughout the year. During 1949 the Squad was called upon on four occasions but there was no necessity on each occasion to use tear smoke.

14. **Mounted Branch.**—The strength of the horses at the end of the year was 29.

Stable management.—The standard of stable management continued to be good. As usual the Sowar Troops were employed on bandobust duties at large and important meetings, processions and festivals. Horses and stables were inspected at every quarter by the Veterinary Surgeon who testified to the good up-keep of the horses and stables.

Riding classes for candidates appointed to the I.R.S.E. on Government Railways were conducted in the City Mounted Branch.

15. **Motor transport.**—The lorries, as usual, were found useful for taking parties of men for bandobust and patrol duties, transport of prisoners and urgent bandobust work. The average running cost per mile for each vehicle was Re. 0-10-8. The strength of the motor transport is 67, i.e., 33 lorries, 10 jeeps and 4 station wagons, 3 vans, and 12 motor cycles and 5 Austin cars.

16. General licences—

Arms Act. 1948. 1949.

Licences to import arms and military stores (Form II). 36 30

Licences to import arms and military stores (Form III).

Licences to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV). .. 10

Licences to export arms and military stores by land or river (Form VI).

Licences to transport arms and ammunition or military stores (Form VII). 263 248

Licences to manufacture, sell or keep for sale, arms or ammunition (Form IX). 19 21

Licences to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X). 57 54

Licences for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII). 4 4

Licences to possess firearms (Form XIV). 23 11

Licences to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV). 90 77

Licences for the possession and use for the purpose of target, etc. (Form XV). 1 ..

Licences to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI). 1,749 1,579

Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX). 42 24

Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port of arrival (Form XVII). 34 34

Sales of arms and ammunition verified 1,470 1,337

Licences to import explosives (Form F). .. 9 20

General licences to transport explosives (Form G). 7 28

Poisons Act.		1948.	1949.
Licences to possess and sell poisons	209	221	
City Police Act.			
Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	2,100	2,410	
Licences for toddy liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	184	Nil	
General licences for music and religious institutions.	185	208	
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquor	26	..	
Licences for gymnasium, licence for places of public resort.	349	181	
Other music licences	3,365	4,151	
Sound amplifier licences	..	2,714	
Cinematograph Act.			
Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	29	29	
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	148	266	
Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	151	174	
Petroleum Act.			
Licences to possess carbide of calcium (Form B).	1	1	
Licences to store dangerous petroleum [not more than 50 gallons (Form I)].	24	33	
Licences to import dangerous petroleum [not more than 60 gallons (Form B)].	Nil	Nil	
Licences to import non-dangerous petroleum [not more than 5,000 gallons (Form J)].	1	1	
Hackney Carriage Act.			
Total number of hackney carriages registered ..	5,869	1,072	
Total number of rickshaws registered	4,750	4,250	
Total number of drivers' licences issued	1,178	1,274	
Total number of rickshaw pullers' licences issued.	7,330	8,367	

Explosives Act.		1948.	1949.
Licences to possess gun-powder and to manufacture, possess and fire adirvettus (Form I-A).	..	..	1
Licences to possess and sell manufactured fireworks gun-powder (Form K).	234	221	
Licences to possess explosives generally (Form J).	Nil	1	
Lunacy Act.			
Total number of mentally defective persons sent to the Mental Hospital.	151	179	
17. Harbour Police.—The general activity in the Harbour on account of increased import and exports, during the first half of the year slowed down and there was a steady rise during the second half. This is due to the several restrictions on imports consequent on the devaluation. The Harbour Police worked in close co-operation with the Port Trust and the Customs Departments.			
Labour in the Harbour was restive and was particularly so when the Port Trust authorities applied the axe.			
Three persons were rounded up when trying to emigrate to Singapore with bogus permits. The successful tracing down of the bogus permit gang in 1948 accounts for the small number of cases this year. Nine cases were put up for illicit possession of opium. The Police and the customs continued to be vigilant during the year on this job.			
Crime.—There were four grave cases during the year under review, and all the four were detected and property worth about Rs. 1,000 in each recovered. There has been a downward trend in the number of property offences in the Harbour during the year. There were 219 cases in 1949 as against 288 in 1948, of this 202 ended in conviction. It is unfortunate that two constables of the Harbour Police concerned in a theft case of Harbour Police Station were charged this year. One of them was convicted and the other was discharged. Three hundred and fifty-four preventive arrests were made this year as against 206 of last year.			
“H.M.S. Birmingham” and H.M.I.S. “Delhi” visited the Harbour in the month of April and August respectively. This was followed by the visit of H.M.S. “Mauritius”. The arrival of a large number of Indian Nationals from the Straits and Burma during the period threw a heavy burden on the Harbour Police in maintaining order and the Police acquitted themselves well.			
Hearty co-operation cordially continued to exist between the Police and Port Trust, Customs and other services during the year.			

PART II.

Crime.

The following are the figures of crime for the past three years:—

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
Total Crimes.		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost. Rs.	Recovered. Rs.
Classes I to V—State and A (Police)— Offences under the Indian Penal Code..	{ 1947 1948 1949	4,811 5,188 5,282	4,499 4,949 5,085	2,927 3,152 3,838	2,678 2,871 3,480	7,93,364 10,01,228 12,65,819	1,70,575 3,24,922 2,90,496
Murder	{ 1947 1948 1949	21 22 11	21 20 9	18 18 17	16 8 7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Dacoity	{ 1947 1948 1949	4 .. 1	3 .. 1	9	6	407 .. 1,500	.. .. ..
Robbery	{ 1947 1948 1949	32 44 25	18 36 21	39 40 35	25 34 20	2,290 7,204 4,826	1,142 1,117 1,427
House-breaking	{ 1947 1948 1949	459 517 420	438 509 416	228 332 318	219 315 285	2,82,314 1,50,413 2,13,730	34,530 45,741 1,09,564
Cattle theft	{ 1947 1948 1949	23 67 68	21 66 68	27 58 70	27 53 67	1,001 4,650 5,759	920 4,599 4,884
Theft—Ordinary	{ 1947 1948 1949	3,399 3,564 3,715	3,239 3,454 3,653	1,800 1,834 2,543	1,744 1,781 2,438	3,76,839 7,82,397 4,32,231	1,23,556 1,37,931 1,43,111
			1947	1948	1949		
Total cognizable crime .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	4,811	5,188	5,282		
Total reported to Police .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	4,499	4,949	5,085		
Grave crime .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	3,741	4,085	4,132		
Cases reported to courts .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	112	196	107		

18. Crime.—The total number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code excluding those under special and Local Laws was 5,085 during 1949 as against 4,949 in 1948 and 4,499 in 1947. The incidence of crime in general was at a normal level and kept well under control throughout the year in spite of acute economic conditions prevailing throughout the country except that there was an upward trend in pocket pickings and miscellaneous thefts. At the same time there has been an improvement in the detection of cases under these two heads. It is gratifying to note that there has been an improvement in the percentage of detection of crimes from 53.9 per cent to 63.7 per cent the highest on record

and this may be viewed as an index to the efficiency with which the Crime staff continued to do their difficult duties in these days which are beset with difficulties of various kinds in living conditions. Preventive measures undertaken resulted in the arrest of 2,874 suspicious persons as against 2,260 of last year. Of these, as many as 329 were run in under security sections. They include locals and non-locals. One thousand one hundred and twenty-seven persons were convicted under sections 64 and 65, City Police Act, as against 955 in 1948. Of the 5,085 cases reported during the year under review, 3,679 were disposed of. Investigation was refused in 41 cases. Two thousand five hundred and ninety

cases ended in conviction. Several of the cases were either withdrawn or not proceeded with as the accused concerned in them were already convicted in other counts.

19. Cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code—

Year.	Total number of cases in classes I to V (State-ment A).	Cases dealt with under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1947	4,811	144	2.9
1948	5,188	58	1.2
1949	5,282	41	0.78
(Theft—Ordinary.)			
1947	3,399	141	4.1
1948	3,564	58	1.53
1949	3,715	37	0.99

While care was taken to see that this provision of law was used with discretion, frivolous and exaggerated complaints and those involving civil disputes were discouraged.

20. Murder.—Nine cases of murder were reported during this year besides 7 cases pending from the previous year. Two cases ended in conviction, 5 were acquitted and 3 undetected, 6 pending trial at the end of the year. The motives for crime in these cases are classified as under:—

Sexual	1
For gain	1
Infanticide and other cases	7

There was no murder due to communal feeling. The only case which deserves mention is the case of the murder of Ganapathi Pillai. Sakthivelu, a Marava of Tirunelveli district, born in Burma and an Ex-I.N.A. personnel, attacked one Ganapathi Pillai, a native doctor, who had been friendly with him, with an axe at a lonely spot in a cinema out of use, situated at Nungambakkam on 28th March 1949 night during an altercation over a monetary transaction. The victim met with his end instantaneously and a receipt of information a week later, the Crime Branch after vigorous investigation arrested Sakthivelu and charged him for murder. Though the presiding Judge of the High Court summed up for a conviction, the jury returned the unfortunate and unanimous verdict of ‘Not Guilty’ resulting in the acquittal of the accused. An appeal has, however, been filed against the acquittal and after its admission it is pending before the High Court.

Robbery.—Robberies showed a downward trend from 36 in 1948 to 21 during the year under review. Nine cases ended in conviction. In most of the offences culprits were arrested and dealt with promptly. There is nothing special for mention regarding any *modus operandi*.

Classification.—Highways—21.

21. Dacoity.—Only one case of dacoity was reported during the year in which the house of one Saijan, a brick kiln owner of Aminjikarai, was burgled and jewels of considerable value made away with the culprits causing injuries to the complainant and two others. Investigation disclosed that the complainant himself is a man of bad reputation and had estranged the feelings of several persons. However, the scene of occurrence being located in the outskirts of Greater City was a further handicap for the investigating officer and the case had to be treated as ‘undetectable’.

22. House-breakings.—Four hundred and sixteen cases were reported during the year as against 509 of the previous year. Two hundred and thirteen cases ended in conviction recording 61.2 per cent of detection as against 58.7 per cent in 1948. No gang or an organized single agency came to notice as being responsible for any series of cases in the year. The arrest of Wagarao of Baroda and booking them in the gang case under section, 401, Indian Penal Code, had a telling effect on burglars in general in the City. The successful security action taken from time to time against the notorious house-breakers of the City is also another factor which contributed to keeping under control this class of crime which had previously been causing considerable anxiety. A series of bungalow burglaries in Nungambakkam, Thousand Lights and Adyar areas occurred during the months of November and December of the year under review. The peculiarity noticed in these cases was the *modus operandi* adopted. The criminals gained access to the upstairs by climbing on the rain pipe and gaining entrance to the bedrooms of very respectable persons and removing valuables. The vigilance of the Crime Branch and tapping the sources of information, resulted in the arrest of Manthur alias Patric, an educated young Adi-Dravida and led to the detection of as many as 38 burglaries and thefts and recovery of valuable properties valued only Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only). A noteworthy case of bungalow burglary in Central Crime Station Cr. No. 232/49 involving property to the extent of Rs. 68,000 was detected as a result of persistent and diligent enquiries made by the Crime Branch and almost all the property was recovered and the culprits concerned were convicted.

23. Cattle-theft.—Sixty-eight cases were reported during the year as against 66 in 1948. Sixty-two cases including those pending from previous year ended in conviction.

24. Theft.—Three thousand six hundred and fifty three including 182 cycle thefts and 51 children jewel thefts were reported during the year as against 3,454 in 1948. There has been an appreciable fall in cycle thefts from 283 to 182 and children jewel thefts from 147 to 51 in 1949. Sustained efforts made throughout the year to prevent cycle thefts by laying traps, educating the public and warning them to leave cycles properly secured in busy areas, by warning public with the help of radio-controlled propaganda van and by the exhibition of slides in picture houses stemmed the tide of this class of offence this year. Systematic enquiries were also made at known cycle repairing shops and a vigil was maintained over the activities and movements of known cycle thieves. The arrest of a notorious children jewel thief of Bangalore resulted in the detection of a number of such cases. There has been a slight increase in the number of pocket-picking cases. Owing to the desperate economic plight many took to pocket-picking, but the percentage of detection is maintained at a good level. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-one cases ended in conviction leading to 65.8 per cent detection as against 51.3 per cent in 1948.

25. Property lost and recovered—

Offences.	Number of cases.		Amount of	
	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Property lost.	Property recovered.
			RS.	RS.
Dacoity	1	1	1,500	..
Robbery	21	9	4,826	1,427
House-breakings	416	283	2,43,730	1,09,864
Cattle thefts	68	65	5,759	4,884
Other thefts	3,653	2,220	4,32,231	1,43,111
Criminal breach of trust.	186	109	5,77,773	31,510

A comparative statement for the last three years is given below:—

Year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
1947	7,93,364	1,70,575	21.5
1948	10,01,228	2,24,922	22.5
1949	12,65,819	2,90,496	22.8

26. Results in cases prosecuted.—Three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight cases excluding those under nuisance and special and local laws were brought to trial of which 3,127 ended in conviction. In all 3,838 persons were tried and 3,480 were convicted, the percentage being 90.67 per cent. Of the 167,946 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the Police under the Indian Penal Code, special and local laws and for nuisance under the City Police Act, 166,095 cases, i.e., 98.98 per cent ended in conviction.

27. Prosecuting staff.—Prosecuting staff conducted prosecutions in 7,632 cases and 7,488 cases, i.e., 98.1 per cent ended in conviction.

28. False cases.—Sixteen cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 49 in 1948. Out of 184,585 cases brought before the court, none was discharged as false after trial.

29. Escapes.—Fourteen prisoners escaped from Police custody, of whom 11 were recaptured. Fourteen Police officers were dealt with departmentally.

30. Cases referred by magistrates.—Forty-four cases were referred by magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 32 cases in 1948. The number of prosecutions launched for preferring false complaints and petitions against Police officers—Nil.

31. Prevention.—Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 2,260 in 1948. One thousand twenty-seven persons were convicted under sections 64 and 65, City Police Act, as against 955 in 1948. Three hundred and twenty-nine persons were run in under the security sections as against 269 in the previous year. Eight hundred and eighty persons were sentenced to enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 179 last year.

Number of ex-convicts prematurely released	39
Number of such persons who have been out of view	14
Number who reverted to crime since release	9
Number for whom work has been found	1

32. Nuisance and obstruction cases.—The measures taken during the previous years to prevent nuisances and remove obstructions were continued and activity was intensified with good results. The following are the figures:—

	1948.	1949.
Cases under sections 71, 72 and 73, City Police Act.	93,961	127,305
Cases under other sections of City Police Act.	38,311	47,371

The average fine per person in obstruction cases was Rs. 1-10-6 and nuisance cases Rs. 1-9-1 as against Rs. 1-13-6 and Rs. 1-13-10 respectively in 1948.

Cases of drunkenness and disorderly behaviour.—Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness are given below:—

Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1948	6,581	202	6,145	150
1949	2,131	28	2,125	28

The fall in the arrest is on account of the introduction of total Prohibition in the City.

33. Rowdism.—One thousand one hundred and fifty-one rowdies were bound over under security sections as against 2,150 in 1948. The decrease is due to the fall in the number of offences on the introduction of Prohibition.

34. Opium and gambling dens.—Two hundred and seventy-nine dens were successfully raided this year as against 200 in 1948. The average fine per case was Rs. 89-3-9 as against Rs. 106-3-4 in 1948. The average fine per person was Rs. 14-8-9 as against Rs. 17-1-7 in 1948.

Street gambling.—Four thousand eight hundred and fifty cases ended in conviction during the year as against 3,119 in 1948. The number of persons convicted was 4,967 as against 3,561 in 1948. The average fine was Rs. 3-2-3 per case as compared with Rs. 4-14-0 of the previous year. The average fine per person was Rs. 3-1-1 as against Rs. 4-4-4 in 1948.

Bucket shop cases.—One hundred and seventy-four raids were conducted during the year as against 47 in 1948 and 177 persons were convicted as against 39 in 1948. The average fine per case was Rs. 47-15-3 as against Rs. 207-10-8 in 1948. The average fine per person was Rs. 44-6-2 as against Rs. 159-11-0 in 1948.

35. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The campaign against brothels was continued during the year. Fourteen brothels were successfully raided this year as against 12 last year. Two hundred and fifteen prostitutes were rounded up, of whom 163 were convicted during the year as against 149 charged in 1948 of whom 120 were convicted. It appears as if owing to demobilization of fighting forces, street prostitutes decreased considerably. Six women and seven girls were rescued during the year as against eight women and nine girls in 1948. All of them were sent to Rescue Home. The Madras Vigilance Association continued to do useful work.

36. Bad Characters.—Sixty-eight Bad Characters including 23 Criminal Tribe members were registered as habitual offenders during the year.

37. Crime record section.—The total number of histories maintained in record section was as under, at the end of this year:—

Madras City resident criminals	1,044
Chingleput district criminals	82
Other district criminals	78
Total	1,204

Of the 1,044 resident criminals of the City, 1,001 were active and 43 inactive. During the year 124 new histories were opened and 2 discarded histories of convicted persons were treated as active. Seventeen histories were destroyed on account of death and 13 were discarded during the year. One thousand three hundred and ninety-two convictions were added to the blockwar list and 4246 conviction in remand were prepared and dealt with. In 1949, ninety-five bad character rolls of convicts in the City were sent out to districts and 150 bad character rolls were received from mufassal and districts. The total number of index cards under all classifications was 35,000 on 1st January 1949 and 3,798 new cards were opened during the year. The total number of General Information File at the end of the year was 876. Thirty-five new cards were added during the year.

Three thousand three hundred and twenty-five Finger Print slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for record during the year. Four thousand four hundred and eighty-five references were made to the Finger Print Bureau of which the antecedents of 1,505 were traced.

38. Photographie section.—Two thousand nine hundred and fifty photographs of bad characters and other individuals were taken in 1949 and 3,803 copies were supplied to different sections. Scenes of accidents in 6 traffic cases, 8 murder cases and 13 house-breaking cases were photographed during the year.

The purchase of two cameras - a Cine camera and a Rolliflex has augmented the usefulness of the Photographic Studio considerably in that the Studio had previously only antiquated and old cameras. The new ones are portable and will greatly help in taking pictures of important incidents such as riotings, political disturbances, etc. This section continues to be helpful in the identification of criminals and developing photographs of finger prints at scenes of crimes eventually helping detection of several cases.

39. Intelligence section.—The Satyagraha campaign launched by the R. S. S. during the close of 1948 ended at the beginning of this year. The Anti Hindi picketing carried on by the Dravida Kashagam engaged the attention of the Police for some time till it died down.

In connexion with the proposed strike by the Communist-controlled South Indian Railway Labour Union in February 1949 preventive action was taken against a few active Communists.

The second anniversary of the Independence Day passed off peacefully despite the Communist threat to stage Anti-Government demonstrations.

Consequent on the declaration of the Communist Party and its branches in the State as unlawful organizations by the Government under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, several communists were rounded up and searches of important Party offices and premises were conducted resulting in the seizure of a large quantity of objectionable Communist literature. Five of those arrested were later detained under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949. The movements of two other Communists were restricted to their native places under section 2 (1) (c) of the Act. In all 14 Communists were detained during the year under review.

Action was taken against some Communists for delivering objectionable speeches at meetings organized by Communist-controlled Trade Unions in the City.

The temporary additional staff of 4 head constables for the Railway Station Branch and 1 Sub-Inspector and 4 head constables for Labour and Communist Branch of Intelligence Section sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2601, Home, dated 8th July 1949, for one year to cope with the increased work in the Intelligence Section has been extended up to 31st October 1950 in G.O. R. No. 3094, Home, dated 9th November 1949.

Twenty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-eight currents were dealt with in the Intelligence Section during 1949 as against 15,475 in 1948.

Political and Labour Meetings.—One hundred and eight Political and 255 Labour meetings were recorded and reported in the year 1949. Five Political Conferences and 13 Labour Conferences were held in the City during the year.

Press work.—As usual, particulars were furnished to the Government regarding newly started and revived journals and their editors, publishers and keepers of the presses.

Besides, five hundred and seventy-eight newspapers and periodicals were checked and particulars furnished to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. Action was also taken against certain Publishers and Press keepers under the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

PART III.

Traffic Department.

40. Staff.—The temporary staff of eleven head constables for out-door work was continued for a further period of one year up to 12th April 1950 in G.O. R. No. 1582, Home, dated 24th May 1949. It is absolutely necessary that this temporary staff should be placed on a permanent footing in view of the fact that it has been doing useful work on the Traffic and Investigation side.

Propaganda.—The propaganda staff of one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two police constables sanctioned permanently in G.O. No. 465, Home, dated 12th February 1946, carried on vigorous propaganda in educating the public in road sense.

The five Austin cars fitted with Ardent loud speakers did useful service and covered more than 50,000 miles each. Government have sanctioned their replacement by five motor-cycles combinations. Nine thousand three hundred and eighty-nine persons were prosecuted during the year for jay-walking.

41. Accidents.—The total number of accidents that occurred during the year was 2,953 as against 3,058 in 1948. Forty-two of the cases proved fatal as against thirty-nine of last year. In most of the cases, pedestrians were the victims and in most of the cases they were themselves to blame. The number of military vehicles involved fell from seventy-nine last year to fifty-three this year. The military authorities have compensated the injured in all the disposed of cases.

The 'No-horn' and the '10 miles speed and overtaking' campaign has resulted in a considerable decrease in road accidents. The experiment was first made on General Hospital Road near Central Station and it has proved satisfactory. In Mount Road area a '20 miles speed and no overtaking' campaign was introduced and it has been working satisfactorily.

The propaganda van and the Austin cars fitted with Ardent sets have been useful in educating the pedestrians, cyclists and other jay-walkers and prosecuting wilful offenders of Traffic Rules.

Statement of areas of accidents and the persons responsible for them are given below:—

Areas where accidents are heavier.

	1948.	1949.
1 Mount Road	224	280
2 Poonamallee High Road	86	112
3 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road	88	106
4 General Hospital Road	74	117
5 North Beach Road	57	80
6 Wall Tax Road	51	75
7 Broadway Road	46	79
8 Triplicane High Road	21	43
9 Purasawalkam High Road	20	29
10 Royapet High Road	27	62
11 South Beach Road	24	37
12 Thiruvottiyur High Road	23	69
13 Road Junctions	355	421
14 Cross Roads	98	124
15 Places controlled by Police or Traffic signal.	99	85
16 Fort Road	7	
Total	1,309	1,694

Persons responsible.	1948.	1949.
1 Pedestrians	289	544
2 Drivers of motor vehicles	1,150	1,387
3 Drivers of other vehicles	256	436
4 Pedal cycles	230	347
5 Passengers	48	175
Total	1,973	2,889

Causes.—(a) Pedestrians responsible.

	1948.	1949.
1 Running and crossing	240	491
2 Walking on the roadway	38	40
3 Playing	3	4
4 Confused by traffic	2	3
5 Sleeping and sitting	2	2
6 Defective hearing	2	
7 Drunkenness		
Total	289	544

(b) Motor vehicles responsible.

	1948.	1949.
1 Negligence (high speed and careless driving).	621	907
2 Overtaking, negligence and cutting in or out.	254	170
3 Under the influence of liquor	4	7
4 Emerging from side streets	64	81
5 Following vehicles too closely	25	34
6 Bad reversing		
7 Swerving in front of moving vehicles and turning into side streets	40	67
8 Defective mechanism, brakes, steering, etc.	23	6
9 Sudden application of brakes	8	2
10 Disobeying traffic signals	12	7
11 Careless parking	7	12
12 Driving on the wrong side of the road	11	31
13 Inadequate clearance	2	10
14 Motor cyclists slipping	3	3
15 Rounding corners on wrong side	1	
16 Disregarding off-side rules	28	48
17 Off-side parking	1	2
Total	1,159	1,387

(c) Other vehicles responsible.

	1948.	1949.
1 Rickshaws	39	42
2 Hand carts	64	179
3 Bullock carts	60	100
4 Jatkas	44	61
5 Tram cars	49	63
6 Trolley carts		
Total	256	436

(d) Pedal cyclists responsible.

	1948.	1949.
1 Negligence (high speed, inattentive and careless riding)	170	264
2 Emerging from side streets	31	28
3 Turning in front or behind	16	26
4 Overtaking and cutting in front	5	5
5 Disobeying traffic signal	4	8
6 Inefficient brakes		
7 Self falling not due to collision	1	4
8 Round corners on wrong side of roads		
9 Riding on the wrong side of the road	3	10
10 Confused by traffic		
Total	230	345

(e) Passengers responsible.

	1948.	1949.
1 Mounting or alighting from moving tram cars.	23	122
2 Mounting or alighting from moving buses ..	15	47
3 Mounting or alighting from moving lorries ..	4	6
4 Mounting or alighting from motor vehicles.	6	
Total	48	175

Peak period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents.	
	1948.	1949.
1 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (40 cases)	2.7	1.4
2 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. (352 ")	11.1	12.1
3 9 a.m. to 12 noon (852 ")	26.9	29.3
4 12 noon to 3 p.m. (511 ")	19.8	17.6
5 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (640 ")	22.2	22.0
6 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (435 ")	14.1	14.9
7 9 p.m. to 12 midnight (78 ")	3.2	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Statement of cases charged in accidents.

	1948.	1949.
1 Cars	274	350
2 Taxis	77	79
3 Buses	149	241
4 Delivery vans	36	26
5 Lorries	162	175
6 Motor cycles	47	75
7 Tram cars	8	54
8 Jatkas	28	39
9 Bullock carts	40	69
10 Rickshaws	18	108
11 Hand carts	52	25
12 Cycles	63	130
13 Pedestrians		
Total	954	1,371

These do not include the cases in which disciplinary action was taken against the owners, drivers and conductors for infringing the rules.

Traffic control.—A number of small refuge islands have been formed during this year at the junction of major and minor roads.

A planned system of one-way traffic is being introduced slowly in George town area to relieve congestion and the system is found to be successful.

General.—The gradual abolition of rickshaws is being implemented.

Fifteen taxis were condemned and they were replaced by the latest model and the standard of the City taxis remains as high as ever. A major strike by the workers of the Government Transport Service in Madras occurred on 24th January 1949. The Police took charge of the situation and the normal transport service was maintained with the help of Police and few civilian drivers recruited temporarily.

42. Taxation.—Thirty-five thousand, four hundred and ninety-seven licences were issued as compared with 37,349 licences in 1948. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of licences with a corresponding increase in the total revenue of Rs. 34,96,063 as against Rs. 28,17,010-1-0 in 1948. This increase is due to the revised rate of taxation with effect from 1st July 1949. Two hundred and thirty-six cases of non-payment, late payment and non-exhibition were charged during the year as against 381 last year. Only seven foreign vehicles were traced as against 82 last year. The fall is due to the reciprocal agreement entered into between the adjoining States and other States in Indian Dominion. As a result of the vigilance of the staff seven cases were put up for collection of difference of tax. A total sum of Rs. 1,008 was collected as against Rs. 1,801-8-0 in 1948. The taxation staff in addition to their normal duties detected 1,765 cases of vehicles for infringing the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as against 2,189 cases in 1948. Of this 932 cases ended in conviction realising a sum of Rs. 16,924 as fine as against Rs. 23,406 in 1948 and Rs. 10,345 in 1947.

Motor vehicles for which tax was paid in the City.

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending			
	31st March 1948.	30th June 1948.	30th September 1948.	31st December 1948.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Motor cycles	1,203	1,136	1,278	877
Lorries	1,201	1,403	1,422	1,034
Taxis	243	290	147	238
Buses	270	559	556	169
Fire engines and road water sprinklers		23	22	
Cars	6,273	6,781	7,160	5,014
Total	9,200	10,192	10,625	7,332

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending			
	31st March 1949.	30th June 1949.	30th September 1949.	31st December 1949.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Motor cycles	946	800	1,004	1,117
Lorries	1,083	1,070	1,186	1,306
Taxis	211	230	242	256
Buses	470	525	131	482
Fire engines and road water sprinklers	14	1		4
Cars	5,636	4,890	6,636	7,248
Total	8,360	7,516	9,199	10,413

Number of short-term licences issued to pleasure cars in Madras City.

	1948.		1949.	
	Weekly.	Monthly.	Weekly.	Monthly.
Quarter ending 31st March	1	..	..	..
Quarter ending 30th June	..	..	..	..
Quarter ending 30th September	..	..	..	..
Quarter ending 31st December	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..

The issue of short-term licences has dwindled to nil as a result of the reciprocal agreement entered into with the neighbouring States.

43. Hackney Carriage Act.—In accordance with the declared policy of gradual elimination of hand-pulled rickshaws a further reduction of 500 rickshaws was ordered and the total number registered this year was 4,250. The new type of motorised rickshaw being tried as an experiment is proving successful. It is hoped that more of this type of vehicle will be on the roads in the coming year and may eventually replace the hand-pulled rickshaws altogether. Six coaches, 527 jutkas, 529 single bullock carts were also registered during the year.

A comparative statement of cases put up under the various sections of the Act is as under:—

	1948.	1949.
1 Unlicensed rickshaws	632	474
2 Without plates	..	..
3 Without pullers' licence	2,414	2,440
4 Allowing unlicensed puller to pull	6	..
5 Plying with time-expired licence and badges	875	196
6 Without lights	252	318
7 Carrying more than one person	332	1,001
8 Obstructions	1,477	2,032
9 Other sections	42	80
Total	6,080	6,571

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

44. Missing Children and Injured and helpless persons.—One hundred and four stray children were handed over to their parents and one thousand and seventeen helpless persons were removed to hospitals or to the homes or other institutions.

45. Inquests.—Four hundred and seventy-four inquests were held in this year as against 448 in 1948.

46. Mentally defective persons.—One hundred and seventy-nine mentally defective persons were sent to the hospital as against 151 in 1948.

47. Monthly Meetings.—The usual monthly meetings of Gazetted Officers and Inspectors were held during the year. They continued to be useful in promoting co-operation among the various branches of the City Police.

48. Labour—Strikes and disturbances.—A Carnival was held in the Queen Mary's College on 15th August 1949. A batch of college students behaved in an indecent manner towards girls. This was checked by a Head constable on duty. One of the students knocked off his turban and the Head constable caught hold of the student. A large number of students joined together and resorted to violence, pelting stones against the police exhibiting utter disregard to law and authority. The police had to interfere

to restore order and to clear the miscreants from the Carn and ground. There were lightning strikes especially of the bus workers, Press workers and Madras Electric Tramway workers, but the timely action taken by the police prevented any breach of peace.

49. Communal.—Communal tension has eased to a great extent during the year mainly due to the constant vigilance of the police.

50. Home Guard.—There was no fresh recruitment during the year. The number of Home Guards who had undergone the full course of training in the rolls on 31st December 1949 was 424 and 184 were still under training. The weekly parades were held during the year for the trained Home Guards.

51. Foodgrains and other Control Orders.—During the year under report 1,054 cases were reported as against 566 in 1948 and 1,306 in 1947. The increase in the number of cases can be attributed to the economic conditions of the poor class people and also the vigilance and frequent raids continued by the police and the Rationing authorities. The percentage of conviction is 99 per cent as against 85 per cent in 1948 and 99 per cent in 1947.

Statement of cases under Rationing and Control Order in 1949—

Nature of offence.	Total number registered.	Total number convicted.	Pending trial.	Under investigation.	Undetected withdrawn.	Investigation dropped.	Discharged.
1 Madras Rationing Order 1947.	1,816	670	95	232	1	16	2
2 Madras Wheat, Rice Black-rum, etc., Movement Control.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
3 Iron, Steel Control Order, 1941.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
4 Cloth Dealers Control Order, 1948.	29	21	4	..	..	4	..
5 Sugar Control Order, 1948.	6	..	..	4	..	2	..
Total	1,954	693	99	236	1	23	2

Radio and Telephone and Police Control.—The establishment of Police Wireless Control with Radio Telephony as an auxiliary means of communication to Police Station and for communication with mobile patrols greatly added to the efficiency of the City Police and Riot Squads in particular.

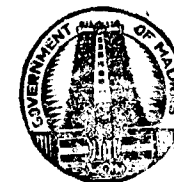
The Police Control Room has been working throughout the 24 hours as usual with a party standing by mechanical aid, such as Mobile Motor Vehicles fitted with V.H.F. sets and wireless apparatus were utilised in full measure for prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of Law and Order and controlling the increased traffic.

Office.—Consequent on the expansion of the Greater Madras with the addition of Saidapet and Sanbiam area, the work in office has increased enormously, and with the result, the clerks had to overwork almost every day and on the holidays in order to bring the work up to date. Schemes for expansion of the staff to cope up with the work are under consideration.

General.—During the year the increase in population, growth of new housing estates and places of commercial and industrial importance with labour population predominating the areas in the expanded Greater Madras, multiplied the demands on Police manpower. The comparative quiet and peace that prevailed during the year was not a little due to the intensive preventive measures taken by the City Police Force, which in spite of great strain stood up excellently to their tasks, rose to the occasion in all the trying situations and maintained their morale and discipline and proved more times than once that they could be relied upon for the maintenance of Law and Order in the City.

CITY POLICE OFFICE,
EGMORE, MADRAS,
24th February 1950.

A. V. PATRO,
Commissioner of Police



HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 3597. 11th August 1950

Police—Administration Report—1949—Reviewed.

Order—No. 3597, Home, dated 11th August 1950.

The year was marked by a slight decrease in the total volume of crime as compared with 1948. Although adverse economic and seasonal conditions continued to persist, improved preventive work, the extension of the provisions of the Madras City Police Act to a number of places, better availability of employment for labour, prompt action against criminals and criminal organizations largely contributed to the decrease in the volume of crime. The total number of cognizable offences excluding offences under Special and Local laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code was 77,717 as against 78,635 in 1948, a decrease of 918 or 1.2 per cent. Grave crimes decreased from 58,259 in 1948 to 56,910 in 1949 a decrease of 1,349 cases or 2.3 per cent. Murder however increased from 1,233 in 1948 to 1,240 in 1949 and house-breaking from 13,138 to 13,471. Dacoity decreased from 381 to 347; robbery from 743 to 638; ordinary thefts from 36,890 to 35,520 and cattle thefts from 5,874 to 5,694. The total number of cases under the Special and Local laws showed an increase from 226,721 in 1948 to 251,793 in 1949. The increase is partly due to the more effective enforcement of various control orders and the Prohibition Act throughout the State. There was also an increase under the number of nuisance offences from 273,208 to 288,649. The number of serious offences against person and property decreased by 134 or 0.5 per cent.

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crimes was 44 against 41.98 in 1948. The percentage of detection of grave crimes also showed an increase from 43.1 in 1948 to 45.3 in 1949. Considering the fact that various difficult problems relating to law and order diverted the attention of the Force from its normal functions of prevention and detection of crime, it must be said that a fairly good standard of detection was maintained.

3. The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked zealously and investigated a number of important cases relating to dacoity, burglary, murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, postal abstraction, forged currency notes, sabotage, leakage of University Examination question papers and bombs and explosives. The Criminal Investigation Department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux as usual, co-ordinating their work and functioning as the Central agency for dealing with organized crime. Better results were achieved during the year in the use of scientific aids to investigation. The 'X' Branch achieved a considerable measure of success in the investigation of cases of corruption during the year.

4. Labour unrest resulting in strikes and lockouts, kisan agitation in the delta areas of both Tamil Nad and Andhra Desa, the Communist menace which reached particularly dangerous proportions in the Northern circles, the unsettled conditions in large tracts of Hyderabad which had serious repercussions on the bordering districts of this State were some outstanding features of the year and they threw considerable strain on the Force which

however stood up to its task. Communal tension on account of misunderstandings between Hindus and Muslims prevailed in some districts. As usual, effective police arrangements were made during important religious festivals. The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly decreased from 1,808 in 1948 to 1,721 in 1949, and the public peace on the whole was fairly well maintained. The police had to open fire on 24 occasions in order to maintain law and order.

5. The number of traffic accidents recorded in Madras City during the year was 2,952 as against 3,058 in 1948. Of these 42 were fatal against 39 in 1948. The number of military vehicles involved fell from 79 in 1948 to 53 during the year. The "no horn" and the "10 or 20 miles speed and no overtaking" campaigns have helped to reduce road accidents.

6. The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and they were mobilized during the year. During times of labour unrest, agrarian troubles, and when employed against lawless elements and on the Hyderabad border, they discharged their duties efficiently. Tear Smoke Squads were functioning in Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all the districts except three. The Malabar Special Police continued to maintain its high standard of efficiency. Sanction was accorded during the year for the formation of a pioneer platoon and the purchase of the necessary materials for its equipment. All the six Special Armed Police Units gave a good account of themselves throughout the year. The mobility of the Armed Police Forces was increased by the supply of jeeps.

7. In the Police Radio Network, 24 fixed stations and 28 transportable stations were sanctioned. All the 24 fixed stations are now functioning. The three emergency stations sanctioned for the Krishna district for use in dealing with lawless elements continue to function. Out of the 28 transportable stations sanctioned, only 12 have so far been set up with full staff. The radio network has been of invaluable help in maintaining the efficiency of the Police administration and most of the districts are now connected by wireless. It was particularly helpful in dealing with the lawless elements in the circular districts and during the recent cyclone in the Andhra districts when all other forms of communication temporarily failed. It passed 53,652 messages during the year as against 29,008 in 1948.

8. The year 1949 not unlike the previous year was by no means a quiet year for the Police. The most serious threat to the peace of the State has come from organizations calling themselves Communists and Communist controlled organizations. In the beginning of 1949 the party started the active implementation of its programme of violence in some Andhra districts, particularly Krishna. Members of the Communist party in Hyderabad State made series of depredations into the contiguous areas of Madras State and with the connivance of their local comrades committed murders and dacoities and carried away loot

adopting hit and run tactics. At the same time Communists were also active in areas away from the border in the districts of East Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Strong Police action in the course of which the Police had to open fire on several occasions in self-defence, killing several communist leaders and their agents has reduced considerably the gravity of the menace in those districts. Short supply of essential commodities continued throughout the year and the Police co-operated well with the Revenue authorities in procurement work and in the

prevention of smuggling. Although a large number of officers including some senior officers were deputed for work under the Governments of Hyderabad and India, which resulted in comparatively junior officers holding responsible posts in this State law and order were maintained with great vigilance and the Police force as a whole proved itself equal to the many and varied calls made on its resources. Barring rare lapses they are also rapidly readjusting themselves to the changed political conditions.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

O. PULLA REDDI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

- „ Commissioner of Police, Madras.
- „ Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
- „ Accountant-General, Madras.
- „ Board of Revenue, Madras.

To the Revenue Department,

- „ the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
- „ the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.
- „ all District Collectors.

