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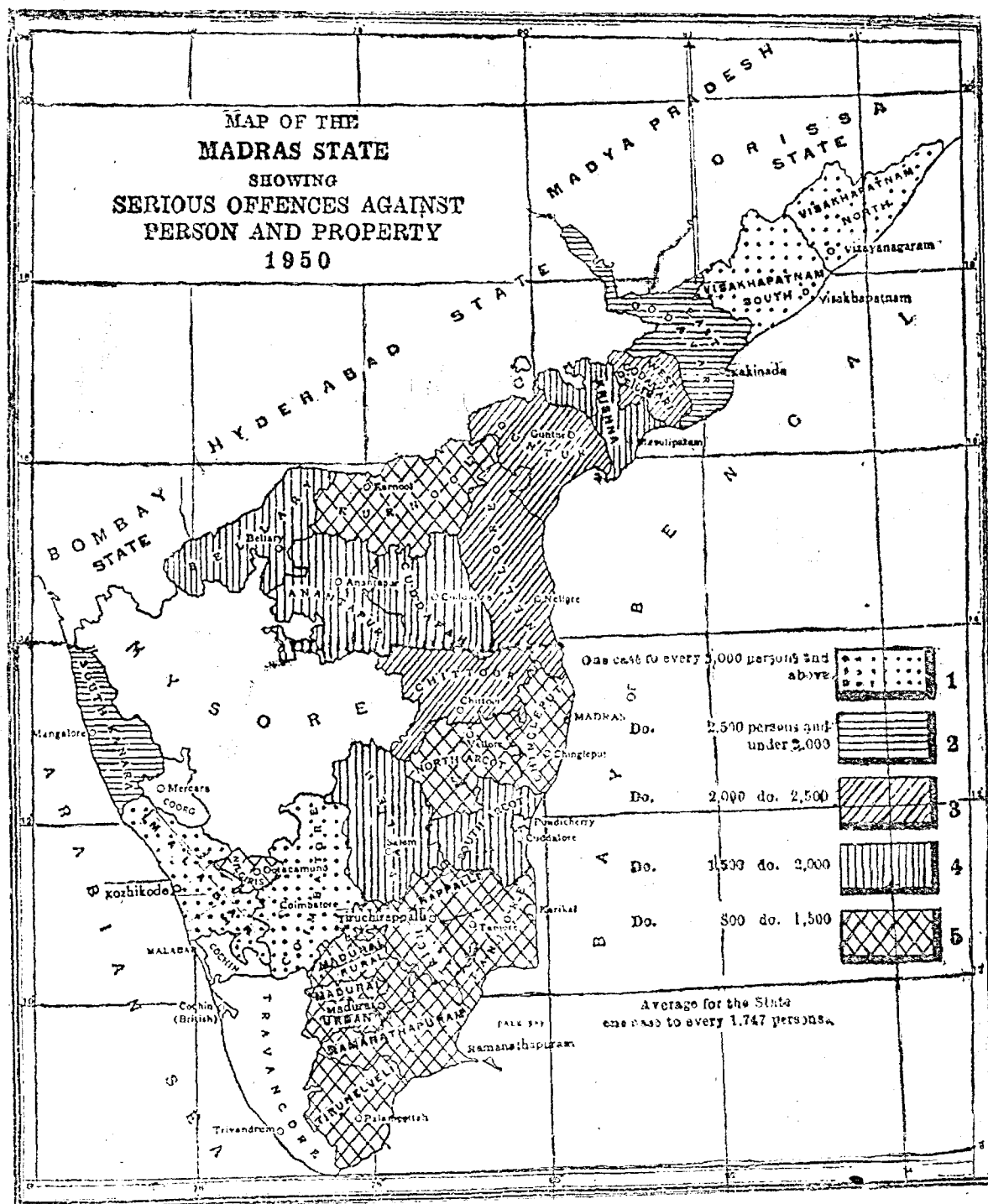
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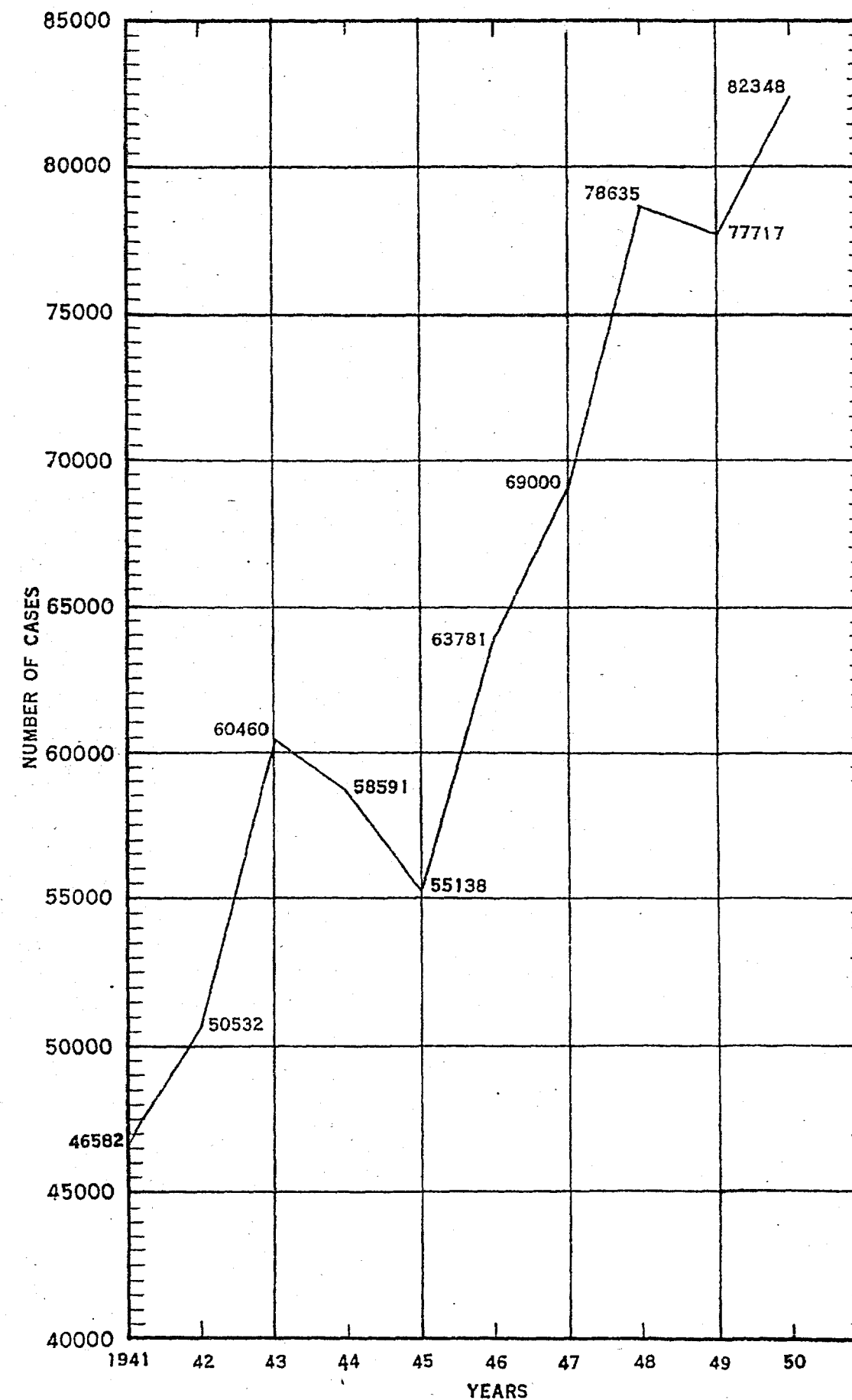
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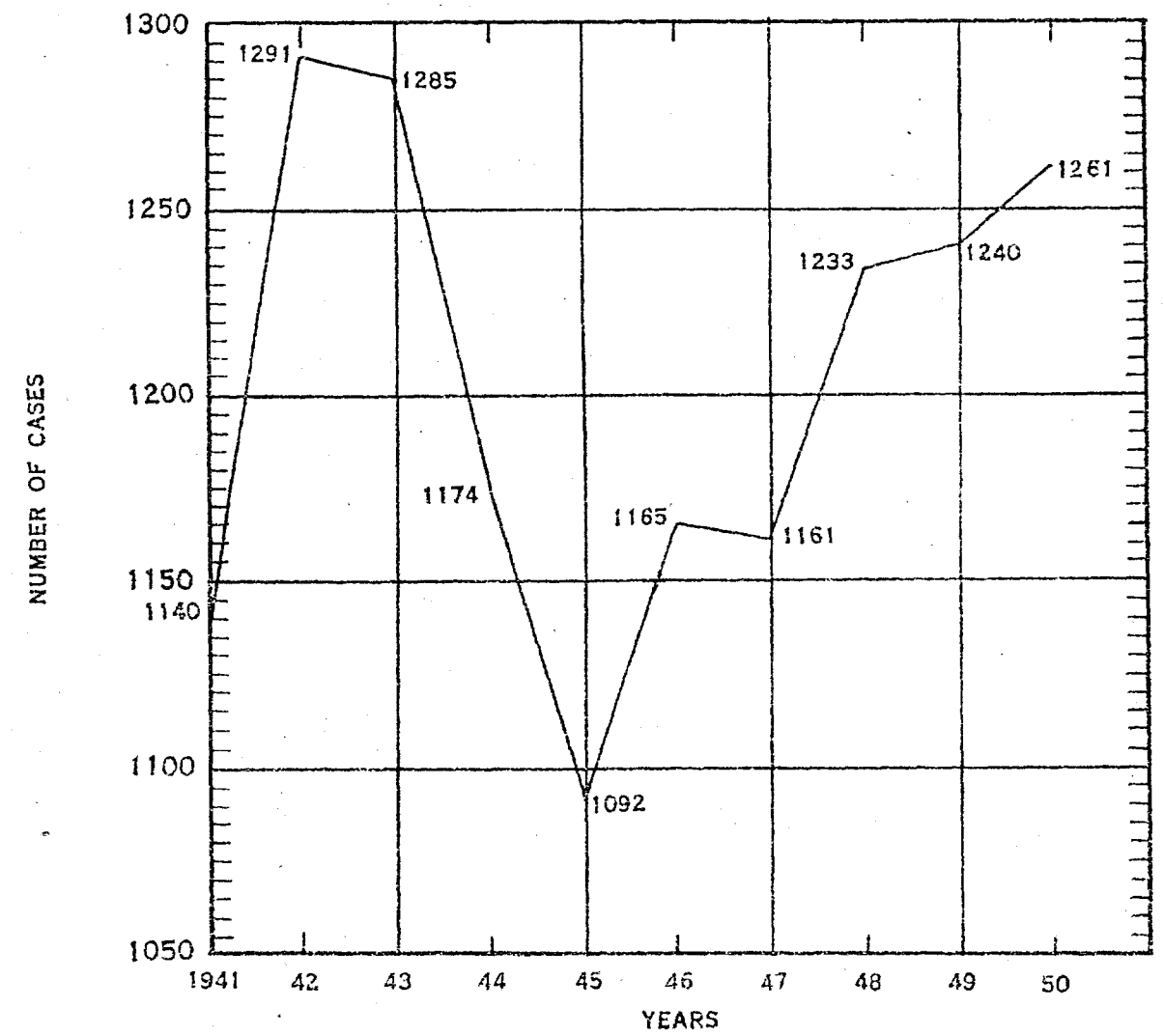
* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 263, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908, letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 773, Judicial, dated 10th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 21st 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 1908—G.O. No. 263, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.



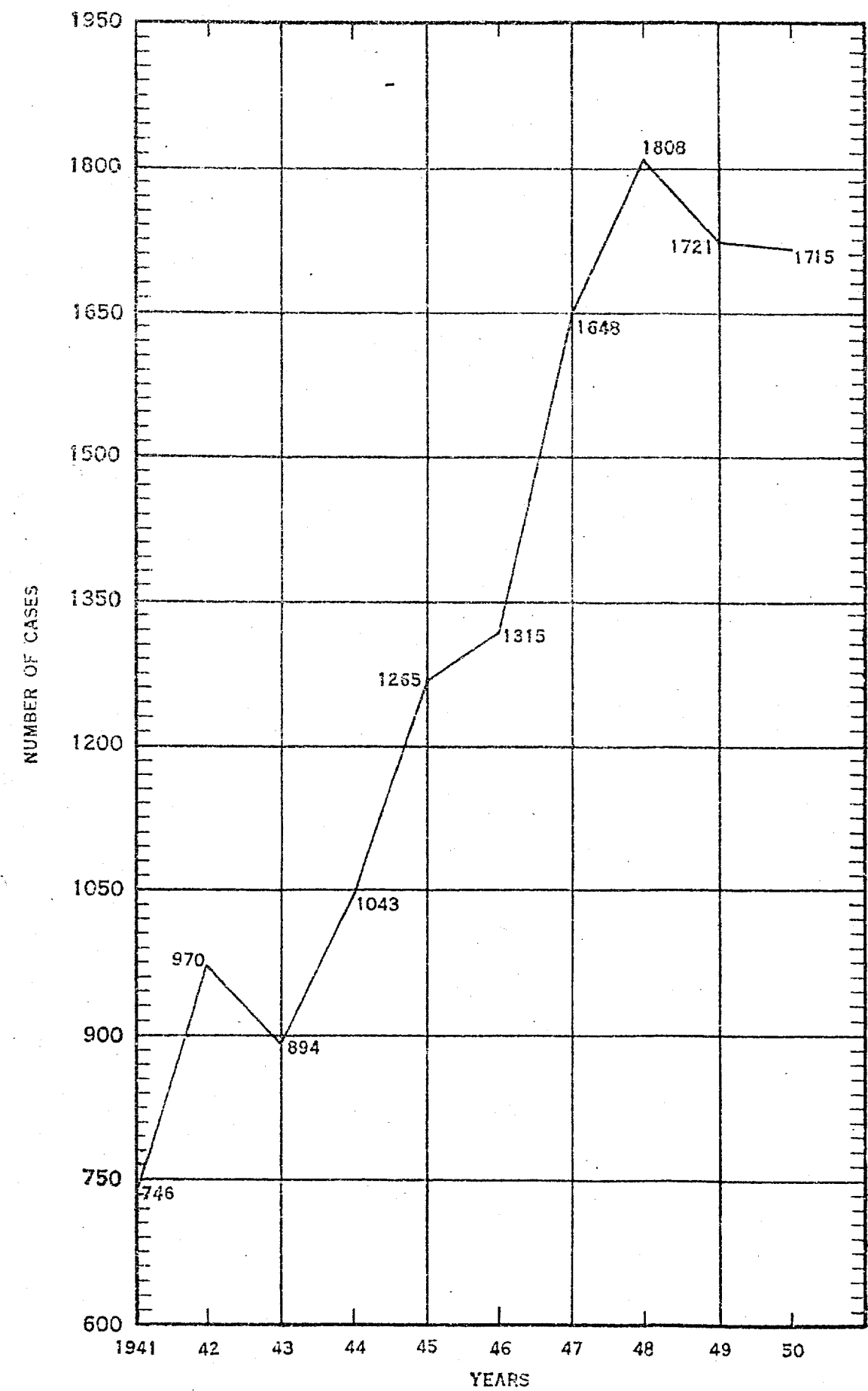
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
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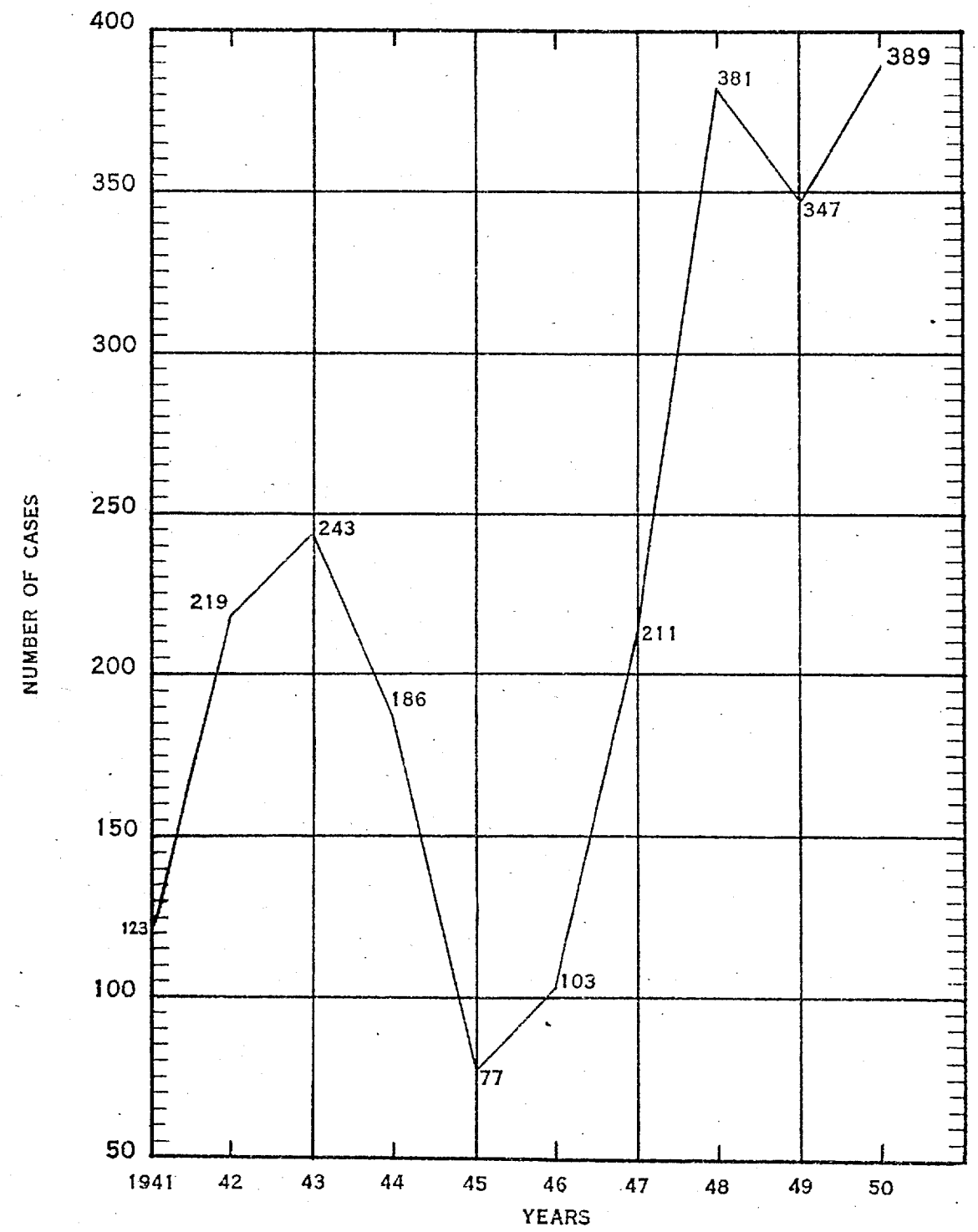
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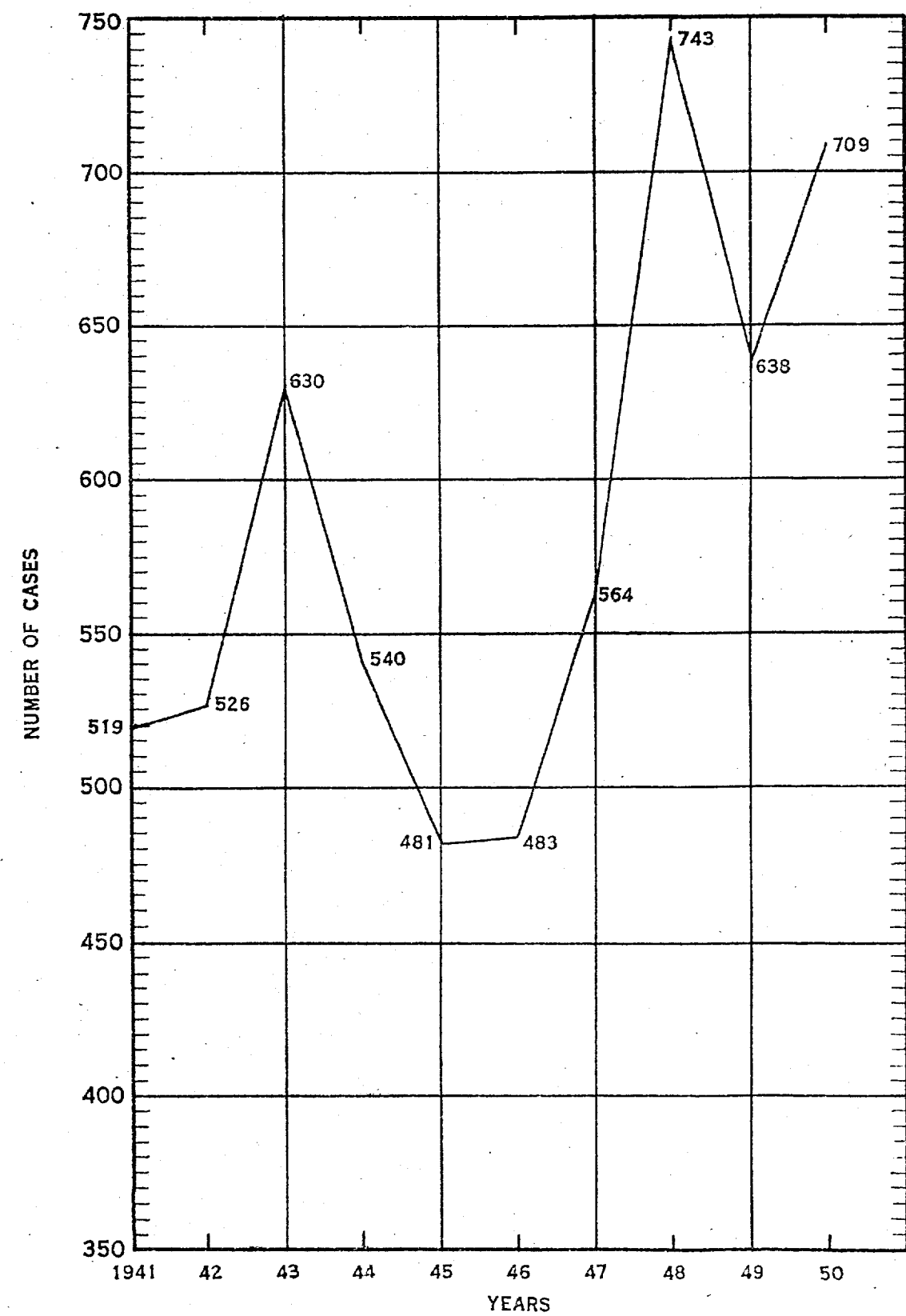
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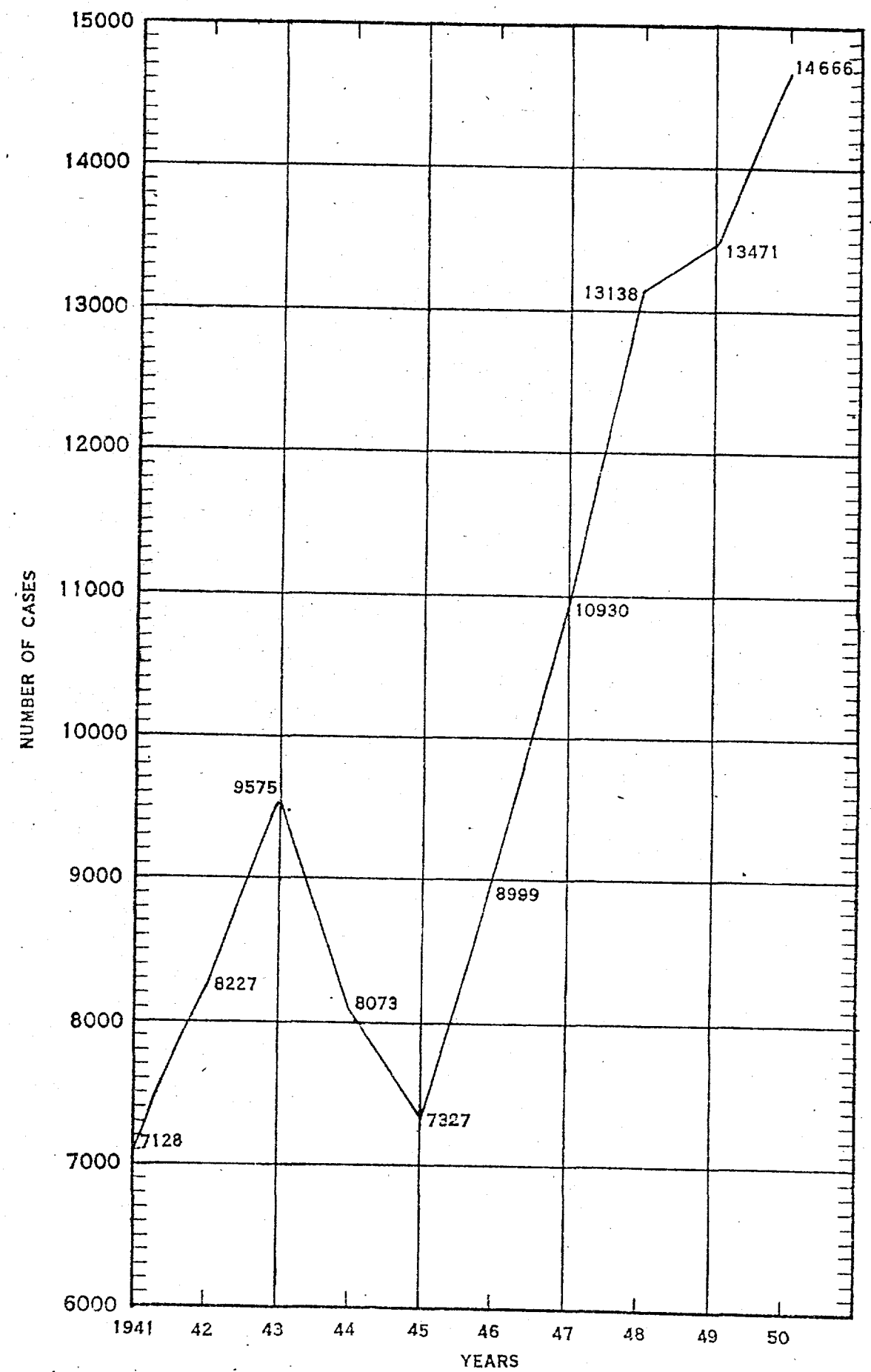
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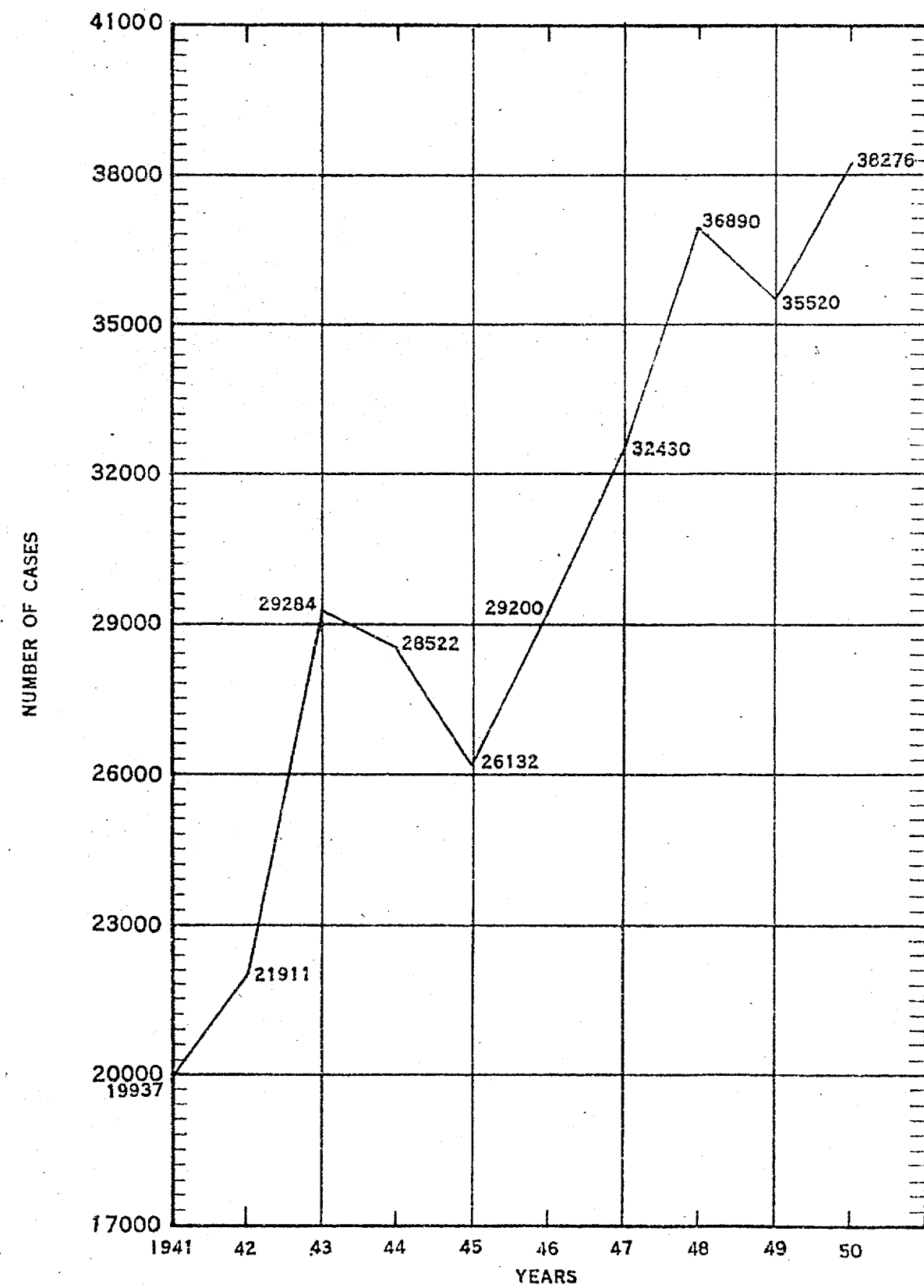
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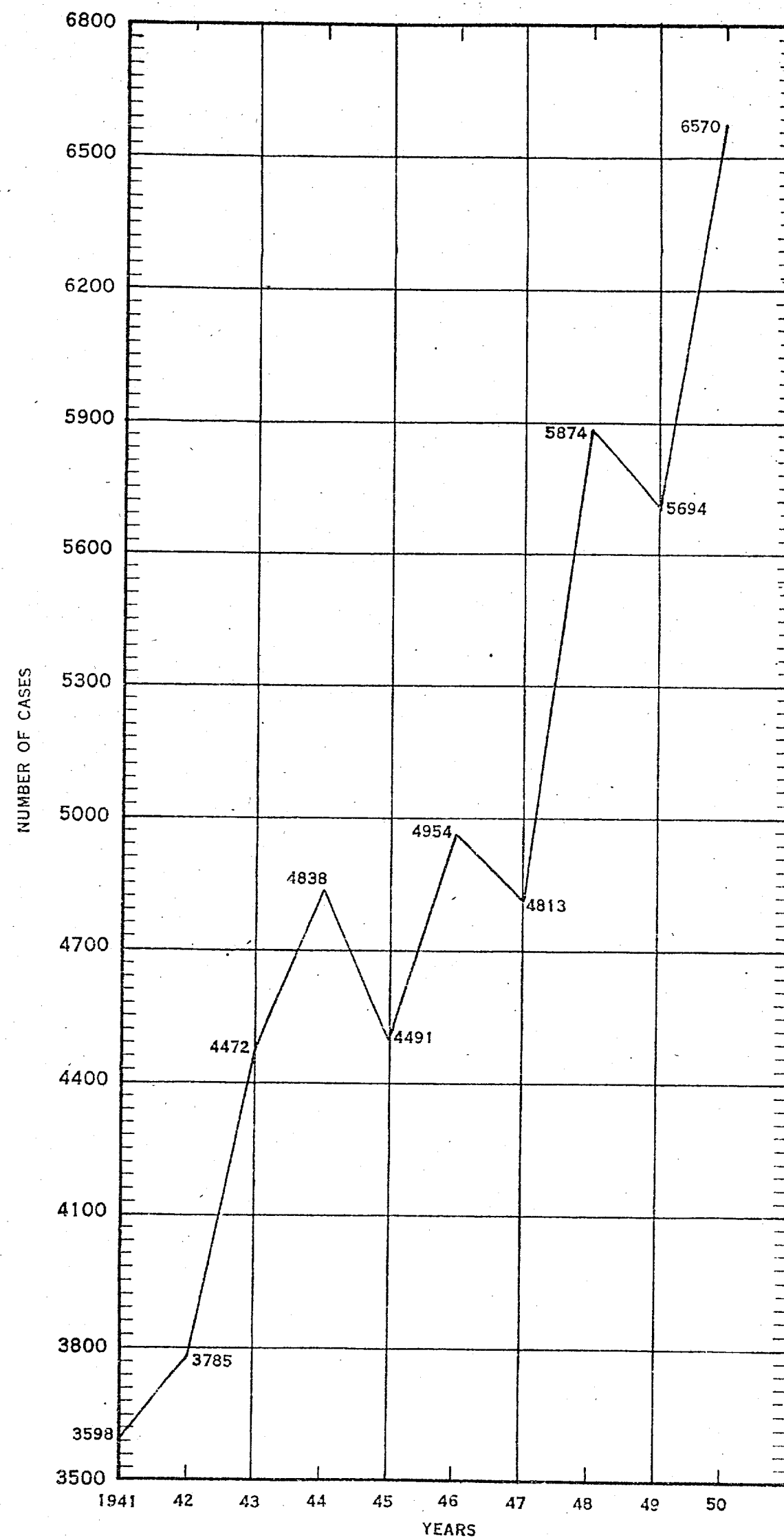
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE - BREAKINGS



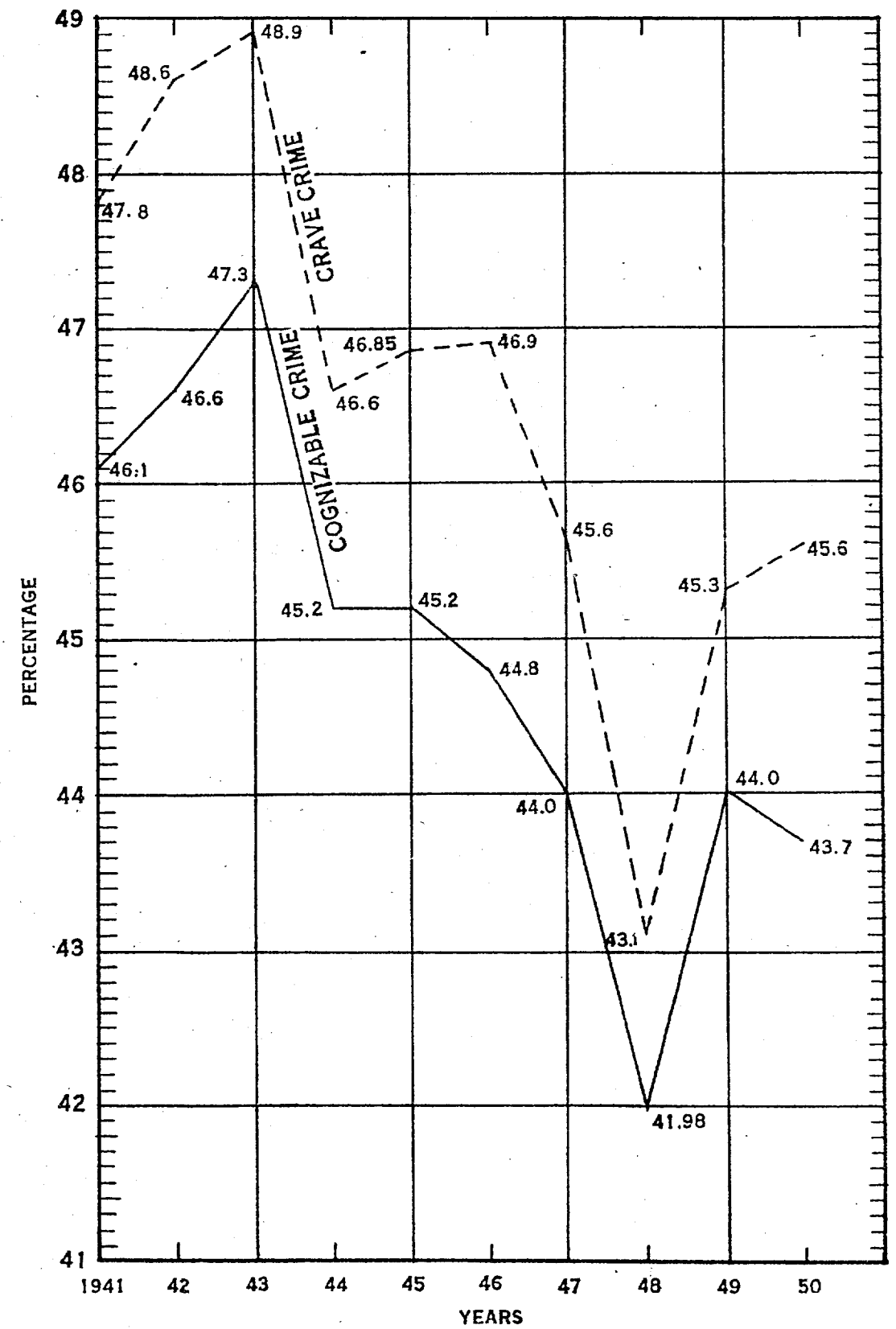
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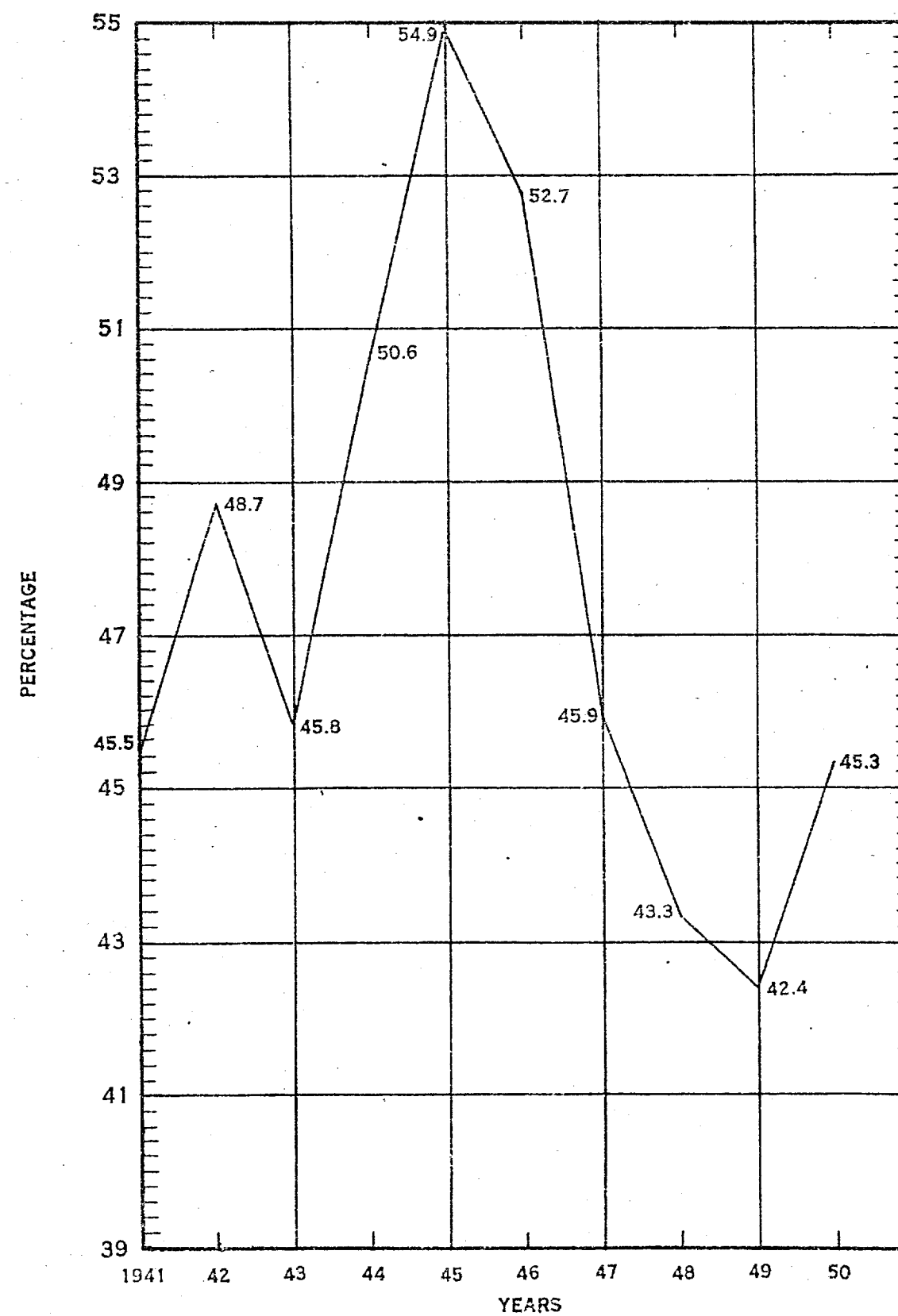
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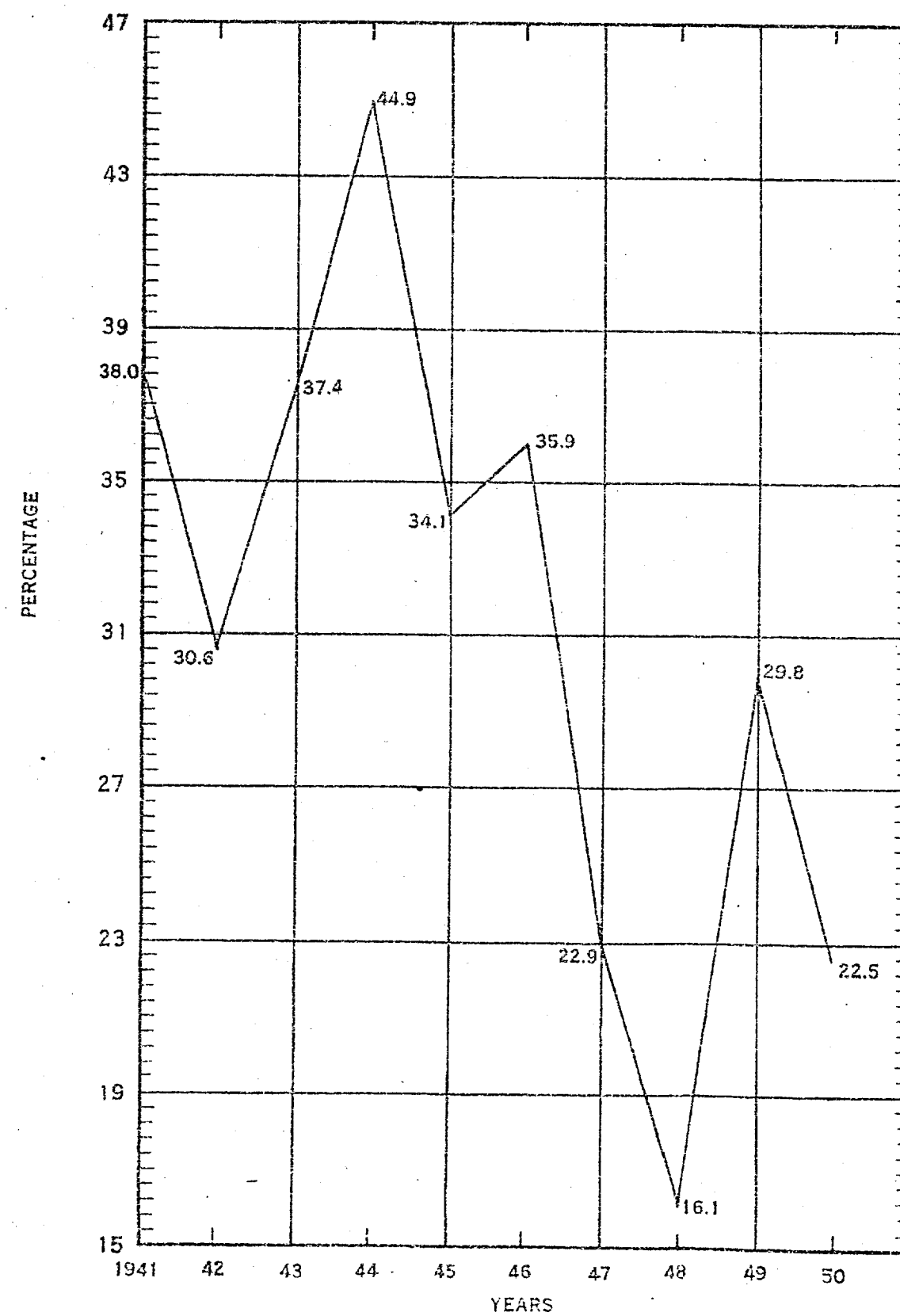
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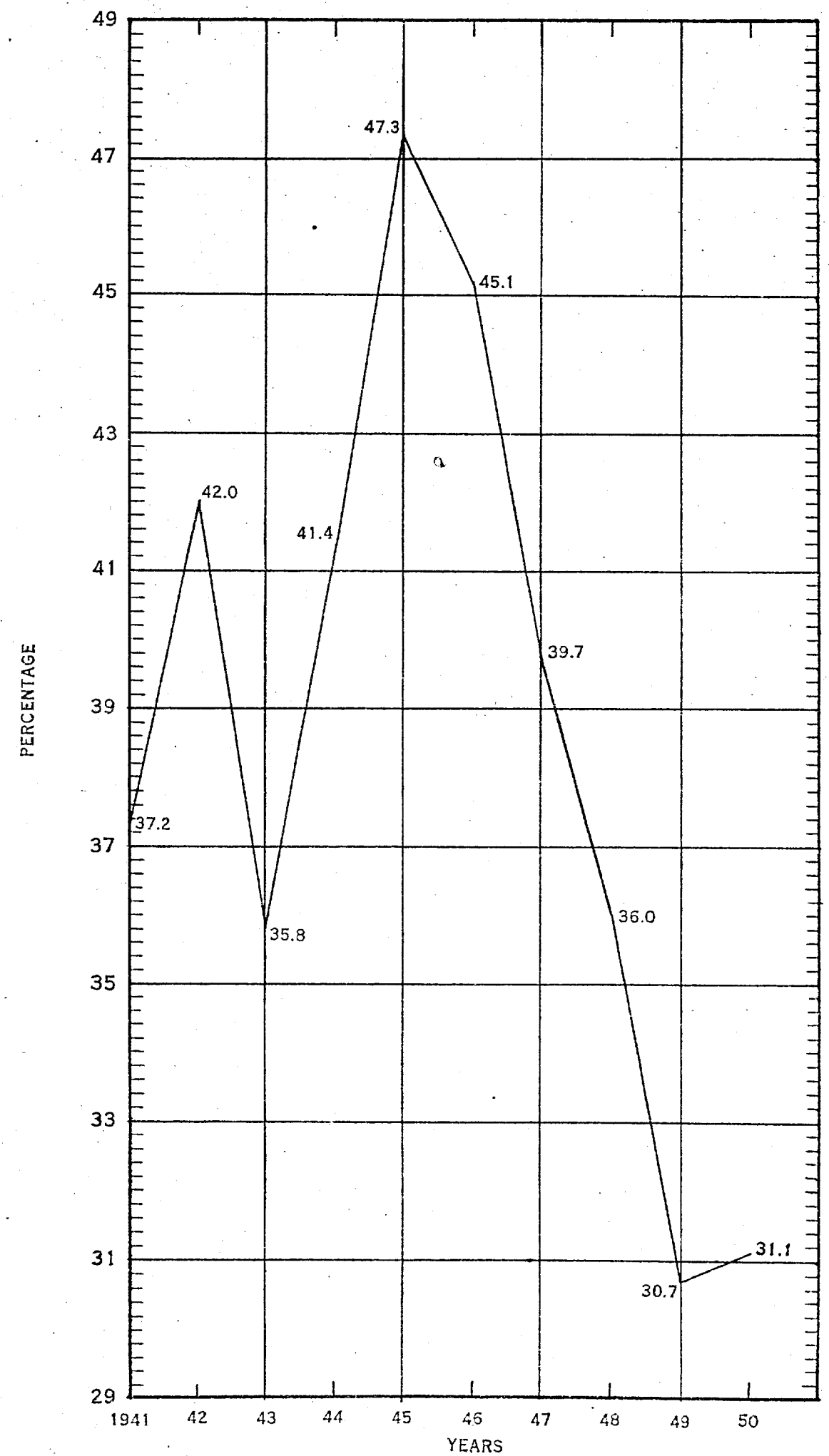


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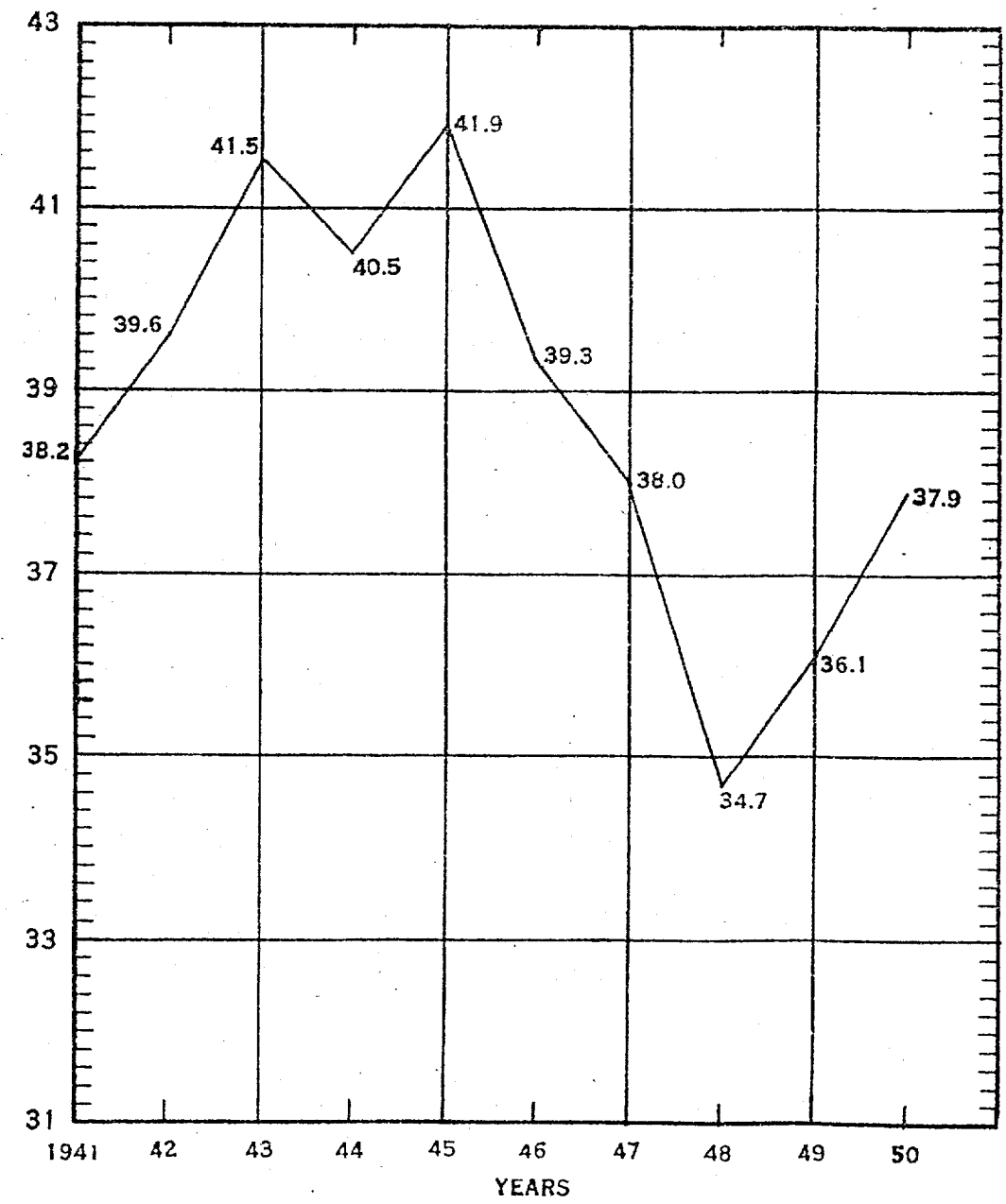


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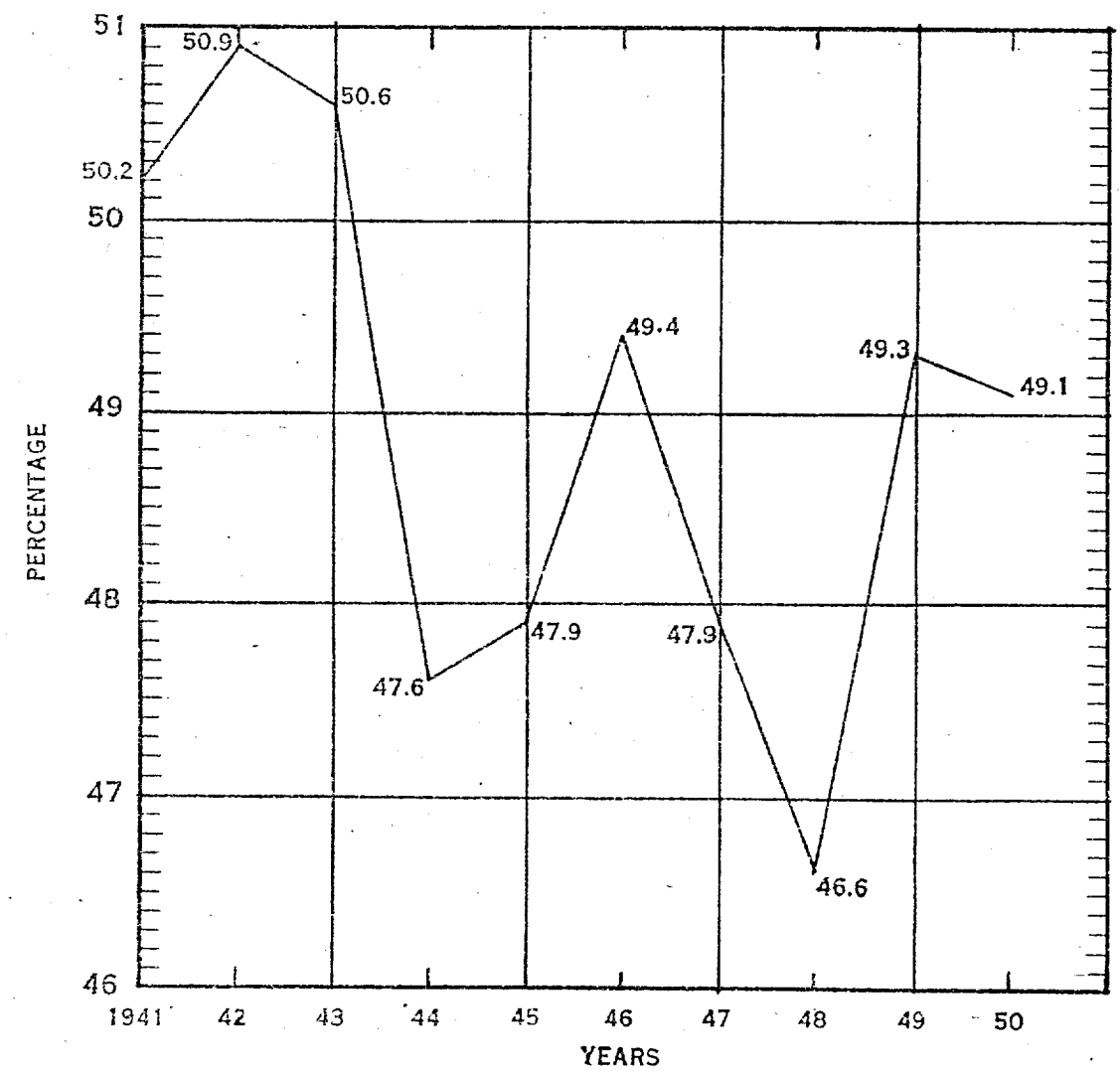
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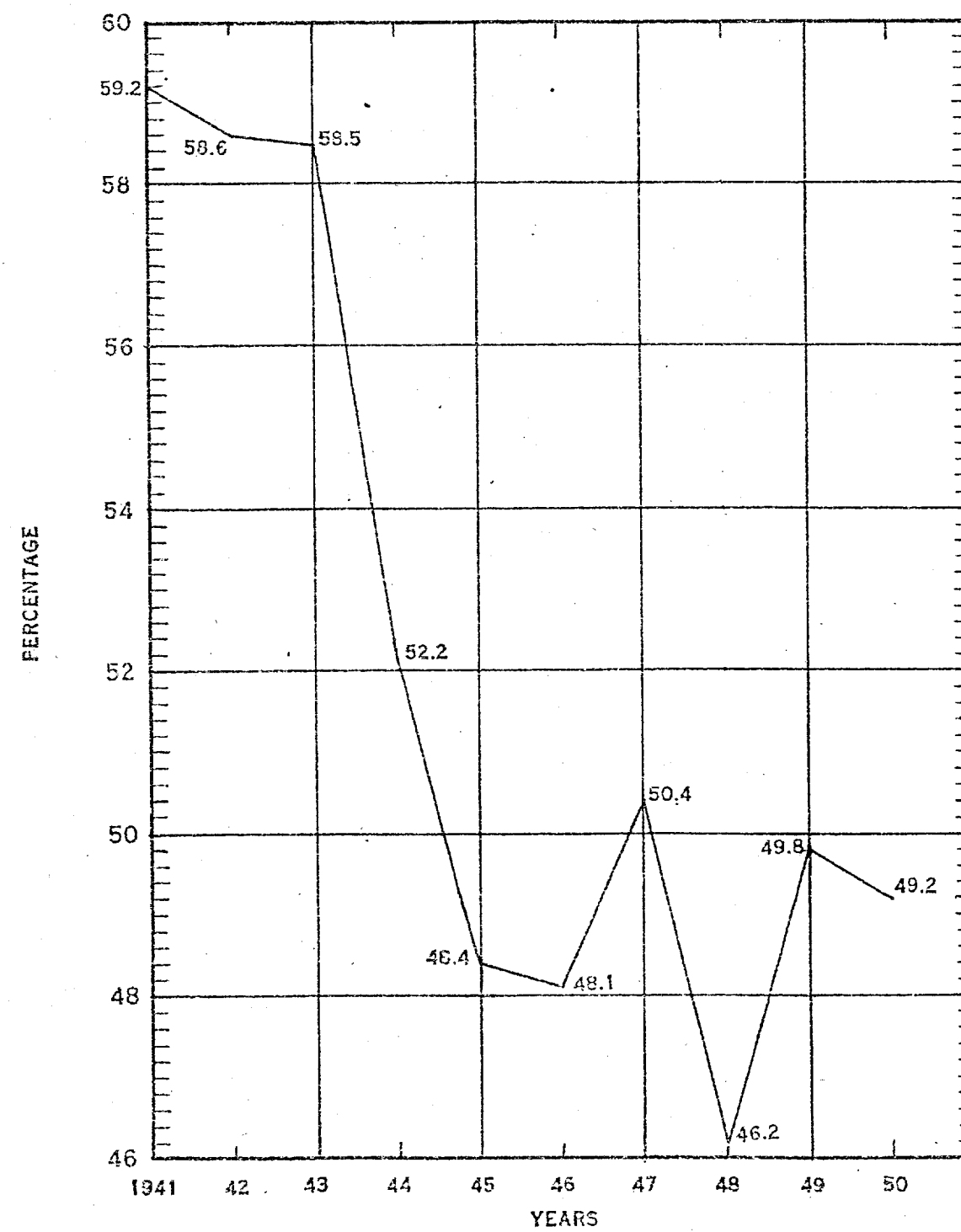
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GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1950

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—Sri J. Devasahayam, I.P., continued to be in charge of the department till the afternoon of 10th November 1950 when I assumed charge.

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

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Northern Range.</i>	
Sri V. R. Rajaratnam ..	From January 1 to April 23.
Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiyar.	From April 24 to December 31.
<i>Central Range.</i>	
Mr. F. L. Underwood, O.B.E.	From January 1 to June 6.
Janab Khaja Muhiuddin Hussain Sahib.	From June 7 to December 31.
<i>Southern Range.</i>	
Janab Khaja Muhiuddin Hussain Sahib.	From January 1 to May 31.
Sri F. V. Arul (District Superintendent of Police, Madurai North).	From June 1 to June 4 (additional charge).
Sri M. Krishnayya Shetty.	From June 5 to December 31.
<i>Western Range.</i>	
Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	From January 1 to November 30.
Mr. O. L. Burrell, O.B.E.	From December 1 to December 31.
<i>Railways and C.I.D., Madras.</i>	
Sri P. K. Monnappa ..	From January 1 to March 31.
Sri J. Devasahayam (Inspector-General of Police).	From April 1 to April 23 (additional charge).
Sri G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar.	From April 26 to December 2.
Sri V. R. Rajaratnam ..	From December 3 to December 31.

Sri A. V. Patro continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Madras, till the afternoon of 10th November 1950, except for the period from the afternoon of 9th June to the forenoon of 10th July when Sri V. R. Rajaratnam, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, held additional charge of the post. Sri J. Devasahayam assumed charge of the post from Sri A. V. Patro on the afternoon of 10th November 1950 and continued for the remainder of the year.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, Madras.—Mr. O. L. Burrell, O.B.E., was in charge of the post till the afternoon of 15th April 1950 when he proceeded on leave. Sri P. Kandaswamy, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, held additional charge of the post from 16th April to 2nd May 1950. Sri V. R. Rajaratnam assumed charge on 3rd May and continued till the afternoon of 2nd December 1950, when he relieved Sri G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar from the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras. He held additional charge of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, from 3rd to 25th December 1950 when Mr. F. L. Underwood took charge of the post and continued for the rest of the year.

The designation of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, was changed as 'Special Officer and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range' and that of the Special Officer, Special Armed Police, Madras, as 'Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, Madras.' The Special Officer and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, was solely put in charge of the four badly affected Communist districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur, relieving him of the administrative control over Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South and Nellore districts so that he might mainly concentrate on anti-communist work. He is the opposite number of Captain Nanjappa, Special Officer for Communist work in Hyderabad. The headquarters of the Special Officer and

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, was shifted from Waltair to Masulipatnam. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, was put in charge of Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South and Nellore districts.

Assistant Inspectors-General of Police.—Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiyar continued to hold the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Police till the afternoon of 6th April 1950 when Sri P. Kandaswamy relieved him and continued to remain in the post for the rest of the year. Sri P. Kandaswamy held the post of Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police till the afternoon of 6th April 1950 when Sri K. Sankaran Nair assumed charge of the post. Sri K. Sankaran Nair handed over charge to Sri P. Kuppuswami on the afternoon of 25th November 1950.

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-one occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on seven occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum.

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 ..	Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, from January 1 to November 10.
Sri P. V. Bhaskaran ..	Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri S. Balakrishna Shetty.	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri K. Sankaran Nair ..	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, from November 26 to December 31.
<i>Madras Police Service.</i>	
Sri A. Jayaram ..	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri M. Krishnamurthi Naidu.	Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Government of India, from February 6 to December 31.
Sri V. Ayyaswami Naidu.	Central Intelligence Officer, under the Government of India, throughout the year.
Sri V. Satyavageswara Ayyar.	Superintendent, Watch and Ward Department, South Indian Railway, Tiruchirappalli, throughout the year.
Sri K. Karunakaran Nair.	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, under the Government of India, throughout the year.
Sri A. Krishna Reddi ..	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Government of India, from January 1 to June 30.
Janab M. Umdathul Mulk.	Assistant Director, Textile Enforcement, Madras, under the Government of India, throughout the year.
Sri S. Veluswami Pillai.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Government of India, from July 1 to December 31.

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 P. K. Monnappa ..	From April 1 to December 31.
<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 ..	From January 1 to January 30.
Nayudu.	
Sri R. N. Manickam ..	From January 1 to September 30.
Sri A. Sundaram Pillai ..	Throughout the year.
Sri V. Venkateswara Rao.	Do.
Sri D. M. Arpudaswami Pillai.	Do.
Sri P. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar.	Do.
Sri G. Ranga Reddi ..	Do.
Sri O. A. Muthuswami Ayyar.	Do.
Sri S. Ramachandra Rao	From July 1 to December 31.
<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police, Hyderabad.</i>	
Sri D. Srinivasulu Nayudu.	Throughout the year.
Sri I. Ramakrishnayya ..	Do.
Sri S. Ananthasubrahman-yam.	Do.
Sri D. Ramaswami ..	Do.
Sri P. Kameswara Rao ..	Do.
Sri V. Lakshminarayana.	From January 1 to November 12.
Sri A. Obul Reddi ..	Throughout the year.
Sri M. Pattabi Ayyangar.	Do.
Sri S. V. Srinivasulu Nayudu.	From January 1 to October 29.
Sri W. Subba Rao ..	Throughout the year.
Sri U. Nagesha ..	Do.

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.	Jamadars and head constables.	Constables.	Total.
1 Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	5	41	46
2 Additional Police	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	18
3 Police Training College and Police Recruits' Schools.	..	2	10	6	15	14	15	62
4 Prohibition Staff	..	4	4	..	49	121	515	693
5 Madras City	..	2	6	9	29	118	427	591
6 All other temporary forces	2	31	82	7	343	834	5,295	6,594
Total	2	39	102	22	436	1,094	6,309	8,004

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, No. 1378, Home, dated 14th April 1948 and No. 2327, Home, dated 18th May 1950.

Additional Police.—As the local conditions had not improved, the additional police at the cost of the inhabitants stationed in the villages of Musalareddipalli in the Cuddapah district and at Muradi Hanumapuram in the Bellary district were continued during the year.

Local factions in Paidala village in the Cuddapah district necessitated the quartering of an additional force of one head constable and eight constables in the village with effect from 15th June 1950.

Recruitment.—There were 559 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 552 vacancies in 1949. There was some difficulty in getting men for recruitment even though the physical and educational standards have been lowered and this is due in some measure to the fact that the present pay and allowances of the constabulary are not sufficiently attractive. Two hundred and forty-one ex-army men and 433 Harijans were enlisted. Among the recruits, 162 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

Casualties [Statement E, columns (26) to (31)].—The total number of casualties in the Force was 2,076 as against 1,931 in 1949, an increase of 145 or 7.5 per cent. The increase was mainly under dismissals (410 against 273 in 1949), pensions (721 against 655) and deaths (225 against 210).

Name of the officer.	Period.
Sri A. Ranga Reddi ..	From January 1 to November 16.
Sri V. Krishnaswami Chetti.	Throughout the year.
Sri P. Ranga Rao	From January 1 to September 1.
Nayudu.	
Sri T. B. Srinivasa Rao ..	Throughout the year.
Sri A. Venkateswara Rao.	Do.
Sri S. C. Padhi ..	From May 9 to December 31.
Sri S. Muthiah Pillai ..	From October 14 to December 31.

One officer of the Indian Police and four officers of the Madras Police Service retired during the year.

Six of the Assistant Superintendents of Police recruited to the Indian Police Service in 1950, were allotted to this State. Three of them are under practical training in districts and three are under training in the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu. Fifteen Deputy Superintendents of Police were recruited during the year and they are under training in the Police Training College, Vellore, six from May 29th and nine from October 6th. The four Assistant Superintendents of Police recruited last year and allotted to this State are under practical training in districts on completion of their training in the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu. Four 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 37,998 as against 36,815 at the end of 1949. The increase is mainly due to the permanent retention of all the temporary posts which were in existence for more than 5 years as well as 50 per cent of the posts that were in existence between three and five years.

Twelve police officers were killed and 130 injured in the course of their duty during the year as against 5 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 122.68 against 116.2 in 1949. The percentage of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 3.39 during the year as against 3.2 in 1949. The health of the Force was fairly good in spite of the continued additional strain imposed on it as a result of frequent communist, labour and other disturbances and the want of proper nourishment owing to the high cost and scarcity of food stuffs. The number of police officers who died was 225 as against 210 in 1949. 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 4,901 head constables and 38,186 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these, 2 head constables or 0.04 per cent and 86 constables or 0.23 per cent were illiterate.

4. TRAINING COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS—The Police Training College, Vellore.—Janab M. Sirajuddin Sahib who returned from leave on 3rd January continued to be the Principal for the rest of the year. The post of Vice-Principal was made permanent.

The four gazetted officers who were undergoing training in the College were sent to the districts for practical

training. Fifteen gazetted officers joined the College for training during the year. The first session for the training of Sub-Inspectors commenced on March 1st and the second session commenced on November 1st.

Subordinate Officers.—One hundred and ninety Sub-Inspectors who were under training from October 1949 were posted to their districts on the completion of their training. Due to the shortage in the rank of Sub-Inspectors, the Government in their Orders Ms. No. 5067, Home, dated 19th December 1949, and No. 3733, Home, dated 23rd August 1950, sanctioned the recruitment of 400 Sub-Inspectors in two batches of 200 each to be trained in the College during the year. Two hundred and two Sub-Inspectors including two Sub-Inspectors from Coorg joined the first batch and commenced training on 1st March 1950. They will be completing their training on 1st March 1951. One hundred and ninety Sub-Inspectors of the second batch joined the College by the end of 1950 and the remaining 10 in January 1951. Both the batches were under training at the end of the year. Thirty-four Excise Sub-Inspectors who were absorbed in this department joined the College on 1st November 1950 for a special course of training for a period of nine months. The

Government sanctioned the training of these 34 Sub-Inspectors in their Order Ms. No. 2581, Home, dated 3rd June 1951.

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. The annual sports were held in September and it was a successful function. 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.

Police Recruits' Schools.—The Police Recruits' Schools at Anantapur and Coimbatore trained a large number of recruits as usual. The school at Vellore could train only a small number for want of sufficient accommodation. The schools at Vizianagaram and Tiruchirappalli are continued for a further period of one year from October 1st. The name of the schools was changed to 'Police Recruits' Schools'. The school at Coimbatore was made permanent from April 15th.

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.
Police Recruits' School—						
Vellore	99	192	291	182	23	86
Anantapur	549	765	1,314	854	74	386
Coimbatore	587	983	1,570	1,021	31	518
Vizianagaram	449	851	1,300	809	45	446
Tiruchirappalli	453	961	1,414	897	103	414

The general health of the recruits was satisfactory. 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 award of blackmarks [Statement E, columns (10) to (13)].—Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength—

	1948.	1949.	1950.
For absence without leave	0.1	0.2	0.3
For offences other than absence without leave.	2.0	2.2	3.2
Total	2.1	2.4	3.5

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 16.91 as against 15.4 in 1949. The total number of men dismissed from the Force was 410 of which 99 were for absence without leave, the figures for 1949 being 273 and 42 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.		
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1948.	1949.	1950.
By the Inspector-General of Police.	48	27	33	15	3	..	4	2	4	34.1	12.0	..
By the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	824	816	1,145	192	217	133	53	61	70	25.0	28.7	12.37

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.

Three statutory appeals were preferred to the Government during the year. In one case the Government revised the orders originally passed and in the other two cases their orders are awaited.

Judicial punishments [Statement E, columns (14) to (21)].—The total number of police officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 46 against 64 in the previous year. Of these, 15 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 31 for offences committed in their private capacity against 21 and 43 respectively in 1949. Three men were convicted under the Police Act against seven in 1949. One man was convicted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape.

A constable of the West Godavari district who made alterations in the endorsement on the passport issued by the Assistant District Medical Officer, Eluru, and presented

it to his superiors was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

A head constable of the Krishna district who misappropriated the travelling allowance of his station was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

A constable of the Krishna district decoyed a woman on a night while she was going to the bus stand and raped her. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A constable of the Chingleput district who committed theft of a bicycle belonging to a private individual was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Due to enmity a constable of the Armed Reserve of Madurai Urban district shot dead a private individual with a Government rifle. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. On appeal the conviction was confirmed but the sentence was reduced to transportation for life.

There was no occasion for the use of tear smoke during the year 1950.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Commandant.</i>	
Mr. E. L. Stracey ..	From January 1 to September 26.
„ H. G. C. Barboza ..	From September 27 to December 31.
<i>Adjutant and Deputy Commandant</i>	
Sri G. K. Menon ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Assistant Commandants.</i>	
(i) Sri G. K. Menon ..	From January 1 to February 5 (Additional charge).
Sri P. Ramunni Menon ..	From February 6 to March 11.
Sri G. K. Menon ..	From March 12 to April 14 (Additional charge).
Sri M. Alwarappan ..	From April 15 to November 4.
Sri T. Thachukutty Menon ..	From November 5 to December 31.
(ii) Sri K. C. Gopala Menon ..	From January 1 to May 31.
Sri G. K. Menon ..	From June 1 to 13 (Additional charge).
Sri T. Thachukutty Menon ..	From June 14 to September 4.
Sri N. Sivasankara Menon ..	From September 5 to November 14.
Sri K. C. Gopala Menon ..	From November 15 to December 31.
(iii) Sri P. C. Narayanan Nair ..	From January 1 to May 25.
Mr. E. L. Stracey ..	From May 26 to June 7 (Additional charge).
Sri M. Narayana Menon ..	From June 8 to 10.
Sri K. Imbichikutty ..	From June 11 to December 31.
(iv) Sri T. Thachukutty Menon ..	From January 1 to June 4.
Sri K. C. Gopala Menon ..	From June 5 to September 14.
Sri M. Narayana Menon ..	From September 15 to December 31.
(v) Sri M. Narayana Menon ..	From January 1 to May 31.
Sri P. C. Narayanan Nair ..	From June 1 to December 31.

The Malabar Special Police Force was kept up to strength. The casualties in it during the year were 6 retirements, 5 resignations, 7 dismissals, 33 desertions and 10 deaths.

The annual inspection of the Force for the year was conducted in December by Col. Newton King, Commandant, Headquarters I.E.M.E. Centre, Bangalore. All Companies put up an excellent show and the Military officer commended the high standard of efficiency.

The rations now allotted to the men are hardly sufficient to sustain themselves considering the physical strain and the arduous nature of duties they are expected to do.

The daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 51.1 against 83.3 in 1949 and a major portion of the cases relate to digestive disorders, venereal diseases and malaria.

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

Consequent on the movement of a large number of companies out of Malabar, it was not possible to draw up a pre-planned cumulative training programme covering individual, section, platoon and company training as in the previous year. However, in order to keep up the standard, Company Commanders were instructed strictly to utilize to the fullest advantage of the little time available.

The purchase of equipment required for the Pioneer Platoon, sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1864, Home, dated 11th May 1949, was completed during the year and the Platoon was formed on 1st December, the personnel required being found from the existing strength of the Headquarters company. Their training is progressing satisfactorily.

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 Poona, Faizabad and Mhow. One Jamadar, one Havildar and one

Naik were deputed for a course of training in motor mechanism in the Government Automobile Workshop at Madras during the year.

Forty-two Sergeants of the Madras Police were undergoing training with the Malabar Special Police at the end of the year. Fifty-one Junior Officers and two Commandants of the Special Armed Police were deputed for training with the Malabar Special Police during the year. Regular and thorough inspections of the companies were conducted by the Commandant and his Assistants. The standard of work continued to remain 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 slightly 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.

The bulk of the Malabar Special Police is on special duty in the Krishna and Guntur districts where $3\frac{3}{4}$ and 3 companies respectively are stationed while $\frac{1}{4}$ company is in the West Godavari district. These companies continued to do signal service in combating Communist activities and assisting the local police in maintaining Law and Order. The number of companies in Madras was reduced to one during the year. One company continued to be stationed in North Malabar on special duty on the Mahe border.

A number of calls at short notice were also made for special duties both within and outside the district. Detachments were deputed as shown below:—

(a) One platoon of 'C' Company to Tiruchirappalli district for an anti-communist drive from 25th January to 7th May 1950.

(b) One platoon of 'H' Company to the South Kanara district for bandobust duties in connexion with the inauguration of the Indian Republic from 25th January to 5th February 1950.

(c) One platoon of 'C' Company to the South Kanara district for bandobust duty in connexion with the transport strike on 25th February 1950.

(d) One platoon of 'A' Company to the South Kanara district in connexion with the Communist trouble from 1st to 6th May 1950.

(e) The Malabar Special Police also assisted the local police in Malabar on several occasions in maintaining Law and Order and arresting wanted Communists.

Radio communication was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

A Refresher Course for Signalling Instructors of the District Armed Reserves was held during the year. The annual classification of the signallers was carried out by the Signal Officer and all the sixty-one put up for the classification passed.

12-A. SPECIAL ARMED POLICE UNITS.—The strength of the Force on the last day of the year was—

Commandants	4
Assistant Commandants	19
Subadars including Subadars-Major	60
Jamadars	177
Havildars-Major	44
Havildars	213
Naiks	483
Constables including Lance Naiks	6,409
Followers	176

Of the six Special Armed Police Units stationed at Palni, Visakhapatnam, Tadepalligudem, Bellary, Red Hills and Tiruchirappalli Unit at Red Hills, at the beginning of the year, the two units stationed at Palni and Visakhapatnam were abolished with effect from 15th February 1950. The active companies of these two units and other staff and equipment were distributed among the remaining four Units. The posts of two Commandants and two Assistant Commandants were abolished and the remaining four posts of Assistant Commandants were included in the strength of the four units at one each—Vide G.O. No. 320, Home, dated 25th January 1950.

The four reconstituted units are located at the following places:—

I Unit	Red Hills.
II Unit	Palni.
III Unit	Bellary.
IV Unit	Visakhapatnam.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2327, Home, dated 18th May 1950, the formation of six additional companies of the Special Armed Police, was sanctioned and they have been distributed among the four companies at the rate of two companies each for the I and II Units and at one company each for the III and IV Units.

There were 198 resignations, 29 dismissals, 63 discharges, 1,093 desertions and 20 deaths against 283, 50, 171, 790 and 24 respectively in 1949. There has been a decrease under all heads except desertions. 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 health of the Force has been generally satisfactory. The number of admissions into hospitals has greatly increased due to malaria, dysentery, digestive disorders, influenza, syphilis and other diseases.

The Assistant Inspector of Arms, Headquarters, Madras Area, inspected during the year the arms of all the companies of the Special Armed Police which were on duty within the State. Arrangements are being made by the Army authorities in Hyderabad for the inspection of the arms of the Special Armed Police companies on duty in that State.

Intensive training was given to the companies which were available at headquarters. Several Non-Commissioned Officers attended the courses of training at the Army Schools at Mhow, Poona, Faizabad and the I.E.M.E. Workshops, Madras. Some Non-Commissioned Officers were also sent for a course of training in Radio Telegraphy with the Malabar Special Police, at Malappuram and at the Police Radio School at Madras and some others for a training in Motor Mechanism at the Government Coach Building Factory at Chromepet.

Many of the companies continued to be on duty in the Hyderabad State and in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts, and in the Pondicherry and Karaikal borders to assist the Customs staff. They continued to do satisfactory work.

Some of the companies were deputed to various places throughout the State for suppressing Communist activities, for dealing with agrarian troubles and for the maintenance of law and order.

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 organization was wound up in the 15 districts and in the Madras City between the months of June and September 1950. Their place was taken by the Village Defence Squads which were formed in the communist affected districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool and Malabar.

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 the officer in charge of the Police Radio Signal School, Madras. Lieutenant D' Sylva held charge of the post of Technical Assistant to the Police Radio Officer till the afternoon of June 26th, when Sri D. Appa Rao, appointed by the Madras Public Service Commission, succeeded him and continued to hold charge of the post for the rest of the year.

The Government have sanctioned 27 static stations (including four control and one Inter-State Police Radio Station at Madras) and 29 transportable stations in the State Police radio network and all of them are working. Of these 27, three are emergency stations which have been sanctioned for the Krishna district in connexion with the communist trouble and are working in the disturbed areas.

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

To combat the communist menace, in addition to the static radio stations, 20 transportable stations attached to the Special Armed Police Units have been opened in the Guntur, Kurnool, East Godavari and Cuddapah districts. The number of stations working in the four districts is 5, 9, 5 and 1 respectively. The Government have recently sanctioned additionally two control stations in the Special Armed Police radio network for controlling the emergency transportable stations working in communist affected areas. One of the two has been opened in the Kurnool district for the present. Four more transportable stations of the Special Armed Police are available for allotment and will be used when the need for them arises.

There is a wireless station in Madras which is linked to the All-India Inter-State Police radio network.

The radio network has been of invaluable help in the maintenance of law and order and in dealing with violent communist activities. All districts except Visakhapatnam North, Anantapur, Chittoor, Chingleput, the Nilgiris and South Kanara are connected by radio.

When the Air India Dakota plane was reported missing during December 1950, the Western group radio stations worked all the 24 hours on 14th, 15th and 16th December 1950 for the collection and dissemination of information relating to the search and location of the missing aircraft.

The radio stations of the Special Armed Police provide quick means of communication between the various companies and battalions and have proved very useful.

For the quick transmission of messages between Hyderabad and Madras States in connexion with anti-communist work, radio stations alongside the control stations at Guntur and Vijayawada have been recently sanctioned by the Government and will be opened shortly.

The City Police radio network has proved very useful in cases of fire accidents and other disturbances in the City, by passing information quickly to the control room. The mobile radio stations are doing equally useful work in connexion with security measures when high personages visit the City.

The urban radio stations were put to good use for the maintenance of law and order on various occasions like "the Communal G.O. Day", kisan disturbances at Othakadai near Madurai, and the Moharam festival at Tiruchirappalli.

As all the static and transportable stations sanctioned by the Government for the first stage of the State Police radio network have been working in full, the question of starting the second stage of the State Police Radio network has been taken up. The second stage of the State Police radio network consists of the opening of nine static stations and 11 transportable stations. If all these stations are sanctioned by the Government, every district will have at least one static and one transportable station.

The State Police radio network passed 83,627 messages in the year 1950 as against 53,652 messages during the year 1949.

14. VILLAGE POLICE.—The co-operation of village officers and talaiyaris with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime was fairly satisfactory. The 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;—

1949.		1950.	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
388	3,366	400	4,624

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 often belated. The number of village officers reported against during the year was 240 as against 323 in 1949; of these, 87 were punished as against 111 in 1949.

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees existed in all the districts except Malabar, Railway Police, Madras and Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli. They were of assistance to the Police. Many Village Vigilance Committees were revived and revitalised during the year. The extent to which they helped the Police during the year is shown in the following statement:—

Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1950.

Districts.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1950.	Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle-thefts).	Number of cattle-thefts in which accused were arrested with property.	Number of O.V. bad characters (K.D.s, D.C.s, etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	Number of warrants arrested.	Number of O.V.N.T. members traced or arrested.	Gambling cases put up.	
Visakhapatnam, North.	698	41	2	17	..	..	24	
Visakhapatnam, South.	342	45	3	4	..	..	15	
East Godavari ..	600	95	20	19	1	..	1,144	
West Godavari ..	547	3	..	2	..	..	..	
Krishna ..	1,003	22	1	11	6	..	170	
Guntur ..	271	13	3	9	..	..	..	
Nellore ..	672	14	4	..	..	..	..	
Kurnool ..	627	29	..	56	..	..	14	
Bellary ..	380	13	3	29	..	2	2	
Anantapur ..	309	9	2	16	2	..	..	
Cuddapah ..	164	29	..	15	..	..	..	
Chittoor ..	253	32	10	9	1	..	7	
Chingleput ..	177	19	9	4	2	..	15	
North Arcot ..	925	33	8	2	..	..	9	
South Arcot ..	987	23	8	2	..	..	29	
Tanjore ..	233	21	3	2	..	..	..	
Madurai, Urban ..	513	18	4	2	3	..	24	
Madurai, Rural ..	1,000	33	10	1	4	..	101	
Ramanathapuram ..	963	46	11	13	1	2	101	
Tirunelveli ..	528	33	4	6	1	..	..	
Tiruchirappalli ..	626	11	5	2	..	..	..	
Salem ..	813	13	..	9	1	..	..	
Coimbatore ..	2,963	89	4	3	..	..	1	
The Nilgiris ..	52	2	..	2	..	..	7	
South Kanara ..	737	21	..	4	..	..	..	
Total ..	16,391	717	114	244	22	4	1,654	

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

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

16. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—The general economic depression and the high cost of living continued throughout the year, as the price of all food-grains and essential articles remained at a very high level. Throughout the State, except in the districts of Krishna, Anantapur and Malabar, the rainfall during April and May, the hot weather period, was below normal. The rainfall on account of the south-west monsoon was above normal in most of the districts, except Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Anantapur and Cuddapah and during the north-east monsoon the rainfall was far below normal in all districts, except Bellary and Nellore. The phenomenally high rainfall in the Nellore district

caused more harm than good to the food crops. This was the fourth year in succession of the failure of the monsoon.

Taking the year 1950 as a whole, the rainfall in almost all the districts except Bellary, Nellore, South Kanara and Malabar was considerably less than the average. Apart from the inadequacy of the rains, even their distribution was erratic, very disappointing and unsatisfactory in about 12 districts, most of which are situated in the Tamilnad. The season was extremely unfavourable in Anantapur and Chittoor districts. Conditions almost bordering famine prevailed in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot. The north-east monsoon failed in 1950 for the fourth year in succession in a large number of districts, most of them being in the Tamilnad. Fortunately, the damage to the crops on the east coast was not so great as it was in 1949. The paddy crop failed in several parts of the State as a result of the insufficient and ill-distributed rains during the year.

The increase in crime was largely due to the deterioration of economic conditions resulting in the scarcity of food-stuffs on the one hand and the increase in the cost of living on the other. Diversion of Police manpower on work connected with the activities of Communists and other anti-social elements and the relaxation of restrictions on the movements and activities of the criminal tribe members were also responsible for the increase in crime.

Labour was generally restive; short-lived strikes sponsored by Socialists and Communists occurred in a few districts. Agrarian and Kisan activities under Communist and Socialist influence were prominent in the Tirunelveli, Madurai Rural, Madurai Urban, Tanjore, Chingleput and North Visakhapatnam districts. The Andhra and Ceded districts bordering the Hyderabad State were subjected to the depredations by Communists from that State.

As was the case in 1949, many officiating and inexperienced officers had to be placed in charge of responsible posts. All these factors contributed to the overall increase in crime during the year. In spite of these handicaps, the Police maintained law and order satisfactorily and never at any time allowed crime to get out of control.

17. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 82,348 as against 77,717 in 1949, recording an increase of 4,631 or 5.9 per cent in the volume of crime. A graph illustrating the trend of total cognizable crime during the last ten years is prefixed to this report. From a study of the graph it is seen that except for a decline in 1944, 1945 and 1949 the crime has shown a steady upward trend. There is an increase of 76.8 per cent in the crime figures of 1950 as compared with those of 1941. The continued adverse economic condition was the principal cause for the increase.

The increase in crime was most noticeable in the following districts:—

	PER CENT.
Madurai Urban ..	32.7
Coimbatore ..	22.8
Anantapur ..	19.9
Chingleput ..	19.4

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased during the year to 262,172 from 251,793 in 1949, indicating an increase of 4.12 per cent. Marked increase was noticeable in 12 districts. The increase is due to the enforcement of various control orders and the Prohibition Act throughout the State. The number of "nuisance" offences decreased from 288,049 in 1949 to 282,817 during the year; the decreases were prominent in the Madras City, Madurai Urban, Railway Police, Madras, and Anantapur districts.

The following comparative table shows the work done by the Police Forces in the various States of the Indian Union. It will be seen that the Police of this State handles the largest volume of crime work.

Statement showing proportion of police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1949.

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 to 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 ..	12,436,764	19,687	1.5	26,619	43,200	69,819	5.6	2.1	3.5
2 Uttar Pradesh ..	55,020,617	54,928	1.0	101,854	81,813	183,667	3.0	2.0	4.1
3 Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces and Berar) ..	19,707,000	24,013	1.2	66,791	56,992	123,783	6.2	3.4	4.2
4 West Bengal ..	19,087,562	13,356	..	39,847	19,692	59,539	2.08	1.03	3.9
5 Madras ..	49,341,810	46,386	2.7	30,372	495,980	576,352	11.68	1.63	12.37
6 Bombay ..	26,659,995	65,985	2.48	93,845	302,186	396,031	14.86	3.51	6.71
7 Orissa ..	13,796,570	11,101	0.8	18,703	4,026	22,729	1.6	1.3	1.83
8 Bihar ..	36,390,151	30,444	0.6	56,256	15,995	72,251	1.9	1.5	2.5

The following figures show the number of persons arrested and convicted for drunkenness for the last two years:—

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban ..	1949	5,966	115	5,530	103
	1950	10,696	243	7,104	221
Rural ..	1949	6,369	82	5,788	80
	1950	11,367	277	10,336	259

18. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.—A map showing the comparative state of crime in the various districts including the Madras City is

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1949 and 1950.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.	1949.	1950.
Madras City ..	9	13	1	..	21	39	416	548	68	48	2,656	3,952	4,171	4,600
Visakhapatnam, North.	25	28	6	5	11	25	359	319	63	106	719	656	1,183	1,139
Visakhapatnam, South.	22	25	7	2	9	6	211	213	32	48	510	503	791	797
East Godavari ..	31	49	6	13	10	7	403	418	115	122	1,033	1,051	1,598	1,660
West Godavari ..	34	20	5	12	10	6	407	374	94	103	675	657	1,225	1,172
Krishna ..	65	53	14	24	4	1	491	350	83	43	1,010	836	1,667	1,307
Guntur ..	69	87	4	23	13	8	606	514	140	102	1,330	1,194	2,162	1,928
Nellore ..	29	31	1	4	8	17	526	466	127	100	764	663	1,455	1,281
Kurnool ..	44	29	11	26	7	3	331	397	76	73	349	413	818	941
Bellary ..	45	40	4	3	9	7	350	395	76	66	414	469	893	980
Anantapur ..	38	43	4	11	7	16	264	289	94	172	318	267	725	778
Cuddapah ..	55	61	1	2	7	7	233	262	108	62	442	427	841	820
Chittoor ..	46	41	2	2	4	7	455	458	190	172	580	689	1,277	1,369
Chingleput ..	19	26	4	16	16	39	611	747	308	440	2,052	2,293	3,010	3,561
North Arcot ..	25	31	2	4	21	21	711	808	309	418	1,587	2,081	2,655	3,313
South Arcot ..	26	36	9	6	19	22	867	1,006	517	502	2,210	2,520	3,648	4,082
Tanjore ..	48	50	13	12	36	32	931	988	273	438	1,956	1,791	3,357	3,291
Madurai, Urban ..	35	43	37	24	36	32	385	439	305	435	1,574	2,051	2,372	3,024
Madurai, Rural ..	51	53	18	22	51	45	319	402	264	282	859	1,095	1,562	1,899
Ramanathapuram ..	58	54	33	33	53	48	511	563	395	412	1,325	1,572	2,375	2,682
Tirunelveli ..	73	80	79	53	137	155	751	805	374	434	1,354	1,603	2,768	3,130
Tiruchirappalli ..	70	62	22	15	64	66	957	986	495	535	2,620	2,359	4,223	4,023
Salem ..	151	114	11	18	40	31	647	804	472	550	1,454	1,692	2,775	3,209
Coimbatore ..	107	111	42	43	28	45	792	1,031	529	804	1,985	2,559	3,482	4,593
The Nilgiris ..	4	8	..	1	2	1	146	182	6	195	245	352	445	445
Malabar ..	47	46	3	1	5	6	518	709	66	81	1,070	1,286	1,709	2,129
South Kanara ..	12	26	8	11	7	11	249	199	15	15	447	514	738	776
Railway Police, Madras.	2	1	..	1	1	1	11	20	..	..	1,348	1,450	1,362	1,473
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	2	8	4	13	14	..	1	1,684	1,408	1,705	1,429
Total ..	1,240	1,261	347	389	638	709	13,471	14,666	5,694	6,570	35,520	38,276	56,910	61,871

There was an increase of 4,961 cases or 8.7 per cent under all heads of grave crime as shown below:—

	PERCENTAGE.		PERCENTAGE.
Murder ..	+ 1.7	House-breaking ..	+ 8.9
Dacoity ..	+ 12.1	Cattle theft ..	+ 15.4
Robbery ..	+ 11.1	Theft, ordinary ..	+ 7.8

20. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder was 1,261 as against 1,240 in 1949, indicating an increase of 21 or 1.7 per cent. The districts which usually record a large number of murders continue to be the same. The highest figure is that of Salem (114) followed by Coimbatore (111), Guntur (87), Tirunelveli (80), Cuddapah (61), Tiruchirappalli (55), Ramanathapuram (54), Madurai Rural (53) and Krishna (53).

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

Motive.	1949.	1950.
1 Sexual causes ..	267	287
2 Family disputes ..	275	268
3 Faction ..	168	185
4 Robbery ..	90	103
5 Other causes ..	440	418
Total ..	1,240	1,261

Fifty murderers committed suicide as against 56 in 1949.

The following cases of murder are of interest :—

A police informant of Tadepalligudem station limits, West Godavari district, was murdered by Communists on 19th April 1950. Five of the accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

In the Nellore district, a jealous Yanadi husband killed his wife by cutting her throat as she refused to live with him and committed suicide by cutting his own throat.

A notorious K.D. and his associate of Mallela village, Chittoor district, decoyed a woman, murdered her and robbed her of her jewels worth Rs. 100. The K.D. first absconded. Later he was fatally shot down on a hillock by a local ryot as a measure of self-defence.

Two Communist repatriates from Malaya way-laid in Thiruvottiyur station limits, Chingleput district, an Accountant of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Company who was carrying cash Rs. 3,600, shot him dead with a revolver and decamped with the cash. The case stands charged.

A person of Kattalai village, Setheathope station limits, South Arcot district, hacked to death his mother with a spade as she refused to give him food. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

The Zamindar of Berigai, Salem district, was murdered by his own younger brother by hitting him with a crowbar, when the former refused to pay the latter money for his expenses. The occurrence took place within the palace in the bedroom of the Zamindar. The accused cleverly hushed up the matter by burning the deceased. This was however, unearthed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hosur, on information received by him. The accused stands charged.

A probationary Sub-Inspector of Thirurangadi, Malabar district, was stabbed to death by an accused woman in a running bus while being taken to the Police station after arrest. She was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

21. INFANTICIDE.—Cases of infanticide occurred in 15 districts as against 7 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 including Communist incidents, decreased from 1,721 to 1,715 and the public peace on the whole was well maintained. A graph showing the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the last ten years is prefixed to this report. On 97 occasions the police had to open fire in order to maintain law and order.

On 10th November 1950, the Hyderabad State Communists armed with fire-arms attacked Indugamalli Special Armed Police Camp, Jaggayyapet Police Station limits, Krishna district, to take vengeance against the Police and, opened fire, as a result of which the sentry on duty received injuries. The Police returned the fire and the State Communists took to their heels.

One Challapalli Narayanarao with his associates organized and conducted raids on 25th March 1950 at Nagayathippa village and on 26th March 1950 at Vemulapalli village, Krishna district and killed one Godda Chinna Basavayya and looted property worth Rs. 25,000. Subsequently the culprits were shot dead in encounters with the Police at various places.

A clerk of Rapur Taluk Office and a constable of Nellore district detailed to check smuggling of paddy were belaboured by the smugglers. Some of the smugglers were subsequently arrested and they are taking their trial.

Thirty armed Communists raided Siddeswaram village, Musalimadugai station limits, Kurnool district and collected 7 S.B.B.L. licensed guns, pretending to be Police officers checking licences and carried away the weapons. The case is under investigation.

In Parlapadu village, Cuddapah district, the Kapus persisted in taking out a Chindu procession through the Harijan quarters in the face of orders to the contrary and objections of the Harijans. When attacked with stones the Police opened fire on the mob after due warning and brought the situation under control.

Two employees of the Congress Office along with some local rowdies pulled down the flag of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam at Main Guard Square, Madurai Town and set fire to it. They also caused injuries to a nearby Hardware merchant who is a Kazhagamite, with soda bottles, caused damage to articles in the shop and committed theft of articles valued about Rs. 200. The case is pending trial.

On 5th September 1950, the salt labourers of Tuticorin formed themselves into an unlawful assembly and after getting armed with deadly weapons defied orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, which were in force, then. They committed rioting opposite the Police Station with the common object of rescuing their leader K. V. K. Swami who was arrested. They were dispersed by a lathi charge. The rioters stand charged.

On 11th February 1950, the Communists in the Central Jail Annexe, Salem, attempted to murder the jail officials and escape in a body from the Jail, but they were prevented from doing so by warders who opened fire. Twenty-two convicts died as a result of shooting. The remaining Communists have been charged. The case is pending trial.

Communal tension.—This year the Moharrum and Dasara synchronized and due to the special precautionary measures taken by the Police they passed off peacefully.

There were only 2 cases of communal trouble between the Hindus and Muslims. One was at Chengam, North Arcot district and as a compromise was effected in this case the situation is peaceful. The other one was at Avulurpet in the South Arcot district.

Agrarian movements.—On the agrarian front both the Communists and the Socialists were fairly active as usual. There was trouble in the Tirunelveli, Madurai Urban, Tanjore, Chingleput and North Visakhapatnam districts. In Tanjore district, there was wide spread Kisan activity which was quickly brought under control. The dispute was mainly over 'varam' or occupancy rights. The year passed off without any major incidents but the continued vigilance which the situation called for imposed considerable strain on the Police.

Other disturbances.—The land owners of Gonti village, Sriakulam station limits, Visakhapatnam North district engineered a rioting in order to get rid of their refractory ryots and got three of them murdered. Forty-two of the rioters stand charged.

Due to faction there was a clash and exchange of blows with deadly weapons between the Kapus and the Kshatriyas in Vizianagaram taluk police station limits, Visakhapatnam North district. The cases against the rioters are pending trial.

As a protest against the conviction and sentence against the accused in the Special Branch Head constable's murder case of Madurai Urban district, the Communists confined in the Central Jail, Madurai, went on a hunger strike on 20th June 1950. When the Jail officers persuaded them to have their morning *Kanji* they resorted to violence and committed rioting causing simple injuries to the Jail officers and convict warders. Under the orders of the Jail Superintendent a lathi charge was made and the situation brought under control.

Labour troubles.—There were 134 strikes during the year as against 119 in the previous year. Of these 32 were successful, 22 partially so and 57 were unsuccessful. The remaining 23 cases were indefinite.

Eighty-two workers of the Dawood Mills, Limited, (Spinning and Weaving), Pudukottai, Tiruchirappalli district staged an illegal stay-in-strike on 15th and 16th February 1950 as the management declined to accede to their demand for payment of wages for the days on which the workers did not work consequent on the restriction and control of electricity. A settlement was brought about by the Inspector of Factories, Tiruchirappalli and the strike was called off on 16th February 1950.

The Secretary of the Kanara Motor Workers' Union (Unregistered) gave a notice of strike on 6th February 1950 to the effect that the workers would go on strike on 22nd February 1950 demanding the implementation of the Motor Award in full by all the managements with retrospective effect from 1st May 1948. The workers struck work on 23rd February 1950 causing great inconvenience to the public. The leaders and their associates were run in under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. The strike was declared illegal as it was during the operation of the award. The Employment officers at Kozhikode and Mangalore were instructed to give assistance to the Transport Companies affected by the strike in recruiting bus drivers and conductors. The South Kanara Automobile Workers' Union (Registered) also participated in the strike on 23rd February 1950 thus paralysing the entire Transport services in South Kanara district. Skeleton services were run on important lines up to 1st March 1950 with the help of Police and civilian drivers from Malabar district. This had a salutary effect and the South Kanara Automobile Workers' Union called off the strike. The Kanara Motor Workers' Union did not call off the strike, but practically all the workers resumed work. Thereafter the Commissioner of Labour convened a conference on 15th March 1950 at Mangalore of the managements of the Motor Transport Services and the officials of the South Kanara Automobile Workers' Union and explained to the managements that they should implement the terms of the Motor Transport award immediately and the managements subsequently agreed to pay wages and dearness allowances as required under the award.

On 23rd February 1950, the management of the Meenakshi Mills, Madurai, issued a notice to the effect that from 10th March 1950 the new work loads as prescribed and defined by the Standardization Committee and the Wage Board would be brought into force and that surplus labour would be retrenched. The Labour Commissioner advised the management not to change the conditions of employment without obtaining the permission of the Industrial Tribunal, Madurai, before whom the reference regarding the payment of wages, etc., to workers of the mill was pending adjudication. But the management disregarding the advice of the Labour Commissioner proceeded to give effect to their notice, dated 23rd February 1950 and thereby retrenched 541 men on 10th March 1950. The workers in the Ring Frame Department who came to work at 8 a.m. on 10th March 1950 minded only one side of the ring frame as usual and not 1½ sides as per the new work-load. This was discovered by the management and they switched off the motors and closed the Ring Frame Department. They also declared a lockout of all sections consequent of the closure of the Ring Frame Department. In connexion with the lockout, a conference was convened at New Delhi on 19th May 1950 with a view to make a final attempt to end the deadlock. The representatives of the management, Labour and the Government of Madras attended the Conference. An agreement was reached according to which the lockout was lifted on 28th May 1950 and the workers resumed work the same day. The State Government had given an advance of Rs. 41,220 to the workers of this mill who were suffering untold hardships due to the illegal lockout.

The workers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, struck work on 6th September 1950 in sympathy with the Bombay Textile strikers. Out of 9,300 workers in the day shift about 4,000 workers reported for work in the first period of shift for the day. There was no demonstration at the vicinity of the mills.

Seven hundred and twenty-seven workers belonging to the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, Mettur Dam, struck work on 6th November 1950 as a protest against the non-payment of bonus for Deepavali by the management. The strike was declared illegal for the reason that a proper notice of 14 days was not given by the Union as required under the Act in the case of Public Utility concerns. The President and the Vice-President of the Mettur Chemical Workers' Union met the Commissioner of Labour on 29th November 1950 who

advised them to call off the strike unconditionally and told them that thereafter any of their reasonable requests would be examined when representations were made in the constitutional manner. They failed to act up to this advice. The management started to recruit fresh labour. Later the Union called off the strike unconditionally on 8th December 1950.

23. DACOITY.—The statistics of dacoity for 1949 and 1950 are given for each district in the statement at page 9. There were 389 dacoities as against 347 in 1949, an increase of 42 or 12.1 per cent. Of these 19 were reported to Magistrates direct. There were 156 highway dacoities, 92 field dacoities and 141 house dacoities. Madras City was free from this form of crime. The Tirunelveli district registered the highest figure of 53 against 79 in 1949 followed by Coimbatore 43, Ramanathapuram 33 and Kurnool 26. The increase in the number of dacoities is mainly due to the offences committed by Communists. 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.

On the night of 6th October 1950, a gang of dacoits armed with knives and sticks attacked the house of Munumaka Railway Station Master at Munumaka Railway Station, Narasaraopet Station limits, Guntur district, and stole away cash, gold and silver jewels worth about Rs. 800, having put the inmates in fear of death. They also attacked the Railway Station and stole cash and gold ring, etc. worth about Rs. 100. The Railway Station porter and a local Yanadi were definitely suspected to be responsible for this offence. The case is under investigation.

On the night of 18th April 1950, out-of view Communists of Guntur and Krishna districts and the Hyderabad State raided Dondapadu, Borupalem, Rayapudi, Lingayapalem, and Velagapudi and looted the houses in the villages and carried away properties worth Rs. 80,000 and one S.B.B.L. gun. The cases against them are under investigation.

On 10th January 1950, when the anti-smuggling Sub-Inspector of the South Arcot district with a party of 3 head constables and 3 constables was returning from Eachompoondi to Kattumannargudi, he and his party were attacked by a band of 50 smugglers when the Police attempted to arrest them. Subsequently 16 persons including notorious smugglers Sundaresan, Kolavetti and others were arrested and the case is *sub judice*.

About 9 ex-military persons of Perumalkoilpatty village, Sembatty Station limits, Madurai Urban, posing themselves as Prohibition Police officers, armed with aruvals and lathies, waylaid bandies that were coming from Dindigul and committed dacoity on Madurai-Dindigul road near Perumalkoilpatty on the night of 16th March 1950. They committed theft of cash Rs. 131-3-0 and a shawl worth Rs. 12. All the culprits were arrested and the case is pending trial.

24. ROBBERY.—The number of cases of robbery increased during the year—709 cases against 638 in 1949 an increase of 71 or 11.1 per cent. Of these, 250 were highway robberies, 175 field robberies and 284 house robberies. Thirty-five cases were reported to Magistrates direct. Tirunelveli continued to lead with 135 cases followed by Tiruchirappalli 66, Ramanathapuram 48 and Madurai Urban and Coimbatore 45 each.

Some cases of interest are cited below :—

One local ex-convict of Bobbili, Visakhapatnam North district, waylaid a bullion merchant and relieved him of a hand-bag containing jewels worth Rs. 3,435. The case was well handled by the Police and it ended in conviction.

Four Telaga Pamulas residing in Sathivad and Thangullapeta, Sriakulam Station limits, Visakhapatnam North district, robbed a shroff of Visakhapatnam of jewellery, valued Rs. 8,800. They lured the shroff on the pretext of redeeming some pledged properties for a decent commission. The accused are charged and are taking their trial.

In Muthukur Station limits, Nellore district, an old woman was waylaid on a footpath on her way from the fields and was robbed of jewels and cash she had on her person. The case against the accused ended in conviction.

One Sivagami Ammal, a demented girl, aged about 22 years while travelling with a trunk in a double bullock-cart, was relieved of her jewels and her throat was cut with a bill-hook by the cartman in the Tindivanam Station limits, South Arcot district. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

On the night of 19th December 1950 in the village of Mankulam, Othakadai Station limits, Madurai Urban district, one Karuppannam Ambalam and his son opened the house of one Karuppayee Ammal, who was temporarily absent, by using false key and while committing theft of cash and jewels worth Rs. 11,115 Karuppayee Ammal turned up at her house and raised alarm. The accused were caught red-handed and properties were recovered from them. The case is under investigation.

Two local casuals of Tirurangadi Station limits, Malabar district, waylaid a person on the public road on 9th June 1950 and robbed him of cash and a fountain pen worth Rs. 11-2-0 at the point of a knife. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Pointsman Indupalli Varaprasadarao, disguised himself and armed with a revolver snatched the cash bag containing Rs. 3,521 being the goods collections of the Vijayawada Railway Station from the hands of the Cashier at Vijayawada yard, after firing four rounds which fortunately did not hit anyone. The accused was however overpowered and arrested with the revolver. He committed this offence under Communist influence. He is taking his trial.

Mail Robbery.—There was no case of mail robbery in the year.

25. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 14,666 cases of house-breaking against 13,471 in 1949, an increase of 1,195 cases or 8.9 per cent. Coimbatore and South Arcot registered the highest figures of 1,031 and 1,006, respectively. Local criminals were responsible for the bulk of this form of crime. The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 258 as against Rs. 284 in 1949 and Rs. 273 in 1948.

One Sirigineedi Suryanarayana, a graduate and ex-Special Armed Police personnel with five others committed a burglary in Tadepalligudem, West Godavari district, in which property worth Rs. 10,000 was stolen. The accused was arrested and part of the property recovered. The case stands charged.

A non-local ex-convict Muslim woman of Chittoor district who entered the service of the Nellore Town Khazi under an assumed name made away with cash and jewels worth Rs. 7,000. This case was well handled by the Police, the woman was arrested in Chittoor district, and most of the properties recovered. The case against the accused ended in conviction.

A local of Allur, Nellore district, got himself employed under a rich Reddi woman under an assumed name, and gained her confidence. One night he stealthily removed the keys of the iron safe, opened the safe, and made away with gold jewels worth Rs. 32,573. On information furnished by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Allur, the Lingala Police of Krishna district arrested the accused and recovered the entire property. The case against the accused ended in conviction.

A non-local K.D. of the Ramanathapuram district, came to Karur Town, Tiruchirappalli district and settled down there posing as a mendicant. He was arrested in a school burglary and in the course of investigation of the case, it came to light that he was responsible for 10 such school burglaries in 1950 and 10 more cases in previous years all confined to Karur Circle. He was charged in all the cases.

26. THEFT.—Thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six cases of ordinary theft were reported as against 35,520 in 1949, an increase of 2,756 or 7.8 per cent. Excluding the Madras City, the highest figure was recorded in the Coimbatore district. Except in 11 districts, increase was noticeable in all the other districts and Madras City. Local criminals and juveniles were responsible for a major portion of offences.

27. CATTLE THEFT.—There were 6,570 cases of cattle theft against 5,694 in 1949, an increase of 876 or 15.4 per cent. The demand for skins and meat continues to be the main cause for such crimes.

Cattle Poisoning.—One hundred and twenty-two cases of cattle poisoning were reported against 109 in 1949. Twenty-four ended in conviction and twenty-eight out of sixty-one persons arrested were convicted.

28. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Thirty-one cases of counterfeiting were recorded, of which 26 ended in conviction, against 16 and 13, respectively, in 1949. There were 9 cases of note forgery against 10 in 1949. The coin and currency expert of the Criminal Investigation Department examined counterfeit coins in 31 cases against 40 cases in 1949 and gave evidence in courts in 56 cases against 26 cases in 1949.

29. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases and explosives.—Ninty-three non-political cases resulting in the death of 42 persons and injuries to 100 persons were reported against 42 in 1949.

At about 7.30 p.m. on 16th November 1950, some culprits entered the house of the village munsif of Alaganeri village in Tirunelveli district, threatened the inmates with aruvals and removed cash and jewels, etc., to the tune of Rs. 20,000. While they were escaping some of the villagers gave them a chase when the culprits threw a country bomb to scare them away. Fortunately no one was injured. The case is under investigation.

Fire-arms.—Thirty-nine cases involving injury from fire-arms were reported to the Criminal Investigation Department as against 34 in 1949. The Fire-Arms Expert was summoned to Court in 9 cases during the year.

Cheating cases.—Govinda Adiyodi of Naluthara (French Mahe) cheated 2 ignorant women of Kuthuparamba and Panur station limits, Malabar district, by taking their jewels on the pretext of performing pujas to drive away evil spirits. The accused was convicted and sentenced.

An ex-military man who served in the last Great War and a retired police constable together visited a village in the Donakonda station limits, Nellore district, cheated the people by posing themselves as Criminal Investigation Department head constables. They were arrested and are taking their trial.

Other cases.—The Head clerk of Manjeri Taluk Office, Malabar district, issued bogus permits forging the signature of the Tahsildar and obtained sugar by cheating. He is taking his trial.

One Rathnaswami Nadar of Kadamboor, Tirunelveli district and Pearce Sahib of Calcutta started a bogus corporation called 'The Lyima Match Corporation' with its head office at Kovilpatti, Tirunelveli district and branch office at Calcutta. The alleged object of the concern was said to be to supply match boxes in wholesale to the agents at various centres on receipt of advances. Pearce Sahib toured many districts in the Madhya Pradesh and other places in Upper India and appointed agents in Nagpur, Gowdia, Raipur, Bhandar, Bilaspur, Katol, Firzabad and other places, received from each of them advances ranging from Rs. 100 to 2,000 promising them supply of match boxes, the value of which will be fourfold the advances received, and defrauded them. Not even in one instance, did he comply with the terms of contract. He appointed as many as 113 agents in Upper India mostly in the Madhya Pradesh and received a sum of Rs. 14,625 during the period from January 1949 to September 1949.

Khatil Ahmed of Nagpur was one of the victims. He waited for the supply of match boxes for a long time in vain and suspecting the *bona fides* of the concern, visited Calcutta and Kovilpatti, found it to be a bogus one, and lodged a complaint before the District Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli. A case was registered in Kovilpatti Station and subsequently transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department in March 1950. Investigation revealed that the abovementioned two accused had entered into a criminal conspiracy at Raipur in the Madhya Pradesh and that, in pursuance of it they had cheated many a person in North India besides Mohammad Ismail Baig of Masulipatnam and J. A. Chida of Visakhapatnam in this State. There were similar cases of cheating by the same accused in Nagpur also. All the cases were ultimately transferred to Nagpur Police on a point of jurisdiction.

Three cases of issue of bogus money orders from Experimental Post Offices, Pandaravadai and Vaitheeswaran Kovil in Tanjore district during 1949 came to the notice of the Accounts Officer, attached to the Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras. On the request of the Postmaster-General, Madras, the Criminal Investigation Department took up the investigation in February 1950. Investigation disclosed that one Nagaraja Moopanar of Papanasam, an ex-military man, who was employed as a mail runner in Ayyampet Post Office in a short vacancy during August 1949, prepared bogus money orders, using the stamps and seals of the post office and giving them the numbers of the Experimental Post Offices at Pandaravadai and Vaitheeswaran Kovil to show that they emanated from these post offices. Without the knowledge of the Ayyampet Postmaster, he inserted the bogus money orders into the packet containing genuine ones. Soon after this, he used to proceed to the place of payment and receive payment of the money under the assumed name of the payee as shown in the money orders. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years and to pay a fine of Rs. 600, or in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The Sub-Inspector of Police, Bhimavaram, during a search of the house of one Pammi Venkata Subbarao at Bhimavaram on 24th September 1950 for stolen properties came across a bundle of S.S.L.C. registers and other correspondence purported to have passed through between the accused and the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education. On suspicion that he should have forged Secondary School-Leaving Certificates he was arrested under section 55, Criminal Procedure Code, and a case registered. Investigation disclosed that the accused had been systematically tampering with S.S.L.C. registers of a number of candidates who had failed in the examination, removed the page containing the marks and substituted therein fresh pages with imaginary marks necessary for a pass or eligibility, and forged the facsimile signature of the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education. Failed candidates were thus able to gain admission fraudulently into colleges on the strength of these false certificates. The investigation was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department in October 1950. During investigation four students who had made use of such certificates were traced. The facsimile block is reported to have been made in a press at Rajahmundry and efforts are being made to collect evidence in this respect.

30. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—Two hundred and three deaths were treated as justifiable homicide against 20 in 1949. One hundred and ninety-eight of them were caused by the Police in self-defence in encounters with Communists and five by private persons in exercise of their right of self-defence.

31. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Two hundred and forty-two cases of death, attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported as against 178 in the previous year. One hundred and seventy-one persons were prosecuted, of whom 49 were convicted and sentenced and 56 were discharged. 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.
	1948	1949	1950	1951	
	41.98	41.0	43.7		
There was improvement in detection in 12 districts while there was a fall in other districts except Tanjore. In Madras City there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent in detection as compared with the previous year's figure. The figures under the various heads of grave crime are—					
	Percentage of detection.				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	
Murder	43.3	42.4	45.3		
Dacoity	16.1	29.8	22.5		
Robbery	36.0	30.7	31.1		
House-breaking	34.7	36.1	37.9		
Cattle theft	46.2	49.8	49.2		
Ordinary theft	46.6	49.3	49.1		
Total grave crime ..	43.1	45.3	45.6		

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime decreased by 0.3 per cent while that of grave crime improved by 0.3 per cent.

With the heavy increase in the volume of total cognizable crime a slight decrease of 0.3 in the percentage of detection should be regarded as negligible. The fall in detection was mostly due to the pendency of a large number of cases in Courts at the end of the year consequent on the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, the manning of a large number of Police stations by promoted Sub-Inspectors generally lacking in experience and of comparatively poor calibre, the retirement of a number of senior officers on the transfer of power and the deputation of a large number of experienced officers to the Hyderabad State. Another important factor which contributed to the decline in detection was the large scale Communist activities mainly in the Circar districts demanding a great deal of the attention of all ranks of the Force to the detriment of normal Police work. The percentage of detection during the year compares very favourably with the results achieved by other States in the Indian Union.

All efforts are being made to improve detection 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-1, columns (5) and (6)].—Of the 85,535 cases reported to the Police in 1950, investigation was refused under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 4,761 cases or 5.6 per cent as against 6.3 per cent in 1949 and 6.9 per cent in 1948. This provision of the law was used with due care as hitherto.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—One thousand five hundred and sixty-five cases were referred to the Police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 1,391 in 1949. 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 600 as against 576 in 1949. District Superintendents of Police attended 47 sessions

and Subdivisional Officers 287 as against 46 and 242, respectively, in 1949. In the Madras City, the Commissioner of Police with his Deputies and Assistants attended all the four criminal sessions.

Property lost and recovered (Police cases only).

Districts.	1948.			1949.			1950.		
	Lost. RS.	Recovered. RS.	Percentage.	Lost. RS.	Recovered. RS.	Percentage.	Lost. RS.	Recovered. RS.	Percentage.
Madras City..	10,04,228	2,24,922	22.4	12,65,819	2,90,496	22.9	12,53,118	2,84,193	22.7
Visakhapatnam North ..	2,45,819	61,345	24.9	2,43,966	66,186	27.1	2,43,665	1,06,685	43.8
Visakhapatnam South ..	2,08,012	60,249	28.9	1,69,709	45,841	27.0	1,77,095	59,521	33.6
East Godavari ..	1,83,343	54,614	29.8	3,48,445	1,16,123	33.3	3,42,103	1,08,045	31.6
West Godavari ..	1,96,657	57,805	29.4	2,07,746	44,783	21.6	2,49,953	72,552	29.02
Krishna ..	7,28,099	1,29,659	17.8	13,53,380	81,347	6.0	3,57,693	99,590	27.8
Guntur ..	4,80,386	1,63,671	34.1	4,11,741	1,07,322	26.1	7,27,277	1,14,998	15.81
Nellore ..	3,07,306	84,791	27.6	2,93,005	79,623	27.2	3,39,071	94,032	27.7
Kurnool ..	1,78,491	67,989	38.1	2,18,687	75,313	34.4	{ 2,58,259 1,10,988 }	{ 77,285 3,672 }	21.9
Bellary ..	1,89,830	32,323	17.0	2,43,877	41,944	17.2	2,24,640	37,471	16.7
Anantapur ..	1,07,615	43,397	40.3	1,26,704	42,356	33.4	1,48,585	50,741	34.1
Cuddapah ..	1,46,659	36,506	24.9	1,27,463	36,998	29.0	1,31,074	38,280	29.2
Chittoor ..	2,16,516	83,407	38.5	1,65,775	90,838	54.8	1,28,762	61,479	47.16
Chingleput ..	3,71,814	1,04,267	28.0	3,84,401	1,08,161	28.1	3,59,424	1,45,617	40.5
North Arcot ..	1,55,723	88,953	57.1	2,94,929	89,456	30.3	3,08,449	1,04,964	33.9
South Arcot ..	4,27,814	1,07,979	25.2	3,86,706	1,08,187	27.9	4,58,685	1,32,496	28.8
Tanjore ..	2,91,889	1,13,899	39.0	5,23,174	78,138	14.8	3,76,297	1,18,819	31.6
Madurai (Urban) ..	2,20,658	73,373	33.3	2,49,827	55,502	22.2	4,90,755	76,576	15.6
Madurai (Rural) ..	1,28,926	43,727	33.9	2,14,013	66,155	30.9	2,26,591	87,437	38.6
Ramanathapuram ..	7,42,626	98,350	13.2	3,41,733	96,453	28.2	3,06,036	95,326	31.1
Tirunelveli ..	3,70,758	64,039	17.3	3,45,527	73,669	21.3	3,87,779	1,03,869	26.8
Tiruchirappalli ..	4,97,733	1,15,864	23.3	3,85,743	1,11,107	28.8	{ 3,59,151 56,424 }	{ 1,08,593 34,908 }	34.5
Salem ..	2,74,592	94,608	34.5	2,81,660	1,03,286	36.7	3,41,766	1,45,341	42.5
Coimbatore ..	4,20,358	1,52,923	36.4	5,00,591	1,75,897	35.1	5,41,463	2,02,234	37.34
The Nilgiris ..	83,661	31,187	37.3	47,127	14,817	31.4	42,069	11,338	26.79
Malabar ..	1,68,917	38,927	23.0	1,94,447	85,731	44.1	1,97,053	94,237	47.82
South Kanara ..	1,12,970	41,970	37.2	1,86,991	41,963	22.4	1,08,393	41,316	38.1
Railway Police, Madras ..	1,92,717	69,598	36.1	2,16,942	86,577	29.9	1,89,380	56,488	29.8
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	1,95,973	48,907	24.9	3,25,184	40,904	12.5	2,32,569	28,743	12.36
Total ..	88,50,140	28,89,279	26.9	1,00,55,312	24,55,174	24.4	96,44,567	27,96,851	28.9

NOTE.—Recovery made during the year of property lost in previous year's cases—Rs. 1,54,194.

The high percentage of property recovered in the Malabar, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam (North) and Salem districts is worthy of note.

34. PROSECUTIONS [Statement A-I, columns (11) and (12)].—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 36,492 against 34,954 in 1949. Of these, 75.9 per cent ended in conviction as compared with 76.5 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 1950.	Number pending in Courts on 31st December 1950.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code ..	36,492	16,223	52,715	30.8
Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	26	124	150	82.7
Security Sections ..	6,048	1,832	7,880	23.24

Statement A-II [columns (8) to (10)].—Fifty-six thousand one hundred and eleven persons were tried as against 52,224 in 1949 and 62.9 per cent were convicted against 65.3 per cent in 1949.

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

the Police constables and escaped. He was recaptured and was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months under section 224, I.P.C. The two Police constables who were responsible for the escape were dealt with departmentally for their negligence.

An under-trial prisoner of Nandikotkur station, Kurnool district, escaped throwing down the water pot which he was carrying to the kitchen. He was rearrested after a chase.

36. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including the 1,949 cases which were pending magisterial orders, the Police referred 2,543 cases, of which 2,284 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 73 cases of which 25 were filed on magisterial complaints. Twenty-four persons were convicted for preferring false complaints

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1950.

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.			
	On account of arrivals from outside the district.	By release from jails.	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.	M. F.	M. F.		
Known depredators ..	11,703	127	2,079	25	2,378	16	3,745	38
Receivers of stolen goods.	203	19	13	1	1	2	95	7
Suspected persons ..	6,267	135	729	18	364	..	2,957	40
Total ..	18,173	281	2,821	44	2,743	18	6,797	85
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	763	12	..	..	168	1	26	2
Grand total ..	* 18,936	293	2,821	44	2,911	19	6,823	87

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year—cont.				Of those included in columns (2) to (5) number in jail on 31st December 1950.				Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.				Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.			
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	By reason of having left the district.	From other causes.		Number at large on 31st December 1950.											
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)										
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.										
Known depredators ..	1,163	16	1,655	24	717	11	3,956	24	11,948	128	3,419	64	2,829	22		
Receivers of stolen goods.	74	4	11	4	28	5	9	..	187	16	3	..	13	..		
Suspected persons ..	1,826	16	672	18	566	7	526	11	6,422	134	732	25	374	5		
Total ..	3,063	36	2,338	46	1,311	23	4,491	35	18,557	278	4,151	89	3,216	27		
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	12	1	2	..	..	..	173	..	762	14	353	2	246	3		
Grand total ..	3,075	37	2,340	46	1,311	23	4,664	35	19,319	292	4,507	91	3,462	30		

* The variation from the corresponding figures in the report for 1949 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Old offenders.—Three thousand nine hundred and nineteen persons received enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 3,156 in 1949. Four hundred and eighty convicts were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Two hundred and fifty-one persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 218 were convicted.

Five hundred and ninety-seven convicts were prematurely released during the year. Twenty-three of them reverted to crime and 12 went out of view. The Police found work for 84.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—The scope of the Act is greatly restricted as compared to the Criminal Tribes Act with the result that as against 33,945 registered Notified Tribe Members on roll at the time of the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, only 4,300 have been brought within the purview of the Habitual Offenders Act. Proposals to widen the scope of the Act were submitted to Government, but the Government decided to defer the matter for the present and await the report of the Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee and the orders of the Government of India thereon, before making any amendments on the lines suggested.

as against 35 in 1949. Two hundred and twenty-eight cases were pending orders of the magistrates at the end of the year. Eleven persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints and petitions against Police officers, three of them were convicted, six were discharged and the cases against the rest were pending disposal.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 6,22,342 cases prosecuted by the Police, no case was declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

37. PREVENTION—HABITUAL CRIMINALS.—Details regarding the number of known depredators and bad characters and the action taken to control them are given in the statement below:—

Number brought under surveillance during the year.

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.			
	On account of arrivals from outside the district.	By release from jails.	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.	M. F.	M. F.		
Known depredators ..	11,703	127	2,079	25	2,378	16	3,745	38
Receivers of stolen goods.	203	19	13	1	1	2	95	7
Suspected persons ..	6,267	135	729	18	364	..	2,957	40
Total ..	18,173	281	2,821	44	2,743	18	6,797	85
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	763	12	..	..	168	1	26	2
Grand total ..	* 18,936	293	2,821	44	2,911	19	6,823	87

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year—cont.				Of those included in columns (2) to (5) number in jail on 31st December 1950.				Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.				Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.			
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	By reason of having left the district.	From other causes.		Number at large on 31st December 1950.											
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)										
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.										
Known depredators ..	1,163	16	1,655	24	717	11	3,956	24	11,948	128	3,419	64	2,829	22		
Receivers of stolen goods.	74	4	11	4	28	5	9	..	187	16	3	..	13	..		
Suspected persons ..	1,826	16	672	18	566	7	526	11	6,422	134	732	25	374	5		
Total ..	3,063	36	2,338	46	1,311	23	4,491	35	18,557	278	4,151	89	3,216	27		
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	12	1	2	..	..	..	173	..	762	14	353	2	246	3		
Grand total ..	3,075	37	2,340	46	1,311	23	4,664	35	19,319	292	4,507	91	3,462	30		

* The variation from the corresponding figures in the report for 1949 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Three thousand three hundred and eleven Ex-Notified Tribe Members of whom 204 are C.I.D. gang members and 808 other persons have so far been registered under the Habitual Offenders Act in the State. The registration is in progress in many districts. There are 20 cases in which prosecutions have been launched under the penal provisions of the Act.

Settlements.—The settlements continued to work satisfactorily under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The movements of the Criminal 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 1950 under the		
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Miscellaneous.
Thottia Naiks ..	29	24	3
Kepmaris ..	..	1	..
Telaga Pamulas ..	3	12	..
Kanjar Bhats ..	..	..	..

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

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1948.		1949.		1950.		1950.		1950.	
	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.
Madras City	355	269	329	219	49	78.2	445	276	56	70.95
Visakhapatnam, North.	219	141	190	49	11	55.1	126	72	27	72.73
Visakhapatnam, South.	113	73	79	43	30	89.6	121	57	36	67.06
East Godavari	183	128	194	139	27	83.2	279	180	45	76.9
West Godavari	164	90	138	48	23	41.7	160	72	60	72.0
Krishna	186	67	239	149	40	77.2	216	139	34	76.37
Guntur	434	168	427	260	58	70.5	257	134	75	73.63
Nellore	185	94	153	115	15	83.3	164	82	35	71.93
Kurnool	148	98	219	172	38	95.0	241	96	91	61.43
Bellary	161	93	163	84	10	56.8	191	66	70	59.46
Anantapur	100	55	298	99	158	70.7	345	77	160	41.62
Cuddapah	208	139	222	105	21	52.2	149	84	30	75.86
Chittoor	156	134	154	94	18	69.6	186	82	4	39.02
Chingleput	185	145	205	127	52	83.0	353	171	69	60.21
North Arcot	245	179	501	378	54	84.6	472	269	104	73.99
South Arcot	307	214	293	174	14	69.9	210	62	62	67.31
Tanjore	277	164	364	216	29	64.9	418	286	61	74.31
Madurai, Urban	249	133	184	153	6	86.0	189	119	47	85.00
Madurai, Rural	111	78	119	72	41	92.3	229	155	41	56.79
Ramanathapuram	298	151	426	183	96	57.7	333	178	128	86.88
Tirunelveli	468	275	375	141	187	75.0	507	123	259	49.59
Tiruchirappalli	214	128	316	184	48	68.7	217	115	36	79.31
Salem	167	138	274	222	25	89.2	442	331	52	84.87
Coimbatore	264	218	223	127	41	70.2	538	355	70	75.85
The Nilgiris	10	10	17	16	..	94.1	16	16	..	100.00
Malabar	157	124	291	139	47	90.3	224	157	25	73.89
South Kanara	33	19	60	33	25	94.3	70	50	6	78.33
Railway Police, Madras.	299	181	361	226	83	81.6	460	239	133	72.64
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	55	41	117	84	15	82.4	170	118	16	77.12
Total ..	5,951	3,747	6,773	4,056	1,294	74.6	7,892	4,309	1,832	71.1

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 2,416 as against 2,147 in 1949. The average amount demanded was 165 as against 176 in 1949.

38. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked efficiently and investigated a number of important cases of murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, postal abstraction, counterfeit currency note, sabotage, communist conspiracies, loss of arms and ammunition, bombs and explosives and issue of forged Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

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 79 cases and was summoned to give evidence in courts on eight occasions. Training in foot-print work was given to one Inspector, five Sub-Inspectors and 85 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 anti-blackmarketing branch was reorganized in G.O. No. 1864, Home, dated 26th April 1950, when the posts of Central District Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police were abolished and the control of the staff was transferred to the Commissioner of Police in the Madras City and to the respective District Superintendents of Police in the mufassal from 1st May 1950. The staff both in the Madras City and in the mufassal turned out useful work during the year. The entire ministerial staff of this branch was abolished from 1st June 1950.

Finger-print Bureau.—There were 486,473 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty-three slips were received for record and 10 were removed during the year bringing the total number on record on the last day of the year to 518,706. Sixty-six thousand one hundred and forty-one search references were received in the Bureau against 54,506 in 1949. Of these, 58,172 related to this State, the largest number coming from Coimbatore 5,320 followed by Madras City 4,744, Madurai Urban 4,408, Tiruchirappalli 3,840, North Arcot 3,730, Chingleput 3,447 and Salem 3,187.

Thirteen thousand seven hundred and six or 23.5 per cent were traced as against 26 per cent in 1949.

Of the remaining 7,969 references received from outside, the State of Bombay, as usual, made the largest number of references (5,320) followed by Mysore (615), Hyderabad (462), Orissa (268), Madhya Pradesh (214) and Travancore-Cochin Union (206). Of these 726 or 9.11 per cent were traced as against 9 per cent in 1949.

One hundred and thirty-two references were made for the identification of dead bodies and 5 were identified, the corresponding figures for 1949 being 106 and 6, respectively.

Finger-print experts visited scenes of crime in three cases. Photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau in 215 cases. A sum of Rs. 5,815 for the attendance of experts in courts and for furnishing written opinions in civil cases and Rs. 2,695 towards photographic charges were collected. The amount of fees and photographic charges collected during the previous year were Rs. 6,395 and Rs. 3,546, respectively.

The tester Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau visited the jails in the State and tested 11,311 finger-print slips against 12,505 in 1949.

Wrong finger-printing was detected in 8 cases as in the previous year and action was taken to correct 4,406 defective finger-prints as against 5,891 in 1949.

The experts gave evidence in courts on 513 occasions and expert opinion given in 516 cases. The corresponding figures for 1949 were 466 and 574 respectively.

The work of the Finger-Print Bureau has increased considerably during the year. Nevertheless a high standard of efficiency was maintained. The services of the experts were fully utilized. The Bureau also trained 85 Head constables of the District Intelligence Bureaux in finger-print work. Four Sub-Inspectors were also given instructions on Finger-prints and its application to Police work. Two Head Constables of the Madurai Urban district were trained in photography in the photograph section of the Finger-Print Bureau. Two of the staff of the South Indian Railway received in the Bureau were tested for their proficiency in comparing Finger-prints and a fee of Rs. 100 was recovered from the Railway authorities. 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 work of the Assembly Bureau is progressing satisfactorily.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau is 5 Inspectors including one temporary Inspector and 40 Sub-Inspectors including 3 temporary Sub-Inspectors. The staff attended 751 political and labour meetings and 63 conferences as against 621 and 60 respectively in 1949. The increase is due to the activities of the Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and of the Socialist Party and the tours of Sri Jai Prakash Narain.

The general standard of work in the Bureau has been satisfactory.

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:—

	1948.	1949.	1950.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ..	595	531	542
(b) from mail and luggage vans	31	32	41
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds	1,689	1,492	1,281
III. Thefts in running goods trains	111	96	130
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards.	347	335	406
V. Thefts of railway materials.	524	257	206
VI. Other thefts	251	289	263
Total ..	3,548	3,032	2,869

Thefts, which generally form the bulk of the crime in the Railway Police districts, have decreased during the year by 163 as compared with the previous year. Increase is, however, noticeable under the following heads: thefts in running passenger trains and goods trains and thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards. The general economic depression, the heavy congestion of traffic and illicit transport of foodgrains and other controlled articles have been the contributory causes.

There were 5,475 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year against 5,140 in 1949.

Seventy attempts were made to wreck or damage trains against 30 in the previous year and there were 53 cases of stone-throwing against 76 in 1949. As usual, the culprits were young cowherds grazing cattle and irresponsible boys playing near the railway track. The villagers close to the railway lines were warned and trespassers prosecuted.

Seven hundred and seventy-four persons were run over and killed against 647 in 1949. Of these, 88 were cases of suicide.

There were 7 collisions and 21 derailments during the year.

A passenger train collided with a goods train at Nedikudde Railway Station, Railway Police, Madras District, on 10th April 1950. A railway servant, the Assistant Station Master of the station and the driver of the passenger train who were responsible for the collision have been charged and the case is pending trial.

At Cuddalore Junction Railway Station, the Station Master on duty and the shunter by their negligence allowed on 17th November 1950 a goods train to enter into road No. 3 which was already blocked by a string of 16 vehicles. The goods train collided with the vehicles and caused damage to them to the extent of Rs. 9,000. The case is under investigation.

On 3rd March 1950, the Calcutta Mail which left Madras was derailed between Tada and Sulerpet Railway Stations in Nellore district due to the removal of fish-plates. The engine and five bogies capsized and one bogey was smashed completely. Six persons died and 85 were injured, six of them rather seriously. It is suspected that this 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 for pilfering were rounded up and 754 children were convicted under the Madras Children Act against 645 in 1949. Many of these children had to be merely driven out of the platforms without prosecution for want of accommodation in certified schools.

40. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police Establishments at Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore continued to work satisfactorily.

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

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—Effective measures were taken to stamp out this evil wherever the Act was in force.

43. THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT.—Some selected sections of the Madras City Police Act were further extended to some of the 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 Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai Rural, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore, and by the Excise Department in the remaining districts and in the Madras City.

The Government have decided that the Prohibition work in the State should be transferred to the Police by stages and they have also directed the Board of Revenue to draw up a programme for the transfer of the Excise personnel and the Excise Prohibition districts to the Police Department. The proposals from the Board of Revenue are awaited.

As regards the ten Police Prohibition districts referred to in paragraph 1 above, the Prohibition work in these districts has since been merged with the regular Police and the entire Police staff in these ten districts administer the Prohibition Act along with other special and local Acts. Suitable Excise personnel serving in these ten districts have been taken over to this department for absorption.

The following statement shows the number of true cases, charge-sheeted, and the number of persons involved for offending the Prohibition Act, in the districts of Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai Urban and Madurai Rural.

Prohibition, 1950.

	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 State										
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district	1	1	26	35					133	143
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district			90	93					2	2
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district					3	3				
IV Illicit distillation of arrack	1,138	1,298	678	677	348	446	1,071	1,140	134	190
V Possession of I.D. arrack	2,021	2,020	527	664	645	654	1,573	1,613	75	84
VI Sale of I.D. arrack	14	14			9	9				
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy	117	148	52	54	4	4	115	116	1	1
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment	25	25	8	9			4	4		
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence	86	80	207	217			43	43	15	15
VIII Illicit transport of liquor	1	1								
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor	1	1	1	1			6	6		
X Unlicensed possession of liquor	103	106	125	133	6	6	410	410	53	69
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	3	3			6	6				
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs	2	2	2	2					3	3
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.			4	6	104	105				
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs	4	4								
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs			103	109						
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs	163	165			35	36	146	145	28	29
XIX Miscellaneous	4,155	4,155	25	30	1,699	1,699	4,643	4,643	690	692
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable	1	1	14	14	2	2	34	35		
XX Smuggling of opium	1	1	1	1						
XXI Transport of opium										
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium	18	18	48	49	7	7	18	18	35	35
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium			2	2			1	1		
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases			55	58					11	11
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act	401	401								
Section 3 (1), Ordinance Rules										
Total	8,281	8,453	1,971	2,154	2,868	2,977	8,094	8,204	1,185	1,274

	Madurai Urban district.		Madurai Rural 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 State					1	1			1	1
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district					22	22				
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district										
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district									2	1
IV Illicit distillation of arrack	45	48	17	19	572	711	532	534	309	349
V Possession of I.D. arrack	38	38	7	8	246	278	1,479	1,523	292	303
VI Sale of I.D. arrack					1	1				
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy	5	5			33	33	135	150	19	19
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment					8	8	2	2	35	35
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence	7	7	1	1	28	28			43	53
VIII Illicit transport of liquor										
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor					2	2				
X Unlicensed possession of liquor	36	37	37	38	36	39	434	437	1	1
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant			3	3						
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs										
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.										
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs										
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs										
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs	61	60	199	209	15	14	56	56	33	33
XIX Miscellaneous	388	388	20	20	756	760	2,580	2,580	215	215
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable			1	1	3	3				
XX Smuggling of opium										
XXI Transport of opium										
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium	56	57	37	38	8	8	18	22	12	12
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium										
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases	61	63	6	7	17	17	10	10	6	6
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act										
Section 3 (1), Ordinance Rules										
Total	697	703	328	344	1,748	1,925	5,246	5,314	1,004	1,065

45. INSPECTION OF SHOPS LICENSED UNDER INDIAN ARMS ACT AND 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 Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Anantapur, Chittoor, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, The Nilgiris, North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli.

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

46. EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.—Three thousand three hundred and eighty-one warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year as against 3,315 in 1949. Of these, 952 were pending for more than a year.

47. INSPECTIONS.—The Inspector-General of Police made tours in the Chingleput, Krishna, North Arcot, Madurai, South Arcot, Guntur, Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Malabar, West Godavari, East Godavari, The Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Chittoor, Tirunelveli, Salem, Anantapur, Bellary and Nellore districts. He also visited the Police Training College, Vellore, the Malabar Special Police at Malappuram and the Police Recruits' School at Coimbatore. 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 1950 was a very difficult one for the Police in many respects with Communist activities in all the districts bordering Hyderabad, adverse seasonal conditions for the fourth year in succession, wide spread labour and agrarian unrest, etc.

As in 1949, the most serious threat to the peace of the State came from Communists and Communist-controlled organizations whose avowed object is to overthrow the present Government established by law in this country by violence and replace it by a Communist regime.

In pursuance of the directive from the Central Committee to follow the strategy of the Chinese Communists and start a campaign of national liberation on the Chinese model, the Communists in the Madras State began to step up their activities. The general economic situation in the country, the growing food crisis and the general discontent among the working classes, due to the high cost of living, provided a fertile ground for Communist propaganda.

There were 163 Communist incidents in the State, 243 Communists were shot dead in encounters in self-defence and 56 people including six Police Officers were killed by Communists. As a result of the organized acts of sabotage, violence, etc., by Communists, there was loss of property to the extent of Rs. 8,79,926-14-0 in this State in 1950.

The continued violent activities of the Communist party in Andhra left no one in doubt that the avowed object of the party was to overthrow the Government by force. The southern districts of the State were comparatively free from Communist lawlessness barring some ugly manifestations of it in the districts of Tanjore, Madurai and Coimbatore. In Tamilnad, Communists made but little headway. There were no Communist incidents during the second half year, 1950. The only district that was giving trouble in the months of February and March 1950 was Tanjore. Even here all the important and top ranking Communists have been shot dead in Police encounters and since 3rd April 1950, the district is entirely free from their activities.

The Communist party suffered a severe setback in Kerala. This could be attributed to lack of funds and lack of leadership and workers. Following the lifting of the ban in the Madras State, the Kerala Group has been striving to reorganize itself and infuse fresh vigour into the workers but no progress has so far been made "to put the movement on the rails for an armed struggle". In Malabar the position has thoroughly changed for the better and there has been no activity for the past one year.

Regarding South Kanara district, there is very little trouble in the Hosdurg area and this is receiving due attention from the authorities.

Conspiracies to cause sabotage to railways were unearthed in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem and Ramanathapuram districts and all the top ranking Communists of Tamilnad are on trial.

As a result of the co-ordinated and effective measures taken in their respective jurisdiction by the Police of this State and of the Hyderabad State against Communist activities, the situation in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari too is practically normal. In the forest regions of Guntur district and Nallamala of the Kurnool district, there are four dalams operating, in

addition to one from Mahaboobnagar of Hyderabad State which moved into the Nandikotkur taluk of the Kurnool district towards the end of December 1950. These dalams which have lost contact with their leaders in the plains and are acting on their own will soon be liquidated. Concentrated action has also been taken to prevent any sporadic raids by them.

The area bordering the Hyderabad State will have to be vigilantly and constantly patrolled by armed Police Party of this State so long as the Telangana continues to be in a disturbed state.

Additional Police Stations, Out posts, Circles and Sub-Divisions were opened, the strength of the Police Force was increased and Special Duty staffs appointed to check the Communist menace.

Police Intelligence arrangements were reorganized to effectively counter Communist technique.

The ban imposed on the recruitment of Muslims to posts in the Police department was lifted by the Government during the year.

All the temporary posts (ministerial and executive), gazetted and non-gazetted, which had been in existence for more than five years were made permanent as well as 50 per cent of the posts that were in existence between 3 and 5 years.

Certain villages of the Hyderabad State were transferred to the Krishna district and vice versa.

Certain villages of the Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States were transferred to the Salem, Coimbatore, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tirunelveli Malabar and South Kanara districts and some villages of these districts were transferred to the Travancore-Cochin and Mysore States.

A post of Examiner of Questioned Documents for the Madras State was sanctioned by the Government and Sri Pichandi, M.Sc., who was appointed for the post, was under training at Simla at the end of the year.

Cordial relationship existed between the Police on the one side and the Magistracy and the public on the other.

Satisfactory relations were maintained with the Military Forces.

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.

Reviewed as a whole, the year was a very difficult one. I am glad to say that, despite many handicaps, the Police Force stood the test creditably, maintaining their usual vigour, high standard of moral and efficiency.

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

- (1) Eradication of Communist menace.
- (2) Efforts will be made to reduce the volume of crime and improve detection.
- (3) To further improve the relationship between the Police and the public.
- (4) To extend the Madras City Police Act wherever necessary.
- (5) To seek the co-operation of the Magistracy for reducing the pendency of cases in courts as much as possible.
- (6) A well equipped Forensic Science Laboratory will be opened at Madras in the course of the year on return of Sri Pichandi after training under the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Simla.
- (7) To improve traffic conditions in towns and prevent overloading and accidents.
- (8) Efforts will be made to improve further the work of the Anti-Blackmarketing Staff with the full co-operation of the station staff and the public.
- (9) Efforts will be made to tackle and control crime under the Madras Prohibition Act.
- (10) Marava villages in the southern districts will be properly policed and efforts made to secure peaceful living in villages.
- (11) Scientific aid to investigation should be more freely resorted to.

MADRAS-4,
15th May 1951.

T. G. SANJEVI,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1950.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	Number from previous year.	(2)	Number reported in the year.	(3)	Number in which investigation was refused.	(4)	Number remaining in columns (4) + (5) - (6).	(5)	Number proved or declared false.	(6)	Number due to mistake of law or fact or non-cognizable.	(7)	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.					(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
																	Convicted.	Discharged.	Not detected.	Total true cases (11) + (12) + (13).					
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																									
1	115, 117, 118 and 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	105	393	..	409
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	231 to 251	Offences relating to coin	..	23	..	..	..	..	23	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	99	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	..	48	..	..	..	..	48	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	212, 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	..	16	..	..	..	..	16	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice	..	256	..	..	..	7	387	636	29	6	..	..	..	254	239	67	24	337	50	41	..	387	
9	143 to 153 and 157 to 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	1,475	2,854	47	..	..	..	4,282	81	1	..	600	1,508	441	830	397	1,715	175	61	..	1,890		
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	28	83	..	..	..	35	111	3	..	..	3	4	56	8	8	72	5	4	..	77		
10A	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	7	8	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	10	35	..	..	45		
Total			..	1,859	3,450	54	..	..	1,014	5,255	88	..	642	1,859	787	927	450	2,218	277	98	..	2,495			
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																									
11	302 and 303	Murder	..	771	1,305	1	..	..	..	2,075	22	..	60	837	104	370	226	1,091	25	15	..	1,116			
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	137	251	2	..	..	..	386	9	..	48	171	83	61	31	177	4	4	..	181			
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	..	59	117	..	..	..	..	176	2	..	10	73	52	28	8	88	5	2	..	93			
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	50	108	..	..	..	..	158	13	..	13	40	35	20	26	93	2	..	..	92			
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	19	114	2	..	..	..	131	3	..	22	21	18	6	60	85	1	..	..	86			
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	..	109	434	1	..	..	..	542	6	..	73	113	223	51	40	317	23	19	..	340			
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335	Grievous hurt	..	789	1,941	26	..	..	..	2,704	25	..	363	913	429	551	239	1,245	341	132	..	1,586			
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	16	40	..	..	..	..	55	3	..	14	11	5	6	14	25	..	..	..	..	..		

* The variation from the corresponding figures for the year 1949 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1950.

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1950—cont.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Sections of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.		
																Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	115, 117, 118 and 119	120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	2	3	1	..	405	393	16
2	131 to 136 and 138	..	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	..	Offences relating to coin	..	..	..	28	39	..	7	45	36	..	1	15	..	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	..	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	22	17	5	1	30	3	2	14
6	489-A to 489-D	..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	..	..	..	17	19	..	3	17	3	14	..	17	..	..	..
7	212, 216 and 216-A	..	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	6	17	..	1	15	7	8	..	8	..	..	4
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	..	Other offences against public justice	..	..	..	141	420	3	37	427	283	144	37	138	56	54	26
9	143 to 153 and 157 to 159.	..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	..	..	5,326	10,379	816	605	9,372	2,923	6,449	41	5,847	963	187	1,540
10	140, 170 and 171	..	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	12	103	1	17	71	50	21	1	34	7	4	3
10A	295 to 297	..	Offences against religion	..	..	..	5	8	..	1	11	8	3	2	1	..	..	..
Total				..	..	..	5,546	11,031	820	731	9,983	3,329	6,654	83	6,093	1,034	247	1,589
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
11	302 and 303	..	Murder	..	..	..	1,048	2,503	32	133	2,426	1,008	1,418	65	1,130	116	71	45
12	307	..	Attempts at murder	..	..	..	152	332	..	28	206	134	162	4	209	69	32	23
13	304 and 308	..	Culpable homicide	..	..	..	36	160	5	11	112	68	44	7	73	7	2	5
14	376	..	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	..	..	27	100	3	12	81	50	31	..	34	11	..	3
15	377	..	Unnatural offence	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
16	317 and 318	..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	27	18	9	..	9	..	..	..
17	316, 306 and 309	..	Attempts at and abetment of suicide	..	..	..	65	292	7	7	285	232	53	..	69	23	19	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	..	Grievous hurt	..	..	..	818	2,348	97	325	1,849	626	1,223	19	1,021	501	243	460
19	328	..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	..	9	10	1	..	15	7	8	3	3	..	..	..
20	324, 327 and 330	..	Hurt	..	..	..	1,016	2,871	194	267	2,237	909	1,328	35	1,320	617	272	812
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	..	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	..	..	..	67	300	22	31	252	93	159	..	112	64	9	123
22	340 to 348	..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	19	9	10	..	7	9	3	7
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																		
22A	332 and 353	..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	..	..	..	502	1,125	91	70	907	448	459	5	594	97	48	132
23	354, 356 and 357	..	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	..	..	..	104	239	4	13	222	93	129	1	129	82	25	115
24	304-A and 338	..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	..	..	238	563	32	27	539	338	201	3	247	15	11	15
Total				..	..	..	4,085	10,895	488	974	9,268	4,033	5,235	132	4,959	1,616	735	1,744
25	395 to 399 and 402	..	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	..	835	1,598	23	180	964	361	603	79	1,333	151	..	157
26	392 to 394, 397 and 398	..	Robbery	..	..	..	311	692	24	23	540	271	263	19	454	77	24	84
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	..	..	120	409	50	35	311	82	229	8	202	58	30	105
28	428 and 429	..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	..	..	..	73	198	6	10	184	72	112	3	72	46	26	43
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 463.	..	Larking, 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.	..	..	..	2,408	9,002	248	434	7,625	5,893	1,732	68	3,351	409	269	248
30	311, 400 and 401	..	Attempt Belonging to gangs of thieves, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	39	165	1	2	158	123	35	..	55	..	..	..
			Attempt	..	..	..	76	98	..	..	112	78	34	..	64	..	..	..
Total				..	..	..	3,861	12,162	352	684	9,894	6,880	3,014	177	5,531	741	349	637
31	341 to 344	..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	..	..	87	411	44	33	258	79	179	7	175	151	48	308
32	336 and 337	..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	91	717	43	18	563	400	163	1	217	32	22	16
Total				..	..	..	178	1,128	87	51	821	479	342	8	392	183	70	324
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
33	379 to 382	..	Theft of cattle	..	..	..	975	4,882	92	151	4,269	3,237	1,032	59	1,557	94	63	46
			Ordinary	..	..	..	3,790	21,659	363	537	18,921	15,311	3,610	150	6,327	4,188	2,559	3,216
34	406 to 409	..	Attempt	..	..	..	13	140	..	1	142	110	32	..	21	..	..	..
35	411 to 414	..	Criminal breach of trust	..	..	..	504	1,615	25	65	1,508	1,136	372	73	645	355	267	258
36	419 and 420	..	Receiving stolen property	..	..	..	58	218	3	5	180	128	52	..	101	83	35	55
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	..	Cheating	..	..	..	313	791	14	40	683	478	207	16	402	233	112	237
			Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	..	..	..	167	643	47	39	409	176	233	7	290	797	233	1,445
38	461 and 462	..	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	11	28	..	..	25	17	8	..	15	2	1	..
Total				..	..	..	5,831	20,997	544	838	26,139	20,593	5,516	314	9,301	5,752	3,290	5,257
Grand total				..	..	..	* 19,519	65,217	2,291	3,278	50,111	35,317	20,794	715	26,350	9,731	5,684	9,567

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1940 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1950.

STATEMENT AA.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1950.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(2) Number pending from previous year.	(3) Number reported in the year.	(4) Number in which investigation was refused.	(5) Number remaining for investigation (4) + (5) — (6).	(6) Number proved or declared false.	(7) Number due to mistake of law or non-cognizable fact or declared non-cognizable.	(8) Number pending at end of year.	(9) Convicted.	(10) Discharged or acquitted.	(11) Not detected or apprehended.	(12) Total true cases (11) + (12) + (13).	(13) Total Magistrates' true cases.	(14) Total cases ending in conviction.	(15) Grand total of true cases (14) + (15).
1	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.	Public and local nuisances	34,893	277,211	..	312,104	1	66	38,309	266,190	6,628	25	272,818	5,577	5,454	278,420
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable * ..		26,616	246,258	35	272,879	22	709	35,975	229,316	4,893	809	231,714	16,106	13,549	250,120
3	Offences under The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act † ..		14	54	..	68	5	..	39	22	4	..	26	..	..	26
			Total ..	523,523	35	585,011	28	775	74,214	495,428	11,495	625	501,583	20,983	19,003	528,566

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (f) 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.

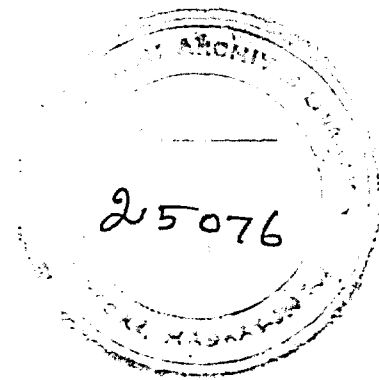
† These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in this statement for the sake of convenience.

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1949 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1950.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(2) Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to police.	(3) Arrested by the police during the year.	(4) Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	(5) Released by magistrate's order before trial.	(6) Number of persons tried.	(7) Number convicted.	(8) Number acquitted or discharged.	(9) Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	(10) Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year.	(11) Number arrested.	(12) Number convicted.	(13) Number acquitted or discharged.
1	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.	Public and local nuisances	14,693	191,233	1,767	41	271,092	265,386	5,706	2	16,699	841	5,575	81
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ..		9,246	187,628	646	789	230,972	225,698	5,304	81	13,117	9,401	14,094	2,271
3	Offences under The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act ..		8	61	29	..	26	22	4	..	33	..	..	..
			Total ..	378,922	2,382	833	502,090	491,076	11,014	83	29,849	10,242	20,269	2,352

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1949 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1950.

APPENDIX A.
STATEMENTS D AND E.

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STATEMENT D.
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1950.

Range	District	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Number of head constables including Jamedars				(15)	(16)	Total
											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	2,864
	Madras City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Visakhapatnam, North	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Visakhapatnam, South	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	East Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	West Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Krishna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Guntur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Nellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
Central Range	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Kurnool	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Bellary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Cuddapah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Chingleput	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
Western Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Salem	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	The Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Malabar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	South Kanara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Trichirappalli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Salem	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864

Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Tanjore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Madurai, Urban	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Madurai, Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Ramanathapuram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Tirunelveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Railway Police, Madras--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	M. & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Nizam's State Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli--South	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Indian Railway.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Railway Police, Madras--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	M. & S.M. Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
Training College and Schools.	Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Police Training College, Vellore, and Short-hand Bureau.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Police Recruits' School, Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Grand total	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	3,598	27	4	31,575	143	19	37,998
	Temporary Additional Forces	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314	27	4	2,166	143	19	2,864
	Total	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3,912	27	4	33,741	157	19	40,862
	Grand total	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	4,012	27	4	35,911	161	19	43,823

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include the strength of 1 Commandant, 6 Assistant Commandants, 17 Subadars including Subadar-Major, 53 Jamedars, 13 Havildars-Major, 63 Jamedars, 154 Nalka, 1,871 Constables including Lance Nalka, 52 Followers and 25 Buglar Boys. Permanent, sanctioned for the Malabar Special Police and that of the Special Armed Police Units sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 4112, Home, dated 7th November 1947, G.O. Ms. No. 1487, Home, dated 14th April 1948 and G.O. Ms. No. 2327, Home, dated 18th May 1950.

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

† Decrease in strength of the cadre from 35 to 32.

‡ Increase in the strength is due to the permanent retention of certain temporary posts.

§ Includes 10 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1950—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total cost of force.	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police. To area. (22)	Proportion of Police. To population. (23)	Total amount of cognizable crimes investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crimes referred to the Police force. (25)
Northern Range	Chief Office	..	..	..	29	5	0.02	..	158,406	55
	Madras City	..	50	1,400,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General Visakhapatnam, North	..	..	..	34	7	..	..	12,586	14
	Visakhapatnam, South	..	9,107	3,845,914	25	2	4.7	1,996	9,353	10
	East Godavari	..	5,779	2,076,840	48	2	3.95	1,422	14,812	10
	West Godavari	..	2,977	1,465,111	31	1	3.7	1,316	17,126	21
	Krishna	..	3,469	1,414,294	54	2	2.9	1,199	13,671	11
	Guntur	..	5,795	2,277,288	59	8	4.1	1,625	19,788	14
	Nellore	..	7,942	1,617,026	60	2	6.6	1,334	9,397	8
	Total	..	35,069	12,726,498	311	24	4.4	1,588	96,643	12
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kurnool	..	7,634	1,146,250	45	11	5.98	898	7,182	6
	Bellary	..	5,714	1,051,235	38	14	5.6	1,029	6,898	7
	Anantapur	..	6,734	1,171,419	40	7	6.04	1,051	15,607	14
	Cuddapah	..	5,923	1,056,507	39	12	5.4	958	16,092	15
	Chittoor	..	5,951	1,632,395	50	26	4.4	1,216	11,945	9
	Chingleput	..	3,054	1,201,436	37	10	2.6	978	10,322	8
	North Arcot	..	4,671	2,577,540	56	8	3.2	1,756	31,410	21
	Total	..	39,681	9,896,782	305	88	4.6	1,150	99,456	12
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Range	Salom	..	7,073	2,869,226	77	8	4.5	1,839	27,002	18
	Coimbatore	..	7,121	2,809,648	66	12	4.2	1,651	40,551	24
	The Nilgiris	..	989	299,709	7	10	2.8	592	4,302	12
	Malabar	..	5,790	3,929,425	64	18	3.04	2,066	32,177	17
	South Kanara	..	4,045	1,523,516	22	6	5.4	2,037	3,494	5
	Tiruchirappalli	..	4,329	2,194,091	65	6	2.4	1,223	22,823	13
	Total	..	29,347	13,535,615	301	60	3.6	1,679	130,949	16
	Deputy Inspector-General—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	4,205	2,608,753	50	7	2.9	1,775	23,031	16
	Tanjore	..	3,738	2,663,375	69	4	2.6	1,784	11,342	8
Southern Range	Madurai, Urban	..	4,883	2,446,601	24	1	2.7	1,373	23,675	23
	Madurai, Rural	..	4,851	1,979,643	40	2	2.6	1,069	10,249	17
	Ramanathapuram	..	4,342	2,244,543	51	16	2.3	1,069	12,499	7
	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	49	26	..	1,172	10,974	6
	Total	..	22,019	11,842,915	283	56	2.6	1,400	93,970	11
	Deputy Inspector-General—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M. & S. M. Railway	..	..	..	23	28	..	..	10,135	12
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	..	..	..	24	21	..	..	16,972	17
	Nizam's State Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli—South Indian Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	47	49	..	..	27,107	15
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	..	126,166	49,341,810	(a) 1,976	(b) 282	3.3	1,399	606,531	16
	* 67,347,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes temporary stations.

(b) Includes temporary outposts.

* Represents the cost for the year 1950-51 excluding the final accounts for March 1951.—Vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1460, Home (Jull.), dated 15th June 1918.

STATEMENT E.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1950.

(1) Ranges.	(2) Districts.	Sanctioned.		Actual.		Armament of the Force.				Punishments.									
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Dismounted.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dhamchal.	Under Police Act.	Under sections 330, 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.						
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Northern Range.	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	West Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Krishna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	422	4,984	453	7,013	2,533	7,217	536	6	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Range.	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	493	8,084	490	7,786	3,375	6,519	458	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Range.	Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	419	7,635	490	7,883	2,808	6,845	424	1	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Southern Range.	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai, Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai, Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	407	8,044	370	7,820	2,834	7,422	468	8	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police and the Police Recruits' School, Tiruchirappalli.	Railway Police, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	77	1,758	70	1,730	..	1,846	73	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department.	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	73	38	73	38	1	1,162	22	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	* 2,093	33,238	2,171	34,856	11,870	32,325	2,380	14	396	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1

NOTE.—(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) Jamaras, head constables, head sowers, 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 Police Recruits' Schools, Tiruchirappalli and Vizianagaram, is not shown in this statement, as it has now been treated as temporary addition to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1950.

(6) Figures in columns (10) to (19) include temporary forces also.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 10 sergeants.

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

(i) 125-22 rifles, 92 D.P. rifles, 7 shot guns, 420 pistol signals, 13 V.L. pistols, 110 breech guns, 23 D.P. breech guns, 329 carbine machine guns 9 M.M., 174 carbine machine Thompson, 336 grenade rifles and 2,124 motors in districts,

(ii) 2,046 rifles - 303, 43-22 rifles, 30 D.P. rifles, 158 pistol revolvers, 455, 63 V.L. pistols, 50 breech guns, 16 D.P. breech guns, 107 carbine machine Thompson, 183 carbine machine Thompson, 183 grenade rifles and 1,101 hand grenades with the Malabar Special Police,

(iii) 7,141 rifles - 203, 145-22 rifles, 120 D.P. rifles, 202 pistol revolvers, 380 and 455, 225 pistol signals, 87 breech guns, 19 carbine machine Thompson and 101 grenade rifles with the Special Armed Police,

(iv) 121-22 rifles, 280 D.P. rifles and 8 shot guns with the Police Training College, Vellore, and Police Recruits' Schools and 4 pistol revolvers - 380 and 455, 10 pistol signals, 52 carbine machine Thompson and 200 muskets, 410

(v) 60 D.P. rifles, 10 pistol revolvers - 380 and 455, 10 pistol signals, 52 carbine machine Thompson and 200 muskets, 410 in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and

(vi) 109 pistol revolvers - 380 with the Criminal Investigation Department.

STATEMENT E—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1950—concluded.

Range.	Districts.	Punishments—cont.		Rewards.		Education.		Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of				
		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court—cont.		Rewarded during the year.	By medals, presents or money.	Number of police who can read and write.	By death.					Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.			
		Officers.	Men.				By promotion.	By resignation or gratuity.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.				By discharge otherwise than under previous columns.	By desertion.	By death.
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	
	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Madras City	..	2	..	1,708	..	..	52	18	12	6	..	25	217.4	1.9	0.8	
Northern Range.	Visakhapatnam, North	..	1	..	418	55	920	35	3	4	3	5	8	208.0	6.1	0.8	
	Visakhapatnam, South	..	..	..	328	44	849	10	5	13	8	13	5	255.9	5.1	0.5	
	East Godavari	..	2	..	878	76	1,540	20	8	13	4	8	15	82.0	4.3	0.9	
	West Godavari	..	4	..	854	33	985	15	3	1	..	3	2	132.8	3.5	0.2	
	Krishna	..	4	..	940	139	1,528	20	7	29	18	12	8	162.0	3.8	0.5	
	Guntur	..	1	5	..	1,197	139	2,160	25	10	35	25	23	10	339.5	4.1	0.4
	Nellore	..	..	..	..	1,039	110	1,537	24	6	15	7	9	10	127.0	3.6	0.6
	Total	1	16	..	5,654	398	9,519	149	42	110	65	73	58	202.6	4.4	0.6	
Central Range.	Kurnool	..	..	..	585	70	1,268	32	4	19	1	4	5	123.3	5.0	0.4	
	Bellary	..	1	..	611	59	988	21	6	16	6	11	4	169.0	19.0	0.2	
	Anantapur	..	..	..	769	78	1,012	24	4	17	..	9	6	75.5	2.8	0.6	
	Cuddapah	..	..	..	338	70	1,160	16	4	5	5	5	6	191.5	7.9	0.5	
	Chittoor	..	..	..	1,556	93	1,594	20	6	3	..	4	7	59.8	4.4	0.4	
	Chingleput	..	..	..	884	89	1,425	17	4	10	6	6	6	105.0	2.7	0.4	
	North Arcot	..	1	..	804	121	1,786	31	5	15	5	5	9	78.0	1.8	0.5	
	Total	..	2	..	5,547	580	9,233	161	33	85	23	44	43	107.4	3.7	0.4	
Western Range.	Salem	..	1	..	1,104	131	1,882	24	4	13	8	..	12	83.5	4.3	0.6	
	Coimbatore	..	4	..	1,514	121	2,017	19	9	7	11	4	5	61.3	2.5	0.2	
	The Nilgiris	..	1	..	212	21	381	4	1	4	..	..	2	50.2	1.5	0.5	
	Malabar	..	..	..	1,878	112	2,021	68	12	6	9	..	12	129.2	5.3	0.6	
	South Kanara	..	..	..	590	46	703	18	6	1	..	3	3	81.3	4.6	0.4	
	Tiruchirappalli	..	3	..	967	125	2,136	32	30	24	6	21	8	66.8	3.5	0.4	
		Total	1	9	..	6,265	556	9,230	165	62	55	34	32	42	83.5	3.8	0.4

South Arcot	..	..	1	..	..	639	77	1,553	20	8	43	15	9	3	59.6	5.3	0.2
Tanjore	..	..	1	..	..	1,100	120	1,863	29	10	8	2	7	12	108.5	2.7	0.6
Madurai Urban	..	..	3	..	..	612	66	1,245	28	9	19	6	5	6	38.8	2.5	0.5
Madurai Rural	..	..	..	..	..	494	69	800	10	..	13	3	..	5	35.3	2.6	0.5
Ramanathapuram	..	..	1	..	..	968	92	1,896	35	3	16	13	20	14	43.4	2.4	0.7
Trinvelveli	..	..	3	..	..	592	98	1,901	22	2	20	4	9	9	120.0	2.0	0.5
Total	..	1	9	..	3	4,462	552	9,318	144	32	119	43	50	49	67.0	2.3	0.5
Railway Police, Madras	..	..	1	..	..	802	45	851	12	3	14	4	7	1	50.2	1.4	0.1
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	692	40	1,003	18	11	10	6	1	4	43.8	3.4	0.4
Total	..	..	1	..	..	1,494	85	1,854	30	14	24	10	8	5	46.8	2.4	0.3
Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	102	89	172	1	1	..	..	..	1	10.3	0.6	..
Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	7	17	..	..	8	..	..	145.3	1.0	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	1	12	..	9	..	1	361.8	2.7	1.0
Police Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	1	35	2	17	20	..	115.6	1.1	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	9	1	13	7	1	73.4	1.2	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	38	19	56	5	47	27	2	..	..	..
Grand total	..	3	37	..	3	25,932	2,333	39,364	721	258	410	228	234	225	122.7	3.4	0.5

NOTE.—Figures in columns 20 to 34 include temporary forces also.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1950.

PART I.

The Police Force.

1. Personnel.—Sri A. V. Patro, I.P., was in charge from 1st January 1950 to the afternoon of 10th November 1950 except for the period from the afternoon of 9th June to the forenoon of 10th July, when Sri V. R. Rajaratnam, I.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, held additional charge of the City Police. I assumed charge from Sri A. V. Patro, I.P., on the afternoon of 10th November 1950.

The officers who held charge of the various departments of the City during the year 1950 were—

Law and Order—

Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri R. M. Mahadevan, I.P.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Subdivision.	Sri S. Nagalingam Pillai from 1st January to the afternoon of 8th June.
	Sri V. Krishnan Nair, from the afternoon of 8th June.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Central Subdivision.	Sri D. Venkateswaralu.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, South Subdivision.	Sri N. Kolandai.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Armed Reserve.	Mr. W. J. Hammond.

Crime Branch—

Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri S. Vijayarangam Nayudu, I.P., from 1st January to the afternoon of 11th September.
	Sri R. M. Mahadevan, I.P., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, held additional charge from the afternoon of 11th September to the forenoon of 9th October.
	Sri F. V. Arul, I.P., from the forenoon of 9th October.
Assistant Commissioner of Police.	Sri K. Kesava Menon from 1st January to the forenoon of 22nd May.
	Sri M. I. Deenadayalu Naidu from the forenoon of 22nd May.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Intelligence Section.	Sri V. Kulandaivelu from 1st January to the afternoon of 14th September.
	Sri A. S. R. Ponnuswami from the afternoon of 14th September.

Traffic and Licensing—

Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri R. K. Sukumaran.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic.	Sri I. Sobhanadri Naidu.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport.	Mr. J. Tomlinson.

Hospital—

Medical Officer	Dr. S. G. A. Raju from January 1 to the forenoon of 15th September.
	Dr. G. T. Reddy from the forenoon of 15th September.

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

3. Strength—Permanent establishment.—The sanctioned and actual strength of the permanent establishment on 31st December 1950 was as follows:—

	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
Inspectors	22	22
Sergeants-Major	5	5
Sergeants	50	47*
Sub-Inspectors	110	93†
Jamadars	2	2
Head constables	330	339
Naiks, Lance Naiks and Police constables	2,309	2,200‡

* For want of trained Sergeants the vacancies could not be filled up.
† The vacancies could not be filled up for want of trained Sub-Inspectors.
‡ Ninety-three men recruited in the vacancies are undergoing training in the Police Recruits' School. The remaining 16 vacancies have since been filled up.

The Inspector-General of Police has been requested to transfer Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors from the Districts to fill up the vacancies in the cadre of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors in the City. Repeated representation has been made to fill in the vacancies in these two cadres of officers.

	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
Mounted branch—		
Daffadars	1	1
Lance Daffadars	3	3
Sowars	19	19

The sanctioned and actual strength of the temporary establishment on 31st December 1950 was as follows:—

	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
Assistant Commissioners of Police	2	2
Inspectors	6	6
Sergeants-Major	1	1
Sub-Inspectors	29	29
Sergeants	8	8
Jamadars	9	9
Head constables	109	109
Police constables	425	425
Sowars	2	2

4. Recruitment.—One hundred and seventy-one constables were enlisted during the year. (Ex-army men 23, Harijans 32, S.S.L.C. holders—8).

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

	1948.	1949.	1950.
Retired	33	53	52
Dismissed	29	11	17
Discharged	14	14	6
Resigned	32	18	18
Died	35	15	25
Desertion	2	..	..

Police officers killed or injured—

Killed	15
Injured	15

6. Hospital—Health of the Force.—The number of admissions into the Hospital was 12,544 during the year under review as against 10,373 in 1949. The daily average number of men attending Hospital was 75.54 as against 91.69 in 1949. There was no epidemic of any kind during the year. The Health of the Force continued to be satisfactory. The common diseases treated were those of influenza, Malaria, colds, disorders of the digestive system, scabies, etc. The total number of patients treated in all the City Hospitals during the year was 1,253 as against 1,013 in 1949. The periodical biennial medical examination of the members of the force continued during the year as usual and steps were taken to get defects rectified.

Police Medical Officer's Department.—The Police Medical Officer as usual examined and treated the members of the Madras Fire Services, Railway Police, Special Armed Police, C.I.D., and the Malabar Special Police in addition to the City Police.

Invalidation certificate.—Twenty-one cases were invalidated during the year of which one belonged to the mufassal.

Age certificates.—Four hundred and ninety-seven age certificates were issued during the year as against four hundred and fifty-four in the previous year.

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.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Black Marks	623	596	521
Deferred black Marks	301	356	334
Reductions	57	51	50
Censures	28	14	11
Dismissal or removal	29	11	17

Appeals.—There were seventy-two appeals in 1950 as against eighty-nine in 1949. Punishments were confirmed in 51 cases, modified in 7 cases and cancelled in 10 cases and 4 cases are pending consideration at the end of the year.

Judicial punishments.—Seven cases are pending trial.

8. Titles and rewards.—Titles, nil.

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

	1949.		1950.		
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.	A. P.
Money rewards to Police officers.	1,312	Rs. 19,248	1,708	Rs. 21,169	8 0
Money rewards to private individuals.	770	3,697	657	3,152	0 0

Compassionate Gratuity—

	1949.	1950.
	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
(1) Extraordinary Family Pension	Nil	1
(2) Compassionate gratuity ..	20	15

The details of rankwar Police officials granted money rewards during 1950 are given below:—

	1949.	1950.
Inspectors	..	..
Sergeants	12	..
Sub-Inspectors	40	61
Head constables	303	397
Constables	951	1,216
Sowars	5	14
Jamadar	1	..
Daffadars	..	3

9. General Provident Fund.—The percentage of subscribers was 76.05 as against 90.48 in 1949. The details of rankwar subscribers are furnished below:—

Rank.	Number eligible to join the fund.	Number of subscribers.	Percentage of subscribers on the number eligible to join the fund.
Inspectors	23	28	100 per cent.
Sergeants-Major	6	6	100 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	130	92	70.7 per cent.
Sergeants	41	25	60.9 per cent.
Jamadars and head constables	459	335	72.9 per cent.
Constables	1,863	1,553 *	83.3 per cent.
Office establishment	63	31	49.2 per cent.

* The reduction in the percentage of subscribers is due to 416 subscribers joining the Contributory Provident cum Pension Insurance fund.

New admission to General Provident Fund in 1950—115.

Contributory Provident cum Pension Insurance Fund.—It was introduced with effect from 1st April 1950 as per G.O. No. 365, Finance (Pension), dated 28th March 1950. Permanent Government servants in superior service with less than 10 years were allowed to join the fund.

Subscribers who joined the fund:—

Sub-Inspectors	..	..	9
Sergeants	..	..	5
Police Constables	..	..	446
Office establishment	..	..	14

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 pertaining to the two societies are as under:—

	Officials' Co-operative Society.	Constables' Co-operative Society.
Number of subscribers	175	1,535
Share capital	Rs. 13,850	Rs. 42,690
Reserve fund	6,400	7,543
Deposits with the society	13,000	24,302
Loans issued	7,45,420	2,32,937
Dividend declared for the co-operative year.	2 per cent.	3.1 per cent.

Canteen.—The Armed Reserve Canteen and the Madras City Police Officials' Co-operative Canteen have been working satisfactorily.

Polish Fund.—The Polish fund has been working satisfactorily. The net profit for the year amounted to Rs. 1,953-7-0 while the capital at the end of the year was Rs. 5,021. 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. 38,28,249 as against Rs. 39,84,123 in 1949.

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

	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadars.	Head constables.	Police constables.	Daffadars.	Lance daffadars.	Sowars.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total sanctioned strength.	28	6	53	139	11	413	2,734	1	3	19
Quarters available.	9	5	23	25	..	217	1,239	..	..	..
Still to be housed.	19	1	35	114	11	231	1,495	1	3	19

The stables in B-2 Station, Law College, were converted into 11 Police constables' huts during the year. Excepting this, no progress has been made during the year for housing the city police force and the problem is now remaining more acute than ever. This has been reported to Government before. It is absolutely necessary to construct new buildings on suitable vacant lands, urgently to relieve the man of the distress that they are put to, owing to want of accommodation.

13. Armed Forces.—The Armed Reserve continued to do bandobust duties at strikes, processions and meetings. The Armed Reserve was augmented during the periods of stress by Companies of the Malabar Special Police, by Platoons of the City Police stationed in districts and by the Special Armed Police. Sports were held in the Stadium Grounds on 23rd December 1950 and keen competition was witnessed. Seventh Platoon of the Armed Reserve won the floating Cup and Shield.

The Stevenson Shield Competition for 1950 was held for "A" Company on 2nd December 1950 and for "B" Company on 11th December 1950 at the Army Range, Meenambakkam. The Seventh Platoon got the first place with a score of 11.18 points.

During the year, four Non-commissioned Officers were sent to Red Hills for a Refresher Course in unarmed combat. Naiks 2,345 and 1,725 were sent to the Malabar Special Police, Malappuram, for a Refresher Course of B.T. and Small Arms. The Non-Commissioned Officers after their return from the Refresher Course, held special cadre classes for B.T. and Small Arms and unarmed combat for the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Malabar Special Police and the Armed Reserve. The Armed Reserve is being trained in B.T. and small arms and unarmed combat.

Malabar Special Police.—Malabar Special Police, "J" Company was stationed in Madras upto July 1950 and was relieved by "E" Company of Malabar Special Police. They are housed in "Azeez Bagh" and are doing guard duty on V.P. Guard and Government House Guard. They have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

Special Armed Police Unit.—One Special Armed Police unit is stationed at Lutterals Gardens, Kilpauk, for duty in the city.

City Police Tear Smoke Squad.—The tear smoke squad consisting of one sergeant, two head-constables and twelve police constables attached to No. 9 Platoon, Armed Reserve, "A" Company, is trained in the 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 supplies to the nineteen districts for 1950 were being supplied from the Reserve stock held at Madras City. The munitions on stock at present are kept in good condition. During 1950 the squad was called upon on five occasions but there was no necessity on any occasion to use tear smoke.

14. Mounted Branch.—The strength of the horses at the end of the year is thirty-six.

Stable management.—The standard of stable management continued to be good. As usual the Sowar Troop was employed on bandobust at large and important meetings, processions and festivals. Each quarter horses and stables were inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon, who testified to the good up-keep of the horses and stables generally. Riding classes for one candidate appointed to the I.R.S.E. on Government Railways were conducted in the City Mounted Branch from 20th to 29th April 1950.

15. Motor transport.—The lorries, as usual, proved very 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. 0-11-2. The strength of the motor transport is 70, i.e., 33 lorries, 10 jeeps and 4 station wagons, 4 vans and 19 motor cycles.

Five Austin cars, which were in use were sold in auction during the year and they were replaced by motor cycles as sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3445, Home, dated 25th August 1949. Two other motor cycles were also purchased for Traffic Department, under the sanction in G.O. Ms. No. 1369, Home, dated 5th April 1949.

16. General licences—

	Arms Act.	1949.	1950.
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form II).		30	36
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form III).		..	..
Licences to import arms and military stores by sea (Form VI).		10	..

Arms Act—cont.

	1949.	1950.
Licences to export by land or river, arms and ammunition (Form VII).	248	276
Licences to manufacture, sell or keep for sale arms and ammunition (Form IX).	21	32
Licences to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	54	48
Licences for safe custody of arms and ammunition (Form XIII).	4	5
Licences to possess firearms (Form IV).	11	16
Licences to possess ammunition and military stores (Form XIV).	77	67
Licences for the possession and use for the purposes of target, etc. (Form XV).	..	..
Licences to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,579	1,398
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX).	24	31
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	34	35
Sales of arms and ammunition verified ..	1,937	2,034
Licences to import explosives (Form F) ..	20	15
General licences to transport explosives (Form G).	26	27

Poisons Act.

Licences to possess and sell poisons ..	221	290
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City Police Act.

Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	2,410	2,649
Licences for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	..	..
General licences for music and religious institutions.	208	212
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquor ..	..	..
Licences for gymnasium licence for places of public resort.	181	127
Other music licence ..	4,151	3,537
Sound amplifier licences ..	2,714	2,209

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to Cinematograph theatres.	29	31
Number of certificates issued in respect of Cinematograph films.	266	249
Licence to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons, Form B.)	..	..
Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of the Cinematograph film.	174	174

Petroleum Act.

	1949.	1950.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B).	1	1
Licence to store dangerous petroleum [not more than 50 gallons (Form I)].	33	32
Licence to import non-dangerous petroleum [not more than 5,000 gallons (Form J)].	1	1

Hackney Carriage Act.

Total number of hackney carriages registered ..	1,072	788
Total number of rickshaws registered ..	4,250	3,750
Total number of drivers' licences issued ..	1,274	1,982
Total number of rickshawmen's licences issued.	8,367	4,500

Explosives Act.

Licences to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form I).	1	..
Licences to possess and sell manufactured fireworks, gun-powder.	221	265
Licences to possess explosives generally (Form J).	1	..
Licences to store films up to 200 lbs. under Cinematograph Film Rules (Form C).	..	12

Lunacy Act.

Total number of mentally defective persons sent to the Mental Hospital.	179	184
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17. Harbour Police.—The exports and imports were not great during the first half of the year but there was an increase in the second half of the year. Passengers traffic was heavy between Madras and Rangoon and Madras and Singapore. The Harbour Police acquitted themselves well in close co-operation with the Customs Department and the Madras Port Trust. There was no labour trouble inside the Harbour premises in 1950.

There was no case of immigration with bogus permits this year.

Crime.—Crime in the Harbour continued to be on the increase during the year. There was one case of murder inside the Harbour during the year in which Balu, a rowdy of B-1 Station, was rounded up. The investigation was taken up by the Crime Branch and the case was finally treated as undetected.

Four hundred and fifty preventive cases and 13 security cases were put up as against 354 and 1 in 1949. In addition 531 unauthorized persons and 147 juveniles were rounded up during the year. This has had a good effect.

The relation between the Police, Port Trust and Customs and other services inside the Harbour continued to be cordial during the year.

PART II.

Crime.

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

Offence.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost. RS.	Recovered. RS.
Total Crimes.							
Clauses 1 to 5—Statement 'A' (Police)— Offences under the Indian Penal Code..	1948	5,188	4,949	3,152	2,874	10,04,228	2,24,922
	1949	5,282	5,085	3,838	3,480	12,65,819	2,90,496
	1950	5,762	5,605	3,822	3,324	12,53,118	2,81,198
Murder	1948	22	20	18	8	..	..
	1949	11	9	17	7	..	..
	1950	14	13	8	5	..	..
Dacoity	1948	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1949	1	1	..	..	1,500	..
	1950	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery	1948	44	36	40	34	7,204	4,117
	1949	25	21	35	20	4,826	1,427
	1950	46	39	23	17	7,479	1,885
House-breaking	1948	517	509	332	315	1,50,413	45,741
	1949	420	416	318	285	2,43,730	1,09,564
	1950	550	548	292	275	2,60,376	1,15,230
Cattle theft	1948	67	66	58	53	4,650	4,590
	1949	68	68	70	67	5,759	4,884
	1950	49	48	51	48	4,417	4,064
Theft—Ordinary	1948	3,564	3,454	1,834	1,781	7,82,397	1,37,931
	1949	3,715	3,653	2,543	2,438	4,32,231	1,43,111
	1950	3,983	3,905	2,374	2,260	4,03,073	1,31,509
		1948.	1949.	1950.			
Total cognizable crimes reported to police ..		5,188	5,282	5,762			
Total true cognizable crimes reported to Police ..		4,949	5,085	5,605			
Total grave crimes ..		4,085	4,132	4,553			
Total cognizable crimes reported direct to court ..		196	107	317			

18. Crime.—The total number of cognizable crimes reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding those under special and local laws was 5,605 as against 5,085 in 1949 and 4,949 in 1948. There was an increase in crime under all heads except pocket pickings when compared to the figures of 1949. This increase is due to various causes such as high prices for food

stuffs, relaxation of Criminal Tribes Act, premature release of the prisoners, increase in population, etc. The increase in crimes in the Metropolitan City cannot in any way be considered abnormal or alarming. There was a slight fall in detection from 63.7 to 61.1 per cent. This is negligible and calls for no comment. There were, as usual many instances in which the same criminal or set o

criminals was responsible for a series of offences of the same kind. To deal with such crimes special patrols were organized with gratifying results.

Preventive measures undertaken resulted in the arrest of 2,898 suspicious persons as against 2,874 of last year. Of these, as many as 445 were run in under the security sections. They include locals and non-locals. Nine hundred and fifty-eight were convicted under sections 64 and 65 of the City Police Act, as against 1,127 in 1949. Of the 5,605 true cases reported during the year under review and of 907 cases pending from the previous year 5,310 cases were disposed of. Investigation was refused in 45 cases. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-five cases ended in conviction. Several of the cases were 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 (Statement A).	Cases dealt with under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1948 ..	5,188	58	1.2
1949 ..	5,282	41	0.78
1950 ..	5,762	45	0.8
(Theft—Ordinary.)			
1948 ..	3,564	58	1.53
1949 ..	3,715	37	0.99
1950 ..	3,983	45	1.1

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.—Thirteen cases of murder were reported during this year besides 6 cases pending from the previous year. Of these five cases ended in conviction, one in acquittal and three were undetected, 10 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. The motives for these are as follows :—

Private quarrel ..	7
Sexual ..	5
Infanticide ..	1

There was no murder due to communal feeling. There were two important cases under this year.

(1) An informant of the Sea Customs. Officers was found murdered in the coal yard of the Harbour. For want of sufficient evidence the case was treated as undetected.

(2) A watchman working in St. Isabels Hospital, Luz Church Road, was murdered in his room and the body was thrown in the drainage behind his room. This case was treated as undetected as there was no useful clue to proceed further.

21. Dacoity.—There was no case of dacoity.

Robbery.—The figures under this head showed an upward trend from 21 in 1949 to 39 this year. Eleven cases ended in conviction. One Choolai Karuppan, a notorious rowdy with his associates, was found to be responsible for the robberies in "D" 'E' and 'F' Division limits. Prompt action taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, increased co-operation from the public obtained by a free use of rewards and the special patrols organized led to the arrest of the entire gang and all of them have been jailed for a period of seven years in the recent sessions. A non-local Perumal and Krishnan of Pondicherry were found to be responsible for a house robbery and they have been arrested and property recovered. They were also found to be responsible for a series of robberies in the Railway Quarters in North Arcot district. None of these robberies was the result of organized activity.

Classification—

Highway ..	34
House ..	4
Field ..	1

22. House-breakings.—Five hundred and forty-eight cases were reported during the year as against 416 of the previous year. Two hundred and forty-one cases ended in conviction recording 53.7 per cent of detection as against 61.2 per cent in 1949. No gang or an organized single agency was found responsible for any series. The bulk of this type of crime was chiefly due to local criminals. Local ex-convicts Krishnan, Kothandan and Munuswami who were responsible for a series of burglary cases were successfully rounded up.

23. Cattle-theft.—Forty-eight cases of cattle theft occurred during the year as against 68 in 1949. Forty-seven cases including those pending from previous year ended in conviction.

24. Thefts.—There has been an increase under this head. Three thousand nine hundred and five including 260 cycle thefts and 126 children jewel thefts were reported during the year as against 3,653 in 1949. Cycle thefts increased from 182 to 260. Sustained efforts were made and precautionary methods adopted in the previous year continued throughout

the year by laying traps, educating the public through slides in the cinemas and making systematic enquiries about known cycle thieves. There is also an increase under children jewel theft, a special feature of the modus operandi being to decoy children and then to commit theft. The arrest of one Devadoss, an ex-convict and one Lakshmi who is also an ex-convict who were found to be responsible for a series of cases, had a salutary effect on such type of offences. There was slight decrease under pocket picking cases. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-one cases ended in conviction.

Counterfeiting cases.—An organization of counterfeiters under one Nataraja Iyer of Sathur who came to notice for counterfeiting hundred rupee currency notes to the tune of rupees two lakhs were rounded up. This gang had branch organizations in Gudur, Madurai and Salem and further investigation was taken up by the C.I.D. The accused are on trial.

25. Property lost and recovered—

Offences.	Number of cases.		Amount of	
	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Property lost. RS.	Property recovered. RS.
Dacoity ..	..	..	..	..
Robbery ..	39	13	7,479	1,885
House-breakings ..	548	243	2,60,376	1,51,230
Cattle thefts ..	48	45	4,417	4,064
Other thefts ..	3,905	2,247	4,03,073	1,31,509
Criminal breach of trust.	230	113	5,77,773	31,510

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

Year.	Lost. RS.	Recovered. RS.	Percentage.
1948 ..	10,04,228	2,24,922	22.3
1949 ..	12,65,819	2,90,496	22.8
1950 ..	12,53,118	2,81,198	22.7

26. Results in cases prosecuted.—Three thousand six hundred and fifteen cases excluding those under nuisance and special and local laws were brought to trial of which 3,325 ended in conviction. In all, 3,822 persons were tried and 3,324 were convicted; the percentage being 86.9 per cent. Of the 156,938 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, 153,726 cases, that is, 97.95 per cent ended in conviction.

The statement given below shows the number of cases pending in courts at the end of the year :—

Indian Penal Code ..	1,002
Special and local laws excluding offences under the Nuisance Act ..	525
Habitual Offenders' Act ..	1
Security Section of Procedure Code ..	61

27. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff conducted prosecutions in 12,134 cases and 10,987 cases (90.5 per cent) ended in conviction.

28. False cases.—Nineteen cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 16 in 1949. Out of 171,505 cases brought before the court, none was discharged as false after trial.

Three prosecutions for false cases were launched and all the three ended in conviction.

29. Escapes.—Ten persons escaped from Police custody, of whom 7 were recaptured. Ten Police officers were dealt with departmentally.

30. Cases referred by magistrates.—Twenty-nine cases were referred by magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 44 cases in 1949. The number of prosecutions launched for preferring false complaints and petitions against Police officers—One.

31. Prevention.—Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 2,874 in 1949. Nine hundred and fifty-eight persons were convicted under sections 64 and 65, City Police Act as against 1,027 in 1949. Four hundred and forty-five persons were run in under the security sections as against 322 in the previous year. One thousand one hundred and forty-five persons were sentenced to enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 880 last year.

Number of ex-convicts prematurely released ..	78
Number of such persons who have been out of view ..	59
Number who reverted to crime since released ..	21
Number for whom work has been found ..	65

The number of persons put up for prosecution in bad livelihood cases is 445 (422 plus 23 from the previous year).

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:—

	1949.	1950.
Cases under sections 71, 72 and 73, City Police Act.	127,305	106,548
Cases under other sections of City Police Act.	47,371	46,115

The average fine per person in obstruction cases was Rs. 1-11-3 and nuisance cases Rs. 1-9-3 as against Rs. 1-10-6 and Rs. 1-9-1 respectively in 1949.

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.
1949	2,131	28	2,125	28
1950	4,206	60	4,070	58

33. Rowdism.—One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one rowdies were bound over under security sections as against 1,151 in 1949.

34. Opium and gambling dens.—Seven hundred and thirty-five dens were successfully raided as against 279 in 1949. The average fine per case was Rs. 60-3-0 as against Rs. 89-3-9 in 1949. The average fine per person was Rs. 69-8-11 as against Rs. 14-3-9 in 1949.

Street gambling.—Four thousand six hundred and forty-four cases ended in conviction as against 4,870 in 1949. The number of persons convicted was 4,332 as against 4,967 in 1949. The average fine was Rs. 2-15-4 as compared with Rs. 3-2-3 in 1949. The average fine per person was Rs. 3-2-10 as against Rs. 3-1-1 in 1949.

Bucket shop cases.—Thirty-nine raids were conducted during the year as against 174 in 1949 and 32 persons were convicted as against 177 in 1949. The average fine per case was Rs. 109-9-7 as against Rs. 47-15-3 in 1949. The average fine per person was Rs. 99-6-0 as against Rs. 44-6-2 in 1949.

35. (a) Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The campaign against brothels was continued during the year. Nine brothels were successfully raided in 1950 as against 14 in 1949. Two hundred and twenty-one prostitutes were rounded up, of whom 133 were convicted during the year as against 215 charged in 1949 of whom 163 were convicted. Six women and thirteen girls were rescued during the year as against six women and seven girls in 1949. All of them were sent to Rescue Home. The Madras Vigilance Service continued to do useful work.

(b) Habitual Offenders Act.—Eighty-five persons including 33 N.T.Ms. have been registered so far under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act of 1948. The act is being worked satisfactorily. The enforcement of the Act has not produced any appreciable result in checking the incidence of crime because the only restriction imposed on all the persons notified so far in the city is notification of residence, change of residence, etc. Most of the notified persons are active criminals on whom notification of residence under section 565, Cr.P.C., has already been imposed at the time of the last conviction by Court and the application of this Act is a redundancy.

Considerable difficulty is felt on account of the non-supply of any of the forms prescribed under the rules, especially the identification rolls.

36. Bad Characters.—Eighty-three bad characters including 33 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:—

	Cases
Madras City resident criminals	1,250
Chingleput district criminals	58
Other district criminals	66
Total	1,374

Of the 1,374 resident criminals of the City, 1,269 were active and 105 inactive. During the year 28 new histories were opened and 2 discarded history-sheeted persons were treated as active. Seven histories were destroyed on account of death and 15 were discarded during the year. During the year 578 ex-convicts were added to the blockwar list and 5,978 conviction memoranda were prepared and dealt with. Ninety-eight bad character rolls of convicts in the city were sent out to districts and 267 bad character rolls were received from mufassal and dealt with. The total number of index cards under all classification was 38,798 on 1st January 1951. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty new cards were opened during the year. The total number of General Information Files at the end of the year was 898. Thirteen were deleted and 35 new ones were added during the year.

Three thousand eight hundred and sixty Finger Print Slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for record during the year. Four thousand seven hundred and forty-four search references were made to the Finger Print Bureau of which the antecedents of 1,573 individuals were traced.

38. Photographic section.—Five thousand three hundred and seventy-five bad characters and other persons were photographed during the year and 4,346 copies were supplied to different States.

Scenes of occurrence in ten traffic accident cases, four murder cases and five house-breaking cases were photographed during the year.

39-A. Intelligence section.—The Communist party was declared as an unlawful organization from 26th September 1949 and it is only recently that the ban was lifted. There was not much communist activity in the city. The members of the Dravida Kazhagam agitated for the retention of communal G.O. and a huge procession was taken out by its leader Sri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker from Muthialpet to Napier's Park. Elaborate Police arrangements were made on the occasion.

Picketing of North Indian shops which started on 16th October 1950 by the Dravida Kazhagamites, including occasionally women volunteers entailed a strain on the Police. The members and sympathizers of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam staged a black-flag demonstration on 24th October 1950, in connexion with the visit of the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari in front of the Y.M.C.A. Boy's Town, Fort St. George, Madras. The crowd of about 1,500 persons indulged in stone-throwing and were dispersed by the Police after a mild lathi charge.

Strikes.—There were in all 19 strikes during the year. Important among the strikes of the year are the following:—

(i) Madras Electric Tramway Workers in January and February 1950, staged a stay-in strike in the Madras Electric Tramway workshop for 3 days defacing the walls, writing slogans and caricatures and decrying the management and 51 workers had to be arrested and prosecuted under sections 63, 71 and 75, City Police Act. They were all convicted for one month rigorous imprisonment but the conviction was reversed on appeal. The matter of reinstating these 51 workers is still before the Labour Commissioner. Three crude bombs were thrown on moving trams and the property and personnel of the Madras Electric Tramways had to be protected by constant patrols and elaborate Police bandobust arrangements.

(ii) Press workers of Royapettah.
(iii) Cigar workers of Broadway.
(iv) Beedi workers of Vyasarpaty and Washermanpet.
(v) Railway strike.

(vi) On 6th September 1950 the Madras Labour Union under the leadership of Sri A.C.S. Anthoni Pillai and Pakkiriswamy Pillai, President and Secretary respectively of the Union, organized a token strike in sympathy with the Bombay Textile workers. Ten thousand labourers abstained from going to work. The strike passed off without any incident and the management commended the Police arrangements.

Press work.—As usual particulars were furnished to the Government regarding newly started periodicals, besides that of revived newspapers and periodicals.

The work in the Intelligence Section has been uniformly heavy during the year under review.

The temporary additional staff of four head constables for the Railway Station Branch and 1 Sub-Inspector and four 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 1951, in G.O. R. No. 2554, Home, dated 6th September 1950.

39-n./Anti-blackmarketing staff.—On 1st May 1950 the anti-blackmarketing staff of two Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables and six Police Constables was placed under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, in accordance with G.O. Ms. No. 1864, dated 26th April 1950.

During 1950, 150 cases as detailed below were detected by the Anti-Blackmarketing staff as against 168 cases in 1949.

	Cases
Iron and Steel Control Order	108
Cotton Textiles Control Order	34
Motor Spirit Rationing Order	1
Cement Control Order	1
Other Control Orders	6

In these cases many of the leading merchants in the city who indulged in blackmarketing activities were successfully prosecuted and convicted and thereby a strict and proper enforcement of the various control orders were effected.

Out of these 150 cases, 28 cases ended in conviction, 3 were discharged, 18 are pending trial and the remaining 75 cases are under investigation. Many of the cases under investigation are pending for want of sanction orders from Collector of Madras and Certificates from Steel Inspector certifying to the correct category of iron materials.

The services of the Steel Inspector of the Assistant Iron and Steel Controller's Office, Madras, were utilized during the year in the iron and steel cases and his services were of immense help in the successful prosecution of the cases.

Foodgrain Control Order.—During the year 1950, 1,457 cases were reported as against 1,054 cases of 1949, 566 cases of 1948 and 1,306 cases of 1947.

The increase of cases during this year is due to the economic conditions and the ration in the city having been reduced for the

people. Due to the vigilance of the Police and the Rationing authorities, more people who were smuggling rationed articles into the City were brought to book. The percentage of convictions obtained this year in Court is 75 per cent.

The statement of cases under Food Control Orders for 1950.

Nature of Offence.	Total registered.	Total number convicted.	Pending trial.	Under investigation.	Undetected or withdrawn.	Investigation dropped.	Discharged.	Transferred.
Madras Rationing Order, 1947.	1,436	890	254	262	1	22	7	Nil
Sugar Control order.	19	3	6	2	1	7	..	Nil
Total	1,455	893	260	264	2	29	7	..

PART III.

Traffic Department.

40. Staff.—There was no change in the strength of the Traffic Department. The temporary staff of 11 Head constables for out-door work was continued for a further period of two years up to 12th April 1952 in G.O. No. 896, Home, dated 2nd March 1950.

Propaganda.—Persistent propaganda in educating the public in road sense was carried on throughout the year. The three motor cycle combinations sanctioned in G.O. No. 1369, Home, dated 5th April 1949 were received early in 1950. The five Austin Cars were also replaced by five motor cycles combination in April 1950. The old Austin cars were sold in public auction by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller. The motor cycle patrol is doing useful work in cautioning the motorists and detecting traffic offences.

41. Accident.—Two thousand seven hundred and eighteen accidents were recorded during the year of which 42 were fatal as against 2,953 in 1949 of which 42 were fatal. Forty-five (45) Military vehicles were involved in accident during the year as against 53 last year. Military drivers were responsible in 35 out of 45 cases. Injured persons were compensated by the Military authorities in all cases and disposed of. There is a marked decrease in the total number of accidents. This, in no small measure was responsible for intensive campaign for road safety by Propaganda Staff on the road and also the severe legal and disciplinary action taken against the offenders.

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

Areas where accidents are heavier.

	1949.	1950.
1 Mount Road	280	258
2 Poonamallee High Road	112	116
3 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road	105	97
4 General Hospital Road	117	57
5 North Beach Road	60	41
6 Wall Tax	72	66
7 Broadway Road	79	59
8 Triplicane High Road	43	26
9 Purasawakam High Road	29	20
10 Royapetta High Road	62	59
11 South Beach Road	37	35
12 Thiruvottiyur High Road	69	50
13 Road Junctions	421	337
14 Cross Roads	124	230
15 Places controlled by Police or Traffic signal.	81	121
Total	1,691	1,572

Persons responsible.

	1949.	1950.
1 Pedestrians	544	550
2 Drivers of motor vehicles	1,387	1,359
3 Drivers of other vehicles	436	359
4 Pedal cyclists	347	391
5 Passengers	175	59
Total	2,889	2,718

Causes.—(a) Pedestrians responsible.

	1949.	1950.
1 Running and crossing	491	506
2 Walking on the roadway	40	19
3 Playing	4	8
4 Confused by traffic	4	11
5 Sleeping and sitting	3	4
6 Defective hearing	2	2
7 Drunkenness	..	..
Total	544	550

(b) Drivers of Motor vehicles responsible.

	1949.	1950.
1 Negligence (high speed and careless driving).	907	822
2 Overtaking, negligence and cutting in or out.	170	182
3 Under the influence of liquor	..	1
4 Emerging from side streets	7	17
5 Following vehicles too closely	81	60
6 Bad reversing	34	55
7 Swerving in front of moving vehicles and turning into side streets	67	35
8 Defective mechanism, brakes, steering, etc.	6	34
9 Sudden application of brakes	2	1
10 Disobeying traffic signals	7	7
11 Careless parking	12	5
12 Driving on the wrong side of the road	31	55
13 Inadequate clearance	10	13
14 Motor cyclists slipping	3	8
15 Rounding corners on wrong side	..	6
16 Disregarding off-side rules	48	58
17 Off-side parking	2	..
Total	1,387	1,359

(c) Other vehicles responsible.

	1949.	1950.
1 Rickshaws	42	39
2 Hand carts	170	157
3 Bullock carts	100	69
4 Jutkas	61	40
5 Tram cars	63	52
6 Trolley carts	..	..
7 Cycle rickshaws	..	2
Total	436	359

(d) Pedal cyclists responsible.

	1949.	1950.
1 Negligence (high speeding, inattentive and careless riding)	264	251
2 Emerging from side streets	28	60
3 Turning in front or behind	26	28
4 Overtaking and cutting in front	5	9
5 Disobeying traffic signal	8	8
6 Inefficient brakes	..	..
7 Self falling not due to collision	4	6
8 Rounding corners on the wrong side	..	3
9 Riding on the wrong side of the road	10	23
10 Confused by traffic	..	3
Total	345	391

(e) Passengers responsible.

	1949.	1950.
1 Mounting or alighting from tram cars	122	29
2 Mounting or alighting from buses	47	11
3 Mounting or alighting from lorries	6	13
4 Mounting or alighting from cars	..	1
5 Mounting or alighting from jutkas	..	1
6 Mounting or alighting from double bullock carts	..	2
7 Stealing a ride on Motor vehicles	..	2
Total	175	59

Peak period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents.	
	1949.	1950.
1 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (40 cases)	1.4	1.5
2 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. (291 ")	12.1	10.7
3 9 a.m. to 12 noon (763 ")	29.3	28.0
4 12 noon to 3 p.m. (467 ")	17.6	17.1
5 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (664 ")	22.0	24.4
6 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (403 ")	14.9	14.9
7 9 p.m. to 12 midnight (90 ")	2.7	3.4
Total	2,718 cases	100.0

Statement of cases charged in accidents.

	1949.	1950.
1 Cars	350	351
2 Taxis	79	88
3 Buses	241	147
4 Delivery vans	26	30
5 Lorries	175	179
6 Motor cycles	75	50
7 Auto Rickshaws	..	7
8 Tram car driver	54	44
9 Jutkas	39	29
10 Bullock carts	69	42
11 Hand carts	25	102
12 Rickshaws	108	12
13 Cycle rickshaws	..	2
14 Cyclists	130	96
Total	1,371	1,170

Traffic control.—Six more Refuge Islands have been constructed during the year to regulate Traffic at street junctions and intersections.

Plans are underway for the extension of the 'One-way' system in George town area, Mukarnallamuthu street running parallel to Errabalu Chetty street will be made 'One-way' and the existing 'One-way' system in Moore street, Angappa Naicken street, Thambu Chetty street, Armenian street, will be extended upto Mukarnallamuthu street. This will relieve congestion in this busy area.

Minor Road Traffic dashing into the main road without due caution is still a problem. In addition to the sign board "Stop—Look around—Proceed", "Stop" lines have been painted at all those major and minor road junctions.

Speed traps have been laid throughout this year to keep a check on overspeeding. Two hundred and forty speed traps were held in various parts of the City and as many as 1,200 cases are detected and dealt with.

There has been some delay with the manufacturers of the automatic traffic controllers and hence they could not be introduced as planned last year.

During the year under review, Traffic police have provided major and minor bandobust in a number of functions.

One hundred and seventy-one School Zone Boards have been erected during the year at various places in the City.

General.—The population of the City is roughly estimated to 1½ Million. The increase in the population besides creating, housing, water and other problems are causing great congestion in both trams and buses. The total fleet strength of the Government Transport is 322 including the number of buses that operate on the suburban and mufussal routes. The number of buses that actually ply within the City is 207 and there are now 41 routes. The number of buses has not been increased commensurate with the increase in the population. More buses are still needed to cater to the peak line traffic. Trams in the City have not improved and they are still overcrowded. Travelling on foot board in trams is very common. People are warned not to travel on foot-boards or buffers through the Propaganda Van and slides shown in Cinema houses.

There are 256 taxis running in the City and this number has been increased to 300. There are 840 private carriers and 928 public carriers plying in the City. The novel Auto-rickshaw is becoming increasingly popular. There are now 47 Auto-rickshaws in the City and more will be put on the roads in the future.

Motor vehicle traffic is rapidly increasing in the City and there are about 11,000 vehicles of all kinds plying in the City. The present design and layout of the City is quite unsuited to the modern heavy and fast Traffic. A special Engineer is working on the 'Master Plan' and it is hoped that the post will be continued under the designation of Traffic Engineer.

The open land south of Burma Shell building was till now used as a parking ground for lorries. As this land has been assigned in favour of the Tamil Isai Sangham, these lorries are now without any place to go. This matter has been taken up with the Engineer, Corporation of Madras, to provide suitable parking grounds at various centres all over the City and especially in Georgetown.

The work in the Office continues to be increasingly heavy and hence the temporary staff of 2 Lower Division Clerks was continued for a further period of one year up to 31st March 1951 in G.O. R. No. 562, Home, dated 7th March 1950.

There was a case regarding loss of Government money to the extent of Rs. 69 being the Taxation licence fees misappropriated by Shroff R. Krishnaswami. A Taxation licence book of 100 blank licence forms was ascertained to have been stolen by Anthony Das, Attender of the Office. Both the persons have been placed under suspension. A case has been registered and is being investigated by the Crime Department. Both have been arrested and remanded to custody.

Petrol Rationing was abolished in the City with effect from 1st July 1950 and the temporary clerk sanctioned for this work was withdrawn with effect from that date.

42. Taxation.—Thirty-five thousand, five hundred and fifty-two licences were issued as compared with 35,497 licences issued last year (1949). The total revenue was Rs. 38,33,719-14-0 as against Rs. 34,96,063 in 1949. The increased rate of tax was introduced with effect from 1st July 1949.

Nine hundred and twelve cases of non-payment, late payment and non-exhibition were charged during the year as against 236 last year. So for a sum of Rs. 5,205 has been realised as fine.

Only five foreign vehicles were traced against 7 last year. Out of the 5 cases one ended in conviction and the rest are pending trial. A sum of Rs. 15 has been realised as against Rs. 67 last year.

One thousand, two hundred and ninety-three cases were put up by the Taxation Staff for offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as against 1,765 in 1949. Seven hundred and fifty-seven cases have ended in conviction and 621 are pending trial, the rest having either been acquitted or withdrawn. A sum of Rs. 14,269 has been collected so far, as fine as against Rs. 16,024 last year.

Motor vehicles for which tax was paid in the City.

Type of vehicles.	1949.			
	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

Type of vehicles.	1950.			
	For the quarter ending			
	31st March 1950.	30th June 1950.	30th September 1950.	31st December 1950.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Motor cycles ..	1,089	905	956	985
Lorries	1,272	845	1,134	1,098
Taxis	249	272	247	269
Buses	474	444	467	457
Fire engines and road water sprinklers	6	1	2	1
Cars	8,094	4,713	5,934	6,628
Tractor Trailer ..	..	1	4	5
Total ..	11,184	7,181	8,744	9,443

No short-term licences were issued during the year.

43. Hackney Carriage Department.—Three thousand, seven hundred and fifty rickshaws were registered this year as against 4,250 last year. The number of rickshaws were thus reduced by another 500.

The other type of hackney carriages registered during the year were 373 jutkas, 3 coaches and 408 single bullock carts.

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

	1949.	1950.
1 Unlicensed rickshaws	474	504
2 Unlicensed pullers	2,440	654
3 Without lights	318	79
4 Carrying more than one person	1,001	253
5 Obstruction	2,062	525
6 Other sections	80	90
Total ..	6,375	2,165

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

44. Missing Children and injured and helpless persons.—Seven hundred and eighty stray children were handed over to their parents during 1950 and 1,013 injured and helpless persons were removed to Hospitals or other homes or other institutions.

45. Inquests.—Four hundred and seventy inquests were held during the year as against 474 in 1949.

46. Mentally defective persons.—One hundred and eighty-four mentally defective persons were sent to the hospitals as against 179 in 1949.

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.—There were lightning strikes by the workers of Madras Electricity System, Madras Electric Tramways and a sympathetic token strike on 6th September 1950 by the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in sympathy with general strike among Textile Workers in Bombay. Prompt action taken by the Police prevented any breach of peace in any of the strikes. The Railway strike was called off by the Railway Federation at the last moment but local communist elements wanted to take advantage of it to cause chaos and damage. The timely enforcement of the Railway protection scheme and the vigilance of the local Police foiled any attempts in this regard.

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

50. Political.—General rounding up of Communists and Black Flag and Dravida Kazhagam demonstrators continued and their activities were checked then and there.

51. Home Guard.—The Home Guards in the City were abolished during the year.

Radio and Telephone and Police Control.—The Radio, Telephone and Police Control, have been working satisfactorily. The Police Control Room had been working throughout the 24 hours as usual with a party standing by. Mechanical aids such as Mobile Motor Vehicles fitted with V.H.R. sets and wireless apparatus were utilised as and when necessary.

52. Office.—Consequent on the expansion of the Greater Madras with the addition of Saidapet and Sombiam 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.—The peace and tranquillity which prevailed during the year was in no small measure due to the continued vigilance of the City Police Force who carried out their task well in spite of multiple demands being made on them.

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1951.

Law and Order.

1. The Cheris and slum areas in the City should be systematically combed and the undesirable elements found to take shelter in such places and who indulge in rowdyism should be controlled properly by opening rowdy sheets, constant checking and institution of security proceedings wherever necessary.

2. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should make genuine efforts to secure houses for their men very near their respective stations. They should make real efforts to visit the line huts frequently and promptly get the petty repairs, etc., attended to.

3. There are a large number of K.Ds. and Ex-convicts out of view. The Sub-Inspectors and men should be instructed at weekly parades that tracing out O.V.B.Cs. will prima facie be construed as good work and the men will be properly rewarded. Reformed B.Cs. could be utilized with advantage as informants.

Crime.

1. To ensure by increased supervision that crime is properly registered.

2. To improve the system of intelligence by the formation of Station Vigilance Committees.

3. Educating the public by propaganda for reporting all crime and incidence to the Police promptly and to dial phone No. 93 in emergencies.

4. To impress on investigating officers the value of scientific aids to detection by arranging visits to the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory.

Traffic and Licensing.

1. *One way streets to relieve congestion.*—Sketch plan of the area of Georgetown where there is congest on will be called for from the Corporation and after a study of the lay-out the conditions of traffic in various small streets will be studied and one way streets will be introduced. Introduction of one way system in Audiappa Naicken street and Mint street will be taken up immediately.

2. *Prohibition of parking cars in congested areas.*—Congestion of traffic in certain busy places is accentuated by standing vehicles. A survey of such places will be undertaken and congested spots will be marked for prohibiting parking of vehicles. Necessary mandatory boards prohibiting parking will be put at these places.

3. *Parking of public service vehicles.*—Suitable stands for public service vehicles—for tax cars and auto-rickshaws will be provided for at Nungambakkam and other places where there is necessity.

CITY POLICE OFFICE,
EGMORE, MADRAS,
17th February 1951.

J. DEVASAHAYAM,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS STATE FOR 1950.

Visakhapatnam North.

The North Visakhapatnam Police District was formed in 1946 with Vizianagaram as its headquarters. This district is not continuous with the Srikakulam Revenue District that has been formed on 15th August 1950. Proposals have been sent to the Inspector-General of Police in October 1950, to reorganize the Police district so as to conform with the Revenue District boundaries, i.e., eliminating Vizianagaram and Bhimilipatam taluks from North Visakhapatnam and adding them on to South Visakhapatnam district, which has since been designated as Visakhapatnam district. Orders are still awaited.

The District Superintendent of Police has jurisdiction over the eleven taluks of Srikakulam district and Vizianagaram and Bhimilipatam taluks of Visakhapatnam district.

Except the usual crimes there have been no crimes of more than local importance. There has, however, been increase in the percentage of detection and this speaks well of the Police as a whole.

No violent communist activities have been noticed in the district during the period (15th August 1950 to-date).

There has been separation of Judiciary from the Executive in this district with effect from 15th August 1950. As a result of this change the pendency of cases on the files of these Magistrates has increased but it is hoped that it will be reduced soon. Some of the Magistrates in the district have imposed very light fines which are not at all commensurate with the gravity of the offences committed.

The present District Superintendent of Police, Sri M. Krishna-murthy, has been exercising effective and adequate control over his staff. Law and Order have been well maintained.

21st February 1951.

S. AHMED.

Visakhapatnam South.

1. During the year under review there was no important labour, communal, agrarian or other trouble. In the months of July and August 1950 a number of ships of the Indian Navy including I.N.S. "Delhi" visited Visakhapatnam. The public were allowed to come and see the ships. Police arrangements made on these occasions were adequate and satisfactory.

2. The discipline of the Armed Reserve and of the Police was good.

3. It is somewhat disturbing that a large number of stations are in charge of inexperienced Head Constables. Many of them naturally lack initiative and just tend to jog along. The administration has also been handicapped by the shortage of personnel resulting from the deputation of men to work in other districts, both in the case of Armed Reserve and the local police.

4. Notwithstanding the handicaps mentioned in paragraph 3, detection of crime was fair.

5. The police administration of the district in the year under review was satisfactory.

V. K. RAO.

East Godavari.

The District has been free from Communist trouble in the past about six months. As regards general efficiency in Criminal Administration, the subordinate Police were doing their work in such a manner that they could stand comparison with the Magistrates.

12th February 1951.

V. V. SUBRAMANIAN.

Krishna.

I forward herewith the Police administration report of the Krishna district for the year 1950.

The Police did a good job of work during the year in tackling and almost freeing the district of the Communist menace. Intelligence work was well done and yielded fruitful results especially in tracing down the underground Communists. Village Protection Committees functioned well and rendered material assistance not only in keeping the Communists at bay but also in keeping down ordinary crime.

20th January 1951.

P. M. NAYAK.

Guntur.

I have been in charge of the District since 19th August 1950. During this period Sri P. Dhanarajulu Naidu has been the District Superintendent of Police.

Out of 59 stations, 42 stations were manned by Head Constables promoted as Sub-Inspectors. Though there may be a few deserving cases, on the whole this has affected the efficiency and prestige of the Police force. It is desirable that they are replaced by directly recruited Sub-Inspectors at an early date.

The intelligence work in the District cannot be said to be up to the mark. Greater attention should be paid to its improvement in efficiency and efficacy. I had on several occasions found a sort of indifference on the part of the rank and file to maintain Law and Order and to prevent public nuisances. The standard of sense of duty in them needs to be raised.

There is practically no accommodation for the Armed Reserve, as all the temporary huts have been destroyed by fire. Speedy action should be taken to provide them with huts on a permanent basis.

Percentage of detection of crime was on the increase during 1950, when compared to 1949 and 1948, though there was a fall in the percentage of recovery of property lost during 1950. This was mainly due to Communist raids.

1950 was a trying period for the Police in this District with several Communist raids. Several parties of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police had to be posted in the border villages and innumerable raids had to be conducted to clear the forests of the Communist dalams. If the situation is now under control, it is mainly due to the able lead given by Mr. A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiar, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and to the untiring efforts made, very often at great personal risks, by Sri P. Dhanarajulu Naidu, District Superintendent of Police. In spite of this distraction, I must say that the Police Administration in the District was on the whole quite satisfactory and cordial. Sri P. Dhanarajulu Naidu, whole-heartedly co-operated with me and promptly carried out orders. I wish to place here on record the very good work done by Sri P. Dhanarajulu Naidu both in putting down the Communist menace and in carrying on the general District Administration.

S. ARUL DOSS.

Nellore.

During the year there has been a slight increase in the detection of crime under robbery and house-breakings and thefts, and a slight decrease under murder and dacoity. But for the three Communist raids, it must be said the district was peaceful without any grave breaches of the peace.

With the arrest of the underground Communist G. C. Kondiah who was responsible for most of the agrarian troubles in the past, the agrarian situation is calm and peaceful, though there have been some sporadic disputes between land-holders and labourers here and there.

Except for abortive attempts at organising strikes by the Cigar and Beedi Factory labourers and Bitragunta Railway labourers, there was no Labour strike in the district which is a remarkable feature.

Another noteworthy feature of the administration is the celebration of Dasara with Tiger disguises by Hindus and the peaceful celebration of the Prophet's birth day with full harmony and communal amity between Hindus and Muslims.

Village defence squads are being organised on the border villages to step up the morale of the villagers and vigorous steps are being taken by the Police to stop the infiltration of Communists into the district. Fire arms seized and taken away by the Communists have been recovered by the Police. The underground violent activities of the Communists have been checked by the Police under the active and able guidance of the District Superintendent of Police, Sri S. Vijayarangam Naidu, who has to be congratulated for his effective drive in keeping up the Police morale high and efficient. I am glad to place on record that there has been close co-operation and harmony between the Police and the Magistracy.

12th February 1951.

B. JOOGAPPA.

Kurnool.

Co-operation of the village officers and taliyaris with the Police continues to be satisfactory. The relations between the Police and the erstwhile Magistracy were cordial. The Police do not seem to have well adjusted themselves with the present Judicial Magistracy. It is hoped that in course of time better understanding will come to prevail. However in the meanwhile the Police should take steps to avoid the general complaint of the Magistrates that the processes are not being promptly served. Police morale continues to be good.

In spite of a fall in murders and robberies, there has been a general rise in crimes contributed by dacoities, house-breakings and thefts. Crimes are generally well handled, but there has been a decline in detection. This is obviously due to the withdrawal of experienced Sub-Inspectors from station charges on special duties in anti-communists work, and posting in their stead promotes from Head Constables cadre who have neither the training nor the head to carry on investigation intelligently and successfully. In spite of these handicaps, it is creditable that the Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police were able to maintain a fair standard of efficiency.

Factional fights in villages have been kept at a fairly low level by timely and firm preventive action. Greater interest was evinced in working the security sections.

Communist raids have been going on in quick succession from the month of November 1950 onwards, and the Police have effectively stemmed the tide, by restricting their activities to the two Taluks of Nandikotkur and Markapur. The District Police had a heavy strain of crime work, and they have discharged their duties zealously and faithfully. Police administration was on the whole successful.

25th February 1951.

P. V. CHELAPATHI.

Bellary.

Forwarded.

2. There were changes in the personnel of the District Superintendent of Police, during the year. Mr. O. G. Woodhouse Adolphus continued to hold charge of the District till 3rd May 1950, when he proceeded on leave. He was succeeded by Sri T. V. Alwar Naidu, who in turn was succeeded by Sri S. Ramanujam Ayyangar in the third week of October 1950. There were, however, no changes in the personnel of the Deputy Superintendents of Police.

3. The year was on the whole a comparatively peaceful one. The activities of the Communists—and those were confined to a few villages in Adoni and Alur taluks—consisted mainly in putting up occasionally posters and holding a few informal meetings. There were no instances of sabotage or attempted sabotage or subversive activities. A vigilant watch was however kept over their movements.

4. The Socialist movement gained some strength during the year. The Socialists were able to obtain a sort of hold over the workers of the Beedi Factories of Bellary, those in the Rayalaseema Mills and in the Indian Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Hospet. Unions of workers were organized. The Socialists continued to indulge in their usual criticism of Government Policies. Sri Jai Prakas Narayan toured the District during the year.

There was continued shortage of experienced Sub-Inspectors. About 50 per cent of the Sub-Inspectors were acting men temporarily promoted from the ranks. The standard of efficiency of the Sub-Inspectors was poor. The work of the Circle Inspectors was however, fair and the D.I.B. did good work.

There was increase in the total crime—especially in H.B. offences. There was also a fall in the percentage of detection.

The co-operation between the Police and Prohibition staff improved considerably after Sri Ramanujam Ayyangar took over charge.

The relations between caste Hindus and Harijans became strained very seriously in two villages as a result of the Harijans taking out marriage processions along the streets in the caste Hindu quarters. The police with the help of Revenue authorities were able to tackle with the situation successfully by timely intervention and tactful handling and restore harmonious relations.

The tension between the Hindus and Muslims at Adoni and Hospet considerably eased by the end of the year. Better relations exist now.

5. There was not any marked improvement in the recruitment of men to the Police Force. Now that the ban on the recruitment of Muslims has been lifted, the situation may improve. It has however to be admitted that there is not now much glamour for service due to the high cost of living and the comparatively low salaries paid.

6. The village vigilance committees have not been an outstanding success. Most of them seem to have been dormant.

16th February 1951.

G. RAMI REDDI.

Anantapur.

A copy of Sri C. Vivekanandamurthy's (my predecessor) note on the Anantapur District Police Administration on leaving the district is enclosed.

There has been no communal trouble anywhere in the district during the year. As seen from the report, the relationship between the Police and the Magistracy in the new set-up has not been very cordial. There were no communist activities involving violence of any kind. Except for pasting wall posters and criticising the policies of the Government there was no other serious act committed by the communists. The police have been keeping a watchful eye on persons suspected of such posters and pamphlets.

Law and Order has been well maintained, and no instances of hooliganism or communal clashes occurred.

The Police have been co-operating with the Revenue Officials in detecting smuggling cases of foodgrains and the check has been so effective that the number of cases of smuggling has considerably reduced.

I must say that the Police administration in the district is quite satisfactory. The District Superintendent of Police's contacts with his men and the public have contributed to smooth administration. I believe that the maxim "prevention is better than cure" has been successfully demonstrated in the administration of the district by being on the spot at the opportune time and seizing full advantage then and there. Mr. Rai has been shrewd in working on this line.

20th February 1951.

T. J. JACQUES.

Remarks by Sri C. Vivekanandamurthy.

1. Sri N. Appalanarasiah Nayudu held charge from 15th February 1949 to 28th January 1950 and Sri A. N. Rai has been holding charge since 7th February 1950.

2. Effective action has been taken by both officers to put down communistic activities in the district. After the present District Superintendent of Police (Sri A. N. Rai) has taken charge he took precautions by organizing surprise raids of the several villages infested by communists. There are certain villages adjoining hills in this district where the secret activities of the communists are carried on and the centre is Tarimala. It is advisable to have a Police Station there to keep a constant watch over their activities. This will effectively put an end to their menace in this district.

3. Property crimes—Grave property crimes are unfortunately on the increase especially during the last four or five months and that in the Headquarters to n. This is the direct result of the abolition of the Criminal Tribes Act. Detection of such crimes has been rendered difficult as most of the criminals belong to border districts. Investigation has suffered because of the inefficiency of Station-house Officers who are most of them promoted from the ranks and are merely acting as such out of seniority. In spite of the interest taken by the gazetted staff including the District Superintendent of Police detection has not been satisfactory. Conditions may improve when the direct recruit replace the inefficient officers.

4. Murders.—There has been some reduction in the number of murders due to factions which are common in this district though they have not completely stopped.

5. Security cases.—Though the percentage of the successful security cases has increased during the year under review, there is still scope for improvement and it is hoped that the present District Superintendent of Police will improve the tone of the administration.

6. Intelligence work.—Intelligence work is receiving very good attention. The Reserve in the district is efficient.

The discipline in the force is well maintained by both the District Superintendent of Police who were in-charge during the period. The administration is on the whole satisfactory not a little of the credit for it going to the present District Superintendent of Police.

Cuddapah.

I enclose the following remarks of my predecessor on the Police Administration of the District. I would only add that but for the fact that there are a number of Sub-Inspectors who have risen from the ranks, Police Administration in the District would have been better.

17th February 1951.

C. VIVEKANANDAMURTY.

Remarks, dated 2nd November 1950 by Sri B. Madhava Rao Nayudu.

I append below my remarks on the Police Administration in Cuddapah district during 1950 for the period from January 1950 to November 1950.

Discipline among the Police force has been well maintained. The detection work and security work are fair.

There was one case of Police firing during the period and it was at Duvvur to quell a rioting. The firing has been found to have been resorted to without any justification. Except for this incident, Law and Order has been maintained very satisfactorily.

There were two minor incidents of communal tension and the Police have acted promptly in both the cases. Dasara and Mohurram went off peacefully.

With prompt vigilance and timely action the Police have kept the Communist activities under control.

West Godavari.

The outstanding feature of 1950 was the suppression of the Communist menace, for which the Police deserve to be congratulated. There were several outrages during the first part of the year, but none during the last five months, thanks to the energetic steps taken to deal with the trouble. The Police did well to enlist the co-operation of the public by organising defence squads to guard all towns and villages by night. This had the effect of checking other forms of crime also. The relations between the Police and magistracy were satisfactory.

25th February 1951.

J. P. L. GWYNN.

During Congress Panchayat Elections and other times, the Reserve was called on frequently for bundobust duties and it has discharged its duties well.

The relationship between the Police and the Magistracy both before and after separation of Judiciary has been cordial.

Chittoor.

1. Law and Order were on the whole well maintained. It is significant that no incident with a political background or subversive activity by Communists or their sympathisers took place during the year under report. The District intelligence system worked very well.

2. All concerned deserve to be congratulated on the vigilance and tact displayed in averting a potential Hindu-Muslim friction which would have developed into a first rate rioting involving even loss of life at Piler during the Dasara festivities.

3. Compared to 1949 there has been considerable fall in the percentage of detection in grave crimes, conviction in Police cases and recovery of property. I wonder whether the deterioration can be attributed solely to the accident of promotee Sub Inspectors having been in charge of Station Houses. Somehow I have gathered the impression that Police Stations have been chronically undermanned. Perhaps this factor has seriously handicapped the Station House Officers in carrying out the routine items of work so very necessary in the prevention and detection of crime.

4. The steep fall in the percentage of bad characters bound over, under the Security Section from 55.41 per cent in 1949 to 38.09 in 1950 requires some investigation.

5. 1950 was the fourth successive year of drought for this district and the general deterioration in the economic condition of the masses due to the scarcity of labour and foodgrains should have contributed in a good measure to the increase in crime. It is a matter for congratulation that the Police administration in this district has kept the situation well under control.

6. In my opinion, the merger of the Prohibition Police with the regular force and the consequent opening of more Police Stations and the creation of new Subdivision at Chittoor under the charge of an experienced and earnest senior officer came none too soon. The Tirupati Subdivision appears to be unwieldy. Tiruttani taluk may be tagged on to Chittoor Subdivision.

7. The personnel acquitted themselves well during the tour of His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba in July last. The four days' tour put a heavy strain on the Police force of this district. But the tour was a success and the credit for it in a great measure went to the Police.

8. However, it has clearly established the need to impart sustained training to constables in outlying stations in the matter of giving correct and uniform signals in regulation and control of traffic.

9. The Anti-black-marketing staff worked as a reliable and effective unit.

10. The Force, especially the constabulary, really suffered during the year in the matter of food. If they should concentrate better on their work, special steps should be devised to procure foodgrains for them and their families. This, in my opinion, is an urgent problem which should be solved with the utmost speed. It is a matter affecting the morale of the entire force.

11. The programme of work for the year 1951 outlined towards the end of the Administration Report is a welcome feature and if successfully implemented should considerably bring down the incident of crime in this district. My only suggestion is that the police espionage system should be placed on an expanded and better footing. Then, incidents like that at Punganur will not baffle us for such a lengthy time.

12. The present District Superintendent of Police and his predecessor in office have had the most cordial relations with me and extended to me their full co-operation. I have found it a pleasure to work with them.

C. RAMACHANDRAN.

Chingleput.

The Police have been dealing with the anti-social elements with great circumspection and care.

The increase in the number of cases under nuisances and special and local laws, the way how grave crime has been tackled and the methods adopted in putting an end to strikes specially Madras Quarry Workers' Strike, Pallavaram, visualise the grit of the police during the period in question.

There has been improvement in the detection of robbery and house-breaking cases and investigation in respect of such cases has been on proper lines.

It is gratifying to note that the relations between the Police and the Magistracy have been cordial.

R. KOTESWARARAO.

17th February 1951.

Remarks, dated 19th April 1951, by Sri S. Rajagopala Ayyangar.

I have been the Additional District Magistrate (I), Chingleput district, till 25th October 1951. My remarks about the previous years, work apply equally well for the period under reference.

The Police administration was sustained in generally very efficient condition and the detection work also has been satisfactory. The public co-operation with the Police was also in evidence.

The credit for the efficient condition and satisfactory state of affairs in the Police administration is due to Messrs. Harvey and Balakrishna Menon who very greatly co-operated with me in all matters where I required their assistance.

I am sorry I did not leave this note at the time of my retirement.

North Arcot.

The extremely adverse seasonal conditions in the fourth year of the continuous drought, have naturally resulted in the heavy increase of crimes. It is a pity, however, that detection has not apparently kept pace with the abnormal increase of crimes. This drawback requires serious attention of the department. It is all the same gratifying to note that, in the midst of serious food difficulties, the force has stood firm in loyalty and enjoyed the confidence of the public, maintaining cordial relations with the public, magistracy and other departments. The few cases of communal clashes and agrarian disputes were promptly attended to and successfully tackled with amiable results. Vigorous raids by the Police regarding prohibition were, of course, not without good result; which would have been enhanced in effect, had there been sufficient assistance from the public.

14th February 1951.

A. DORAI RAJ.

South Arcot.

The Administration during the year has been satisfactory. There were no serious difficulties. There was some communist activity; but it was handled properly. As regards communal trouble, the Armed Reserve was stationed at Lalpet for some time. When proposals were sent up to me to get punitive police sanctioned for the place, I went to the place personally, met the parties, gauged the situation and made some arrangements. I felt that there was no need to station punitive police at the place, and that to have immediate result, even the Reserve stationed at the place should be withdrawn. This was done accordingly; and there has been no trouble since then at Lalpet. The administration of the Motor Vehicles Rules still requires to be improved considerably.

13th February 1951.

H. S. PAUL.

Tanjore.

The year 1950 started with agrarian unrest in the taluks of Tiruthuraiipoondi and Pattukottai. Communists resorted to direct action and committed grave crimes, like looting, throwing of bombs, etc. Leaders were attacked and granaries were set fire to. Effective and timely action was taken and the Police with the help of the villagers and the Revenue Officials brought the situation under control. Top ranking communist leaders were combed and apprehended with the assistance of the villagers. The Police, who were threatened with danger to life at the time of apprehension of the notorious elements, were forced to shoot some of the Communist leaders in sheer self-defence. The entire Reserve was engaged for combating the Communist menace. The situation is now normal. Thanks to the personal drive initiated by Mr. M. D. Ebenezer, the District Superintendent of Police, the Police restored Law and Order in the villages affected very quickly and this is highly commendable. The splendid assistance rendered by the villagers in apprehending the Communist leaders has also to be acknowledged.

House-breaking recorded a slight increase while ordinary theft fell considerably. There is increase in cattle theft. This is due to the influx of undesirable elements into the district from the adjoining district of Ramnad and Pudukkottai where adverse seasonal conditions prevailed continuously for the past two years. The percentage of detection of cases was high and this is noteworthy.

There is decrease in the volume of crimes during the year and this is due to the frequent raids, increased preventive work, free use of Security Sections of M.P. Act and Preventive Section of Cr.P.C. Security work received foremost attention and the achievement of the Police in this regard is gratifying. The enforcement of discipline among the Police is also remarkable.

16th February 1951.

T. K. SANKARAVADIVELU.

Madurai Urban.

On 1st December 1950 the Prohibition Police staff was merged with the regular police and this necessitated redividing the district into Madurai Urban and Rural.

An increase in departmental punishments and the grant of special rewards is noted as compared with 1949. There was some improvement in the accommodation of the staff and an increase in the activities of the Village Vigilance Committees.

There was an increase in the number of house-breakings, thefts and theft of cattle but a decline in murders and dacoities. Drunkenness showed an increase. The ban on the Communist Party undoubtedly led to a decrease in serious rioting cases and the subsequent lifting of the ban is viewed with misgivings. The decrease in Kisan troubles was possibly also partly due to the

ban. Labour was comparatively quiet, there being only one serious strike, for two months, in the Meenakshi Mills. The enforcement of Prohibition was well maintained. There was a decline in the number of offences detected. This is attributed partly to the removal of the Criminal Tribes Act and consequent increase in the activities of the Piramalai Kallars and partly to the inexperience of some of the Police Officers. There was a corresponding decline in the value of property recovered and the number of convictions. The increase in crime, partly due to adverse seasonal conditions is somewhat alarming and it is to be hoped that as the staff gain experience more success in the prevention and detection of crime will follow. On the whole the efficiency of the Police has been fairly well maintained.

8th February 1951.

F. W. A. MORRIS.

Madurai Rural.

There has been an increase in substantial departmental punishments and rewards. Accommodation is still required for about 500 police of all ranks. It is regrettable to note that the village vigilance committees did little substantial work and that there has been an increase in the number of thefts and house-breakings, which are partly due to seasonal conditions and partly to the abolition of the Criminal Tribes Act. The observations of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge on widening the definition of "Habitual Offender" to include offences under sections 379 and 380, Indian Penal Code, warrant serious consideration. It is gratifying, however, to note that there were no serious communal or labour troubles during the year and that the detection, conviction and recovery of property statistics showed an increase on last year's figures; which indicate that the Police maintained and to some extent improved on its efficiency. The arrest of a number of notorious criminals is noteworthy and should lead to a diminution of crime hereafter. The enforcement of Prohibition was well maintained. Generally it may be said that the standard of efficiency was well maintained.

8th February 1951.

F. W. A. MORRIS.

Ramanathapuram.

I forward herewith the Police Administration Report of Ramanathapuram district for the year 1950.

The scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive has been in force in this district from 15th August 1950. The relations between the Magistracy, Police and the Bar and those between the Police and the public have been satisfactory. Sri M. Gopalakrishna Menon joined this district on 2nd February 1950 and I am glad to say that he and his men have maintained a high level of discipline and service.

I wish to invite the attention of Government once again to the need for providing quarters for the police in areas like Mudukulathur, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram taluks inhabited mostly by Maravars. The Special Armed Reserves at Sivakasi and Kamuthi deserve special consideration. It is gratifying to note that in the Armed Reserve, Ramanathapuram at Madurai, 212 huts have been constructed and made available for occupation and that the remaining 30 are also nearing completion. The question of locating a portion of the Reserve in a suitable station within Devakottai division limits has not yet taken any final shape for want of a suitable place. In view of the peculiar geography of this district, it is expedient and desirable to have a section of Reserve in this division also, as the other two divisions, viz., Sivakasi and Ramanathapuram, have each a portion of the Reserve at Sivakasi and Kamuthi, respectively. As already observed by me last year the work of the Police force is considerably hampered by the lack of suitable roads and the inaccessibility of several villages inhabited by men of criminal propensities especially in Mudukulathur and Tirupattur taluks. Steps are being taken to provide a network for roads in these areas. The district board deserve special consideration in the matter of grants in view of its slender resources.

The special feature of Police work in this district during 1950 has been the great fillip given to the organization and working of village vigilance committees. As against 364 such committees with membership of 1,700 last year, there are now 968 village vigilance committees with 5,043 members. A number of meetings were held in every taluk in the district under the auspices of these village vigilance committees and rewards were distributed to the Police and to private individuals at such public gatherings. The District Superintendent of Police made use of these occasions for impressing on the public the need for their co-operation with the police and Government generally. I took part in almost all these meetings and noticed that there was evidence of good response from the public to the Police made to them from these organizations.

The general increase of crimes in the district is attributable to continuous bad seasonal conditions and failure of the north-east monsoon this year throughout the district. The Police administration was on the whole fair and law and order were well maintained.

13th February 1951.

A. UTHANDARAMAN.

Tirunelveli.

There was a general increase in crimes under various heads except dacoity which has decreased by 26 cases. The increase is attributed to the failure of monsoon and the scarcity of staple foodgrains.

2. Separation of Judiciary from the Executive was introduced in this district from 1st January 1950.

3. There is no appreciable improvement in the detection work and the work of the subordinate Police Officers in this direction was on the whole below the average.

4. Marava oppression continues to be a menace in certain interior villages. Security cases have been put up wherever possible and gang cases have had a good effect. Mass visits and propaganda had been organized to encourage villagers to resist Marava oppression.

5. The Armed Reserve discharged its duties efficiently in handling the labour unrest and Blackshirt troubles.

6. The District Superintendent of Police had occasion to complain against a few of the Judicial Magistrates; otherwise the relationship between the Police and the Magistracy was cordial. The Additional District Magistrate-I had the full co-operation and willing assistance of the Police staff. The morale and discipline of the Police staff continue to be good and satisfactory.

R. S. SUBBAYYA.

Tiruchirappalli.

I have been in charge of this district since 26th January 1951 and during the period of three weeks till now I have contacted all the Gazetted Officers of the Police and Revenue departments and discussed with them subjects relating to law and order. I paid surprise visits to two Police stations and one Magistrate's Court and examined the records, as to how the cases put up by the Police have been dealt with by the magistracy.

2. From a perusal of the Administration Report I have to say that there has been definite improvement all round in 1950.

3. Communist activities are well under control. The ring leaders are in remand undergoing trial at Pudukkottai in the Tiruchi Communist Conspiracy Case. I have discussed in detail this case with the Special Magistrate and the Police in charge of the case. The Special Magistrate is curbing the obstructive tactics of the Defence Counsel. The trial, in this case, is shaping well. The several buildings belonging to the Communists in Golden Rock area and Tiruchirappalli City have not been handed over to the Communists as a result of the stay order issued by the High Court.

The Government of Madras have extended the period of ban under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, issued by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli, for a period of two months from 13th February 1951.

The areas subject to Communists' influence are under constant Police vigilance, which I am able to say from my surprise rounds in the nights in the Golden Rock area.

4. The activities of Dravida Kazhagam are just ripples and they can be ignored. Similarly Mr. Prakasam's recent prodigal activities in this district have not ruffled the Congress parent.

5. I have to reiterate the recommendation of Sri V. N. Rajan, I.C.S., to provide adequate residential accommodation for the Police staff in the district.

In the matter of extending the residential accommodation of the Armed Reserve near the race course, I made an urgent inspection of the site adjacent to the District Superintendent of Police's bungalow on the 11th February 1951 along with the members of the Site Committee belonging to the Police, Engineering and Health Departments. The original proposal to transfer small extents of Government lands have been greatly modified and two blocks of private unoccupied lands have been proposed for acquisition. The Executive Engineer will alter the layout and by the application of the urgency clause of the Land Acquisition Act, the lands will be handed over to the Police department quickly.

6. Crime.—There has been increase in the crime in regard to property offences. This is due to the activities of habituals and casuals. There should be more cases under Security sections systematically throughout the year and not during the later part of the year. I have given personal instructions to all my Subdivisional Magistrates and to the District Superintendent of Police and to the Deputy Superintendents of Police that there should be a definite improvement in the security work and corresponding fall in crime this year. This is a responsibility of both the Magistracy and the Police and there will be no higgling hereafter in taking security cases on file.

In this connexion I have to point out, out of my short experience, that there is still not the desired amount of personal contact between the Subdivisional Magistrates and the Deputy Superintendents of Police to get over trifling obstacles like securing prompt attendance of accused and witnesses to expedite trials and coaching of witnesses. I am surprised that the Assistant Public Prosecutors do not visit Police stations in the morning hours to coach the witnesses for the day to sense the pulse of witnesses how they would behave in the Court and what questions to be put to them guardedly to elicit the desired answers favourable to the prosecution. This is being done in South Kanara where I was last. I shall instruct the Assistant Public Prosecutors provided the Police undertake to get the witnesses to the stations in the morning hours. This preparation of witnesses beforehand will minimize discharges and acquittals.

7. Prohibition.—The distillers and smugglers are too wily to circumvent law. The contraband is mostly in the open. I say this from the perusal of the judgments and calendars for the past three weeks. I have instructed some of the Deputy Superintendents of Police in person, that attempts should be made to lie in

wait and apprehend the distillers at the contraband. When this is done, there can be no a quittals. Application of section 27 of the Evidence Act in Prohibition cases is not worth the trouble of trials, and Advocates and the accused walk out of the court with a sneer at the Police. When the old Excise and Prohibition staff used to apprehend the distillers in the act of distillation and in some of the cases at the place of contraband (wash pots), why not the Police do it now? Young Police constables in disguise should be sent out to by-pass the cooves of the distillers to apprehend them. Such constables should be adequately rewarded. I am not satisfied with seizures of disowned contraband in the open. I have passed on my suggestions to some of the Deputy Superintendents of Police in the district.

Further, there should be some propaganda by the Gazetted Officers in localities where illicit distillation is rife. They should meet the villagers including the distillers and smugglers and talk to them informally to wean them from this nefarious trade and habits. I have taken this up.

S. I hope we will be able to show better results all round in 1951 with close contact and co-operation.

14th February 1951.

CHARLES JOHN.

Remarks, dated 22nd March 1951, by T. J. Jacques.

During the period 11th March to 15th October 1950, that I was District Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli District, my experience of the Police has been one of close co-operation between the police and the Magistracy. Mr. J. L. Ronson was the District Superintendent of Police for the entire period that I was District Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli, except in one month in May when he was relieved by Sri R. Doraswamy Iyer. I was always kept in touch of important events by the police who maintained Law and Order in a prim and proper fashion in this district. The District Magistrate was always kept in the picture in regard to important events concerning Law and Order. In this, a word of praise is due to Mr. Ronson who always consulted and discussed matters with me. In that way we worked together and in perfect harmony. I must also say a word of the efficient work of the Deputy Superintendents of Police, Sri M. L. Thomas and his successor, Sri S. Nagalingam Pillai, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tiruchirappalli, as also of Sri S. V. Padriappan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Pudukkottai. Besides Law and Order, there were also community problems in this district which the police have handled ably. Tiruchirappalli is also a place which is visited by important personages and adequate bandobust arrangements have then to be made. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Minister, Ministers of the Central Government and Provincial Ministers, Ambassadors, etc., have visited Tiruchirappalli when bandobust arrangements by the police left nothing to be desired. The motto 'prevention is better than cure' has always been drilled into the minds of the police personnel and in that way by looking ahead and forestalling events—it was possible to keep everything serene and calm.

Salem.

I send herewith the Police Administration Report of this district for the year 1950 as received from the District Superintendent of Police, Salem.

2. I was in charge of the district throughout the year 1950. During this period there were a number of incidents of lawlessness. Beginning with the jail riot in February, which resulted in 22 deaths and hundreds of injured it ended with the strike in the Mettur mills, with all its attendant evils like setting fire to buildings belonging to the mills. The labourers of Mettur Metal and Metallurgical Corporation struck work on two occasions and labour troubles were also experienced during the year in other parts of the district. Barring minor mischiefs of the communists, there was no large-scale trouble from the communists during the year. Underground activities of the communists were noticed in a number of places and the police took sufficient precautionary measures.

3. The Prohibition Police was abolished and it was merged with the general Police from 15th June 1950. There was an increase in the gazetted staff of the regular Police force. The Police had to face with a lot of opposition regarding enforcement of the Prohibition Act and the gradual increase in the number of offences is an indication of the vigilance of the Police in detecting crimes of this kind. It is too early to say how far this scheme has been successful but I think as a result of the large number of stations located in interior villages due to the merger, the detection of Prohibition offences has increased particularly in some areas. From the point of view of enforcement and prevention of prohibition crimes, Salem is a very difficult district. A large number of hills and mountains which intersect the district in various parts afford very good shelter for the illicit distillers. In fact these gangsters have got a good organization of informants and they are able to spot out even surprise raiders. The small islands formed in the river Cauvery which divides Salem and Coimbatore districts afford equally good protection and the illicit distillers find a ready market for their wares both in Salem and Coimbatore districts. Several raids attempted by the Police did not yield good results, as in some instances, the illicit distillers got timely information and in some cases they managed to escape by using one or two country boats which they generally keep ready in order to meet an emergency or a contingency. If it has not been possible to put down Prohibition crimes appreciably in the district, I think the blame must be laid at the doors of the public whose co-operation is practically nil in this direction. Unless and

until it is possible to get the complete co-operation of the public, it will not be easy to put an end to this evil. Several instances came to notice in which the villagers actually non-co-operated. They refused to attest the mahazars prepared at the time of the seizure and even if they did it, their evidence in court was found to be absolutely useless.

4. A large number of murder cases and dacoity cases were successfully detected during the year out of which I would make special mention of the Berigai murder case where the zamindar was murdered while he was drunk and the matter was hushed up for nearly a week. The Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Hosur, literally unearthed evidence and exhumed the dead body and completed the investigation successfully and the matter is pending preliminary enquiry before the Additional First-class Magistrate, Dharmapuri.

5. The Police had a busy time during the year and it should be said to their credit that they faced the difficult situation boldly and promptly.

10th February 1951.

P. SIVASANKARAM.

Coimbatore.

The Police Administration Report for 1950 received from the District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, is enclosed. My remarks are appended below:—

I have been in charge of the district from March 1950 and have availed of every possible opportunity to visit Police stations and sub-jails by surprise at almost all hours of the day and night. I have continued to maintain close, constant and effective contact with officers and men. I should like to express my appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Police force has fulfilled its grave responsibilities during a very difficult period. The year 1950 was, from many points of view, a critical one. Three successive years of adverse seasonal conditions had caused progressive deterioration in economic conditions in rural areas; serious distress prevailed due to the failure of crops and to restricted cultivation on account of the abnormal depression on the water table. It may be added that the failure of the north-east monsoon towards the end of 1950 is likely to make 1951 an even more difficult year. It is not surprising that crimes, especially those relating to property, increased substantially. Grave crimes as a whole went up by about 29 per cent while the incidence of increase under robbery and cattle theft was about 61 per cent and 52 per cent respectively. It is doubtful, however, whether the increase can be attributed entirely to economic distress. I feel that the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, the starting of a fair number of *suo motu* cases, and some decrease in the wholesome respect previously accorded to Law and Order and officers enforcing Law and Order might have contributed to the appreciable increase of crimes.

There is little doubt that the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court declaring the Criminal Law Amendment Act to be ultra vires of the Constitution of India has afforded a fillip to Communist propaganda. Known Communists are emerging from underground. The restricted scope of the Madras Prevention of De'ontion Act, after the ruling of the High Court and the opinions of the Judge-Adviser, is also rendering preventive action in rearing difficult. Communists are fully exploiting the serious shortage of food and yarn to further their pernicious propaganda. I am a matter for satisfaction that despite the limited powers now vested in executive officers, communist activity in its destructive aspect has so far been curbed.

While the legal position is fully appreciated, the real danger is allowing freedom to communists to spread their cult cannot be ignored. Considering that their methods cannot be regarded altogether peaceful, it is a matter for urgent examination whether the lacunae in the Constitution should not be remedied to still activities known to be detrimental to the best interests of the State. Normal academic arguments emphasizing the freedom to all parties to place their case before citizens cannot obviously be made applicable to a country where the bulk of the citizens continue to be illiterate and therefore not really capable of exercising individual judgment. The very security of the State may be jeopardized by such latitude.

The Dravida Kazhagam continued to be more vociferous than vexatious. Several meetings were held with the routine and little criticism of North India, Hindi, Brahmans, Congress and the Foreign policy. At one time there were signs to indicate that the Kazhagam was veering rapidly to the left.

The attention of Socialists has been mainly concentrated on Industrial Labour though some little progress was made in organizing the Kisan movement in a few taluks.

The Congress continues to be the best organized with branches in all taluks and towns. This party has also continued efforts to win over Industrial Labour to its fold. A peculiar feature of the Organization in the district was that at times its branches passed resolutions not always consistent with Government's decisions on questions relating to food.

Coimbatore town and environs are highly industrialized. The Labour force employed is substantial. Though there were occasional hitches, stay-in strikes were not infrequent, Labour as a whole continued to be peaceful despite communist propaganda. All the three parties—Congress, Communist and Socialist are vigorously competing with each other to control Labour.

While fully realizing the need for the exercise of the utmost economy in expenditure, I would stress again the importance and urgency of providing adequate accommodation for officers and men of the Police. It is highly embarrassing to have to scrounge for accommodation; it would be most unrealistic to expect prompt response from "the wealthy public" for the construction of such quarters. I am decidedly of the view that avoiding this inescapable commitment would be penny-wise and pound-foolish as the prestige and efficiency of the Police force as a whole can be maintained at its highest level only by the provision of quarters at Government expense.

The enforcement of the Prohibition Act, which previously was entrusted to a separate Police staff, was transferred to the regular Police from the middle of June 1950. While the full effects of such transfer cannot be assessed within such a short space of time, I am convinced that this is a move in the right direction.

I would endorse the view of the District Superintendent of Police that addition to his office staff is essential to cope effectively with increasing work.

When news was received that an Air-India plane was missing in December 1950, the Police force responded promptly and vigorously to the call for thorough search of the forest areas of the district where the plane was originally feared to have crashed. Considering the difficult—even dangerous—conditions on the hills, I am very happy over the generous measure of assistance rendered by the Police.

The Police force as a whole acquitted itself very creditably during the distressing conditions prevalent in 1950. The relationship between the Police and the public was generally speaking friendly. Officers and men of the Police worked with the full realization of their duties towards the citizens who in turn were slowly but surely beginning to appreciate that the policeman is their best friend and guardian.

15th February 1951.

V. N. RAJAN.

The Nilgiris.

The co-operation between the Police and the Magistrates of the District has been good. They have also been of great assistance to the Prohibition staff in the working of the Act within the district. Their turnout at the parades held in connexion with Independence Day and Republic Day was very smart. They and the Fire Service were as good as the military. This shows that every attention has been paid to their training in drill.

21st February 1951.

H. C. M. McLAUGHLIN.

Malabar.

The year was generally a quiet one. Communist activities were in a minor key, apart from a few incidents in the earlier part of the year. Economic conditions, however, were generally difficult and, especially after the outbreak of the Korean war in June, there was a tendency for prices to rise up sharply. The general food difficulties in the rest of the State had their natural repercussions in this highly deficit district also, resulting in a temporary crisis in August 1950 when rural rationing was, to some extent, dislocated for a few weeks. These adverse economic conditions have contributed to a rise in the number of offences especially house-breaking and ordinary thefts. Grave crime, however, continued to be static. In spite of this, law and order were well maintained, riotings were less and the percentage of detection has shown an appreciable improvement in murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breakings and cattle thefts. There has also been improvement in the percentage of pendency in courts. The prosecuting staff in the district are, however, overworked and require some relief.

Discipline was well maintained and the system of deferred punishments made use of to an increasing extent. It is gratifying that there are no illiterate constables now in the force. The training of the Armed Reserves was good and the Cannanore Armed Reserve came first among the mufassil districts in the Stevenson Shield competition. It is satisfactory that some definite steps are now being taken to improve the housing of the force and quarters are going to be constructed for the Armed Reserve at Kozhikode and

Cannanore. Equipment in many of the rural police stations requires improvement; many of them are not provided with even a cycle.

In spite of the adverse economic difficulties and food shortage, in which the men of the force shared together with the general public, the morale has been good and the officers of the force played their part in steadying public anxiety and maintaining an atmosphere of calm during the food crisis, besides impressing on their men the need to set an example to the rest of the community in such difficulties without asking for special treatment.

The police force in the district have done well during the year under review.

15th February 1951.

R. PRASAD.

Malabar Special Police.

The bulk of the Malabar Special Police continued to be stationed outside Malabar, there being generally only five Companies in this District. However, the presence of this Force has for decades contributed and still continues to contribute, to the general tranquillity of the district and is in a sense, the 'ultimate sanction' with which the District authorities can overawe potential lawbreakers who might wish to defy the law on an organized scale. As such, the District is vitally interested in this Force being kept up at the highest level of discipline and efficiency.

It is satisfactory that the force has generally maintained its standards during the year and again drawn the encomiums of the inspecting Army Officer. It is, however, disquieting to note that the health of the Force is showing signs of deterioration during the last two or three years. This is attributed to inadequate rations. While, no doubt, difficult food conditions in the country cannot leave the Malabar Special Police untouched, there is certainly justification for increasing the ration scales closer to the level current in the Armed Forces, since the training of the men is fully according to Army standards and their duties as a striking security force are quasi-military, relieving the regular army of its internal security responsibilities to a considerable extent over a large part of South India.

15th February 1951.

R. PRASAD.

South Kanara.

There has been no important event after I took charge of the district on 23rd November 1950. The relations between the police and the magistracy have been cordial.

Action taken by the Police for trespass on railway lines during the year under report is adequate.

6th March 1951.

A. R. RAJARATNAM.

Remarks, dated 23rd November 1950, by Janab Syed Ahmed.

The special feature of this year is that there was some Communist trouble in Hosdurg area and it is creditable that the successive District Superintendents of Police, Sri Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Sri N. Ramaya Pillai and the present District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Woodhouse Adolphus, have taken great pains and have rounded up the unsocial elements.

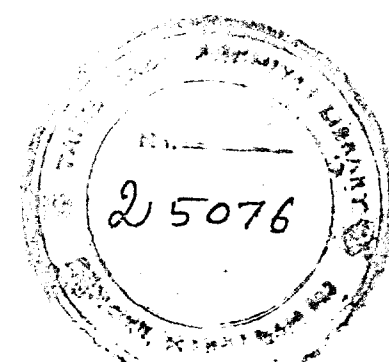
The investigation of crime and detection was good on the whole.

There has been very good control over the subordinates by Sri N. Ramaya Pillai and Mr. Woodhouse Adolphus.

There was no occasion for any measure to prevent trespass on railway lines during the year.

The relations between the Police and the public have been cordial.

Though there were some complaints from the magistracy regarding the non-service of summonses and irregular attendance by Police Officers, Mr. Woodhouse Adolphus has been taking severe action against the subordinates. On the whole there was no occasion to find that the relation between the magistracy and police was not cordial.



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எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் :

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