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APPENDIX A.

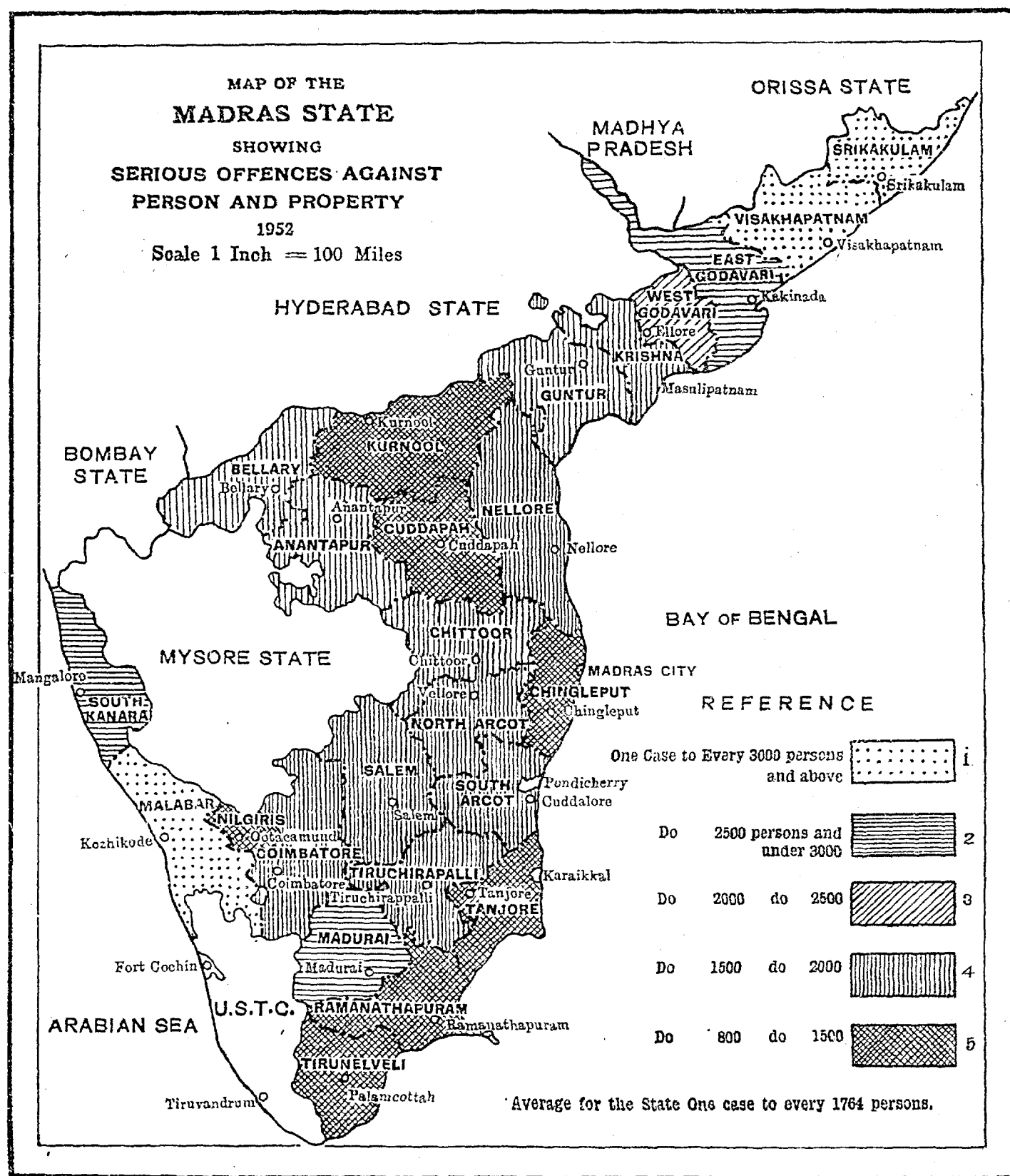
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 263, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.
† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 773, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from
the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 21st September 1915.
‡ Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated 20th January 1936—G.O. No. 44, Public (Police), dated
4th February 1936.

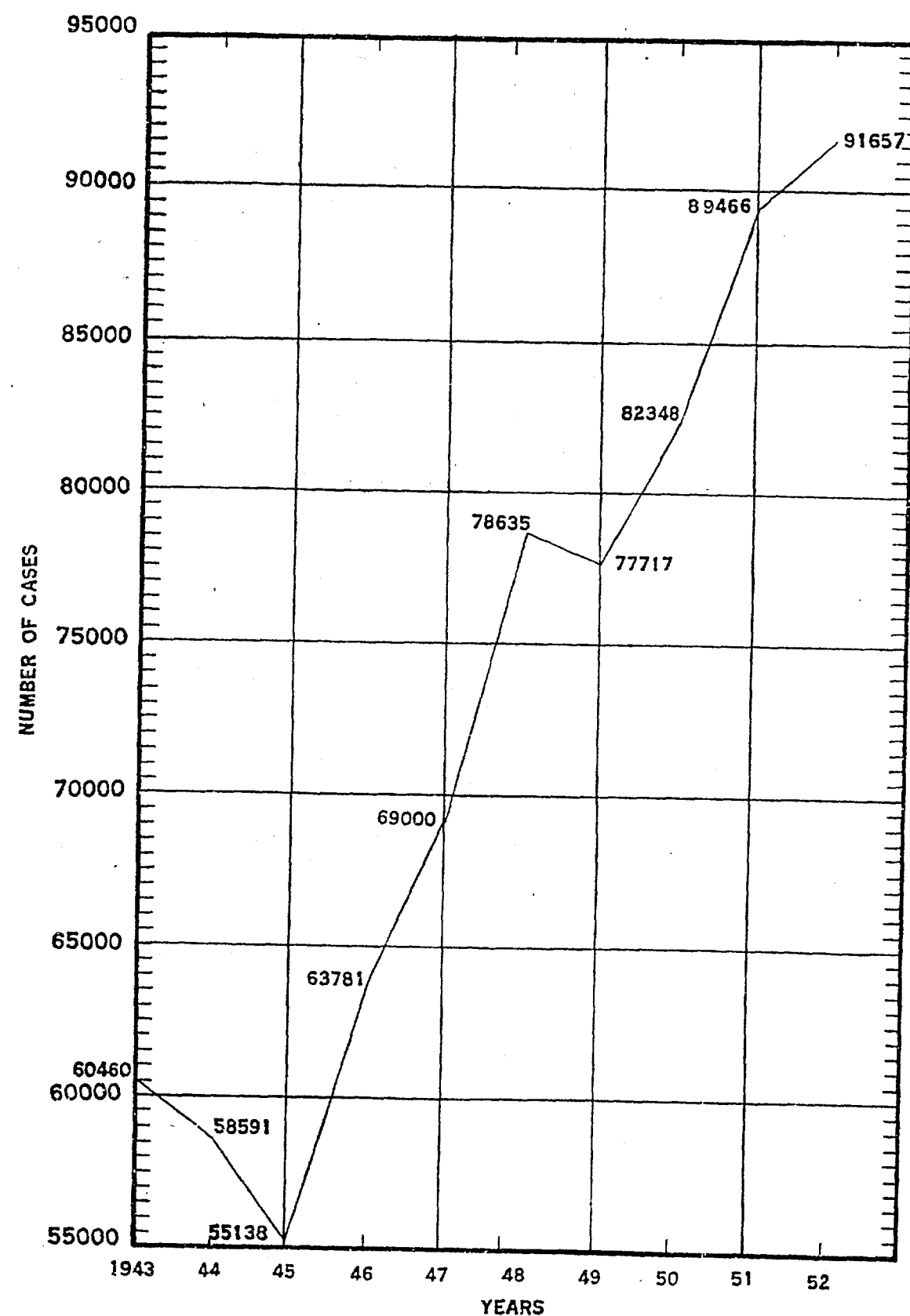
§ Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 263, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.



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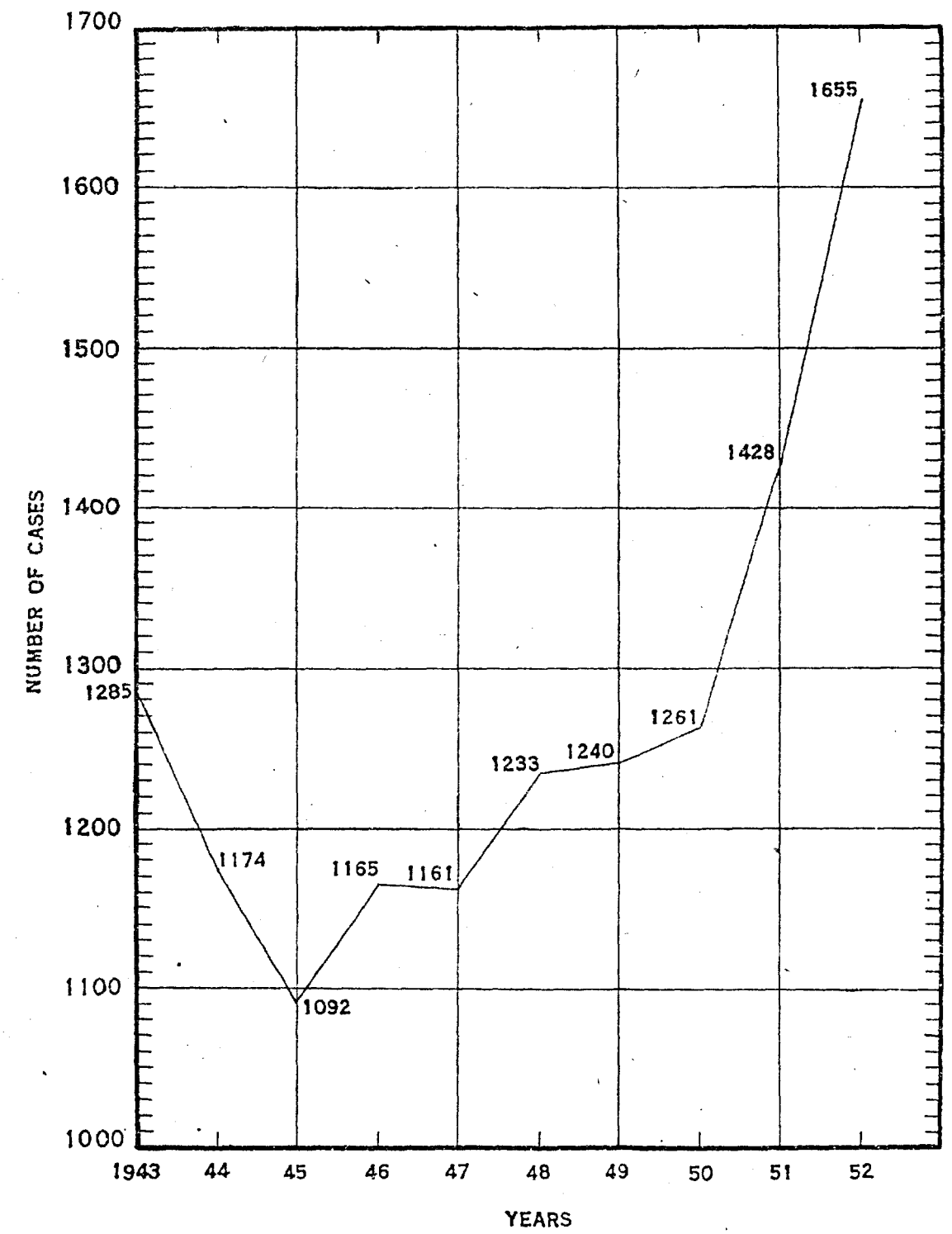
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GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME

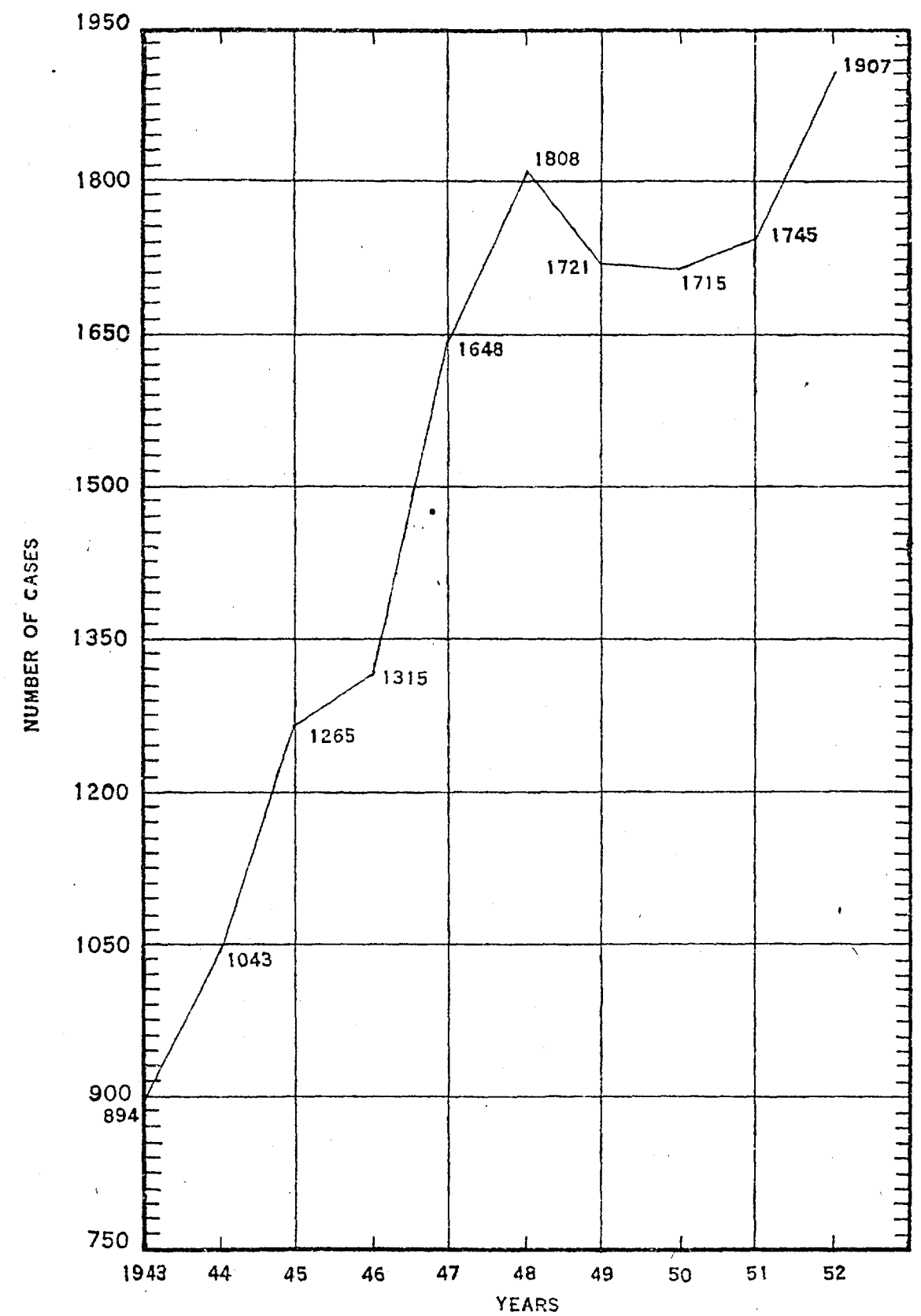


GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME

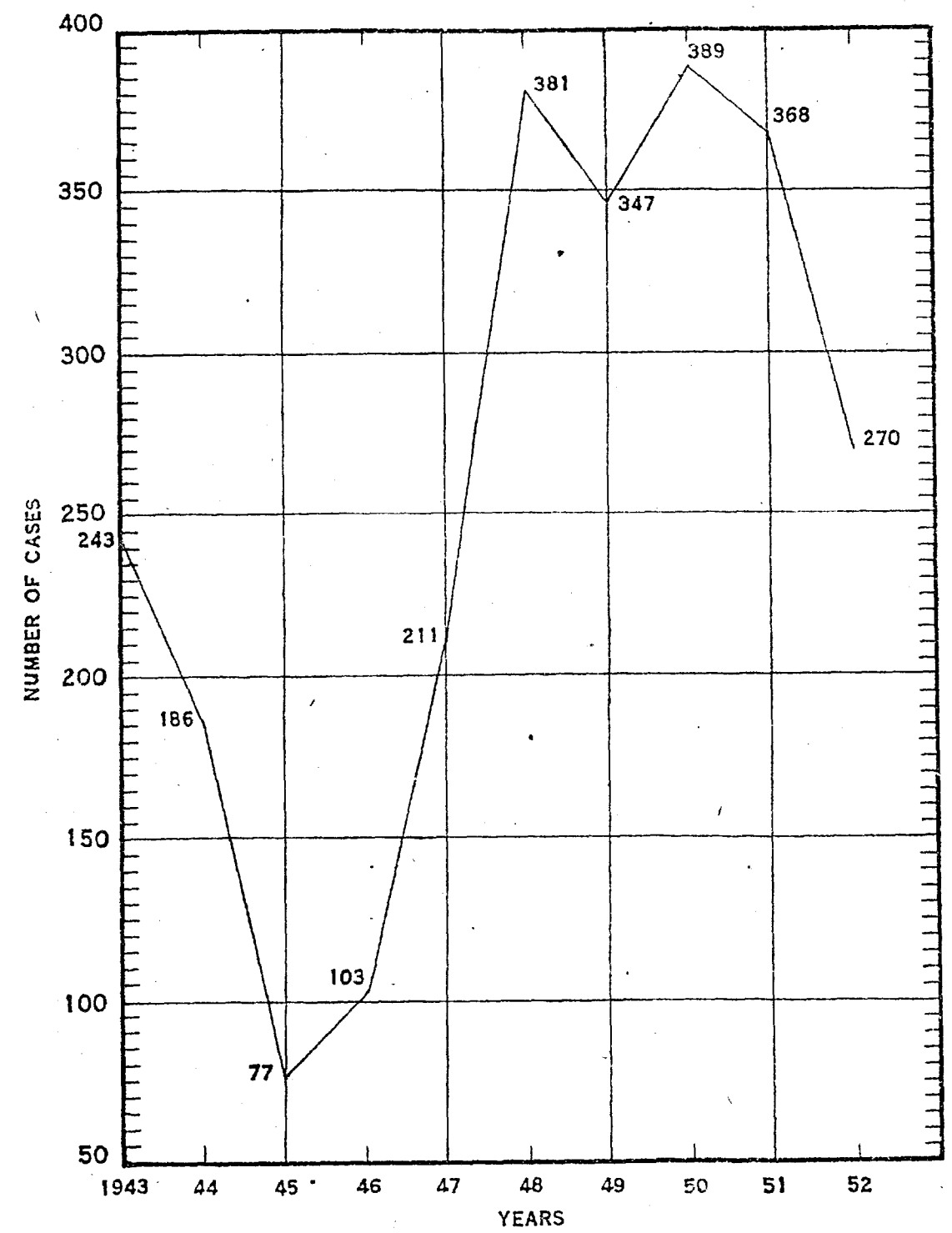
MURDER



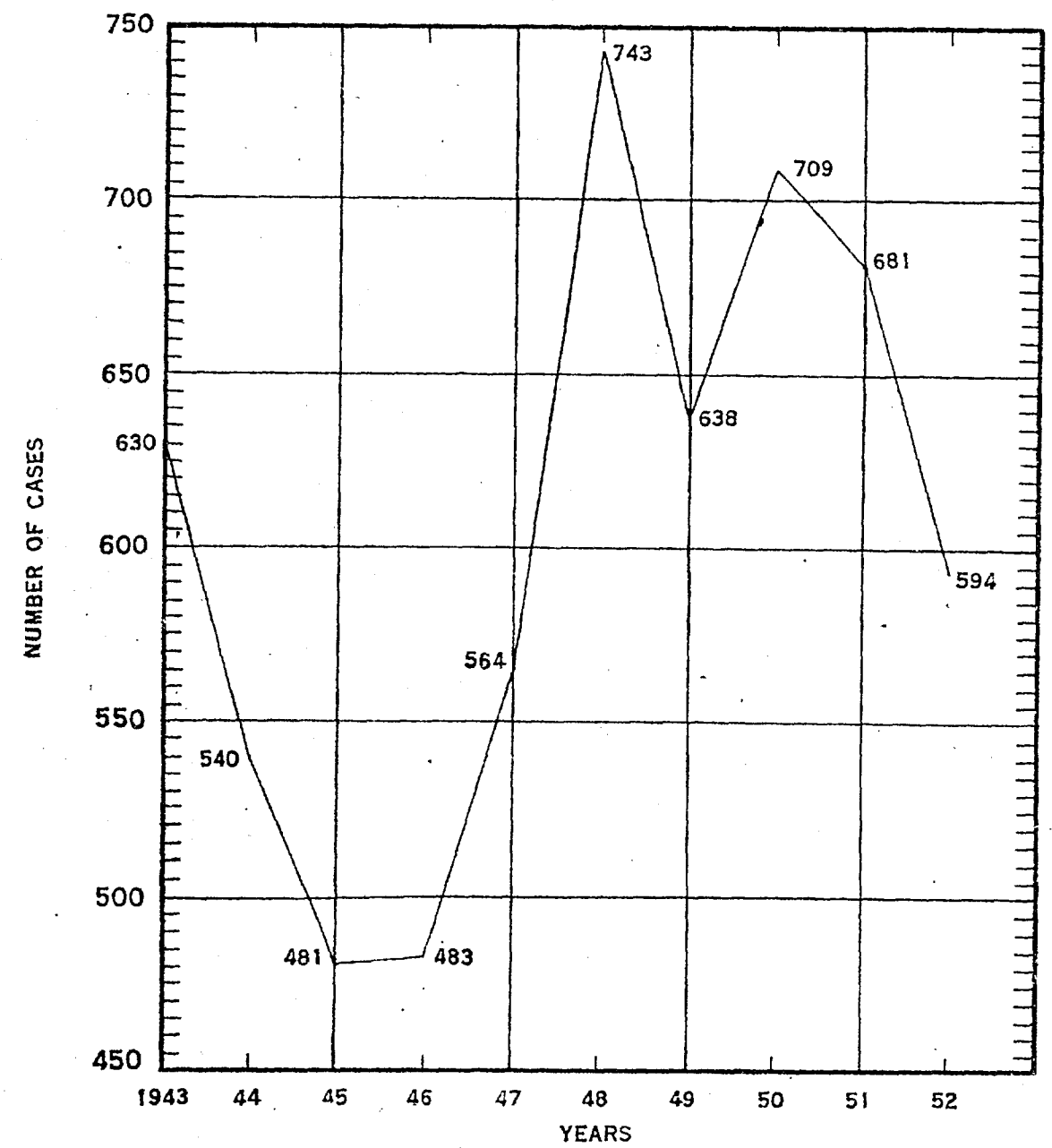
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY



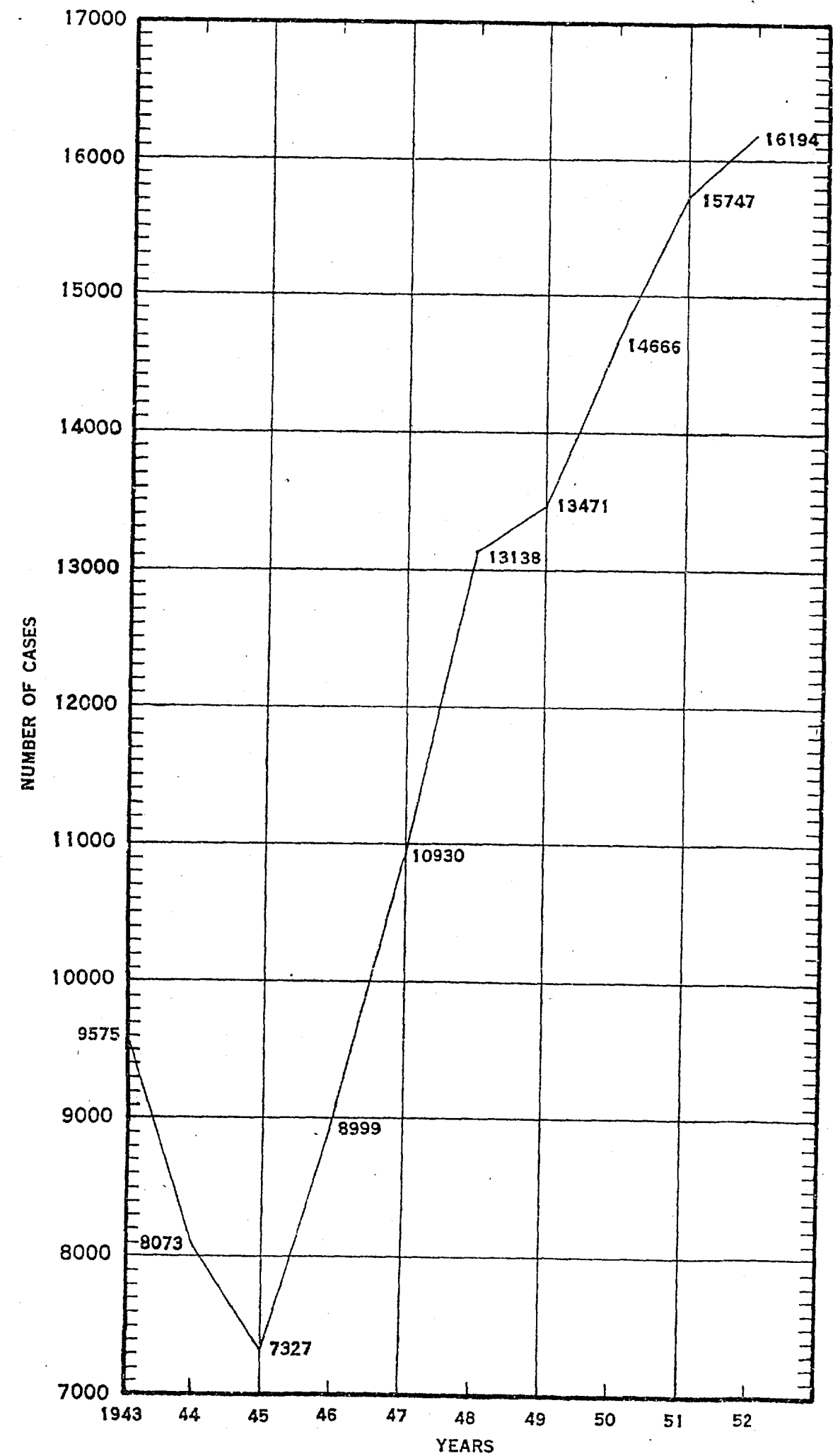
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DACOITY



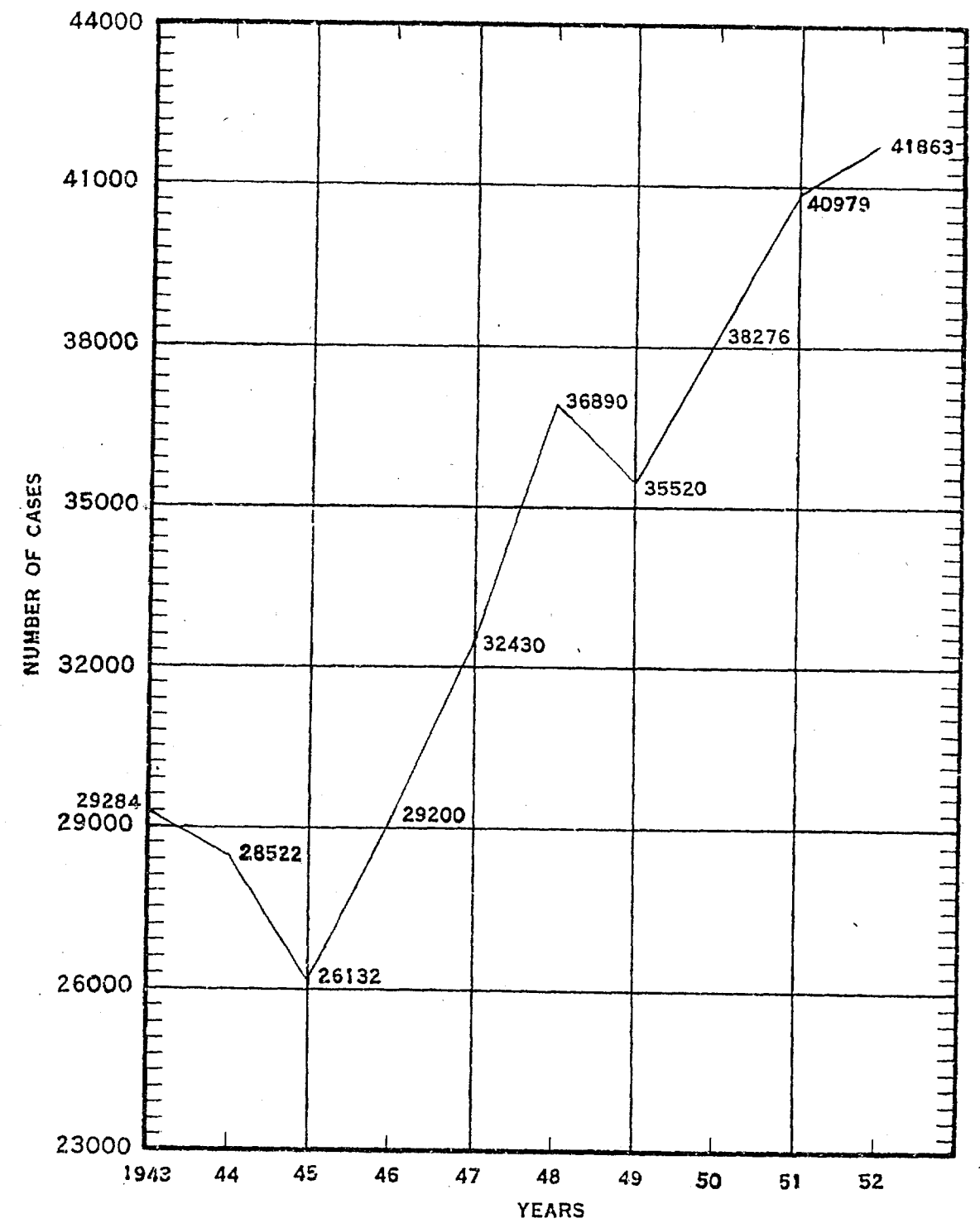
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ROBBERY



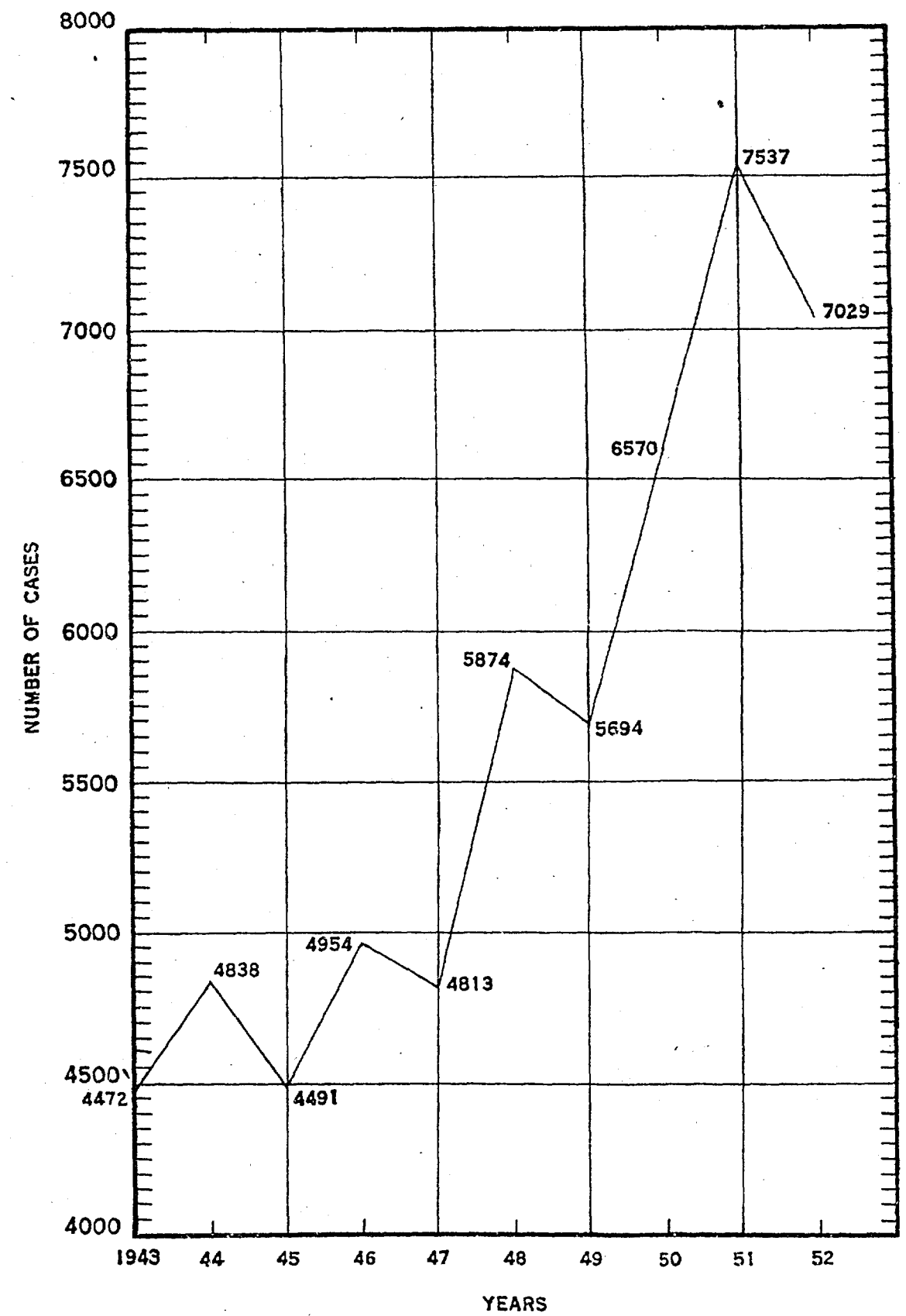
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HOUSE BREAKINGS



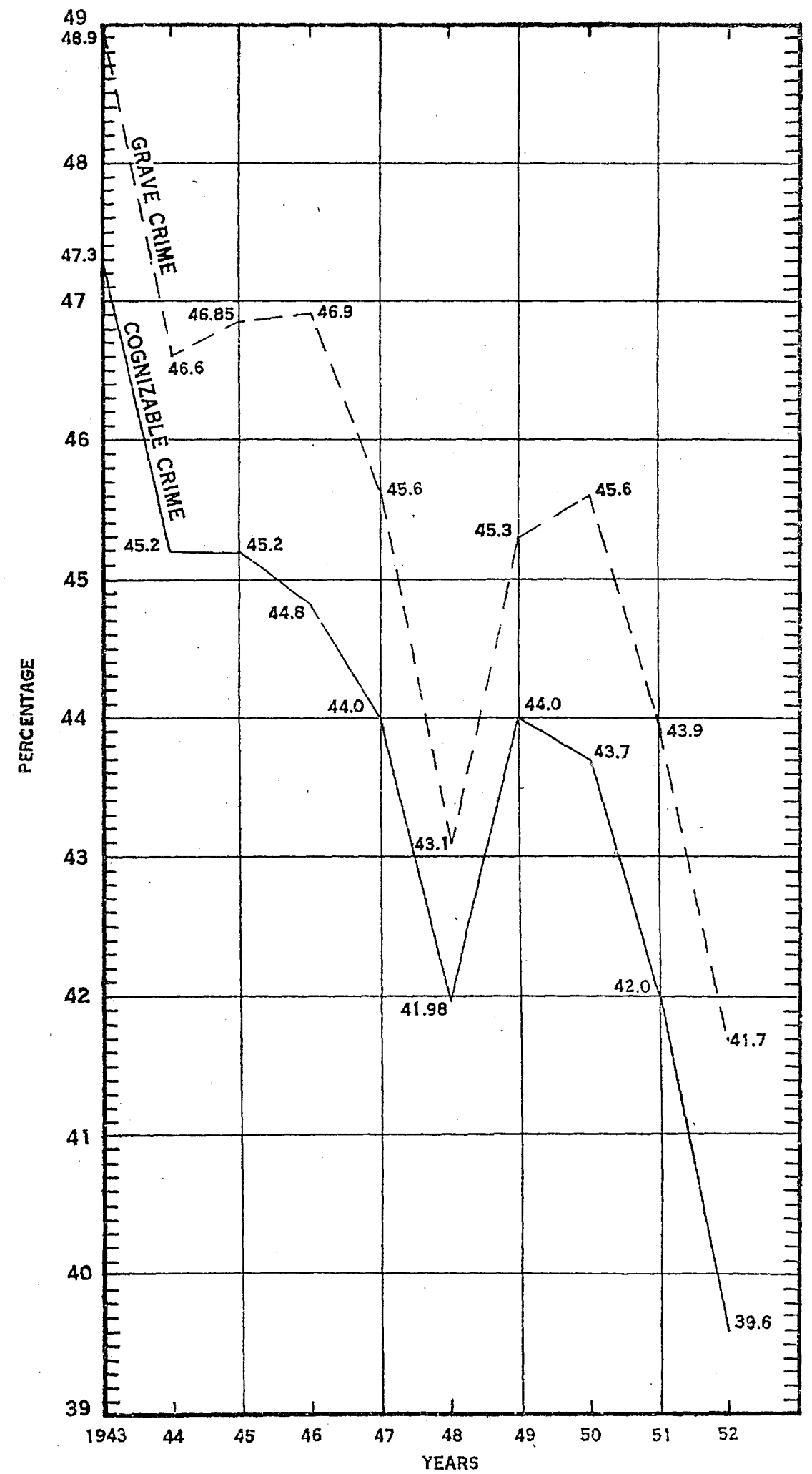
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
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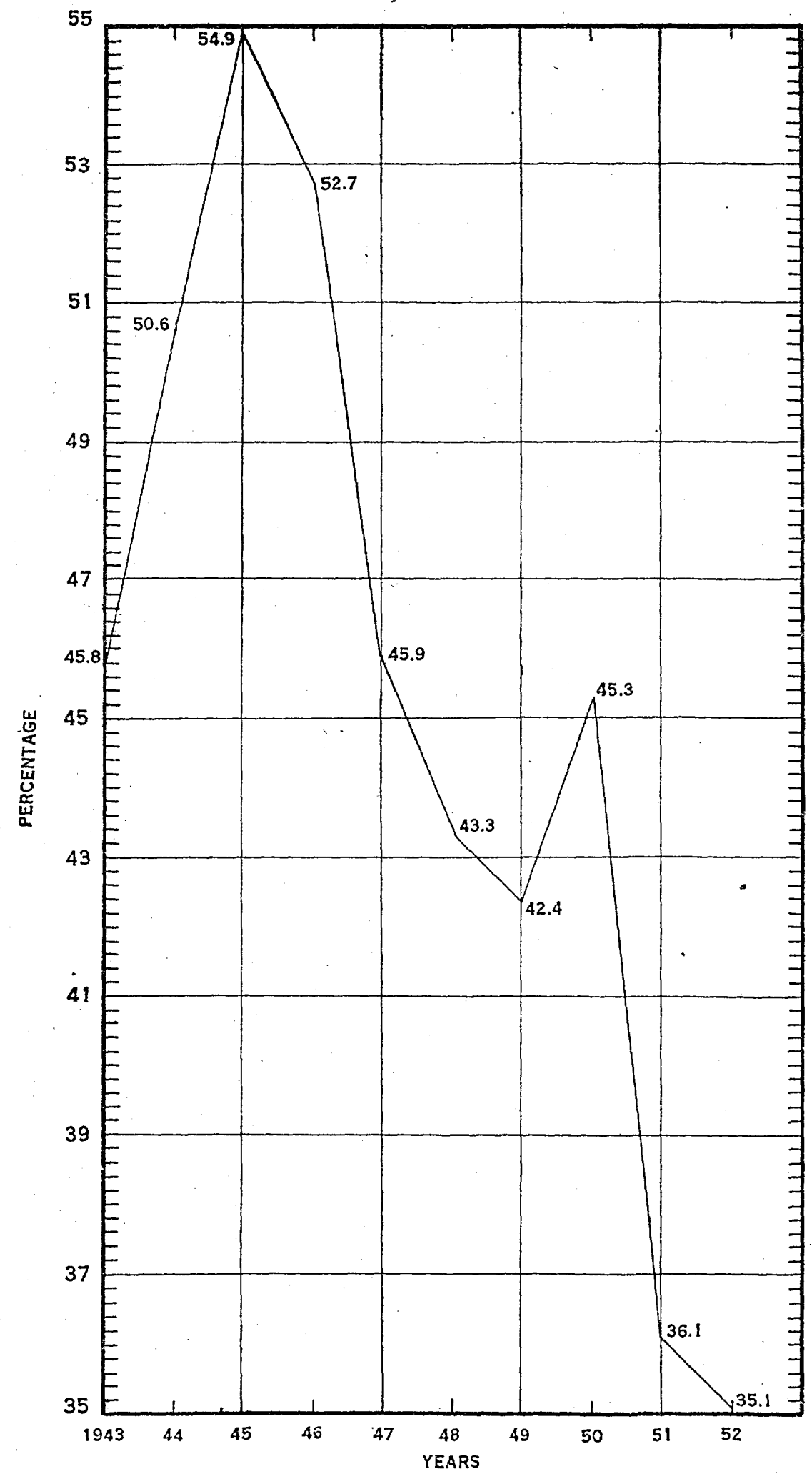


GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
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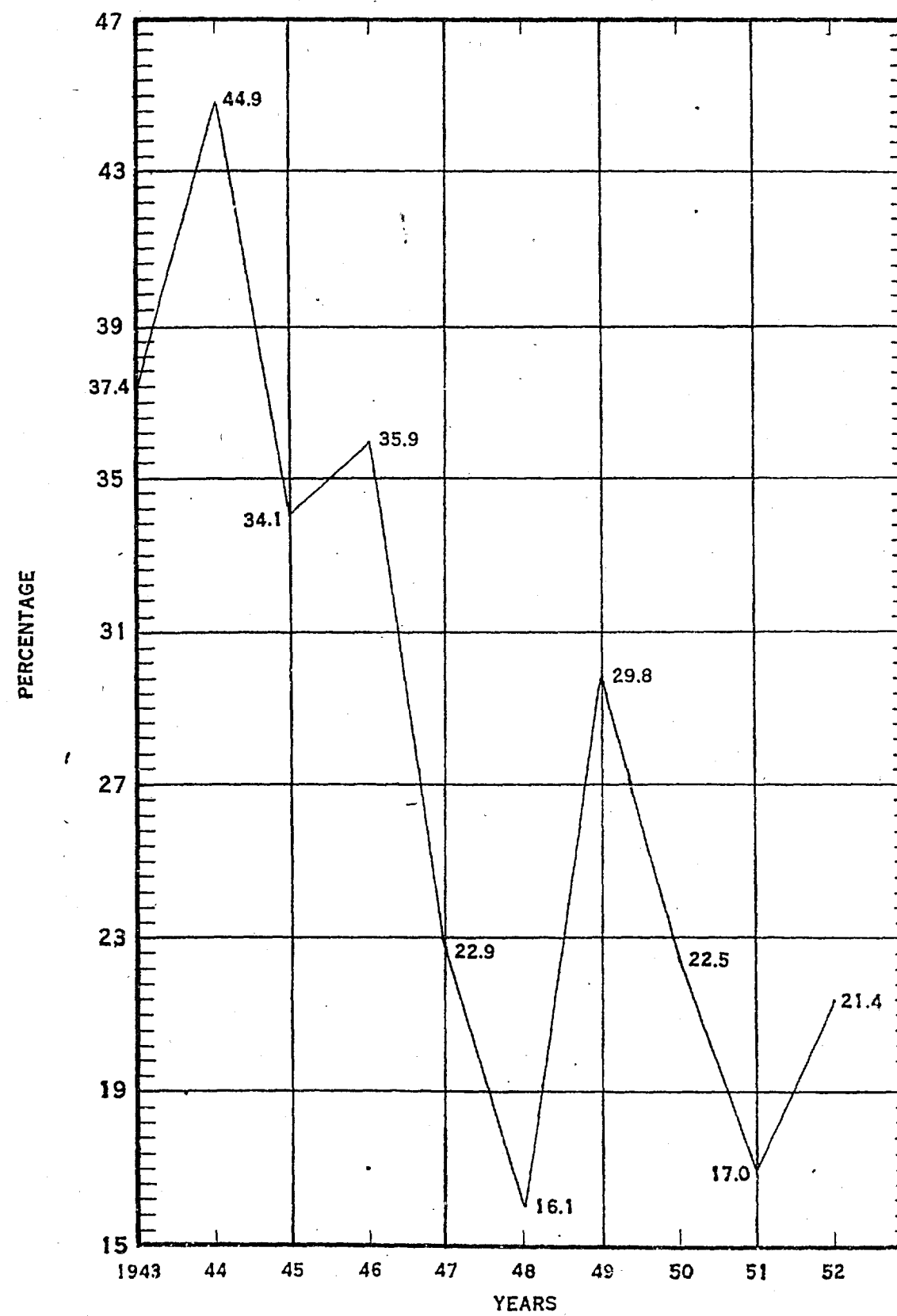


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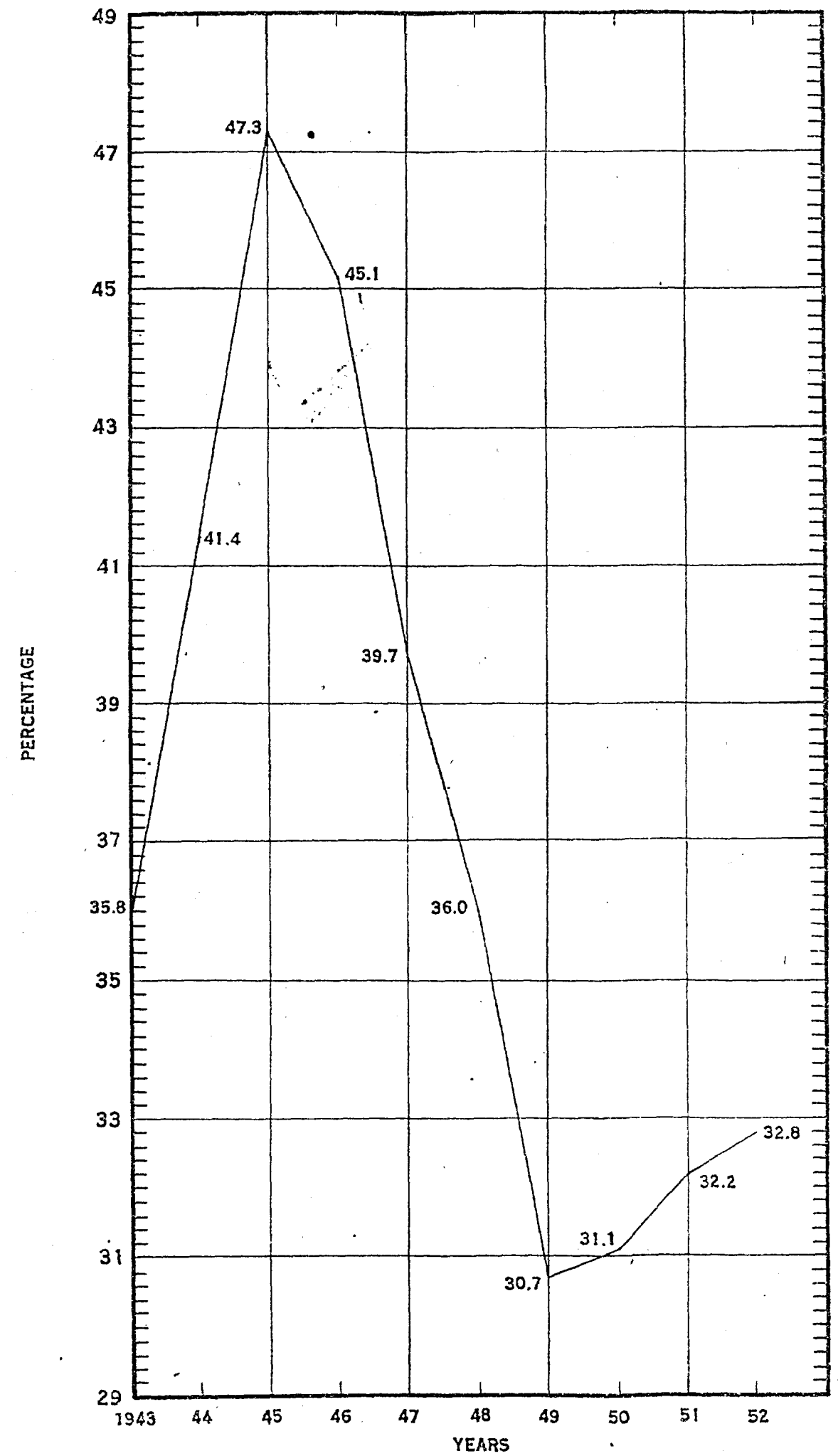
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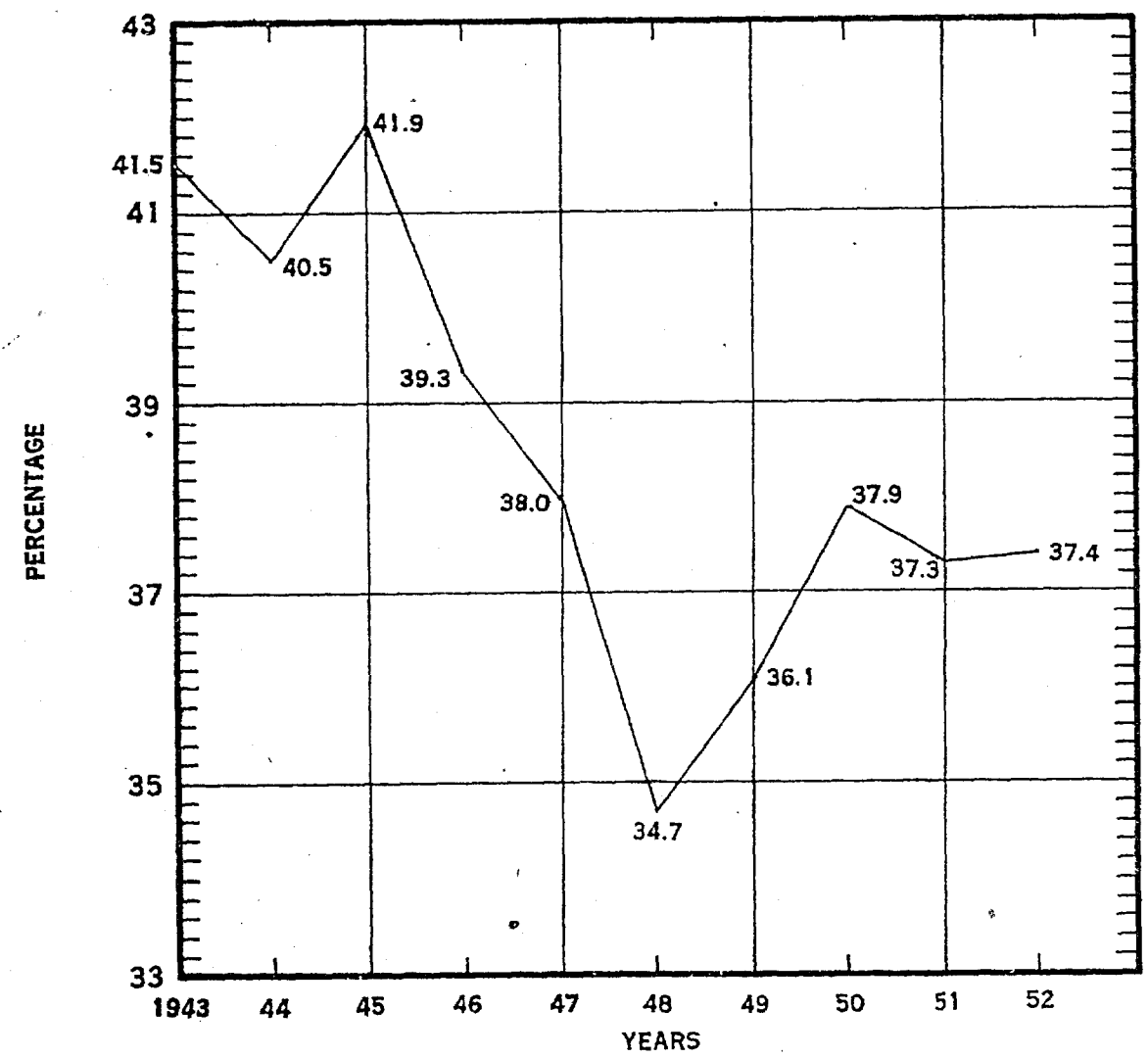
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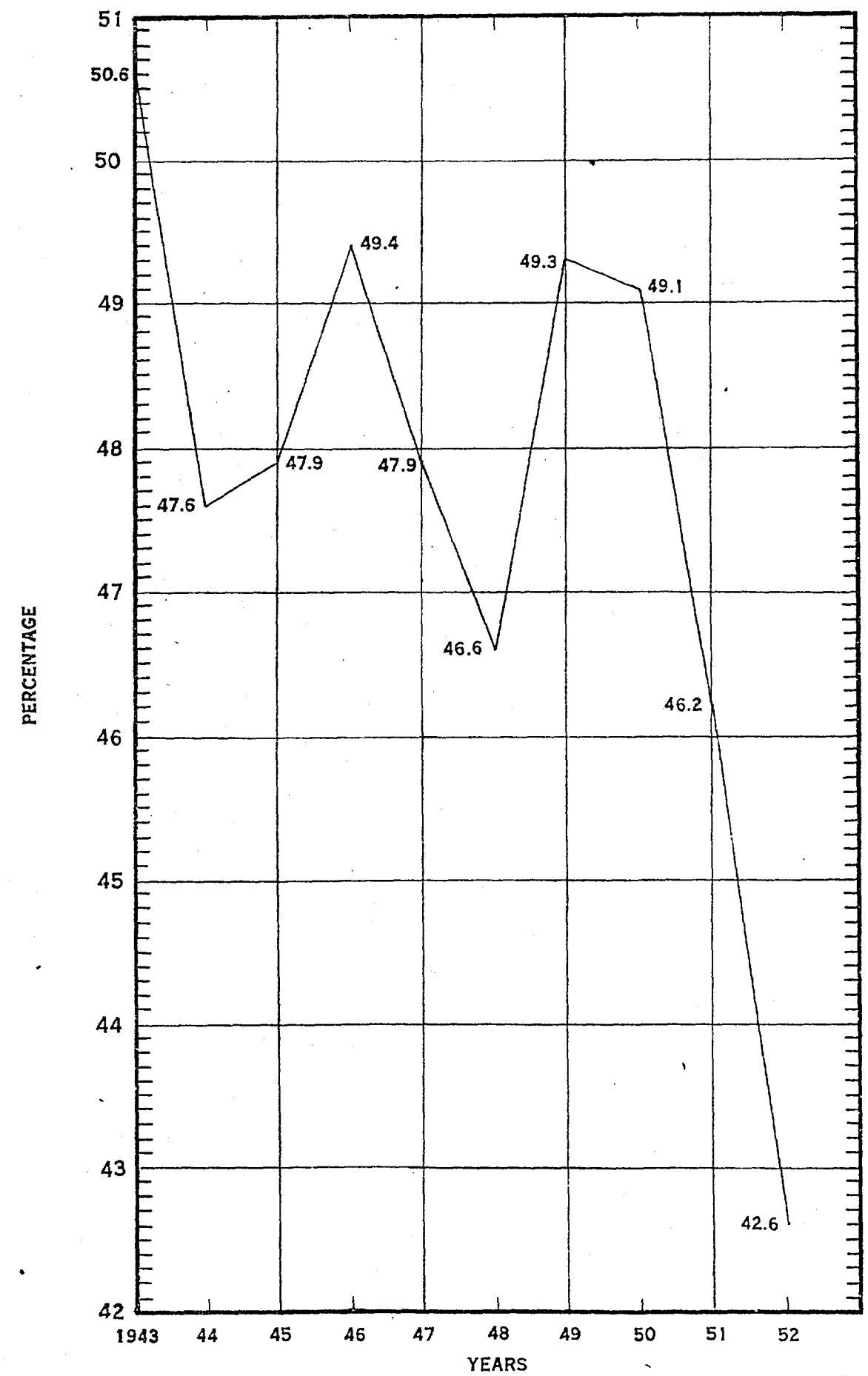
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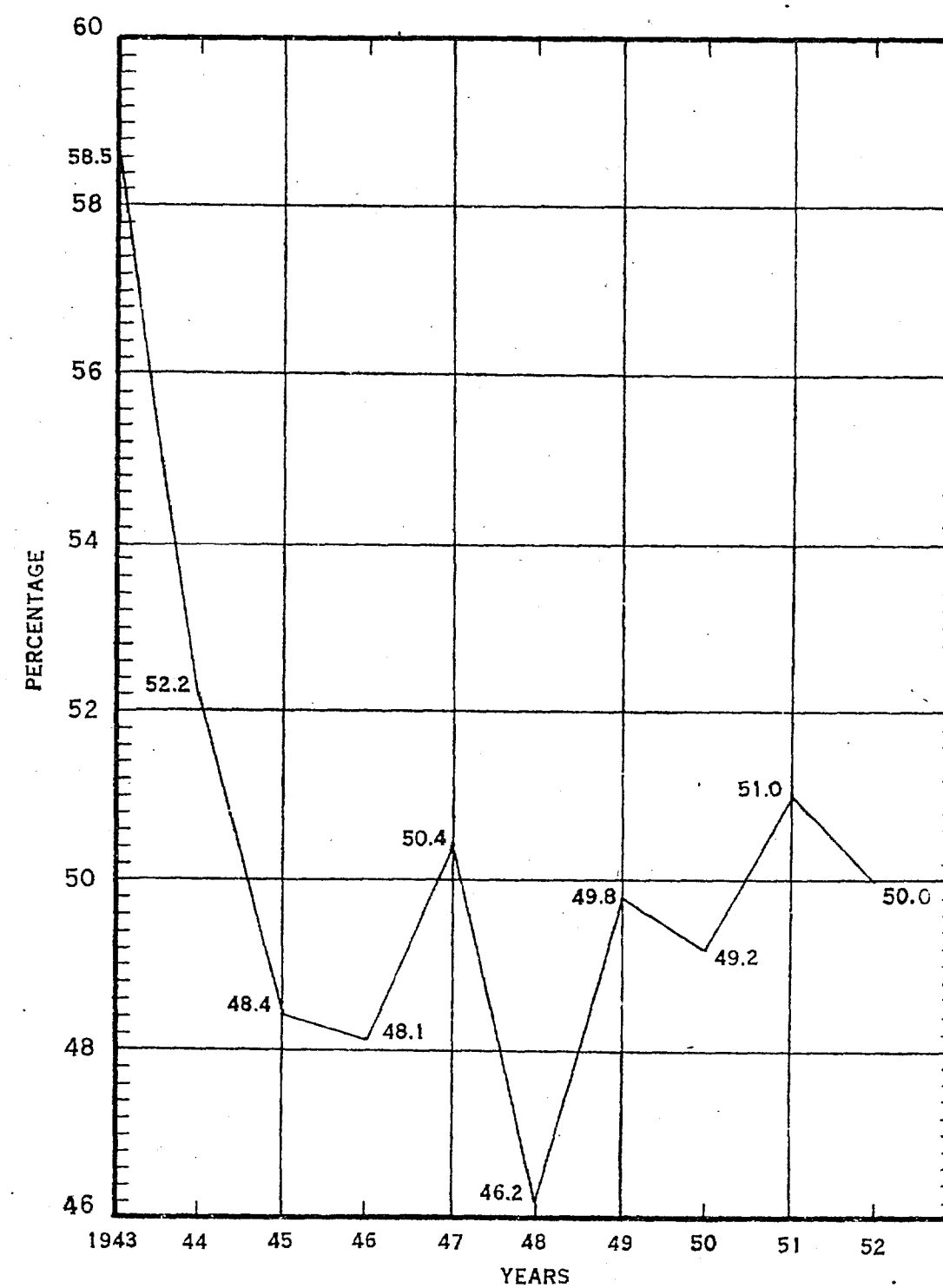
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HOUSE BREAKINGS



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE THEFTS



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1952.

26909

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—I continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

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

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Northern Range.</i>	
Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiyar.	From January 1 to December 31.
<i>Central Range.</i>	
Late Sri A. V. Patro ..	From January 1 to January 5 (the date on which he died).
Sri M. Krishnayya Shetty, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, Madras.	Held additional charge of the range from January 8 to February 5.
Sri M. Sirajuddin ..	From February 6 to December 31.
<i>Southern Range.</i>	
Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar.	From January 1 to October 15.
Sri A. Narayana Rai ..	From October 16 to November 19.
Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar.	From November 20 to December 31.
<i>Western Range.</i>	
Sri O. L. Burrell, O.B.E.	From January 1 to December 31.
<i>Railways and C.I.D., Madras.</i>	
Sri V. R. Rajaratnam ..	From January 1 to December 31.
<i>Commissioner of Police, Madras.</i>	
Sri J. Devasahayam ..	From January 1 to December 31.
<i>Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, Madras.</i>	
Sri M. Krishnayya Shetty.	From January 1 to August 7.
Sri V. R. Rajaratnam, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.	Held additional charge of the post from August 8 to October 14, a.n. from which date the post was abolished.

Kurnool district which was under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, was restored to the charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.

Visakhapatnam North and Visakhapatnam South districts were retransferred to the charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, from that of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police.

Assistant Inspectors-General of Police.—Sri P. Kandaswamy continued to hold the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Police, till the afternoon of 27th February 1952 when Sri P. Kuppuswami relieved him and continued to remain in the post for the rest of the year. Sri R. N. Manickam continued to hold the post of Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in six districts, while there was one change in fourteen districts, two changes in seven districts and three changes in one district. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions on eleven occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on twelve occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum but, with the present day nature of Police work, the holding of additional charge entailed considerable strain.

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 and Indian Police Service.</i>	
Sri P. V. Bhaskaran ..	Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri S. Balakrishna Shetty.	Deputy 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, throughout the year.
Sri A. Jayaram ..	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
Sri M. Krishnayya Shetty.	Deputy Director, Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, at Madras, from 8th August 1952.
<i>Madras Police Service.</i>	
Sri M. Krishnamurthi Naidu.	Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Government of India, throughout the year.
Sri V. Ayyaswami Naidu.	Central Intelligence Officer, under the Government of India, from January 1 to June 18.
Sri M. Sreenivasa Acharya.	Central Intelligence Officer under the Government of India, from July 19 to December 31.
Sri V. Satyavageswara Ayyar.	Superintendent, Watch and Ward Department, Southern Railway, Tiruchirappalli, throughout the year.
Sri M. Gopalakrishna Menon.	Central Intelligence Officer, under the Government of India, from February 25 to December 31.
Sri K. Karunakaran Nair.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, under the Government of India, from January 1 to August 1.
Sri R. S. Krishnan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, under the Government of India, from January 1 to October 26.
Sri M. Umdathul Mulk ..	Deputy 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, throughout the year.
Sri S. Ananthasubrahmanyam.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, from January 1 to November 15.
Sri M. S. Anantaraman.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
Sri Y. Satyanarayana ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
Sri V. Krishnan Nair ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
Sri V. Subbiah Mudaliyar.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
Sri U. Nagesha ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, from September 21 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 ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad.</i>	
Sri M. Krishna Menon ..	Throughout the year.

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>District Superintendents of Police, Hyderabad.</i>	
Sri V. P. Noir ..	Throughout the year.
Sri A. Sundaram Pillai ..	Do.
Sri V. Venkateswara Rao.	Do.
Sri O. A. Muthuswami Ayyar.	Do.
Sri M. Krishnamurthy ..	Do.
Sri N. Ramayya Pillai ..	From January 1 to October 12.
<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police, Hyderabad.</i>	
Sri D. Srinivasulu Nayudu.	Throughout the year.
Sri P. Kaneswara Rao ..	Do.
Sri A. Obul Reddi ..	Do.
Sri W. Subba Rao ..	Do.
Sri M. R. Jagannathan.	Do.
Sri T. B. Srinivasa Rao ..	From January 1 to July 2.
Sri S. C. Padhi ..	From January 1 to October 16.
Sri S. Muthiah Pillai ..	From January 1 to June 12.
Sri G. Kuppaswami Nayudu.	From January 1 to December 5.
Sri V. R. Arunachalam.	From January 1 to July 1.
Sri C. Balakrishna Odayar.	From January 1 to July 8.
Sri C. Sankara Ezhuthachan.	From January 1 to July 2.
Sri C. C. Verghese ..	From January 1 to September 23.

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

	Deputy Inspector-General.	District Superintendents of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadar and head constables.	Police Constables.	Total.
1 Settlements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	41	46
2 Police Training College and Police Recruits' Schools.	..	..	2	3	4	38	36	7	90
3 Madras City ..	..	..	1	5	10	24	123	454	617
4 All other temporary forces ..	..	2	31	74	6	367	1,002	5,249	6,731
Total ..	..	2	34	82	20	429	1,166	5,751	7,484

The figures in the above statement exclude the strength of Special Armed Police Units.

Additional Police.—The additional police stationed at Muradi Hanumapuram in the Bellary district was withdrawn from 31st October 1952 afternoon, due to improvement in the local conditions.

Recruitment.—There were 729 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 438 vacancies in 1951. As in the previous year, there was some difficulty in getting the right type of men for recruitment, as the pay and allowances of the constabulary are not sufficiently attractive. Direct recruitment was stopped from 18th April 1952 to provide for the men of the Special Armed Police discharged on account of the reorganization of the Special Armed Police Units resulting in the abolition of 16 Companies. The Educational standards were also lowered in respect of the Special Armed Police men absorbed in the constabulary. Ten ex-army men and 67 Harijans were enlisted. Among the recruits, 19 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

CASUALTIES [Statement E, columns (26) to (31)].—The total number of casualties in the Force was 1,999 as against 2,140 in 1951, a decrease of 141 or 6.59 per cent. The decrease was under the heads pensions and gratuities (660 against 728 in 1951), resignations (172 against 304 in 1951), desertions (186 against 285 in 1951) and deaths (227 against 248 in 1951). Dismissals increased from 326 in 1951 to 505 in 1952. There were 249 discharges in 1952 as against the same number in 1951.

Four police officers were killed and 59 were injured during the year in the course of their duty as against 6 and 151 respectively in the previous year.

HEALTH [Statement E, columns (32) to (34)].—There was a set back in the health of the Force during the year. The percentage of admissions into hospital rose from 138.23 in 1951 to 229.7 in 1952. The percentage of men absent from duty on account of sickness also rose to 4.0 in 1952 from 3.63 in 1951. This is attributable to want of proper and sufficient nourishment due to the high cost of living. The number of police officers who died was 227 as against 248 in 1951.

One officer of the Indian Police and ten Officers of the Madras Police Service retired during the year. Two officers of the Madras Police Service proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement during the year. Three Assistant Commandants of the Special Armed Police (Madras Police Service) were appointed during the year. Two of the Assistant Commandants, Special Armed Police, were discharged for want of vacancies and one resigned during the year.

One officer of the Indian Police and two officers of the Madras Police Service died during the year.

Two of the Assistant Superintendents of Police recruited to the Indian Police Service in 1952 and allotted to this State are under training in the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu.

Two Assistant Superintendents of Police underwent practical training in districts during the year.

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 39,555 as against 38,622 at the end of 1951. The increase is mainly due to the permanent retention of some of the temporary posts which were in existence for over five years.

The usual anti-malarial precautions were taken and the periodical medical examinations of the subordinate police was also conducted.

3. EDUCATION [Statement E, columns (24) and (25)].—There were 5,266 head constables and 37,432 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these, 1 head constable or 0.02 per cent and 59 constables or 0.16 per cent were illiterate.

4. TRAINING COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS—The Police Training College, Vellore.—Sri A. N. Rai continued to be the Principal till 24th January 1952. Sri J. H. Thomas, the Vice-Principal, held additional charge of the post of Principal from 25th January to 6th March 1952. Sri M. Balakrishna Menon assumed charge of the post of Principal on 7th March and continued for the rest of the year.

Vice-Principal.—Sri J. H. Thomas continued to hold the post throughout the year.

Six officers of the Hyderabad State were under training from 10th September 1952 afternoon.

Subordinate Officers.—Out of 146 Sub-Inspector cadets who reported for training in March 1952, ten resigned and two were discharged. The remaining were under training.

Fifteen cadets of the Travancore and Cochin State Police who reported for training in April 1952 were under training.

Fifty-one officiating Sub-Inspectors from Coorg who joined the College in November 1951 were passported back to their respective districts on 1st May 1952 on completion of six months' training.

A batch of forty-nine head constables fit for promotion as Sub-Inspectors of the Madras Police and one officiating Sub-Inspector of Coorg reported for training on 2nd June 1952. Of these, 45 of the Madras Police and the one of Coorg completed their training and left the College on 2nd December 1952.

Two Prohibition Sub-Inspectors reported for training on 15th January 1952, completed their training and were passported back on 15th April 1952.

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

As in the previous year, instruction in elementary motor mechanism and motor driving, series of lectures by experts like the Inspector of Explosives, Fire Arms Expert, Assistant to the Chemical Examiner, Coins and Currency Expert and the Superintendent of the Finger Print Bureau and a special lecture by a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., Madras, were arranged for the benefit of the cadets.

More intensive practical training in Finger print and Foot-print was given and emphasis was laid on the growing importance of scientific aids in detection.

The scheme of arranging a series of useful extra-curriculum lectures to cadets by select Police Officers introduced in 1951 with the approval of the Government was continued this year also and it is hoped that these will greatly benefit the cadets in their station work on leaving the College.

The instructions imparted to the cadets on "Principles of Courteous Conduct and Public Relations" according to approved syllabus, will go a great way in making them more efficient and popular in their day-to-day work.

A high standard of discipline and conduct was maintained by the cadets. As in the past, sports and games played their necessary and full part in the year's activities.

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 else where.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.
Police Recruits' School—						
Vellore ..	96	176	272	210	13	49
Anantapur ..	222	301	523	401	12	110
Coimbatore ..	490	246	736	682	22	32
Vizianagaram ..	173	573	746	510	8	198
Tiruchirappalli ..	407	359	766	669	14	83

The schools were run efficiently and discipline was well maintained. Increase in the average weight of the recruits was noticeable in all schools due apparently to balanced and wholesome food supplied. The general health of the recruits was satisfactory. Inefficient and undesirable recruits were eliminated. The hostels attached to the schools were managed quite satisfactorily.

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—

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.		
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.
By the Inspector-General of Police.	38	34	39	..	2	7	4	4	9	..	6.66	23.3
By the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	1,145	1,017	1,357	132	151	370	70	135	192	12.37	17.13	31.76

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.

Judicial punishments [Statement E, columns (14) to (21)].—The total number of police officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 79 against 58 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 59 for offences committed in their private capacity against 21 and 37, respectively, in the previous year.

Six men were convicted under the Police Act against nine men in 1951.

The Annual State Sports were held between 24th and 30th November 1952. The Minister in charge of Sports and Physical Education presided on the final day of the sports. These attracted large and enthusiastic gatherings.

The Sub-Inspectors' hostel was run efficiently by a Committee of cadets under the supervision of a lecturer.

The cadets and the staff maintained good health.

The State Police Band maintained its usual high standard of efficiency.

The Governor of Madras visited the College on 30th December 1952 and was pleased to record the following remarks in the visitor's book :—"I was glad to have had an opportunity of visiting this old Fort and see the Police Training College at work. The place has many memories for Policemen for it was the scene of the "Vellore Mutiny" when many Policemen suffered grievously. I was greatly pleased to see the smart turnout of the Police Officers under training and they have my best wishes of success and happiness in life. May they serve the State well and may the State take good care of them!"

Police Recruits' Schools.—All the Police Recruits' Schools except the Vellore School trained a large number of recruits. The school at Vellore could train only a small number for want of accommodation. The schools at Vizianagaram and Tiruchirappalli are continued for a further period of one year from 1st October.

	1950.	1951.	1952.
For absence without leave ..	0.3	0.4	0.7
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.2	2.6	3.7
Total ..	3.5	3.0	4.4

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 18.18 as against 17.40 in 1951. The total number of persons dismissed from the Force was 505, of which 82 were for absence without leave, the figures for 1951 being 326 and 109, respectively. Discipline was well maintained and suitable action was taken for absence without leave.

For highhanded behaviour in assaulting a student, a constable of the West Godavari district was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20.

For having outraged the modesty of a woman, a constable of the West Godavari district was convicted and sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment.

A constable of the Krishna district was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for rape.

A constable of the Anantapur district gave a severe blow on a Head Constable's head with a ruler as a protest when the latter detailed him on tappal beat duty. The

* Includes Armed Reserve and Special Armed Policemen and Prohibition Guards.

Head constable succumbed to the injuries and the Constable was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A constable of the Chingleput district, while under suspension, forcibly dipped the hands of two persons in boiling dung water to extort a confession in respect of a theft in his brother's house. He was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A head constable and two constables of the Tanjore district were convicted under sections 8 and 9 of the Madras Gaming Act. The head constable was sentenced to simple imprisonment for six weeks and a fine of Rs. 100 while the constables were fined Rs. 75 each.

Four constables of the Madurai Urban district were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 50 each for extortion.

One head constable and two constables of the Ramana-nathapuram district were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in connection with the torture and murder of a Harijan.

A constable of the same district was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for rape.

A constable of the Salem district was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of some sarees from a shop.

An Inspector of Police of the Coimbatore district was convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for rape.

A constable of the Madras Railway Police district was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25 for smuggling rice.

6. TITLES.—Nil.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.—The following medal was awarded during the year :—

Police Medal for gallantry.—Govindarajulu, Constable No. 701 of the Special Armed Police, Red Hills, while on deputation in the Hyderabad State.

REWARDS [Statement E, columns (22) and (23)].—

	1951.		1952.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
<i>Rewards to Police officers.</i>				
Madras City	1,851	13,932	1,967	22,007
Districts including the C.I.D.	21,485	1,47,943	18,602	1,06,450
Total ..	23,336	1,66,875	20,569	1,28,457
<i>Rewards to private individuals including village officers.</i>				
Madras City	1,157	8,677	1,189	8,906
Districts including the C.I.D.	8,180	63,350	7,601	56,078
Total ..	9,337	72,027	8,790	64,984

As in the previous year the total number of Police Officers rewarded and the amount expended were on the decrease. This was due to money rewards being restricted to the more deserving cases and Good Service Entries being granted in other cases.

The total number of private individuals rewarded and the amount expended also decreased.

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

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

Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1 A police informant of the Tirunelveli district.	A gratuity of Rs. 200 (G.O. Ms. No. 10, Finance, dated 4th January 1952).	The individual's whole right leg had to be amputated on account of the cut inflicted by persons affected due to the information given to the Police by him regarding illicit distillation of arrack.
2 The mother of a constable of the Malabar district.	A pension of Rs. 5-4-0 per mensem (G.O. Ms. No. 390, Finance, dated 9th April 1952).	The constable was fatally stabbed on the back of the neck while raiding a gambling den.
3 The widow of a constable of the Kurnool district.	A pension of Rs. 11-11-0 per mensem (G.O. Ms. No. 635, Finance, dated 29th May 1952).	The constable died due to injuries received in an accident to a lorry in which he was returning to his station along with other constables after bandobast duty in connexion with the Prime Minister's visit.
4 The father of a constable of the Guntur district.	A pension of Rs. 4-3-0 per mensem plus an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 100 (G.O. Ms. No. 739, Finance, dated 14th June 1952).	The constable died due to shock and haemorrhage as a result of gun-shot wound while on patrol duty.
5 An ex-head constable of the North Arcot district.	A compassionate allowance of Rs. 10-6-0 per mensem (G.O. Ms. No. 889, Finance (Pension), dated 22nd July 1952).	In consideration of his qualifying superior service of 22 years 4 months and 7 days (Articles 353 and 474 of the C.S.Rs.).
6 The son and widow of a constable of the Kurnool district.	A pension of Rs. 3 per mensem to the son and a pension of Rs. 11-8-0 to the widow (G.O. Ms. No. 964, Finance, dated 6th August 1952).	The constable died due to injuries received in an accident to a lorry in which he was returning to his station along with other constables after bandobast duty in connexion with the Prime Minister's visit.
7 The widow and twin daughters of a constable of Kurnool district.	A pension of Rs. 12-5-0 per mensem to the widow and Rs. 3 each to the twin daughters (G.O. Ms. No. 1056, Finance (Pension), dated 26th August 1952.)	The constable died due to injuries received in an accident to a lorry in which he was returning to his station along with other constables after bandobast duty in connexion with the Prime Minister's visit.
8 The widow and two daughters of a constable of the Kurnool district.	A pension of Rs. 10-8-0 per mensem to the widow, a pension of Rs. 3-11-0 per mensem to one daughter and a pension of Rs. 2-13-0 per mensem to another daughter (G.O. Ms. No. 1118, Finance, dated 5th September 1952).	The constable died due to injuries received in an accident to a lorry in which he was returning to his station along with other constables after bandobast duty in connexion with the Prime Minister's visit.
9 The widow, son and three daughters of a head constable of the Salem district.	A pension of Rs. 18-12-0 per mensem to the widow and a pension of Rs. 2-13-0 per mensem to each of one son and three daughters (G.O. Ms. No. 1342, Finance (Pension), dated 22nd October 1952.)	The head constable died as a result of injuries sustained by him in a bus accident while in the discharge of his duties.
10 Ex-constable of the Special Armed Police, Red Hills.	A pension of Rs. 6-8-0 per mensem (G.O. Ms. No. 1421, Finance (Pension), dated 5th November 1952).	The constable on active duty sustained severe fracture of his left elbow in April 1951 in an accident while performing a journey in a bullock cart which capsized and he was invalided.

Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
11 Ex-Constable of the Madras City Police.	A compassionate allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem (G.O. Ms. No. 1654, Finance, dated 30th December 1952).	In consideration of his qualifying superior service of 12 years, 5 months and five days (Article 353 of the C.S.R.).
12 The dependants of 179 deceased police officers (as against 167 in 1951).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,900	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependants were left.

7. COST [Statement D, column (17)].—The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1952-53 including expenditure in England was Rs. 6,96,13,689 as against Rs. 7,16,87,754 in 1951-52. The decrease in expenditure occurred mainly under "29. c. Police."

In the year 1951-52 additional expenditure had to be incurred on transport charges and feeding charges on account of bandobast arrangements which were made during the General Elections. As Elections were over in 1951-52, the expenditure on this account became normal during 1952-53 contributing to a decrease by 11 lakhs.

During the year 1952-53, there was a substantial fall in the prices of woollen articles. There was also less demand for certain articles. The expenditure under the head "Clothing, Arms and Equipment" therefore decreased by 10 lakhs.

The two factors mentioned above contributed to the decrease in expenditure in the year 1952-53 by 20-74 lakhs.

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

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.	
		1951.	1952.
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants ..	151	54.8	54.5
Sub-Inspectors	586	38.1	37.4
Head constables	2,426	56.3	57.3
Constables	18,618	55.9	57.7

The rest of the officers and men live in rented quarters over a wide area, paying rent far above that sanctioned by the Government and also unsuitable in other respects. This causes discontent and in the long run is likely to tell on the morale of the Force. Life in the barracks is part of the discipline of the Force and tends to foster *esprit-de-corps*. It also makes available sufficient numbers of men in the event of a sudden call to duty.

The Government were addressed for 33 residential and 2 non-residential Part II building schemes for 1951-52. But the Government sanctioned only 15 residential schemes at a cost of Rs. 23,90,850 and 2 non-residential schemes at a cost of Rs. 80,000. The cost of the 15 residential schemes was ordered to be spread over three years beginning from 1951-52 at the rate of Rs. 8 lakhs approximately per year. Due to the drastic cut in the budget provision, in view of the financial stringency, the Chief Engineer provided funds amounting to Rs. 59,000 for only three residential works (including two proposals for the acquisition of sites), and Rs. 35,000 for the two non-residential schemes, in the Civil Works Budget for 1952-53. The other twelve residential works have not been provided with funds. No new works were sanctioned for execution in 1952-53.

In 1952, 18 major works costing about Rs. 40,63,900 were recommended as Part II schemes for 1953-54, but the Government deferred these proposals in view of the acute financial stringency. Hence they will be resubmitted to the Government as Part II schemes for 1954-55 on or before 1st October 1953.

In certain cases, Government have sanctioned proposals by which District Superintendents of Police are allowed to enter into agreements with private landholders who are willing to provide buildings on rent for the housing of the Force, provided they have assurance of a reasonably long period of occupation by the Police.

The existing quarters were kept in a state of proper repairs.

Appropriations of Rs. 1,58,900 for Police minor works and Rs. 10,000 for new major works were sanctioned by the Government for the financial year 1952-53.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The Police Co-operative Societies in the State continued to function satisfactorily and have registered increases both in the number of members and in the paid-up share capital. The total membership of the Societies at the end of the year was 26,993 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 7,86,273-14-0, the corresponding figures for 1951 being 25,683 and Rs. 7,39,339, respectively.

Police Co-operative Stores.—Very few Police Co-operative Stores, functioned during the year and those that functioned were of some benefit to the members of the Force.

General Provident Fund.

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
Inspectors	377	355	97.2	97.3
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	183	183	72.3	72.9
Sub-Inspectors	1,235	1,143	82.0	76.4
Jamadars and head constables.	3,870	4,188	85.4	89.9
Constables	22,520	22,278	70.6	73.3
Total ..	28,185	28,147	73.0	75.7

The percentages of subscribers to the Fund have been calculated on the number eligible to join it. Many members of the Force have joined the Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Insurance Scheme.

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The standard of work of Circle Inspectors and their efficiency continued to be generally satisfactory. A number of Police Stations was in charge of either probationary Sub-Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors who had just completed probation. Besides these, in as many as 306 out of 1,234 Stations in the State excluding Madras City, Head Constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of Stations for over three months during the year. Due to this the work and efficiency of the Sub-Inspectors were not generally quite up to the mark.

11. ARMED RESERVE.—The Armed Reserves were kept up to the strength and were mobilized twice during the year, once in the ordinary course and on a second occasion as an emergency measure to meet the situation created in the Andhra districts by the death of Potti Sriramulu. The percentage of natives of the head-quarters of the Reserve was kept as low as possible. The General, Municipal and Panchayat Elections, visits of high personages, labour and agricultural unrest, activities of subversive elements, the disturbances in the

Andhra districts consequent on Sri Potti Sriramulu's death and the tension on the French frontiers in the South Arcot district imposed a very heavy strain on the Reserves but they discharged their duties well on all occasions, augmented, where necessary, by Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police detachments.

The armed Reserves of the Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South, East Godavari and West Godavari districts performed the annual Agency tour during the year.

The health, discipline and morale of the Reserves have been quite good.

Tear Smoke squads.—Tear smoke squads are now functioning in the Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts, including the half Squad formed at Pudukkottah during the year.

Tear smoke was used by the Police of this State to maintain Law and Order on the following occasions at the places below during the disturbances in the Andhra districts in connexion with the formation of a separate Andhra State:—

(i) 17th December 1952	..	Visakhapatnam.
(ii) 16th December 1952	..	Nellore.
(iii) 17th December 1952	..	Do.
(iv) 17th December 1952	..	Rajahmundry.
(v) 19th December 1952	..	Kakinada.
(vi) 17th December 1952	..	Guntur.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE—

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Commandant.</i>	
Sri H. G. C. Barboza ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Adjutant and Deputy Commandant.</i>	
Sri G. K. Menon	From January 1 to March 16. From May 16 to June 10. From July 11 to December 31.
Sri H. G. C. Barboza.	From March 17 to May 15 (additional charge). From June 11 to July 10 (additional charge).
<i>Assistant Commandants (5).</i>	
<i>(i) Assistant Commandant, Malappuram.</i>	
Sri P. C. Narayana Nair.	From January 1 to September 10. From November 13 to November 20. From December 21 to December 31.
Sri G. K. Menon ..	From September 11 to November 12 (additional charge). From November 21 to December 20 (additional charge).
<i>(ii) Assistant Commandant for Battalion Stores and Transport.</i>	
Sri K. Imbichikutty ..	Throughout the year.
<i>(iii) Assistant Commandant, Pondikad.</i>	
Sri K. V. Muhammad ..	Throughout the year.
<i>(iv) Assistant Commandant, Vijayavada—Madukkarai.</i>	
(Headquarters shifted from Vijayavada to Madukkarai from 21st June 1952.)	
Sri M. Madhavan Nair ..	From January 1 to August 11. .. From November 11 to December 31.
Sri G. K. Menon ..	From August 12 to September 10 (additional charge).
Sri P. C. Narayanan Nair.	From September 11 to November 10.
<i>(v) Assistant Commandant, Guntur—Malappuram.</i>	
(Headquarters shifted from Guntur to Malappuram from 9th March 1952.)	
Sri G. Pasupathy ..	From January 1 to January 31.
Sri G. K. Menon ..	From February 1 to February 29 (additional charge).
Sri Muhammad Badiuddin.	From March 1 to June 22.
Sri M. Balasundaram ..	From June 23 to December 31.

The Malabar Special Police Force was kept up to strength. Seventy-four of the vacancies were filled up by transfer of Constables from the Special Armed Police who were given a refresher course for three months. The casualties in it during the year were 11 retirements, 26 resignations, 21 dismissals, 53 desertions and 2 deaths.

The annual Military inspection of the Force for the year was conducted by Col. H. M. Newton King, Commandant, E.M.E. Centre, Bangalore. As usual the Force put up an excellent show and the Military Officer paid a high tribute to the around efficiency of the Force.

The administrative control of the Force was transferred from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, with effect from 25th September 1952.

The daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 98.93 against 74.6 in 1951 and the major portion of the cases related to malaria, venereal diseases, injuries and ulcers.

Ninety-eight per cent of the officers and other ranks eligible to join in the General Provident Fund subscribed to it and 196 Officers and other ranks subscribed to the Contributory Provident Fund.

All Companies carried out a programme of intensive training covering a period of three months.

The training Cadres in all branches were, as usual, held during the year. Some Junior Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers were also put through the Battalion refresher cadres of 12 weeks' duration. Besides, some Non-Commissioned Officers attended the Army School courses at Poona and Bangalore. A Junior Officer and some Non-Commissioned Officers were trained in motor mechanism in the Government Automobile Workshop at Madras.

The annual classification of the Singnallers was carried out by an Assistant Commandant and all the 75 candidates put up for the classification were successful.

The training of a batch of Sergeants which commenced in February 1951 was completed on 31st January 1952. One Special Armed Police Assistant Commandant underwent training for six months.

The Commandant, Deputy Commandant and the Assistant Commandants inspected the various Companies periodically apart from constant visits. The Force continued to maintain its high level of efficiency. The arms of the Force were inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Arms, Madras Area, who has certified that "the Unit has an exemplary standard of care and maintenance throughout the Police Units in Madras State." The rebrowning work by the Unit was carried out satisfactorily.

The Force continued to assist the local Police in the efficient maintenance of Law and Order. One Company continued to be stationed on special duty on the Mahe border in North Malabar.

Malabar Special Police Companies were deputed for duty in connection with the General Elections in Madras City, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts.

Four Companies did bandobast duty in Madras City in connection with the Prime Minister's visit in October 1952.

Some detachments of the Force were stationed on special duty (as a precautionary measure) in the Malabar district in November and December 1952 in connection with communal tension.

Radio communication was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year and during the General Elections, all the Malabar Special Police Radio stations were kept on the air all the 24 hours along with the other State Police Radio Stations. The Police Radio Officer, Madras, inspected the Radio Stations at Haig Barracks, Malappuram and Nilambur.

The constructions of a fully equipped Motor workshop and a rat-proof building for Battalion Stores at Malappuram are in progress. Twenty-five semi-permanent

sheds for garaging the Malabar Special Police vehicles were constructed.

Three active Companies of the Malabar Special Police were temporarily accommodated in the Military Barracks at Madukkarai.

The Malabar Special Police contributed largely to the success of the Police Tattoo held at Madras in March 1952.

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

Commandants	3
Assistant Commandants	12
Subadars including Subadars-Major	39
Jamadars	108
Havildars-Major	27
Havildars	136
Naiks	318
Constables including Lance Naiks	3,696
Followers	108

The sixteen Companies of the Special Armed Police on deputation to the Hyderabad State were repatriated during April-May 1952. Subsequently the Special Armed Police was reorganized and 4 Units with 40 active Companies, were reduced to 3 units with 24 active Companies, the Unit at Bellary being abolished.

The posts of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Armed Police, and his office staff were abolished and the three Special Armed Police Units were located and placed under the control of the various officers as shown below:—

Place.	Number of Companies.	Controlling authority.
Visakhapatnam ..	10	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.
Palni	7	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.
Red Hills	7	Commissioner of Police, Madras.

A post of one lower division clerk has been sanctioned to each of the offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern Range and Southern Range, and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, consequent on the transfer of control of the Special Armed Police Units to them.

There were 476 resignations, 90 dismissals, 303 desertions and 11 deaths as against 173, 79, 696, and 13 respectively in 1951. There were 1,054 discharges in 1952 as against 48 in 1951. The desertions and resignations were due to lack of family accommodation, rigours of training and rigid discipline. Most of the resignations came from Companies repatriated from Hyderabad State due apparently to the fact that the personnel had suffered a drop in their pay and had lost the privilege of living with their families which they had in Hyderabad and could not stand the rigorous training given in this State to increase their standard. Fear of retrenchment in the Special Armed Police was also a contributory factor.

Provision has been made to absorb the retrenched personnel wherever possible, in the district police, the Malabar Special Police, Fire Service Branch and the Prohibition Department.

The health of the Force has generally been satisfactory. The number of admissions into hospitals has further increased due to malaria, dysentery, influenza, venereal and other diseases.

The Assistant Inspector of Arms, Head quarters, Madras Area, inspected the arms of some of the Companies during the year.

As in the previous year intensive training was given to the companies which were available at the Headquarters. Cadres and instructional courses for officers and men were conducted. Several Non-Commissioned Officers attended the courses of training at the Army Schools, Mhow and Poona and the E.M.E. Centre,

Bangalore. One Havildar-Major underwent Navy Reservist training at the I.N.S. "Venduruthy". Some Non-Commissioned Officers also underwent training in Radio Telegraphy in the Malabar Special Police and the Police Radio School at Madras and training in Motor Mechanism in the Government Automobile Workshop at Madras.

Sixteen Companies continued to be stationed on duty in the Hyderabad State till April-May 1952. Companies or detachments were also on duty in the Madras City and in almost all districts and rendered valuable help to the local Police in the maintenance of law and order especially during the disturbances connected with the agitation for a separate Andhra State and providing bandobast and security arrangements during the General Elections and on the occasions of the visits of high personages.

For want of accommodation at the Battalion Headquarters some Companies were stationed at the Military Barracks at Madukkarai.

The Commandants and Assistant Commandants inspected the Force frequently.

The Radio Stations attached to the Special Armed Police Units continued to function efficiently.

The Governor of Madras visited the Special Armed Police camp at Palni on 11th September 1952 and took the salute at a march past of the Special Armed Police men of the Battalion.

The morale, discipline and standard of the Force continued to be at a high level.

13. POLICE RADIO BRANCH.—Capt. D. R. Clamp continued to hold the post of the Police Radio Officer throughout the year. Sri T. V. Veeraswamy continued to be the Personal Assistant to the Police Radio Officer and also Signal Officer, throughout the year. Sri D. Appa Rao continued to hold the post of Technical Assistant to the Police Radio Officer throughout the year.

The sanctioned number of Static and Transportable Stations in the State Police Radio Network is 28 and 29 respectively. All the stations are working.

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

All districts except Chittoor, Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, the Nilgiris and South Kanara are connected by radio.

The Inter-State Police Radio Station at Madras which was hitherto manned by the State Police Radio Operators, was handed over to the operators of the Central Government on 1st August 1952.

The various radio networks in the State including that of the Madras City were utilized mainly for the dissemination of information connected with the maintenance of law and order and the general Police Administration work. The Police Radio Branch turned out excellent work during the first General Elections, the situation created by the agitation for the formation of a separate Andhra State and the conditions caused by the cyclone in the Tanjore district during the year. In the last two cases, the Police Radio Branch was the sole means of communication available as all other modes of communication, viz., Railways, Post and Telegraphs, Telephones and Road communication broke down.

The State Police Radio Network passed 169,118 messages in the year as against 163,961 in 1951.

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 need for their closer co-operation was impressed on them by Police Officers while on visit to the villages. The number of village officers rewarded for good work in the last two years and the amount spent are given below:—

1951.		1952.	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
391	3,056	426	3,738-8-0

VILLAGE VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.—Village Vigilance Committees existed in all the districts, except South Kanara, Malabar and the Railway Police districts. They continued to be of assistance to the police. The Committees were revitalized in some districts. 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 1952.

Districts.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1952.	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.Da. D.Cs., 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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Visakhapatnam North.	779	72	10	21	2	..	65
Visakhapatnam South.	348	57	4	13	1	2	25
East Godavari ..	273	5	2	1	..	..	..
West Godavari ..	547	32	7	31	8	..	125
Krishna ..	1,000	15	1	2	..	..	..
Guntur ..	391	26	4	10	1	..	110
Nellore ..	739	13	..	2	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	614	20	6	13	..	..	32
Bellary ..	471	34	15	6	2	..	32
Anantapur ..	350	27	3	13	..	..	1
Cuddapah ..	165	42	3	18	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	397	31	9	15	1	..	..
Chingleput ..	177	32	12	6	1	..	14
North Arcot ..	2,092	61	11	19	..	158	..
South Arcot ..	767	65	13	38	..	..	14
Tanjore ..	298	65	3	14	..	..	4
Madurai, Urban ..	793	76	4	97	..	..	40
Madurai, Rural ..	327	124	37	17	8	5	99
Ramanathapuram ..	6,627	92	26	12	8	2	52
Tirunelveli ..	546	84	9	43	2	..	5
Tiruchirappalli ..	626	33	13	10	2	..	27
Salem ..	237	25	1	11	1	..	31
Coimbatore ..	4,455	63	6	7	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	51	24	1	2	..	..	12
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23,120	1,121	200	421	37	167	683

VILLAGE DEFENCE SQUADS.—The Village Defence Squads in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool and Malabar continued to function but with abated vigour consequent on the lull in the activities of the anti-social elements in those districts.

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.—Consequent on the adverse seasonal conditions and the prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities remaining at a very high level, the general economic difficulty continued throughout the year. Deratoning and removal of controls on essential commodities resulted in a free flow of articles into the open market but there was no indication of the prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities coming down. The cost of living index remained high while the purchasing capacity of the masses continued to be low. The middle and labour classes were the worst affected. The north-east monsoon brought some amount of rain to a few districts at the close of the year but generally speaking 1952 was the sixth successive year of the failure of both the monsoons. There was a failure of crops generally in all districts except Krishna and South Kanara and this aggravated the already existing acute food problem. The districts in

the Rayalaseema were in the grip of unprecedented famine while conditions bordering on famine prevailed in many other districts. The cyclone which swept the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts during the year caused considerable damage to the plantain and coconut trees, betel gardens and also to standing crops in the two districts.

The increase in crime was, as in the previous year, due to distressing economic conditions, high prices of essential foodstuffs and the unemployment of rural population.

The population of the State as per the latest census of 1951 and the previous censuses is as shown below:—

Year.	Population as per census.	Percentage of increase over previous census.
1891 ..	34,152,644	..
1901 ..	36,682,859	7.4
1911 ..	39,593,867	7.9
1921 ..	40,601,682	2.5
1931 ..	44,658,738	10.0
1941 ..	49,840,564	11.6
1951 ..	57,016,002	14.4

The largest decennial increase of 14.4 per cent in population has been recorded in the decade 1941-51. During this period the urban population in municipal and rural towns with a population of 5,000 and above has increased by 34.5 per cent and the rural population by only 10.7 per cent. The natural increase, viz., excess of births over deaths in the decade 1941-51 being 10.7 per cent in rural areas and 12.4 per cent in urban areas, the comparatively large increase of population in towns shows that there has been a large-scale migration from rural to urban areas of the State. The urban population forms about a fifth of the total population. On account of adverse seasonal conditions the villagers finding no employment at home migrated to urban areas in search of employment and most of them finding no employment even in towns resorted to crime. This has resulted in increased crime by local casuals especially under "Petty Thefts" in towns.

Under the restricted scope of the Habitual Offenders Act only a small section of the very large body of active criminals can be kept under control.

Police attention was diverted considerably to the work connected with the first General Elections.

There were widespread disturbances in the Andhra districts consequent on the death of Sri Potti Sriramulu.

Labour continued to be generally restive and there were short-lived strikes sponsored by anti-social elements mostly on the issues of increased wages, grant of bonus, etc. On the agrarian front the anti-social elements were active and there was trouble in the Nellore and the Tanjore districts. The promulgation of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayal (Protection) Ordinance in August 1952 eased the situation in the Tanjore district.

Many responsible posts were held by officiating and inexperienced officers in the year as in the previous year. In as many as 306 out of 1,234 stations in the State excluding Madras City, head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of Stations for over three months during the year.

All these were contributory factors to the increase in the volume of crime under the Indian Penal Code and a fall of 2.4 per cent in the percentage of detection. Despite all these, the Police maintained Law and Order satisfactorily, never allowing crime to get out of control. The year was marked by the absence of any subversive or terrorist activities.

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 91,657 against 89,466 in 1951, recording an increase of 2,191 or 2.4 per cent in the volume of crime. A graph illustrating the trend of total cognizable crime during the last ten years is prefixed to the report and it will be seen therefrom that except for a decline in 1944, 1945

and 1949, crime has shown a steady upward trend. There is an increase of 51.6 per cent in the crime figures of 1952 as compared with those of 1943. The principal cause for the increase was the deterioration in the economic conditions and the unemployment of rural population.

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

	PER CENT.
Krishna ..	42.8
Railway Police, Madras ..	23.0
West Godavari ..	19.0
East Godavari ..	17.1
Madras City ..	14.5
Madurai Urban ..	13.9
Nellore ..	13.6
Chittoor ..	10.4

Statement showing proportion of Police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1951.

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 AA.	Total.	Statement A and AA.	Statement A.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 East Punjab ..	12,713,828	20,037	1.5	21,347	28,092	49,439	3.8	1.6	2.2
2 Uttar Pradesh ..	63,215,742	57,814	.91	71,103	71,121	142,224	2.2	1.1	1.1
3 Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces and Berar) ..	21,247,533	23,817	1.1	69,094	71,599	140,693	3.1	3.3	4.9
4 West Bengal ..	22,261,631	30,852	1.4	46,849	23,699	70,548	..	3.2	2.7
5 Madras ..	57,016,002	47,734	.8	92,029	479,060	571,089	1.01	1.6	15.0
6 Bombay ..	33,115,811	52,042	1.57	70,408	79,466	149,874	4.52	2.13	3.03
7 Orissa ..	14,645,946	11,344	.77	24,060	12,137	36,197	2.5	1.6	1.97
8 Bihar ..	40,229,951	20,508	1.5	62,270	9,002	71,272	1.5	1.2	3.5
9 Assam ..	9,043,707	9,551	1.11	18,534	1,426	20,010	2.05	1.5	2.14

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 ..	1951	14,678	286	13,625	255
	1952	16,592	190	14,730	163
Rural ..	1951	19,066	249	17,264	223
	1952	23,229	249	21,237	223

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 1951 and 1952.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
Madras City ..	18	28	6	4	58	40	654	826	53	78	5,291	6,201	6,080	7,177
Visakhapatnam North.	25	38	1	2	10	11	380	354	105	64	731	662	1,252	1,131
Visakhapatnam South.	32	27	6	1	15	10	242	219	31	23	581	568	907	853
East Godavari ..	50	48	2	3	4	3	424	487	98	113	1,138	1,279	1,716	1,933
West Godavari ..	38	32	5	2	4	2	357	454	104	158	724	875	1,232	1,523
Krishna ..	35	46	6	4	10	9	444	651	81	79	858	1,188	1,434	1,977
Guntur ..	70	94	17	19	17	27	682	683	116	140	1,221	1,359	2,123	2,322
Nellore ..	32	39	6	13	9	12	611	773	145	183	810	895	1,613	1,915
Kurnool ..	73	76	77	7	23	3	449	399	57	106	285	382	964	973
Bellary ..	41	57	14	6	15	4	353	312	77	98	423	438	923	945
Anantapur ..	48	56	7	15	15	10	310	391	94	151	260	295	734	918
Cuddapah ..	67	108	8	4	5	7	310	332	81	180	571	514	1,042	1,145
Chittoor ..	53	53	8	8	10	11	513	611	310	455	660	892	1,554	2,030
Chingleput ..	35	37	10	14	14	30	924	725	417	357	2,642	2,342	4,042	3,506
North Arcot ..	34	46	11	18	31	25	981	1,012	490	353	2,467	2,018	4,014	3,505
South Arcot ..	44	55	12	4	28	24	917	861	1,049	573	2,141	1,937	4,221	3,457
Tanjore ..	52	61	6	13	25	28	1,032	1,063	457	375	2,109	2,075	3,631	3,615
Madurai, Urban ..	42	23	20	20	36	25	426	422	259	214	1,769	1,857	2,552	2,561
Madurai, Rural ..	59	57	28	15	41	25	443	336	475	405	1,595	1,196	2,641	2,034
Ramanathapuram ..	74	75	31	22	60	74	701	650	592	462	1,563	1,606	3,021	2,889
Tirunelveli ..	103	115	18	22	114	92	854	802	427	390	1,642	1,717	3,158	3,138
Tiruchirappalli ..	57	86	15	9	45	52	928	957	486	612	2,192	2,063	3,723	3,784
Salem ..	143	158	10	7	33	16	801	883	590	631	1,889	1,921	3,466	3,616
Coimbatore ..	139	145	30	27	43	38	931	909	845	694	2,331	2,377	4,319	4,190
The Nilgiris ..	8	8	3	..	2	..	168	158	8	7	184	178	373	351
Malabar ..	27	58	..	1	3	5	586	593	74	86	902	749	1,592	1,492
South Kanara ..	27	26	7	5	8	6	256	267	16	31	548	451	862	789
Railway Police, Madras.	2	1	4	5	1	1	16	17	..	6	2,123	2,637	2,146	2,667
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	..	2	..	..	2	1	24	14	..	..	1,329	1,153	1,355	1,170
Total ..	1,428	1,655	368	270	681	594	15,747	16,194	7,537	7,029	40,979	41,863	66,740	67,605

There was a net increase of 865 cases or 1.3 per cent under grave crime as shown below :—

	PERCENTAGE.		PERCENTAGE.
Murder ..	+ 15.9	House-breaking ..	+ 2.8
Dacoity ..	— 26.6	Cattle theft ..	— 6.7
Robbery ..	— 12.8	Theft, ordinary ..	+ 2.2

20. **MURDER.**—The number of true cases of murder was 1,655 as against 1,428 in 1951, indicating an increase of 227 or 15.9 per cent. The districts which usually record a large number of murders continue to be the same. The highest figure is that of Salem (158) followed by Coimbatore (145), Tirunelveli (115), Cuddapah (108), Guntur (94), Tiruchirappalli (86), Kurnool (76) and Ramanathapuram (75).

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

Motive.	1951.	1952.
1 Sexual causes	325	390
2 Family disputes	285	349
3 Faction	179	193
4 Robbery	105	16
5 Other causes	534	707
Total ...	1,428	1,655

Fifty-two murderers committed suicide as against 51 in 1951.

The following cases of murder are of interest :—

An Inter-district criminal of the Visakhapatnam North district visited a prostitute and contacted intimacy with her. He administered to her poison in brandy which she drank and died. He decamped with her jewels. He is still absconding.

A constable of the Guntur district who was deputed on prisoner escort duty on 7th August 1952 along with other constables, went to his line hut on the pretext of drinking water and shot his wife whose conduct he suspected and the wife of another constable whom he suspected to have been responsible for misleading his wife. On reaching the police escort party after the incident, the constable warned them against catching him and shot 3 rounds at one of the constables without any effect. The constable then escaped into the jungle but subsequently surrendered himself before the Commissioner of Police, Madras. The case is pending trial.

In the Guntur district a Sadhu while asleep was attacked by his own disciple with an axe and murdered as the latter was under the impression that the deceased had administered some medicine to him, which prevented him from returning home and marrying. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

An engine fireman of the Nellore district grew intolerant of the immorality of his daughter aged 15 and murdered her by strangling. To suppress direct evidence in this regard he also seized and strangled to death his youngest daughter, aged 10 years who arrived at the scene. The accused was arrested and the case is pending trial.

In the Kuttalam Station limits of the Tanjore district an aged couple who were alone in a house were murdered by strangulation by six persons who had knowledge of the couple being in possession of cash and jewels. The cash and jewels were removed. All of them were convicted and sentenced to death.

In the Pandanallur Station limits of the Tanjore district a Muslim who joined the opposite party against the Muslims, his castemen, was bodily carried away and stabbed to death by 13 Muslims as he was considered an evil to the Muslim community. The case is pending trial.

In the Aravakurichi station limits of the Tiruchirappalli district a man murdered his mother by strangling

her neck with the hand of an 'aruval' and removed cash of Rs. 50 and documents, as she refused to transfer her properties to him.

In the Harur station limits of the Salem district the husband murdered his second wife with a koduval in broad day light when she was coming from the river. He then rushed to his mother-in-law's house and murdered his brother-in-law's son aged two years with the same weapon and caused injuries to the child's sister. Hearing the cries of the injured child, the accused's mother-in-law rushed out from inside the house followed by her grandson aged five years. Both of them were also murdered with the same weapon. The motive for this heinous crime was land dispute between the accused and his brother-in-law and the criminal proceedings that followed. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death.

A man of Erumapetty village in the Salem district took his family to a land under dispute, invited his enemy to quarrel and cut his own wife with a view to foist the murder on his enemy. The accused is taking his trial.

In the Kamaickenpalayam limits of the Coimbatore district three locals decoyed a girl on the pretext of sexual union, murdered her by strangling, removed her jewels from her person, cut the body into two pieces and buried the same. They then absconded. They were however located and arrested and properties recovered. The case is pending trial.

In the Ponnani station limits of the Malabar district, a man murdered his own mother as he suspected her to have practised sorcery on him and was aiding his wife to lead an immoral life. Capital punishment was awarded to the accused but it was modified as transportation for life by the Government.

In Malabar district a Muslim murdered his sister-in-law, her three children and a maid-servant because he fell out with his brother over the division of their property. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

21. **INFANTICIDE.**—Cases of infanticide occurred in 14 districts as against 12 in the previous year. They were mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic unhappiness or insanity.

22. **RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.**—There were 1,907 cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies as against 1,745 in 1951 but the public peace was, on the whole, well maintained. A graph showing the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the last ten years is prefixed to this report. The police had to open fire on nine occasions in order to maintain Law and Order.

Taking advantage of the agitation for the formation of a Separate Andhra State, an unruly mob of about 4,000 looted six railway waggons stationed in the Tadepalligudem Railway Station of the West Godavari district and carried away 1,829 bags of boiled rice. The police had to open fire to maintain Law and Order. Ninety-six persons have so far been charged and 230 bags of stolen rice have been recovered and the case is pending trial.

In the Nellore district, following a dispute on 17th August 1952, over turns for irrigating the fields, between a member of the Congress Party and a member of the Communist Party, the latter led a mob of about 100, mostly Harijans and raided the house of the former who retaliated. A case was registered and is pending trial.

On 27th July 1952, a free fight took place in broad day light at Thimmapalli village of the Anantapur district between two parties armed with deadly weapons and unlicensed fire-arms, one led by the supporter of the Congress Party and the other by the supporter of the Praja Party. During the scuffle injuries were caused to several persons. The partisans of the supporter of the Praja Party looted the properties of their opponents and committed arson. Two cases were registered and are pending trial.

In the Oomangalam station limits of the South Arcot district, an entire family, viz., one Sadaya Padayachi, his wife and 3 sons of Kilakiruppu village were murdered on 5th July 1952 by the villagers of surrounding villages due to the atrocities committed by the sons of Sadaya Padayachi. The house of Sadaya Padayachi was set on fire and the bodies were thrown into the flames. The C.I.D. took up the investigation. Sixty-four of the accused stand charged and the case is pending trial.

There was a rioting in Kuchipalayam of South Arcot district consequent on an Odayar slipping a Harijan. A number of Harijans attacked the Odayars. Two Odayars were murdered and 5 were injured. Three Harijans were sentenced to transportation for life and 3 to various terms of imprisonment.

A refractory Marava Kavalgar of Ayyanarkulam in the Tirunelveli district was butchered in broad day-light on 7th June 1952 by the other Marava Kavalgars of the same village as the deceased was giving them trouble. The body was burnt to ashes in Kottamalai hills. Eleven accused stand trial in Court.

Communal tension.—The Moharrum and Dasara synchronized this year as in the previous year. Adequate precautions were taken and the festivals passed off without any incident.

There was communal tension between Hindus and the Muslims in the districts of Guntur and Malabar and in the disturbances that occurred, one was killed and 31 were injured. Armed Police detachments were stationed wherever necessary and the situation was always under effective control.

Agrarian movements.—Famine conditions in many districts afforded the anti-social elements an additional propaganda front against the Government. A number of Kisan Sangams were formed to strengthen the hold of the anti-social elements on the peasantry. The activities in this regard were marked in a few areas in the Andhra and in the Tanjore district. The promulgation of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayal (Protection) Ordinance in August 1952 eased the situation to a great extent in the Tanjore district. Suitable precautionary measures were taken by the police, and the situation was not allowed to develop out of control at any time.

Other disturbances.—In the Anamalai station limits of the Coimbatore district, on 27th January 1952, a gang of about forty persons suspected to be ex-Notified Tribe Members wearing black shirts and masks and armed with spears and sticks attacked the watchman and farm servants in a field at Kaliapuram and removed paddy, vessels and cloth worth Rs. 460. One of the victims succumbed to the injuries.

On the morning of 27th July 1952 six convicts of the Cannanore Central Jail stabbed the Jailor and assaulted other officials during the weekly inspection of prisoners, resulting in grievous injuries to the Jailor and one convict warder and simple injuries to the Deputy Jailor, two Head Warders and one convict warder. In the scuffle that ensued minimum force was used resulting in simple injuries to six convicts. The case against the six accused is pending trial.

Owing to ill-feeling between the management and the labourers of the Siruvani Estate in the Malabar district, the labourers numbering nearly 27 under a former Estate Superintendent, armed with sticks, iron rods, etc., broke open the house of the Superintendent of the Estate on 30th April 1952 and inflicted serious injuries to the Superintendent and 5 others and damaged the properties. On the night of 1st May 1952 a small party of the labourers of the same Estate waylaid a lorry, pulled down one Narayanan Pillai, a Superintendent of another Estate of the same proprietor and beat him with sticks and iron rods as a result of which he died. These two cases were registered and they are under trial. A Police party consisting of one Inspector, one Head constable, eight constables and two sections of the Armed Reserve was detailed to bring the situation under control.

Labour troubles.—Labour continued to be generally restive. There were short lived strikes sponsored by anti-social elements mostly on the issues of increased wages, grant of bonus, etc. There were, however, no major incidents.

There were 260 strikes during the year as against 266 in the previous year. Of these, 83 were successful, 28 partially successful and 109 unsuccessful. The remaining 40 were indecisive.

At the instance and under the leadership of the members of the Communist Party a batch of handloom weavers of Srivilliputtur in the Ramanathapuram district started on 25th October 1952 on a 'hunger-march' on foot to Madras to represent their grievances regarding the reduction in the price of yarn, etc., to the Chief Minister at the Legislative Assembly Hall. On 10th November 1952 a second batch from Aruppukottai of the same district started on a similar march under the leadership of a local member of the Communist Party. The second batch joined the first one in the Chingleput district. Local members of the Communist Party received and arranged for the lodging of these batches on arrival at the various handloom centres and public meetings were held at which their grievances were ventilated. These 'hunger marchers' arrived in Madras City and they were joined by another batch from Madurai and Salem. While in the City they went round various centres in procession and held meetings. They met the Chief Minister on appointment at the Fort St. George and represented their grievances. Subsequently they started in a procession from Teynampet towards the Assembly Hall with a view to picket in front of it. They were intercepted and warned by the Police against the violation of the Prohibitory Orders under section 41 of the City Police Act which were in force in the City but as they refused to disperse and insisted on carrying out their object, they were arrested and removed from the scene. Small batches of handloom weavers of Saidapet who took out unauthorized processions towards the Legislative Assembly Hall with a view to stage demonstrations were also arrested. All the arrested persons were charged under section 143, Indian Penal Code read with section 41 of the City Police Act. Later on under instructions from the Government, they were all released.

Students' Strikes.—On flimsy reasons the students of a large number of educational institutions abstained themselves from attending their classes in the districts of Visakhapatnam South, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Malabar.

The introduction of the system of detention in the S.S.L.C. Class led to protests and strikes by the students in many districts and in Madras City and also stopping of trains in one district in the State.

The students of several schools and colleges in the Andhra districts abstained themselves from attending the classes in sympathy with the fast undertaken by Potti Sriramulu in favour of the demand for a separate Andhra State.

23. **DACOITY.**—Districtwar statistics for dacoity for 1951 and 1952 are given in the statement at page 9. There were 270 dacoities as against 368 in 1951, a decrease of 98 cases or 26.6 per cent. Of these 11 were reported direct to the Magistrates. There were 104 highway dacoities, 88 field dacoities and 78 house dacoities. The Nilgiris district was free from this form of crime. Coimbatore registered the highest figure of 27 against 30 in the previous year followed by Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts with 22 each, Madurai Urban with 20, Guntur with 19 and North Arcot 18. A mixed gang of Koravars and Dombars of Lokkampadi and Erode town and a non-local gang of Kallars were responsible for a large number of dacoities in the Coimbatore district. These gangs have been rounded up and the cases are under trial. The restricted scope of the Habitual Offenders Act in the matter of control of Criminal gangs facilitated the commission of this form of crime to a certain extent.

In the Kandili station limits of the North Arcot district, on 14th November 1952, about 10 to 15 persons dressed in loin cloths and turbans and with their faces painted black and armed with sticks and aruvals forced open an isolated field house and made the owner open an iron safe under threat. They removed cash and currency notes to the value of Rs. 11,000 and jewels valued at Rs. 1,500 and escaped. In this connection some Salem Melnad Koravars have been arrested and a major portion of the property has been recovered. The case is under investigation.

A mixed armed gang of Maravars and others raided the house of a well-to-do Reddiar at Nakkaneri village in the Radhapuram station limits of the Tirunelveli district on the night of 5th April 1952 and relieved the women of their jewels and other property worth about Rs. 8,342. The dacoits have been charged and property worth Rs. 3,000 has been recovered. The case is pending trial.

Ten K.Ds. of Valpadi of Salem district posing as Prohibition Officers entered the field hut of the complainant on the pretext of house search for prohibition cases, beat the inmates with sticks and snatched away jewels worth Rs. 550. The case ended in conviction.

On 11th January 1952 night at the Pudupatti village of Ramanathapuram district a mixed organized gang of 18 persons armed with firearms, etc., looted properties keeping away the villagers off the scene. The properties have been recovered and the case is pending trial.

24. ROBBERY.—The number of cases of robbery further decreased during the year to 594 cases as against 681 in 1951, a decrease of 87 cases or 12.8 per cent. Of these 231 were highway robberies, 136 were field robberies and 227 house robberies. Fifty-seven cases were reported direct to the Magistrates. Tirunelveli continued to lead with 92 cases followed by Ramanathapuram with 74, Tiruchirappalli with 52, Madras City with 40 and Coimbatore with 38.

Some cases of interest are cited below:—

A local rowdy of Bhimavaram Station limits of the West Godavari district assisted by his concubine enticed a student for sexual intercourse and robbed him of his gold rings and watch. The case is pending trial.

In the Pallavaram Station limits of the Chingleput district a bus was held up on the Velacheri road when three persons posing as Prohibition Guards relieved the passengers of their valuables and decamped. On 3rd March 1952 at about midnight 4 strangers got into a jatka along with a merchant from Katpadi Railway Station for Vellore. When the jatka proceeded some distance one of the strangers held out a bitchuva and relieved the merchant of his belongings and cash Rs. 23. Just then a taxi from Katpadi with passengers approached the spot. The culprits moved the jatka across the road and stopped the taxi. At the point of the bitchuva the occupants of the taxi were relieved of their cash of Rs. 41-7-0. The culprits then escaped. The matter was investigated by the C.I.D., the gang responsible for these and similar offences in Madras City were arrested, most of the concerned properties recovered and a gang case has been put up by the Crime Branch of the C.I.D. which is under trial.

One person of Tirumangalam of Ramanathapuram district entered a shop at Virudunagar in April 1952 on the pretext of collecting money for famine relief and extorted Rs. 912 at the point of a pistol. He was arrested and charged.

Mail robbery.—There was only one case during the year.

In the South Arcot district, on 15th May 1952 at about 7 p.m. a mail runner of Veerapandi who was carrying the mail bag from Veerapandi Post Office was waylaid, assaulted and robbed of the cash of Rs. 130 from the bag. A K.D. and another were identified by the runner. The accused were charged but the case ended in discharge.

25. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 16,194 cases of house-breaking against 15,747 in 1951, an increase of 447 cases or 2.8 per cent. Of these, 294 were reported direct to Magistrates. Tanjore continued to lead with 1,063 cases followed by North Arcot with 1,012 and Tiruchirappalli with 957. The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 354 as against Rs. 314 in 1951 and Rs. 258 in 1950.

In the Anantapur district an ex-student of the Intermediate class of the Government Arts College, Anantapur in association with a boy read up to V Form and a carpenter, all natives of Maddikera of Kurnool district, committed 16 house-breakings by day and 5 by night in the hostels of the Government Arts and Engineering Colleges. Properties worth about Rs. 1,020 out of those valued at Rs. 2,000 lost in the house breakings were recovered and the cases are pending trial.

A gang headed by K.D. Raju of Theyyar village in Wandiwash taluk of North Arcot district committed a daring house-breaking at Vellore Town in the Jewellery shop of one Geesulal, effecting entrance into the shop by using augur. Gold jewels worth about Rs. 32,000 were removed and the culprits disposed of the properties at Kancheepuram, Madras, Salem, Thellar, Kumbakonam, Kodiyalam, Tindivanam and Wandiwash. All the accused were arrested and properties worth Rs. 22,500 were recovered. The accused are undergoing trial.

In the Tanjore district a Police constable under suspension organized a criminal gang consisting of criminals whom he allowed to escape (and for which offence he was kept under suspension), entered a temple by scaling over the roof and removed jewels worth about Rs. 1,021. The accused were arrested and the case is pending trial.

In the Panchanatheeswarar temple at Tiruvayaru of Tanjore district, locks of the safe vault were removed and jewels worth about Rs. 64,000 were stolen. The investigation was conducted by the C.I.D. and nine accused including the leader, a dismissed Sub-Inspector of Police and a constable then under suspension, who were responsible for the offence have been arrested and the case is pending trial.

26. THEFT.—Forty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three cases of ordinary theft were reported during the year as against 40,979 cases in 1951, an increase of 884 cases or 2.2 per cent. Of these, 2,984 cases were reported to the Magistrates direct. Excluding Madras City, the highest figure was reported in the Railway Police, Madras district. There was an increase in 15 districts and Madras City. Local casual criminals and juveniles were responsible for a major portion of the offences.

27. CATTLE THEFT.—There were 7,029 cases of cattle theft during the year as against 7,537 cases in the previous year a decrease of 508 cases or 6.7 per cent. The demand for skins and meat continued to be the main reason for this type of crime, which was facilitated by the fact that in many districts cattle were let loose without control by the owners for want of fodder to feed them.

CATTLE POISONING.—One hundred and sixty-five cases of cattle poisoning were reported during the year as against 133 cases in 1951. Eighteen cases ended in conviction and twenty-two out of 67 persons arrested were convicted.

28. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Forty-three cases of counterfeiting were recorded, out of which 30 ended in conviction, as against 27 and 18 respectively in 1951. There were 7 cases of note forgery as against 12 in 1951. One of these ended in conviction. The Coin and Currency Expert of the C.I.D. examined counterfeit coins, forged notes, materials, etc., in 46 cases as against 40 in 1951 and gave evidence in courts in 36 cases as against 42 in 1951.

29. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases and explosives.—One hundred and eight non-political cases resulting in the death of 37 persons and injuries to 151 persons were reported during the year against 124 cases in 1951.

On 21st September 1952 a person by name C. V. Kuriyan of Manathala village in the Malabar district threw a country bomb on another V. Kuriyan due to enmity between them consequent on the criminal intimacy of the latter with the sister of the former. As a result of the explosion of the bomb V. Kuriyan fell down with bleeding injuries and subsequently died. The accused was charged and the case is pending trial.

On the night of 22nd January 1952, four persons committed theft of two deal wood cases and a tin case from a moving goods train proceeding from Erode to Coimbatore. All the four carried the booty to a secluded place and began examining them. As it was dark, they struck a match stick to examine the contents. One of the deal wood cases which contained 25 lb. of English gunpowder suddenly caught fire and exploded and as a result all the four persons were burnt extensively from head to foot and succumbed to the injuries later.

Fire-arms.—Thirty-six cases involving injury from fire-arms were reported to the Criminal Investigation Department as against 35 in 1951. The fire-arms expert was summoned to the court on 24 occasions during the year.

Cheating cases.—Jyothi Praksh Goswami alias Sarthosh Kumar Goswami, a native of Samora village in the Dacca district of East Pakistan, has been systematically cheating the gullible public styling himself as His Holiness Dr. Yogacharya Goswamiji, assuming Yogic powers and posing himself as a specialist in curing chronic cases of deafness, dumbness, fits, tuberculosis, etc., while in fact he was not a qualified doctor. He called himself a physician and a scientific astro-palmist and ex-President of the Tibetan Yogic Culture Centre and the Chief Instructor, Indian Institute, Tibet. He called his medicine "magnetic water" and advised some yogic treatment also to augment cure. With a view to lure the credulous mass into his nets he falsely published in his advertisements that distinguished personages like the Chief Minister of Madras, Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, and various Governors and Ministers were his consultants. He shifted from place to place quickly to avoid personal contacts with the victims. When the patients complained that there was no improvement in respect of their ailments, he gave them a change of medicine and thus kept the victims under a sense of false hope. The victims were mostly carried away by the advertisements about his occult powers and the show he put up. The Chief Minister of Madras coming to know of this fraud directed the C.I.D. to enquire into the matter. After detailed enquiry a case under section 420, Indian Penal Code, was registered in Madras City. The accused was arrested on 28th November 1952 and remanded to custody. The case is under trial.

One Somi Setti Narasimha, a yarn merchant of Kani-giri taluk of Nellore district, was cheated by a gang to the extent of Rs. 10,000. He was shown some coloured inks and slabs as the materials with which they were forging notes and to induce further confidence the gang showed him sample hundred-rupee notes alleged to be forged by them, which were accepted when passed on. Narasimha was given to understand that he would have to bring at least Rs. 10,000 for the bargain and that he would be given forged notes to the value of Rs. 20,000. The amount was paid and he was taken by three of the accused to the Vijayavada Railway Station who showed him some bundles of notes in a trunk and assured him that the box contained the promised forged notes and they also asked the servant who was carrying the box to follow Narasimha, the victim, with the box. The victim was left with the servant and one accused in a compartment. Then two constables (one in mufti and the other in uniform) entered the compartment, challenged the person having the trunk, gave him a slap on the cheek and took him away as though to the Police Station. The victim naturally did not put forward any

claim to the box and its contents. A case was registered and investigated by the C.I.D. which showed that the main accused in the case, one Lingam Nagabushanam of Chevatapalli, was habitually dealing in this confidence trick with several confederates. All the three accused have been arrested and efforts continue to establish the identity of the constable accused in the case and to unearth the criminal activities of the accused at Gudivada and Vijayavada.

S. S. Sundaramurthi, a Sowrashtia youth, son of M. S. Subbaramayyar of Madurai, was running a bogus puzzle competition under the name "Moorthy Concerns" and four other similar bogus concerns with the same address, No. 9-A, Meenakshipuram, viz., "J.C. Cross-words", "Varma Concerns", "A.C. Competition" and "Aruna Company", none of them having been registered under the Indian Companies Act. He was cheating the public and on a complaint from one of the victims, the C.I.D. took up the investigation. Investigation disclosed that the accused was making on an average Rs. 200 per month between May 1951 and May 1952. The investigation has been completed. Several other similar bogus concerns were brought to light during the investigation, all of them managed by Sowrashtia youths and the Madurai Crime Branch Police have booked five of them.

Other cases.—One Y. Mangaraju, a Harijan of Nandamur village of the West Godavari district, was selected as a Sub-Inspector of Police in 1950 and sent to the Police Training College, Vellore, for training on 1st November 1950. While he was undergoing training, a petition was received by the Government to the effect that the date of birth furnished by the candidate in his application, viz., 5th August 1928 was false and that he was actually of 34 years of age then. Investigation disclosed the following facts. The date of birth of the person was 10th September 1920 as entered in the Admission Register of the Board High School, Kovvur. Having failed in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in 1941, he sat for the Matriculation Examination of the Andhra University and passed in 1950. While applying for permission to sit for Matriculation Examination he had deliberately furnished his date of birth as 5th August 1928. Subsequently he applied for a certified copy of his date of birth and the University certified it to be 5th August 1928 on the strength of the data already furnished by the candidate in his application form. He fraudulently made use of this certificate, knowing it to be false, while applying for the Sub-Inspector's post. After following the prescribed procedure he was dismissed on 1st November 1951. Under instructions from the Government further investigation was taken up in the matter by the Crime Branch of the C.I.D. He has been prosecuted under Sections 182, 199, 200, 417 and 420, Indian Penal Code, and the case is under trial.

There were complaints of non-delivery of letters containing British Postal Orders from the Controller and Accountant-General, Post Offices, Kent, United Kingdom, to the Postmaster-General, Madras. Many Postal Orders purchased in the various Post Offices in Malaya, England and Scotland and sent to relatives and interested persons in India living in Trivandrum, Coonoor, Bangalore, Madras and other places were not delivered to the parties concerned and the parties complained. In certain cases duplicate Postal Orders were issued by the Foreign Post Administration. It was a surprise when the original Postal Orders were found to have been cashed in the Post Offices in Madras City, mostly in Vepery, Choolai, Ripon Buildings and Kilpauk. The signatures of the payees were found to have been forged and on endorsements made to fictitious persons money was paid to those persons not authorized by the original senders to receive the money. On receipt of a complaint of seven such instances from the Postmaster-General, Madras, the Crime Branch of the C.I.D. took up investigation which disclosed that all the British Postal Orders were received first in the Airport Sorting Office, Meenambakkam, after which only they were cashed in the City Post Offices, after forging the signatures in the case of Postal Orders already filled in and with the names of some persons entered in the case of blank Postal Orders.

A close watch was kept in the Post Offices for suspicious persons as a result of which a youngster by name Gladston Lite was arrested at the Vepery Post Office when he attempted to cash nine Postal Orders on 14th March 1952. On the information furnished by him one Thangaraju, a postal sorter who removed them and gave them to his friend for encashment was arrested on 14th March 1952 and valuable records connected with the case were seized from him. Investigation disclosed that this Thangaraju was habitually committing this offence. On the same night another postal sorter Kesavan by name working in the same sorting office at Meenambakkam was stopped at the Egmore Railway Station while returning after the day's work and he was found in possession of five British Postal Orders and a cheque for Rs. 100 with a connected letter. He and Krishnaswami who had assisted him in the removal of Postal Orders, etc., were arrested. The arrested persons have been charged and the cases are pending trial.

Kancheepuram town of the Chingleput district was the scene of a series of kidnapping of children and between January 1951 and 12th December 1952, 19 cases of kidnapping, 18 of male children all between 2 and 5 years and 1 of a girl of about 1½ years occurred. As there was a scare in the area and the situation called for quick action the investigation was entrusted to the C.I.D. It was difficult to comprehend the motive for kidnapping as the children kidnapped were all of tender age and poor parentage and none of them had any jewels on their persons. An intelligent study of the background against all the cases was made by the investigating Officers and a net work of informants in and around the locality was set up. Investigation into the last case which occurred on 12th December 1952 disclosed minute details regarding the persons found at the scene of offence. These clues were worked upon and one Govindaraju, a weaver of Vishnukancheepuram, was located as the person that should have kidnapped the child in the last case. Further investigation disclosed that this individual and his brother Katchi Varadan were responsible for all the kidnapping offences not only in Kancheepuram but also in Arkonam. Together they had kidnapped 25 boys including 18 of Kancheepuram and sold them for amounts ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120. On the information furnished by the kidnappers, all the 25 children were recovered mostly from Yerukula Settlers of Stuartpuram Settlement and New Colony, Chirala, Perala and Uppugundur, one from a Reddi of Bapatla, one from a Harijan Christian of Chirala and two from Dommars of Chirala, all in the Guntur district. Twenty-four of the 25 recovered children have been restored to their parents at Kancheepuram or Arkonam. The parents of the other child have yet to be located. Only one female child is yet to be traced and vigorous efforts continue in this regard.

In the Railway Police, Madras district, the guard of the goods train No. 218, with the connivance of the driver, stopped the goods train between Malur and Devanagundu Railway Stations in Jalarpet Railway Police Station limits, opened the sealed wagon and removed two cigarette cases, valued at Rs. 1,400. The case is pending trial.

30. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—Seventeen deaths were treated as justifiable homicide against 29 in 1951. Four of them were caused by the Police in self-defence and thirteen by private persons in the exercise of their right of self-defence.

31. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Three hundred and sixty cases of death attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported as against 315 in the previous year. Two hundred and forty-five persons were prosecuted of whom 47 were convicted and sentenced and 52 were discharged. The cases against the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

31-A. ANDHRA STATE AGITATION.—The agitation for the formation of an Andhra State was revived by Swami Sitaram during May 1952. He fasted for 21 days at Bhimavaram. Batches of Satyagrahis picketted Government Offices at Bhimavaram demanding the use

of Telugu in official correspondence. Sri Potti Sriramulu, a follower of Swami Sitaram, began his fast at Madras from 19th October 1952. The agitation took a serious turn on his death on the night of 15th December 1952—the 58th day of his fast. The news of his death spread rapidly all over the Andhra districts and there were large-scale demonstrations, hartals, strikes, dislocation of communications, holding-up of railway trains and interference with the permanent way and damage to Railway properties especially in the Circars. Fire had to be opened at Nellore, Anakapalle and Waltair in the Visakhapatnam South district and Tadepalligudem in the West Godavari district. Eight persons were killed and 38 including a village munsif were injured due to Police firing and lathi charges. Fifty-one were injured on the side of the Police and Magistracy due to stone-throwing by the agitators. All Railway Stations and vital Railway installations and Government buildings were guarded and armed escorts were provided for all trains between Madras and Ichapur. The Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on the 19th December 1952 announcing the decision to form a separate Andhra State with undisputed areas excluding the Madras City eased the situation to some extent and it was soon brought under control.

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 total true cases disposed of during the year [column (14)], excluding those in which investigation was refused, i.e., column (6), in the last three years have been—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
1950	43.7
1951	42.0
1952	39.6

There was improvement in 12 districts while there was a decline in 16 districts. In Madras City detection increased by 1.2 per cent as compared with the figures of the previous year but was still far below the 1950 figure.

The figures under the various heads of grave crime are—

	Percentage of detection.		
	1950.	1951.	1952.
Murder	45.3	36.1	35.1
Dacoity	22.5	17.0	21.4
Robbery	31.1	32.2	32.8
House-breaking	37.9	37.3	37.4
Cattle theft	49.2	51.0	50.0
Ordinary theft	49.1	46.2	42.6
Total, grave crime	45.6	43.9	41.7

The percentages of detection of total cognizable crime and grave crime decreased by 2.4 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively.

The fall in detection was, as in the previous year, mostly due to the pendency of a very large number of cases at the end of the year (viz., 30,564 under the Indian Penal Code at the end of 1952 against 28,635 at the end of 1951), and a very large number of Police stations being in charge of probationary Sub-Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors who had just completed probation and lacking in experience or Head Constables comparatively of poor calibre officiating as Sub-Inspectors. A large body of experienced officers continued to be on deputation to the Hyderabad State and to the Government of India with the result that many officiating and inexperienced officers had to be placed in very responsible posts. The

work connected with the first General Elections at the beginning of the year, the Municipal Elections, the guarding of important Government and Railway buildings, Railway stations and Government and Railway property and the escorting of trains, etc., during the wide-spread disturbances in the Andhra districts at the end of the year, consequent on Sri Potti Sriramulu's death, diverted the attention of the Police considerably to the detriment of normal Police work. Unidentifiable nature of case properties like foodgrains and the increase in the discharges and acquittals in minor offences against property and person were also contributory factors.

Every effort has been made to improve detection.

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

Cases in which investigation was refused : Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code [Statement A-I, columns (5) and (6)].—Of the 96,131 cases reported to the Police in

1952, investigation was refused under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 3,339 cases or 3.5 per cent as against 4.3 per cent in 1951 and 5.6 per cent in 1950. As in the past this provision of the law was used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—One thousand four hundred and eighty-two cases were referred to the Police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 1,499 cases in 1951. Unnecessary references were, as usual, brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

Attendance at Sessions.—The number of sessions held in the mufassal was 596 as against the same number in 1951. District Superintendents of Police attended 48 sessions and Subdivisional Officers 320 as against 47 and 288, respectively, in 1951. In the Madras City, the Commissioner of Police with his Deputies and Assistants attended all the four criminal sessions.

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

Property lost and recovered (Police cases only).

Districts.	1950.			1951.			1952.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	12,53,118	2,84,198	22.7	11,65,868	1,89,815	16.3	10,32,300	2,36,304	22.9
Visakhapatnam, North	2,43,665	1,06,685	43.8	2,55,691	1,01,286	39.1	15,6,935	1,10,416	7.3
Visakhapatnam, South	1,77,095	59,521	33.6	2,20,674	73,935	33.5	1,23,548	67,367	54.5
East Godavari	3,42,103	1,08,045	31.6	4,14,080	1,04,427	25.2	2,43,046	72,731	29.9
West Godavari	2,49,953	72,552	29.02	2,78,146	76,635	27.6	3,47,483	1,22,940	35.4
Krishna	3,57,693	99,590	27.8	2,97,561	86,335	29.0	3,50,143	78,799	22.5
Guntur	7,27,277	1,14,998	15.81	4,75,369	1,16,347	24.5	4,51,350	1,20,370	26.7
Nellore	3,39,071	94,032	27.7	3,61,562	76,556	21.2	10,51,630	73,820	7.0
Kurnool	3,69,247	80,957	21.9	2,87,808	73,463	25.5	2,48,672	67,189	14.2
Bellary	2,21,640	37,471	16.7	1,51,871	19,281	12.7	3,26,467	56,442	14.2
Anantapur	1,48,585	50,741	34.1	1,87,536	54,032	28.8	2,33,330	84,203	36.1
Cuddapah	1,31,074	38,280	29.2	2,14,102	71,040	29.1	1,46,071	50,921	34.9
Chittoor	1,28,762	61,479	47.16	3,08,025	74,282	24.3	4,39,666	1,42,967	32.5
Chingleput	3,59,424	1,45,617	40.5	3,82,981	1,85,215	48.4	5,99,960	1,06,629	17.8
North Arcot	3,08,449	1,04,964	33.9	1,74,716	96,251	55.1	3,14,277	1,31,542	41.9
South Arcot	4,58,685	1,32,496	28.8	3,31,543	1,15,138	34.7	3,94,910	1,25,190	31.7
Tanjore	3,76,297	1,18,819	31.6	4,10,876	1,16,814	28.4	4,72,036	1,68,420	35.7
Madurai Urban	4,90,755	76,576	15.6	3,69,896	1,19,371	32.3	3,17,934	71,079	22.3
Madurai Rural	2,26,591	87,437	38.6	1,67,471	77,999	46.6	1,73,190	75,716	43.7
Ramanathapuram	3,06,036	95,326	31.1	12,45,716	1,06,711	8.6	2,38,076	1,06,218	44.6
Tirunelveli	3,87,779	1,03,869	26.8	3,72,296	1,01,990	28.2	3,42,225	84,977	24.8
Tiruchirappalli	4,16,575	1,43,501	34.5	4,38,077	1,61,245	36.6	4,85,140	1,33,138	27.4
Salem	3,41,766	1,45,341	42.5	5,93,069	3,32,785	55.9	5,21,842	2,43,338	46.6
Coimbatore	5,41,463	2,02,234	37.34	10,10,389	3,97,291	39.3	5,34,220	1,47,714	26.2
The Nilgiris	42,069	11,333	26.79	87,453	20,206	23.1	86,814	25,588	29.5
Malabar	1,97,053	94,237	47.82	2,85,548	53,775	18.5	2,43,322	71,148	29.4
South Kanara	1,08,393	41,316	38.1	1,39,616	33,928	24.3	1,43,614	24,729	17.2
Railway Police, Madras	1,89,380	56,488	29.8	3,19,033	97,048	30.4	2,06,678	48,214	23.3
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	2,32,569	28,743	12.36	1,44,728	34,349	23.7	1,12,529	25,755	25.6
Total	96,44,567	27,96,851	28.9	1,11,18,561	35,89,550	32.2	1,17,27,418	28,77,164	24.5

NOTE.—Recovery made during the year of property lost in previous year's cases—Rs. 1,26,544.

Visakhapatnam South, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Madurai Rural and North Arcot districts recorded a high percentage of recovery of lost property.

34. PROSECUTIONS [Statement A-I, columns (11) and (12)].—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 43,781 against 41,100 in 1951. Of these, 69.8 per cent ended in conviction as compared with 72.9 per cent 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 1952.	Number pending in Courts on 31st December 1952.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code	43,781	17,704	61,485	28.8
Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act	72	248	320	77.5
Security Sections	8,452	3,142	11,594	27.1

Statement A-II [columns (8) to (10)].—Sixty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-one persons were tried as against 60,430 in 1951 and 57.1 per cent were convicted as against 58.8 per cent in 1951.

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

	Number of completed original cases prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Madras City	17,886	15,025	84.0
Mufassal	23,909	14,662	61.3

In cases of minor importance and in other cases when the services of the prosecuting staff could not be secured, the Circle Inspectors conducted the prosecutions. Out of 10,606 cases prosecuted by them, 7,107 or 67 per cent ended in conviction as against 68.3 per cent in 1951.

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

35. ESCAPES.—One hundred and seventy-one prisoners escaped from Police custody during the year as against 187 in 1951. Of these 21 escaped from Police lock-ups, 35 from sub-jails and 115 from other police custody as against 6, 48 and 133 in the previous year. One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were recaptured. One hundred and seventy-nine Police officers were dealt with departmentally for dereliction of duty while 19 were held free from blame.

A remand prisoner escaped from Sattankulam Sub-Jail on 27th February 1952 at 2 a.m. by making a manhole in the wall, with an aruvai kept in use in the Sub-Jail kitchen for cutting vegetables. He was recaptured and convicted.

36. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including the 297 cases which were pending magisterial orders, the Police referred 2,620 cases, of which 2,232

were struck off by the Magistrates as false. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 96 cases of which 42 were filed on magisterial sanctions. Twenty-five persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 26 in 1951. Three hundred and sixty-five cases were pending orders of the Magistrates at the end of the year. Twenty-three persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints and petitions against Police officers of whom six were convicted. The cases against the rest were pending disposal.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 568, 814 cases prosecuted by the Police, 55 cases were declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

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

Return of known deprecators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1952.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1951, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		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.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known deprecators ..	13,447	149	1,983	11	2,738	23	4,043	33	300	3
Receivers of stolen goods ..	177	17	52	2	9	..	120	2	1	8
Suspected persons ..	6,724	139	631	6	250	1	2,818	20	71	1
Total ..	20,348	305	2,666	19	2,997	24	6,981	55	372	4
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	718	17	20	..	168	4	248	10	14	9
Grand total ..	* 21,066	322	2,686	19	3,165	28	7,229	65	386	4

Class of persons.	On the ground that they are no longer added to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Of those included in columns (2) to (5) number in jail on 31st December 1952.		Number at large on 31st December 1952.		Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known deprecators ..	1,126	12	1,464	8	528	6	3,757	18	14,841	164	4,452	55	2,959	12
Receivers of stolen goods ..	44	3	18	..	21	1	2	5	264	11	13	1	5	..
Suspected persons ..	1,616	20	600	14	553	4	483	3	6,962	123	1,090	52	501	32
Total ..	2,786	35	2,082	22	1,102	11	4,242	26	22,067	298	5,555	108	3,465	44
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	72	..	6	..	11	..	274	3	784	12	180	4	262	5
Grand total ..	2,858	35	2,088	22	1,113	11	4,516	29	22,851	310	5,735	112	3,727	49

* The variations from the corresponding figures in the report for 1951 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Old offenders.—Four thousand four hundred and sixty persons received enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 4,040 persons in 1951. Five hundred and thirty-one convicts were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. One hundred and ninety-five were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 134 were convicted.

One thousand and thirty-six convicts were prematurely released during the year. Forty-four of them reverted to crime and 434 went out of view. The Police found work for 319.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—As in the previous year the limited scope of the application of the Act has resulted in a vast body of active offenders being excluded from its operations. Proposals to widen the scope of the Act have been deferred by the Government.

Five thousand three hundred and fifty-three persons, of whom 3,958 are ex-notified tribe members, have so far been registered under the Act. Two hundred and ninety of the ex-notified tribe members are members of

the Criminal Investigation Department gangs. The registration under the Act is progressing satisfactorily in the districts.

Settlements.—The settlements continued to function satisfactorily during the year under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The movements of the Criminal Investigation Department gangs, viz., Thottia Naiks, Kepmaris, Kanjar Bhats and Telaga Pamulas were under close watch. The following statement shows the convictions of the members of these gangs:—

Gang.	Number of members convicted in 1952 under the			
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Habitual Offenders Act.	Miscellaneous.
Thottia Naiks ..	117	50	3	105
Kepmaris ..	75	34	..	97
Telaga Pamulas ..	39	8	..	8
Kanjar Bhats ..	..	..	..	..

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

Districts.	1950.		1951.		1952.		1952.	
	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	Number bound over.
Madras City ..	445	276	579	332	100	69.3	752	415
Visakhapatnam, North ..	126	72	232	154	49	84.2	403	263
Visakhapatnam, South ..	121	57	170	96	40	73.3	271	149
East Godavari ..	279	180	342	263	44	88.8	336	250
West Godavari ..	180	72	222	82	112	74.5	211	132
Krishna ..	216	139	124	71	9	57.3	98	55
Guntur ..	257	134	449	240	112	71.2	356	233
Nellore ..	164	82	260	42	106	27.3	256	42
Kurnool ..	241	96	344	64	165	35.7	544	256
Bellary ..	191	66	231	56	109	45.9	412	117
Anantapur ..	345	77	348	110	79	31.6	276	92
Cuddapah ..	149	84	241	121	74	72.5	545	267
Chittoor ..	186	82	220	118	44	54.6	343	193
Chingleput ..	353	171	427	219	83	63.7	535	339
North Arcot ..	472	269	512	260	78	59.9	441	224
South Arcot ..	374	210	472	310	88	80.7	651	514
Tanjore ..	418	286	485	330	19	70.8	399	233
Madurai Urban ..	189	119	300	175	87	85.4	332	162
Madurai Rural ..	229	155	340	175	86	68.9	414	203
Ramanathapuram ..	333	178	341	109	140	54.2	392	124
Tirunelveli ..	507	123	516	118	245	43.5	621	155
Tiruchirappalli ..	217	115	366	243	55	72.3	329	203
Salem ..	442	331	307	206	27	73.6	355	215
Coimbatore ..	538	355	407	208	96	66.9	295	144
The Nilgiris ..	16	16	36	28	8	100.0	40	16
Malabar ..	224	157	99	56	8	61.5	83	62
South Kanara ..	70	50	56	39	6	78.0	18	9
Railway Police, Madras ..	460	239	382	163	74	52.9	385	221
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	170	118	317	205	48	77.4	458	299
Total ..	7,892	4,309	9,125	4,593	2,191	66.2	10,552	5,592

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 2,766 as against 2,616 in 1951. The average amount demanded was Rs. 141 as against Rs. 155 in 1951.

38. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to function efficiently and investigated a number of important cases of murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriations, counterfeit coins, currency note confidence tricks, bombs and explosives, kidnapping of children, malpractices connected with the public examinations, hold-up cases, temple burglary cases, losses of money orders, insured letters and postal orders, etc.

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 were in charge of the District Intelligence Bureaux and they worked satisfactorily.

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 all the experts. The foot-print expert examined 89 cases and was summoned to give evidence in courts on six occasions. Twenty-five Sub-Inspectors and 95 head constables of

Madras City and the Mufassal were trained in the recording of foot-prints. A Sub-Inspector underwent special training at the Security Press, Nasik and the Mint at Calcutta and was declared a Coin and Currency Expert. A Sub-Inspector who returned after training in ballistics at Calcutta has been declared a Fire-Arms Expert and is assisting the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Madras.

The Special Branch continued to function efficiently.

The 'X' Branch recorded another year of good work and achieved a considerable measure of success in the investigation of corruption cases.

Finger-print Bureau.—There were 426,248 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year. Thirty-four thousand four hundred and eighty-one slips were received for record and 20,267 slips were removed during the year bringing the total number to 440,462. Seventy thousand one hundred and seventy-two search references were received in the Bureau as against 68,190 in 1951. Of these, 58,226 related to this State, Madras City contributing the largest number, viz., 6,062 followed by the Madras Railway Police district 4,569, North Arcot 3,783, Tiruchirappalli 3,568 and Salem 3,404.

Fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-nine references were traced, i.e., 26.9 per cent as against 25.0 per cent in 1951.

Of the remaining 11,946 references received from outside the State, Bombay, as usual, made the largest number of references (8,240) followed by Mysore (836), Hyderabad (633) and Pakistan (467). Of these, 1,037 or 8.7 per cent were traced as against 9.2 per cent in 1951.

One hundred and thirty-six references were made for the identification of dead bodies and five of them were identified, the corresponding figures for 1951 being 157 and 4, respectively.

Finger-print experts visited the scenes of crime in seven cases. Photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received from districts in 164 cases. A sum of Rs. 6,655 towards fees for the attendance of experts in courts and for furnishing written opinions in civil cases and Rs. 3,388 towards photographic charges were collected, the corresponding amounts in the previous year being Rs. 5,525 and Rs. 2,704, respectively.

The tester Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau visited the jails in the State and tested 10,092 finger-print slips as against 11,327 in the previous year.

Wrong finger-printing was detected in 17 cases as against 12 in 1951 and action was taken to correct 4,450 defective finger-prints as against 5,178 in 1951.

The experts gave evidence in courts on 450 occasions and expert opinion was given in 516 cases, the corresponding figures for 1951 being 554 and 470, respectively.

There was further increase in the work of the Finger-Print Bureau during the year. A high standard of efficiency was continued to be maintained and the services of the experts utilised fully. The Bureau imparted training to 110 head constables and 29 Sub-Inspectors during the year in finger-print work. Refresher courses were given by tester Sub-Inspectors to one Assistant Superintendent of Police, 38 Sub-Inspectors and 104 head constables during their visits to jails in the districts. The officers and cadets under training in the Police Training College were given instructions in finger-prints. Three courses of lectures were given by the tester Sub-Inspectors to the Indian Air Force Policemen at Madras. The Superintendent of the Bureau attended the third conference of Identification Experts held at Calcutta in December 1952. The recruits of the fifth month were regularly tested for proficiency in taking finger-prints. The Assembly Bureau and the Photographic Section worked satisfactorily.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau is 5 Inspectors including a temporary Inspector and 40 Sub-Inspectors including 3 temporary Sub-Inspectors. The staff attended 1,139 political and labour meetings and 84 conferences as against 1,613 and 63, respectively, in the previous year. The general standard of work in the Bureau has been satisfactory.

39. RAILWAY POLICE.—The policing of the railway line from Shoranur to Cochin Harbour Terminus was transferred to the Travancore-Cochin State Police from 1st April 1952 and consequently the Railway Police station at Cochin Harbour Terminus and the Railway Police outpost at Ernakulam South were abolished.

Consequent on the opening of the Arantangi-Karakudi Railway line with effect from 29th March 1952, an additional jurisdiction of about 17 miles has been added to the Tiruchirappalli Railway Police district.

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

	1950.	1951.	1952.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ..	542	478	495
(b) from mail and luggage vans ..	41	88	48
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds ..	1,281	1,220	1,025
III. Thefts in running goods trains ..	130	456	398
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods-sheds and yards ..	406	650	662
V. Thefts of railway materials ..	206	323	932
VI. Other thefts ..	263	231	230
Total ..	2,869	3,446	3,790

Thefts, which generally form the bulk of the crime in the Railway Police districts have further increased during the year by 344 as compared with the previous year. Notable increase is in respect of "Thefts of railway materials". Besides the general economic depression, the very large number of cases of losses of dynamo belts and steel keys and extractions from waggons (which were previously registered as losses and shortages and are now registered as property cases) are the main contributing factors. Several gangs concerned with these offences have been unearthed during the year.

There were 4,834 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year as against 5,824 in 1951.

There were 34 attempts to wreck or damage trains and 40 cases of stone-throwing against 44 and 60, respectively, in 1951. As usual, the culprits were young cowherds grazing cattle and irresponsible boys playing near the track. The villagers close to the railway lines were warned and trespassers prosecuted.

Eight hundred and seventeen persons were run over and killed as against 841 in 1951. Of these, 139 were cases of suicide.

There were 3 collisions and 9 derailments during the year.

In the Madras Railway Police district limits, as a result of the negligence on the part of a gateman to close the gate, the engine of No. 406 goods train hit a lorry and one man was killed and three were injured.

The derailments were either due to mechanical defect or negligence on the part of the Railway subordinates and no sabotage is suspected.

The Special Magistrates' Courts in both the Railway Police districts continued to function efficiently. Destitute children, who frequent the railway station platforms for pilfering, were rounded up and of these 1,366 were convicted under the Madras Children Act as against 1,207 in 1951. The need for more correction homes for juvenile delinquents who are the potential criminals of the future cannot be over-emphasised.

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

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

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—Effective measures were taken to root out this evil wherever the Act is in force but public co-operation is still lacking.

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

44. PROHIBITION.—The Madras Prohibition Act is 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 Prohibition work in the ten Police districts specified above has been merged with the regular Police work and the entire Police staff in these ten districts administer the Prohibition Act along with other special and local Acts. The orders of the Government are awaited on the proposal to transfer the enforcement of the Prohibition Act in the remaining districts and the Madras City from the Excise Prohibition department to the Police department.

The following statement shows the number of true cases, charge-sheeted, and the number of persons involved for offending the Prohibition Act in the ten Police Prohibition districts.

Prohibition, 1952.

	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.	6	11	6	8	..	..	..	..	85	88
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	1,550	1,433	1,819	1,913	879	1,011	1,097	1,294	233	329
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	3,252	3,186	2,163	2,314	1,406	1,444	2,082	2,230	328	381
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	..	..	4	4	1	1	2	2	..	..
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	307	309	302	302	..	..	233	233	6	6
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	7	7	22	22	..	..	19	19	6	6
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	128	128	333	333	907	956	..	..	22	22
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	9	9	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	215	213	99	99	304	305	399	400	248	257
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	6	6	..	..	7	11	4	4	..	..
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	36	39	..	..	..	..
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 ..	120	121	73	73	15	15	71	71	13	16
XIX Miscellaneous ..	7,972	7,972	3,082	3,082	1,704	1,704	7,053	7,053	50	62
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	..	..	37	37	..	..	36	36	..	..
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	15	16	34	34	2	2	15	15	22	22
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 3 (1), Ordinance Rules ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,578	13,402	8,000	8,247	5,261	5,488	11,020	11,366	1,017	1,193

	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.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	85	85	257	257	863	1,068	653	653	364	424
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	96	96	460	460	1,486	1,566	2,069	2,069	572	624
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	..	..	6	6	49	49	228	228	1,095	1,188
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	..	..	..	..	22	22	..	..	..	..
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	121	121	12	12	14	14	2	2	24	24
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	118	118	57	57	13	13	94	94	2	4
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
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 ..	141	141	473	473	24	24	27	27	14	14
XIX Miscellaneous ..	722	722	494	494	2,321	2,321	2,309	2,309	244	244
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	2
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	26	26	8	8	9	10	14	14	6	14
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	41	41	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 3 (1), Ordinance Rules ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,350	1,350	1,790	1,790	4,808	5,091	5,401	5,401	2,326	2,539

45. INSPECTION OF SHOPS LICENSED UNDER INDIAN ARMS ACT AND INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT.—All shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act were inspected during the year by the Inspectors and Gazetted Officers in the districts of Visakhapatnam North, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Salem, the Nilgiris and South Kanara. 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 the future.

46. EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.—Three thousand five hundred and sixty-three warrants were pending on the last day of the year as against 3,260 in 1951. Of these, 887 were pending for more than a year.

47. INSPECTIONS.—The Inspector-General of Police made tours in the Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiri districts. He also visited the Malabar Special Police at Malappuram, Police Training College, Vellore and the Police Recruits' School, Vizianagaram.

The inspection tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were adequate.

47-A. TRAINING OF DOGS FOR POLICE PURPOSES.—Sanction exists for the training of nine dogs.

At the beginning of the year 1952 there were seven dogs in the kennels. Of these, four were Alsatis and three were local breeds. Two of the local breeds were unresponsive and were therefore given away. Thus five dogs remained, of which only two were ready for immediate training. Sri P. Kuppuswami, the Assistant Inspector-General of Police who studied the method of training Police dogs while in London, was put in charge of training both the handlers and the dogs on proper lines. Intensive training in the following was given from January 1952 onwards to the two-grown up dogs while the other young Alsatis also were put to proper training :—

- 1 Obedience.
- 2 Clearing obstacles.
- 3 Keeping watch over properties entrusted.
- 4 Keeping watch over a person arrested.
- 5 To chase an escaping person and secure his arrest, by taking hold of his arm without hurting the person in the least.
- 6 To locate a hidden object by taking scent from the person suspected.
- 7 Tracking a person and locating him.
- 8 Giving protection to the handler in case he is attacked.

The response was very encouraging.

Two more Alsatian pups aged only 2 months were added to the kennels in 1952.

The two grown up dogs were put to test frequently during the period of training and were found improving with experience.

On 26th June 1952 night with the assistance of one of the trained Alsatis an escaping prohibition offender was chased and arrested and later a bottle containing arrack thrown away by him was discovered by the dog. His companion was also secured and both were charged and convicted under the Prohibition Act. This incident proved the use of a trained dog in (1) arresting escaping offender, (2) keeping watch over person arrested, and (3) locating hidden objects.

From July 1952 onwards the training received a set back as the Alsatis fell sick. Though they received the required attention and treatment promptly at the Veterinary Hospital and recovered, they fell ill again in subsequent months and four of the young Alsatis died between the last week of October and the middle of December 1952. Post-mortem examination and the report of the Principal, Veterinary College, in the matter did not disclose any clue regarding the exact causes that led to the death of the dogs.

Thus of the seven dogs in the kennels there were only three at the middle of December 1952, two Alsatis and a local breed. In the last week of December 1952 a Kombai cross-breed was added thus bringing the total to four dogs.

Each dog is provided with a separate kennel which is kept scrupulously clean. The diet is regulated carefully.

With further intensive training it is hoped to achieve better results in 1953.

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

1952 like the previous year was a trying one for the Police throughout the State on account of the activities of anti-social elements, labour and agrarian unrest and distressing economic conditions and the widespread disturbances in the Andhra districts at the end of the year.

The first general elections under 'adult franchise' were held during the year and due to the precautions taken by the Police the elections went off without any major incidents.

The Station Vigilance Committees in the Madras City and the Village Vigilance Committees in the mufassal co-operated with the Police heartily in putting down crime. 'Courtesy weeks' were observed to improve further good relationship between the Police and the public.

The Anti-Blackmarketing staff in the districts and Madras City was completely abolished at the end of the year.

There was no case of sabotage to the permanent way of the Railways during the year.

A Police Tattoo was held at Madras on 1st March 1952 in connection with the Police Medal Parade and it was greatly appreciated by the public. The State Police Team won the Athletic Championship in the Madras State Olympics held in January 1952.

The State Police took part in the ceremonial parades on the Independence Day along with the other armed forces.

A forensic science laboratory has been set up with the available equipment and is in charge of the State Examiner of Questioned Documents. A gazetted officer with qualifications in science has been trained and put in charge of the laboratory with the coin, currency and foot-print experts under him.

The gang responsible for the bus and other hold-up cases in the Madras City and its environs and in the North Arcot district has been tracked and booked successfully.

Cordial relationship continued to prevail between the Police and the Magistracy.

Satisfactory relationship was maintained with the military forces.

The Prime Minister of India, Ministers of the Central Government and other high personages visited South India during the year and adequate and satisfactory bandobast and security arrangements were made.

On the whole 1952 was another most trying year for the Police but the Police maintained law and order satisfactorily and their discipline and morale remained at the traditional high level. They stood by the Government firmly and loyally, notwithstanding the insidious propaganda carried on amongst the rank and file of the force by interested political parties and anti-social elements.

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

Efforts will be made—

(a) to speed up the disposal of cases and reduce pendency of cases in Courts in close co-operation with the Magistracy;

(b) to reduce the volume of crime, improve the standard of investigation and show better results of detection;

(c) to further extend the Madras City Police Act wherever necessary;

(d) to take more active part in the enforcement of prohibition;

(e) to improve traffic conditions further in towns and prevent overloading, overspeeding, accidents and evasion of payment of motor vehicles' taxes;

(f) to deal effectively with the factionists in villages; and

(g) to further improve the relationship between the Police and the public.

MADRAS-4,
9th May 1953.

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

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1952.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

APPENDIX A STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1952. PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offences.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	True cases.				(15)	(16)	(17)
													Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (11) + (12) + (13).			
1	115, 117, 118 and 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	1 3	1 3		2 6						1 4	1 1		1 2	3 ..		4 2	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																			
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	22	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	27	30	12	..	8	52		
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	6		
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	..	85	..	107	..	5	..	..	..	61	24	14	3	8	49		
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	..	6		
7	212, 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	..	3	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	4		
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	..	297	..	622	7	18	..	..	..	274	194	79	26	36	335		
9	143 to 153 and 157 to 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	1,759	28	4,503	106	657	1,776	307	1,091	481	1,007	331	92	2,238			
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	32	84	116	..	..	53	40	16	7	63	6	..	69			
10A	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	3	31	33	..	3	16	4	2	8	15	..	..	15			
Total			..	2,212	3,292	5,475	113	684	2,212	602	1,223	530	2,384	389	120	2,773			
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																			
11	302 and 303	Murder	..	959	1,721	2,680	18	102	1,181	461	580	273	1,314	39	27	1,353			
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	173	246	417	9	31	148	120	73	21	216	6	..	222			
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	..	72	118	190	1	20	79	51	31	5	87	3	2	90			
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	47	184	229	15	16	73	40	63	20	125	2	..	127			
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	3	5	8	1	1	1	1	4	..	5	..	..	5			
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	22	124	145	..	28	34	11	11	58	81	..	..	81			
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	..	142	525	666	5	106	162	235	64	52	352	16	13	368			
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt	..	1,137	2,485	3,604	33	416	1,235	517	893	303	1,731	321	156	2,052			
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	18	30	48	..	12	18	4	5	9	18	73	67	91			

* The variation from the corresponding figures for the year 1951 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1952.

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1952—cont.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Sections of Indian Penal Code.	(3) Offence.	(4) Persons in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at the end of year.	(5) Arrested by the police during the year.	(6) Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	(7) Released by magistrate's order before trial.	(8) Number of persons tried.	(9) Number convicted.	(10) Number acquitted or discharged.	(11) Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	(12) Number in custody pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	115, 117, 118 and 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	1 14	8 9	..	3	8 20	2 6	6 14	..	1 ..	16 ..	..	10 ..
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.														
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	212, 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	213, 216, 224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	143 to 153 and 157 to 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10A	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			5,638	11,468	974	1,074	9,191	1,929	7,262	125	6,494	1,820	482	2,038
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302 and 303	Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	306, 306 and 309	Attempts at and abetment of suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335	Grievous hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	324, 327 and 330	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	303 to 309 and 371 to 373	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			1,268	2,841	70	119	2,284	750	1,534	54	1,857	136	79	46
23	354, 356 and 357	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	304-A and 338	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			5,578	12,809	285	1,001	11,427	3,993	7,429	200	6,907	1,968	897	2,080
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25	395 to 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	392 to 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 466.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	311, 400 and 401	Attempt Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			5,724	12,313	431	959	12,109	7,492	4,917	370	5,297	826	378	582
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			119	296	31	24	286	51	235	2	122	139	36	269
Total			370	1,116	77	82	1,104	637	467	8	344	172	79	300
Class V.—Minor offences against property.														
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	406 to 409	Attempt Criminal breach of trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	419 and 420	Cheating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			8,863	30,630	457	1,697	29,732	22,270	7,462	540	8,860	5,082	3,437	4,810
Grand total			* 26,188	68,344	2,224	4,816	63,591	36,334	27,257	1,243	27,903	9,890	5,273	9,832

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1951 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1952.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1952.

PART I.—Return of cases.

TABLE I.—SUMMARY OF CASES.																
(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4) Number from previous year.	(5) Number reported in the year.	(6) Number in which investigation was refused.	(7) Number remaining for investigation (columns (4) + (5) — (6)).	(8) Number proved to be false.	(9) Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	(10) Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				(15) Total Magistrates' true cases.	(16) Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	(17) Grand total of true cases (columns (14) + (16)).
										(11) Convicted.	(12) Discharged or acquitted.	(13) Not detected or apprehended.	(14) Total true cases (columns (9) + (11) + (12) + (13)).			
1	(2)	Public and local nuisances	29,305	235,475	1	264,779	9	317	28,711	230,004	5,272	57	235,334	1,899	1,894	2,37,233
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable *	41,057	208,019	23	249,053	34	646	38,808	197,413	9,047	476	206,959	29,474	27,281	2,36,433
3		Offences under The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act †	40	77	..	117	..	1	43	51	21	..	72	..	..	72
		Total ..	70,402	443,571	24	513,049	43	964	67,562	427,468	14,340	533	442,365	31,373	29,115	4,73,738

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (j) 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 (j) 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 1951 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1952.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4) 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.	(5) Arrested by the police during the year.	(6) Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	(7) Released by magistrate's order before trial.	(8) Number of persons tried.	(9) Number convicted.	(10) Number acquitted or discharged.	(11) Number of persons evading arrest at close of the year.	(12) Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	(2)	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	11,772	153,157	57	24	235,457	230,005	5,392	..	9,398	548	1,882	71
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ..	14,624	151,333	423	1,006	208,711	199,045	9,666	7	14,745	25,199	28,459	1,613
3		Offences under The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act ..	23	64	..	..	72	51	21	..	15	..	..	..
		Total ..	26,419	304,554	480	1,030	444,240	429,161	15,079	7	24,358	25,747	30,341	1,684

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1951 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1952.

APPENDIX A.
STATEMENTS D AND E.

STATEMENT D.
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1952.

Ranges	Districts	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Number of head constables including Jamadars				Number of constables			
											(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Northern Range	Chief Office	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Madras City	..	..	1	3	..	..	22	110	55	438	27	4	2,634	143	21	3,458	
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Visakhapatnam North..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	41	6	97	..	..	851	..	..	1,002	
	Visakhapatnam South	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	34	8	98	..	..	803	..	..	949	
	East Godavari ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	54	10	151	..	..	1,251	..	..	1,477	
	West Godavari ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	33	6	89	..	..	716	..	..	850	
	Krishna ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	42	11	136	..	..	1,043	..	..	1,241	
	Guntur ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	60	9	165	..	..	1,204	..	..	1,449	
	Nellore ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	56	7	131	..	..	1,012	..	..	1,216	
	Total	..	..	1	7	..	..	53	320	57	867	..	..	6,880	..	..	8,185	
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Kurnool ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	55	6	120	..	..	1,091	..	..	1,281	
	Bellary ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	48	6	116	..	..	882	..	..	1,061	
	Anantapur ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	52	7	110	..	..	956	..	..	1,134	
	Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	47	7	110	..	..	962	..	..	1,134	
	Chittoor ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	49	8	142	..	..	1,136	..	..	1,343	
	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	56	8	139	..	..	1,069	..	..	1,280	
	North Arcot ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	57	9	173	..	..	1,180	..	..	1,531	
		Total	..	..	1	7	..	..	56	364	61	910	..	..	7,376	..	..	8,765
	Western Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salem ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	11	72	11	193	..	..	1,385	..	..	1,673	
Coimbatore ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	12	63	9	195	..	..	1,123	..	..	1,703	
The Nilgiris ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	3	15	2	46	..	..	288	..	..	355	
Malabar ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	13	72	10	205	..	..	1,608	..	..	1,909	
South Kanara ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	5	30	5	84	..	..	635	..	..	760	
Tiruchirappalli ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	12	71	12	199	..	..	1,503	..	..	1,798	
		Total	..	..	1	6	..	..	56	323	49	922	..	..	6,842	..	..	8,199

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include the strength of 1 Commandant, 5 Assistant Commandants, 17 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 53 Jamadars, 13 Havildars-Major, 62 Havildars, 154 Nalkas, 1,871 Constables including Lance Nalkas, 32 Followers and 26 Bugler Boys permanent, sanctioned for the Malabar Special Police and that of the Special Armed Police Units.

* Includes 6 District Superintendents of Police for deputation reserve, 1 for the post of Commandant, Malabar Special Police, and 1 Police Radio Officer (D.S.P.'s cadre).

† Includes 10 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1952—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	Proportion of Police.		(24)	(25)
							To area.	To population.		
Northern Range	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	..	50	1,410,056	31	7	0.01	409	122,410	36
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam North	..	4,559	4,195,834	34	7	4.6	2,102	17,885	18
	Visakhapatnam South	..	2,861	2,414,808	26	2	3.0	9,389	9,389	10
	East Godavari	..	5,779	1,697,727	48	3	3.9	1,635	23,014	16
	West Godavari	..	2,977	1,779,484	31	1	3.5	1,997	11,933	14
	Krishna	..	3,450	2,519,946	35	2	2.8	1,434	16,132	12
	Guntur	..	5,785	1,795,632	67	9	4.0	1,760	17,018	12
	Nellore	..	7,942	1,795,632	61	3	6.5	1,477	16,205	13
Total		..	33,403	14,433,481	301	27	4.08	1,766	111,296	14
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kurnool	..	7,634	1,270,813	45	11	5.9	992	10,411	8
	Dolary	..	5,881	1,243,525	38	15	5.5	1,172	12,846	12
	Anantapur	..	6,734	1,361,556	40	8	5.9	1,200	13,252	12
	Cuddapah	..	6,143	1,161,731	39	9	5.4	1,024	18,851	17
	Chittoor	..	6,951	1,810,377	50	26	4.4	1,318	12,725	9
	Chingelput	..	3,054	1,853,619	38	10	2.4	1,441	8,469	7
	North Arcot	..	4,653	2,839,157	56	9	3.00	1,874	31,140	20
	Total	..	40,050	11,560,808	306	88	4.6	1,390	107,691	12
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Range	Salem	..	6,093	3,371,769	76	11	3.6	2,065	10,756	6
	Coimbatore	..	7,121	3,293,204	66	12	4.2	1,934	25,744	15
	The Nilgiris	..	989	311,729	7	2	2.8	878	1,964	6
	Malabar	..	6,790	4,738,342	63	18	3.00	2,493	11,927	6
	South Kanara	..	4,010	1,748,991	21	6	5.3	2,301	2,688	3
	Tiruchirappalli	..	5,514	2,943,882	65	8	3.00	1,637	23,676	13
	Total	..	29,517	16,427,917	298	65	3.6	2,004	76,655	9
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore	..	4,298	2,776,767	50	6	2.5	1,669	16,873	10
	Madurai Urban	..	3,727	2,982,670	71	4	2.6	2,068	13,128	9
Southern Range	Madurai Rural	..	1,218	2,891,817	24	1	1.0	..	19,200	17
	Ramanathapuram	..	3,099	2,080,519	40	2	4.5	1,572	13,785	23
	Tirunelveli	..	4,851	2,445,907	53	16	2.6	1,114	13,971	7
	Total	..	4,201	2,445,907	43	24	2.2	1,264	11,532	6
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	21,304	13,177,710	281	53	2.4	1,507	90,489	10
	Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Madras—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Southern Railway—(M. & S.M. Railway).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nizam's State Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli—Southern Railway—(South Indian Railway).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	..	124,324	57,016,002	(a) 1,265	(b) 286	3.1	1,441	537,018	14

(a) Includes temporary stations.

(b) Includes temporary outposts.

* Represents the cost for the year 1952-53 excluding the final accounts for March 1953—Vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1460, Home (Judl.), dated 10th June 1918.

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STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1952.

(1) Districts.	(2)	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.				Punishments.									
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of revolvers.				Dismissed.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	(7)	(8)	(9)	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Chief Office	2	..	2	..	1,819	12	1,436	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	187	3,267	208	2,682	276	713	65	265	2	42	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Range.	Visakhapatnam, North	53	948	67	942	425	627	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam, South	47	901	44	899	413	1,104	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Godavari	74	1,402	92	1,340	280	731	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	West Godavari	44	805	49	797	481	1,267	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Krishna	61	1,179	73	1,171	426	1,743	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Guntur	79	1,569	82	1,510	283	1,169	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nellore	72	1,143	63	1,134	2584	7,114	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	430	7,747	470	7,623	2,584	7,114	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Range.	Kurnool	69	1,211	75	1,199	285	970	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bellary	62	998	68	1,002	343	742	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur	67	1,066	87	1,051	409	748	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cuddapah	61	1,072	81	1,113	392	1,176	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor	71	1,208	93	1,200	353	1,113	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	77	1,453	69	1,441	408	1,384	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	471	8,286	540	8,269	2,369	6,934	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Range.	Salem	94	1,578	87	1,445	480	1,285	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	84	1,618	59	1,462	366	1,633	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	The Nilgiris	20	334	19	278	..	36	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Malabar	95	1,813	95	1,790	477	1,567	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	40	719	63	715	221	546	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruchirappalli	95	1,702	140	2,178	570	1,662	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	428	7,764	453	7,858	2,110	7,079	627	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Southern Range.	South Arcot	52	1,579	105	1,543	348	1,302	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore	81	1,560	66	1,327	284	1,679	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Urban	55	1,109	51	1,067	484	1,637	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Rural	43	639	45	633	533	1,325	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramanathapuram	83	1,783	107	1,741	342	1,612	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirunelveli	83	1,851	100	1,954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	427	8,312	474	8,270	2,011	7,555	559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Madras and the Depl.	Railway Police, Madras	40	812	40	820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	39	963	38	881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	79	1,765	78	1,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department.	Criminal Investigation Department	43	51	43	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training College, Vellore	47	26	47	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore	9	10	8	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Anantapur	12	11	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	9	9	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	77	56	70	101	1	1,100	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	* 2,154	57,218	2,318	36,551	110,903	33,392	2,971	7	498	92	581	..	6	..	3	..	..	..

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 and the Special Armed Police Units.

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

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

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

(5) The sanctioned strength of the 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 1955.

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

* Includes an undistributed reserve of ten sergeants.

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

(i) 22 rifles 71, D.P. rifles 57, shot guns 94, pistol signal 2, brex guns 103, D.P. brex guns 23, carbine machine sten 208, carbine machine Thompson 230, grenade rifles 131, hand grenades 2,015 and mortars 6 in the districts.

(ii) 22 rifles 42, D.P. rifles 30, brex guns 50, D.P. brex guns 10, pistol signal 64, carbine machine sten 9 m.m. 107, carbine machine Thompson 198, gr made rifles 182 and hand grenades 1,191 with the Malabar Special Police.

(iii) 22 rifles 145, D.P. rifles 130, pistols signal 253, brex guns 113, carbine machine Thompson 78 with Police Training College and Police Recruits' Schools.

(iv) 22 rifles 320, D.P. rifles 230, shot guns 11, carbine machine Thompson 78 with Police Training College and Police Recruits' Schools.

(v) 22 rifles 14, D.P. rifles 59 and carbine machine sten 52 in the Store of the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

STATEMENT E—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1952—concluded.

Punishments—cont.										Rewards.		Education.		Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Punished Judicial-ly by a Magistrate or Sessions Court—cont.										Rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Other offences.										By promotion.		By khilats, pro-sents or money.																	On pension or gratuity.		By resignation without pension or gratuity.		By dismissal.		By discharge otherwise than under columns.		By death.		Admissions into hospital.		Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.		Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Districts.										Officers.		Men.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Chief Office										..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Madras City										..	2	..	1,967	247	3,259	19	18	44	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Visakhapatnam North										..	3	..	289	70	980	19	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Visakhapatnam South										..	2	..	610	44	943	19	..	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
East Godavari										..	1	..	559	92	1,470	24	6	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
West Godavari										..	9	..	334	55	873	15	1	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Krishna										..	2	..	527	83	1,414	21	2	21	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Guntur										..	4	..	1,277	124	2,089	35	8	88	23	8	23	23	23	19	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Nellore										..	..	..	392	90	1,445	21	4	23	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Total										..	21	..	3,968	558	9,214	154	23	170	68	23	170	68	77	60	224.0	5.1	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Kurnool										..	2	..	1,015	78	1,945	23	3	16	7	3	16	7	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Bellary										..	..	..	386	68	1,002	42	3	9	17	3	9	17	3	9	17	3	9	17	3	9	17	3	9	17	3	9	17	3	9	17	3	9	17	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Anantapur										..	2	..	466	87	1,054	30	2	14	4	2	14	4	2	14	4	2	14	4	2	14	4	2	14	4	2	14	4	2	14	4	2	14	4	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Cuddapah										..	3	..	491	81	1,113	19	1	12	5	1	12	5	1	12	5	1	12	5	1	12	5	1	12	5	1	12	5	1	12	5	1	12	5	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Chittoor										..	1	..	1,231	79	1,477	17	..	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Chingleput										..	1	..	371	106	1,493	22	5	16	6	5	16	6	5	16	6	5	16	6	5	16	6	5	16	6	5	16	6	5	16	6	5	16	6	5	16	6	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
North Arcot										..	1	..	929	97	1,795	29	9	5	21	9	5	21	9	5	21	9	5	21	9	5	21	9	5	21	9	5	21	9	5	21	9	5	21	9	5	21	9	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Total										..	10	..	4,889	596	9,184	182	23	80	63	23	80	63	32	53	128.6	3.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Salem										..	2	..	542	93	1,445	22	3	11	3	3	11	3	3	11	3	3	11	3	3	11	3	3	11	3	3	11	3	3	11	3	3	11	3	3	11	3	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Coimbatore										..	8	..	1,308	117	2,066	19	13	31	4	13	31	4	13	31	4	13	31	4	13	31	4	13	31	4	13	31	4	13	31	4	13	31	4	13	31	4	13	31	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
The Nilgiris										..	2	..	153	24	379	4	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	6	6	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Malabar										..	3	..	464	131	2,008	43	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9	10	12	9

Southern Range.	South Arcot	..	..	..	1,182	105	1,543	18	6	12	6	4	6	67.9	3.4	0.4
	Tanjore	..	..	..	935	131	1,891	30	10	25	1	2	7	88.8	3.9	0.2
	Madurai Urban	..	..	..	449	75	1,280	10	2	10	4	1	2	31.0	1.2	0.2
	Madurai Rural	..	..	..	555	67	864	13	1	6	1	1	3	50.1	4.1	0.5
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	977	115	1,849	34	6	19	5	5	6	53.3	2.5	0.3
	Trunelvoil	..	..	..	1,093	236	1,818	23	7	30	3	8	8	95.0	1.9	0.4
	Total	..	15	..	5,191	729	9,254	138	32	102	20	21	34	80.2	3.3	0.4
	Railway Police, Madras	..	..	..	577	45	893	21	2	9	6	1	8	46.4	1.1	0.9
	Railway Police, Trichirappalli	..	..	..	855	41	975	16	4	4	3	4	3	35.6	3.1	0.3
	Total	..	3	..	1,432	86	1,868	37	6	13	9	5	11	44.8	2.3	0.6
Training and Schools.	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	131	43	50	..	..	..	..	..	1	6.6	0.5	0.3
	Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	47	26	5	10	..	2	..	..	35.5	1.4	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	8	58	..	5	..	8	..	..	268.1	2.9	..
	Police Recruits' School, Anantapur	..	..	..	..	9	120	..	3	..	9	..	..	158.1	0.6	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	6	39	..	1	..	5	10	2	480.0	10.8	0.2
	Total	..	..	..	..	70	243	5	19	..	24	10	2	..	..	..
	Grand total	..	2	..	21,037	2,387	41,896	660	172	505	249	186	227	228.70	4.0	0.58

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

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1952.

PART I.

The Police Force.

1. Personnel.—I continued to hold charge throughout the year. The officers who held charge of the various departments of City during the year 1952 were—

Law and Order—		
Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri R. M. Mahadevam, I.P., from 1st January 1952 to 22nd April 1952, after noon.	Sri F. V. Arul, B.A., I.P., from 23rd April 1952 to 31st December 1952.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Range.	Sri E. A. Narayanan, throughout the year.	
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Central Range.	Sri S. V. Padriappan Mudaliyar, throughout the year.	
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range.	Sri N. Kolandai, from 1st January 1952 to 12th March 1952, afternoon.	Sri K. Sethumadhava Menon, from 12 March 1952 afternoon.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Armed Reserve.	Sri W. J. Hammond, throughout the year.	
Crime Branch—		
Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri F. V. Arul, I.P., from 1st January 1952 to 22nd April 1952.	Sri M. Singaravelu, I.P.S., from 23rd April 1952 to 31st December 1952.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime.	Sri M. I. Deenadayalu Naidu, throughout the year.	
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Intelligence Section.	Sri V. Kufandaivelu, throughout the year.	
Traffic and Licensing—		
Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Sri R. K. Sukumaran, from 1st January 1952 to 14th April 1952.	Sri M. J. Holmes, M.P.S., from 15th April 1952 to 31st December 1952.
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic.	Sri M. Ranga Reddy, throughout the year.	
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport.	Sri J. Tomlinson, throughout the year.	
Hospital—		
Medical Officer ..	Dr. G. T. Reddy, M.B.B.S., from 1st January 1952 to 24th January 1952.	Dr. C. B. Ethirajulu, M.B.B.S., from 25th January 1952 to 31st December 1952.

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

3. Strength.—The sanctioned strength on 31st December 1952 was—

	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.
Inspectors	22	5
Sergeants-Major	5	1
Sub-Inspectors	110	24
Sergeants	50	9
Jamadars	2	9
Head constables	351	114
Constables	2,323	454
Daffadar	1	..
Lance Daffadars	3	..
Sowars	19	2

The actual strength (permanent and temporary)—

Inspectors	27
Sergeants-Major	6
Sub-Inspectors	134
Sergeants	59
Jamadars	11
Head constables	465
Constables	2,727
Daffadar	1
Lance Daffadars	3
Sowars	21

4. Recruitment.—Sixty-nine constables were enlisted during the year (Ex-army men 5, Scheduled Castes 22, and S.S.L.C. holders 5). There has been considerable difficulty in getting the right type of recruits.

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

	1950.	1951.	1952.
Retired	52	54	36
Dismissed	17	28	53
Discharged	6	6	4
Resigned	18	19	13
Died	25	24	9
Desertion	..	18	..

6. Hospital—Health of the Force.—The number of admissions into the Hospital was 25,543 during the year under review as against 1,467 in 1951. The daily average number of men who attended the Hospital was 121 as against 59 in 1951. The health of the force continued to be satisfactory. The total number of patients treated in all the City Hospitals was 1,376 as against 1,022 in 1951. 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. The common diseases treated were influenza, malaria, cold, disorders of the digestive system, scabies, venereal diseases, etc.

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.

The following certificates were issued during the year:—

1 Invalidation certificates	4
2 Age	503
3 Physical fitness	2,393
4 Beggar	2,441

7. Discipline and appeals.—Discipline.—The discipline of the force continued to remain at a high standard.

The following are the figures of punishments:—

	For offences other than absence without leave.		For absence without leave.		For all offences.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
Number dismissed	19	37	9	16	28	53
Number degraded	63	92	17	19	80	111
Number suspended	11	12	8	6	19	18
Number awarded black marks only	502	431	243	184	745	615
Total	595	572	277	225	872	797

Percentage of men departmentally punished:—

	1951.	1952.
(i) for absence without leave (excluding black-marks)	1.04	1.2
(ii) for offences other than absence without leave (excluding black marks)	2.8	4.1
(iii) by the award of black marks	23.1	19.1

Appeals.

	1951.	1952.
1 Number of appeals received	70	67
2 Number of appeals confirmed	55	51
3 Number of appeals on which punishments were cancelled	6	9
4 Number of appeals modified	4	2
5 Pending	5	5

Judicial punishments.—Three constables and 2 constables were punished judicially for the offences committed in their official and private capacity respectively.

8. Titles and rewards—

Titles.—Nil.

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

	1951.		1952.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Money rewards to Police officers.	1,851	Rs. 18,932	1,967	Rs. 22,007
Money rewards to private individuals.	1,157	Rs. 8,677	1,189	Rs. 8,906

The details rankwar of Police officers granted money rewards during the year 1951 are given below:—

	1951.	1952.
Inspectors	..	..
Sergeants	20	28
Sub-Inspectors	83	87
Head constables	422	369
Police constables	1,317	1,482
Sowars	7	1
Jamadars	2	..
Daffadars	..	..

Compassionate Gratuity—

	1951.	1952.
	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1) Extraordinary Family Pension	..	2
2) Compassionate gratuity	16	20

9. General Provident Fund.—The number of subscribers rankwar is furnished below:—

Rank.	Number eligible to join the fund.	Number of subscribers.	Percentage of subscribers on the number eligible to join the fund.
Inspectors	27	27	100
Sergeants-Major	6	6	100
Sub-Inspectors	134	98	73
Sergeants	59	30	51
Head constables and Jamadars	476	394	83
Police constables	2,777	1,734	62
Office establishment	86	44	51

Contributory Provident-cum-Pension Fund.—New subscribers who joined the Fund:—

Inspectors	Nil
Sub-Inspectors	Nil
Sergeants	Nil
Police constables	79
Office establishment	8

10. Co-operative Societies, Canteens and Polish Fund.—The City Police Officials' Co-operative Society and Constables' Co-operative Society recorded another year's good work.

The statistics relating to the two societies are as under:—

	Official Co-operative Society.	Constables' Co-operative Society.
Number of subscribers	170	1,691
1 Share capital	Rs. 12,050	Rs. 47,860
2 Reserve fund	6,710	8,733
3 Deposits with the society	12,500	92,983
4 Loans issued	76,760	5,06,084
5 Dividends declared for the Co-operative year	2 per cent.	2 1/3 per cent.

Canteen.—The Armed Reserve Canteen and the Madras City Police Officials' Co-operative Canteen were run satisfactorily to the benefit of the patrons.

Polish Fund.—The Polish Fund has been working satisfactorily. The net profit for the year amounted to Rs. 2,875-7-5 while the capital at the end of the year was Rs. 11,991-6-5. The fund has been most useful to the members as it ensures supply of a number of articles at fair price.

11. Cost of the Police Force.—The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 42,37,680 as against Rs. 41,24,846 in 1951.

12. Housing of Force.—Number of Police officers for whom quarters existed:—

	Inspector.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspector.	Head constables.	Police constables.	Jamadar.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
At the end of 1951	10	5	23	24	217	1,259	9
At the end of 1952	10	5	28	24	218	1,266	9

The stab's in G-1 Police Station were converted into Quarters for 1 Head Constable and 6 Constables. The old Cattle Pound attached to K-1 Police Station was converted into a Constable's hut. Excepting this, no progress has been made during the year.

6A

13. Armed Force.—The Armed Reserve continued to do bundobust duties at strikes, processions and meetings. The Armed Reserve was augmented during the strike periods and other large-scale bundobust duties by Companies of Malabar Special Police, and Platoons of City Armed Reserve stationed in the districts and Special Armed Police.

The Stevenson Shield Competition for Madras City Police Armed Reserve was held for numbers 1 to 5 Platoons from 13th to 20th October 1952 and for numbers 6 to 9 from 22nd to 29th October 1952.

Number 5 Platoon got the first place with a score of 10.39 points.

Malabar Special Police.—One Company of the Malabar Special Police continued to be stationed in Madras at "Azoez Bagh," Thousand Lights and was doing guard duties.

Special Armed Police Unit.—One Special Armed Police Unit is stationed at 'Lutterals Gardens,' Kilpauk, for guard duty in the City.

City Police Tear Smoke Squad.—The squad consists of one sergeant, two head constables and 12 police constables attached to No. 9 Platoon, Armed Reserve. It is trained in the use of tear smoke. The squad carried out periodical quarterly training in firing of shells of all kinds and also in throwing grenades. During the year the squad was called out on eight occasions but there was no necessity on any occasion to use tear smoke.

14. Mounted Branch.—The sanctioned strength of the horses at the end of the year was 30, while the actual number was only 26. There was no casualty and no horses were sold during the year under review.

Stable management.—The standard of stable management continued to be good. Sowar troop was employed on bundobust for big meetings and processions.

15. Motor transport.—Very useful purpose was served by the lorries for taking parties of men for bundobust and patrol duty and for the transport of prisoners. Jeeps especially have proved very useful for organizing special Jeep patrols. The average running cost per mile for each vehicle was Re. 0-8-7. The strength of the motor transport is thirty lorries, eleven jeeps, five Land rovers, five station wagons, three vans, and nineteen motor cycles.

General Meetings.—The monthly meetings of the Gazetted Officers and Inspectors were held regularly during the year. These meetings have been helpful for an exchange of views on important matters and in promoting co-operation between the various branches of the Madras City Police.

Observance of the courtesy week.—Courtesy week was observed every quarter of the year under review. In order to foster good relationship with the public and to maintain close touch with them, courtesy weeks were observed by the City Police in the first week of February, April, July and October 1952. The object of conducting the courtesy week was explained to one and all and all ranks were asked to take the courtesy pledge, every morning. Great enthusiasm was evinced by all ranks. It was a distinct success as it made every constable conscious of the fact that his primary duty is to serve the public.

Station Vigilance Committees.—Station Vigilance Committees have been functioning satisfactorily. Members of these committees are drawn from the public. Respectable persons of local influence and integrity are selected with a view to bring the Police and the public into closer contact for the furtherance of the commonweal. The members have rendered useful service to the Police in many cases.

16. General licences—

	1951.	1952.
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form II)	26	74
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form III)	..	..
Licences to import arms and military stores by sea (Form VI)	..	..
Licences to export by land or river, arms and ammunition (Form VII)	310	673
Licences to manufacture, sell or keep for sale, arms and ammunition (Form IX)	30	30
Licences to keep and sell, arms and sulphur (Form X)	43	41
Licences for safe custody of arms and ammunition (Form XIII)	4	4
Licences to possess firearms (Form IV)	..	17
Licences to possess ammunition and military stores (Form XIV)	44	12
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)	1,724	1,793
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX)	25	37
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII)	12	8
Sales of arms and ammunition verified	2,740	3,209
Licences to import explosives (Form F)	16	17
General licences to transport explosives (Form G)	7	..

		1951.	1952.			1951.	1952.
Poisons Act.				Explosives Act.			
Licences to possess and sell poisons	225	221		Licences to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form I).	290	259	
City Police Act.				Licences to possess and sell manufactured fire-works, gun-powder.	1	1	
Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	2,406	2,532		Licences to possess explosives generally (Form J).	9	9	
General licences for music and religious institutions.	317	317		Licences to store films up to 200 lb. under Cinematograph Film Rules (Form C).			
Licences for liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	..	..		Lunacy Act.			
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquor ..	4	4		Total number of mentally defective persons sent to the Mental Hospital.	123	139	
Licences for gymnasium licence for places of public resort.	103	124		17. Harbour. —Passenger Traffic between Madras and Rangoon and Madras to Singapore continued to be on the increase as in the last year and the saw also a large number of arrivals of cargo vessels in the Harbour.			
Other music licences	3,868	3,561		Crime. —Crim. recorded a decrease as against the previous year. Two hundred and ninety cases of house-breaking and thefts were reported as against 37 in the previous year. Preventive action led to the arrest of 589 persons. Out of these, 494 were convicted under Section 65, City Police Act, while the rest were convicted under definite Sections of the Indian Penal Code. Seventeen Bad Characters were put up under Security Sections. 37 Juveniles who were mainly responsible for petty pilferings in the Harbour were rounded up and committed to the Children's Aid Society, Madras, and suitably dealt with. Two thousand, two hundred and sixteen persons were dealt with under Madras Port Trust Bye-law. There are very few attempts by fishermen to enter the Harbour during the night time for fishing and those that entered were successfully rounded up and prosecuted.			
Cinematograph Act.				Snuggling of opium from the Harbour was put down by constant vigilance of the Police and preventive measures taken in conjunction with the Customs Department.			
Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	33	34		There was no labour trouble inside the Harbour during the year.			
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	..	..		Due to the introduction of passports to Pakistan and Portuguese Nationals having been treated as foreigners, the Quarantine Staff had more work to do which they did well in co-operation with the Protector of Emigrants and Shipping Agents.			
Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of the cinematograph films.	..	..		Cordial relations were maintained with the Customs and Port Trust authorities.			
Petroleum Act.							
Licences to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form B).	..	..					
Licences to possess carbide of calcium (Form B).	1	2					
Licences to store dangerous petroleum not more than 50 gallons) (Form I).	32	35					
Licences to import non-dangerous petroleum not more than 500 gallons) (Form J).	1	1					
Hackney Carriage Act.							
Total number of hackney carriages registered ..	841	852					
Rickshaws	3,250	2,750					
Drivers' licences issued	700	910					
Rickshawmen's licences issued	3,704	4,973					

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.							
Classes 1 to 5—Statement 'A' (Police)—							
Offences under the Indian Penal Code ..	{ 1950	5,762	5,605	3,822	3,324	12,53,118	2,81,198
	{ 1951	7,504	7,350	3,584	2,911	11,65,338	1,89,815
	{ 1952	8,666	8,498	4,052	3,064	10,32,300	2,36,304
Murder	{ 1950	14	13	8	5	..	..
	{ 1951	18	18	20	6	..	..
	{ 1952	30	28	17	10	..	..
Dacoity	{ 1950	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 1951	6	6	4	4	480	16
	{ 1952	6	4	16	..	50	..
Robbery	{ 1950	46	39	23	17	7,479	1,885
	{ 1951	71	58	20	16	5,047	749
	{ 1952	58	40	35	29	7,509	305
House-breaking	{ 1950	550	548	292	275	2,60,376	1,15,230
	{ 1951	669	654	288	258	2,11,699	67,119
	{ 1952	831	826	297	247	1,91,857	49,107
Cattle theft	{ 1950	49	48	51	48	4,417	4,064
	{ 1951	63	53	46	40	6, 73	4,034
	{ 1952	79	78	61	55	7,394	4,921
Theft, ordinary	{ 1950	3,983	3,975	2,374	2,200	4,03,073	1,31,509
	{ 1951	5,345	5,288	2,221	1,997	5,76,252	95,779
	{ 1952	6,299	6,200	2,369	2,128	5,49,824	1,53,215
				1950.	1951.	1952.	
Total cognizable crimes reported to Police ..		..	5,762	7,504	8,666		
Total true cognizable crimes reported to Police ..		..	5,605	7,504	8,498		
Total cognizable crimes reported direct to court ..		..	317	299	261		

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 8,498 as against 7,350 in 1951 and 5,605 in 1950. Thus there was a general increase under all heads except dacoity and robbery. The increase in crime is attributable to the acute economic distress during the first nine months owing to the failure of the monsoon which resulted in the immigration of rural population into the City in search of work which could not be available for all of them and resulted in many of them taking to crime to keep body and soul together. This is evidenced by the fact that there has not been much of organised crime. Effective steps were taken by the Police to prevent and detect crime. There has been a marked improvement in the total value of property recovered during the year (Rs. 2,36,304 as compared with the previous year Rs. 1,89,815).

The percentage of conviction was 40.4 as against 39.2 in 1951. Thus there was an increase in detection by 1.2 per cent.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of persons arrested (3,613) under the preventive sections during the year as compared with the number arrested (3,090) during 1951. Of these 752 were run in under the security sections and 1,787 convicted under sections 64 and 65 City Police Act, this year as against 579 and 705 respectively in 1951. This increase in the number of preventive arrests and the cases under security sections and City Police Act helped considerably in seeing that the total crime was kept down within reasonable bounds in spite of the conditions referred to previously.

Out of the 8,498 true cases reported during the year and of the 1,128 cases pending from the previous year, 8,095 cases were

disposed of. Investigation was refused under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, in 142 cases. Three thousand two hundred and sixteen cases ended in conviction.

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

Year.	Total number of cases reported in columns I to V.	Cases dealt with under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1950	5,762	45	0.8
1951	7,504	177	2.4
1952	8,666	142	1.6

(Theft—Ordinary.)

1950	3,983	45	1.1
1951	5,345	171	3.2
1952	6,299	140	2.2

This provision of law was used with care.

20. Murder.—Thirty cases of murder were reported during this year of which twenty-eight were true cases. Three cases ended in conviction, four in acquittal, five treated as undetected, fifteen pending trial and one under investigation.

The motives for these were as follows:—

(i) Sexual	8
(ii) Rowdyism	7
(iii) Family disputes	4
(iv) Other causes	9

There was no murder due to communal feeling. There were two sensational cases. (1) "The Trunk Murder Case" is one of the two. One Alavandar, a local merchant, was murdered due to sexual jealousy and his severed head was found thrown into the sea, the body having been packed and placed in the Indo-Ceylon Express. This was discovered at Manamatturai Railway Station where a case was registered and investigated. The severed head was discovered by the search party of the City Police Crime Branch in Rayapuram Beach 5 days after the occurrence. The accused stand committed to Sessions.

Another case which caused quite a sensation was when two mothers of two new born children in the Labour ward of Kasturba Gandhi Hospital had been to the bath room, their two babies were found thrown into a small tank filled with water at a distance of 20 yards and the babies died. No motive for the crime could be established and the case remains unsolved.

21. Dacoity and Robbery.—There is an appreciable decrease under robbery and dacoity by about 33 per cent.

(i) Dacoity.—Out of six cases, two were false, two ended in acquittal and two were treated undetected. All the cases reported were non-professional and the properties lost in all these cases were of a trivial nature, the total value being Rs. 50.

(ii) Robbery.—The number of cases reported was 40 as against 58 in 1951. Sixteen cases ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, 10 treated as undetected as against 11 convicted, 4 acquitted and 32 undetected in 1951. Eight are pending trial and 3 under investigation.

There is an appreciable decrease under dacoities and robberies during the year as compared to the previous year. The effective steps taken by the Police by way of arresting bad characters and arranging jeep patrols were responsible for this decrease under these heads.

Locals, mostly casuals, were found to be responsible for those of the cases that were not traced to be the work of the bus-holdup gang.

22. House-breakings.—Out of 826 true cases, 275 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction is 40.2 as against 36.2 in 1951.

One of the spectacular arrests of the year was that of K.D. Srinivasan of Chingleput district by a night jeep patrol. He was found to be responsible for a series of daring grave burglaries in Mylapore and Thyagarayanagar area including that in the house of Sri S. Venkateswarin, I.C.S. Fifteen offences were traced to his agency and properties worth Rs. 40,000 were recovered through him and his accomplices.

Among other outstanding cases was the arrest on suspicion of a non-local ex-convict and two locals by night patrol men with property worth Rs. 20,000 which were traced to have been burgled from a pawn shop.

Another notable arrest was that of non-local casual of Allahabad who was found to be responsible for thirteen burglaries and recovery of properties worth Rs. 8,000.

A non-local casual of Tiruchirappalli district arrested was found to be responsible for 29 cases of burglaries from Corporation reading rooms and schools in the City.

A smart recovery from a receiver at Tiruvanniyur in the Chingleput district led to the arrest of a K.D. of Chingleput district with properties worth Rs. 5,000 burgled from a pawn shop at Mylapore.

An ex-convict and his associate who were responsible for a series of seven roof-hole cases in the City were arrested and properties worth Rs. 5,000 were recovered.

A non-local casual of Madurai was arrested and convicted for burglary in a cloth shop involving clothes worth Rs. 8,000.

23. Cattle-thefts.—Out of 79 cases reported, 73 cases were true cases. Fifty-four ended in conviction as against 53 reported and 40 convicted in 1951.

24. Thefts—Ordinary.—Six thousand two hundred and ninety-nine cases were reported. This includes 453 cycle thefts and 137 children jewel thefts, as against 5,288 in 1951. Cycle thefts increased from 394 to 453 and children jewel thefts from 53 to 137.

There is an increase in both pocket-picking and other thefts. The public are often being warned by cinema slides and through the propaganda van to be careful. Photos of the active pick-pockets are displayed in buses, trams and booking offices of the Railway stations to educate the public and to be careful while travelling in buses, trams and trains. The increase is noticeable under miscellaneous thefts and is attributable to the severe economic condition that prevailed in the State during the major portion of the year and the consequent influx of the unemployed into the City.

An interesting case was that of a theft of ten oil-engines (worth Rs. 2,00,000) from the Harbour by means of a forged out-pass by four locals including two employees of the Port Trust. The property which had been disposed of in various places in South India were recovered and the case is pending trial.

An off-duty Police constable returning home stopped a stranger (a native of Chittoor district) leading a cycle on suspicion and subsequent investigation disclosed that he had systematically committed theft of cycles and sent them to his village by train. Thirty-two cycles worth about Rs. 6,000 were recovered from him.

25. Property lost and recovered.—A comparative statement for the last three years is given below:—

Year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1950	12,53,118	2,81,198	22.7
1951	11,65,338	1,89,815	16.3
1952	10,32,300	2,36,304	22.9

26. Results in cases prosecuted.—Three thousand eight hundred and thirty cases excluding those under nuisance and special and local laws were brought to trial of which 3,216 cases ended in conviction. In all, 4,032 persons were tried and 3,064 persons were convicted. The percentage is 83.9 as against 81.5 in 1951.

Of 121,713 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, 115,402 cases ended in conviction, i.e., 94.7 per cent as against 93.7 per cent in 1951.

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

Indian Penal Code	1,420
Special and Local Laws excluding offences under the Nuisance Act	815
Security sections of Criminal Procedure Code	82
Habitual Offenders Act	11

27. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff conducted prosecution in 17,836 cases and 5,925 cases ended in conviction, i.e., 84 per cent.

28. False cases.—Thirty-two cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false against 29 in 1951 and 12 persons were prosecuted as against 7 last year. Of 12, 13 cases brought before the court, none was discharged as false after trial.

29. Escapes.—Out of 16 persons who escaped from Police custody and two from lock-ups, 13 persons were recaptured. Three Police officers were prosecuted and convicted while 16 were dealt with departmentally.

30. Cases referred by Magistrates.—Twenty-four cases were referred by magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 37 in 1951.

Prosecutions were launched in twelve cases against twelve persons as against three cases against three persons in the previous year for preferring false complaints in which four persons were convicted, one person was acquitted and the cases against the other seven persons are pending trial.

31. Prevention.—In order to deal with the increase in crime during the year better attention was paid to preventive action which resulted in appreciable increase in the number of persons arrested.

Three thousand six hundred and thirteen persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year under review as against 3,030 in 1951. Thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven persons were convicted under sections 64 and 65, City Police Act, as against 884 in 1951. Seven hundred and fifty-two persons were run in under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 579 persons in the previous year.

The station vigilance committees in the City constituted in July 1951 to tackle crime effectively continued to work satisfactorily. The President and the members of the various committees are co-operating and assisting in tracing the accused and property and also in putting down offences under the Prohibition Act. The total number of instances of good work done by them was 319 as against 266 in 1951.

Thousand and forty persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 884 last year.

Number of ex-convicts prematurely released ..	148
Number of such persons who have been out of view ..	428
Number of persons who reverted to crimes since release ..	32
Number of persons for whom work has been found ..	283

32. Nuisance and obstruction cases.—Suitable measures were taken to prevent nuisance and remove obstruction. The following are the comparative figures:—

	1951.	1952.
Cases under sections 71, 72 and 73 of City Police Act.	79,150	73,258
Cases under other sections of City Police Act.	20,389	16,963

The average fine per person in obstruction cases was Rs. 1-11-5 and in nuisance cases Rs. 1-8-6 respectively as against Rs. 1-9-6 and Rs. 1-5-0 reported in 1951.

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.
1951	4,110	45	3,994	41
1952	4,694	41	4,586	37

33. Rowdysim.—Thousand nine hundred and forty-two rowdies were bound over under security sections in 1952 as against 1,931 in 1951.

34. Opium, ganja and abkari cases and gambling dens.—Three hundred and ninety-five house gambling cases were put up as against 330 in 1951 and 365 cases ended in conviction. The average fine per case was Rs. 4-5-6 as against Rs. 69-4-0 in 1951 and the average fine per person was Rs. 11-7-7 as against Rs. 15-4-0 in 1951. One hundred and seventy-seven cases under opium, ganja and abkari were charged of which 163 cases ended in conviction.

Street gambling.—Four thousand four hundred and seventy-six cases ended in conviction as against 4,435 in 1951. The number of persons convicted was 9,445 as against 9,435 in 1951. The average fine per case was Rs. 2-11-0 as compared with Rs. 2-13-5 in 1951, while the average fine per person was Rs. 2-8-6 as against Rs. 2-13-0 in 1951.

Bucket shop cases.—Forty-eight raids were conducted during the year as against 38 in 1951 and 36 persons were convicted as against 52 in 1951. The average fine per case was Rs. 51-10-0 as against Rs. 165-0-0 in 1951 and the average fine per person was Rs. 39-5-0 as against Rs. 85 in 1951.

35. Suppression of Immoral Traffic.—The campaign against brothels was continued during the year. Eighteen brothels were successfully raided during the year. Three hundred and twenty-seven prostitutes were reformed out of whom 231 were convicted. Eleven women and nine girls were rescued during the year as against fourteen women and fourteen girls in 1951 and they were sent to the Rescue Home. The Madras Vigilance Association continued to do useful work and their co-operation with the Police was good.

36. Habitual offenders.—Fifteen persons were registered as habitual offenders at the end of the year.

37. Record section.—The total number of history sheets maintained in the Record Section was as under:—

Residents of Madras City	1,727
Residents of Chingleput district	83
Residents of other districts	81
Total	1,896

Of the 1,896 of the criminals of the City, 1,747 are active and 149 are inactive. During the year 1952, 402 new sheets were opened and 5 discarded ones were re-opened as the bad characters became active again.

Eight bad characters died and their history sheets were destroyed and 72 histories of inactive bad characters were discarded.

During the year 1,334 ex-convicts were added to the blockwar list and 5,782 conviction memoranda were prepared and dealt with.

One hundred and fifty-three bad character rolls were sent out to districts and 467 bad character rolls were received from mufassal and dealt with.

The total number of index cards under all classification was 47,435. Four thousand six hundred and fifty-seven new cards were opened during the year. The total number of General Information Files at the end of the year was 258. Twenty-five were deleted and 33 new ones were added during the year.

Four thousand three hundred and sixty-three finger-prints slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for record during the year.

38. Photograph section.—Six thousand three hundred and ninety photos including history sheeted criminals, dead bodies and in accidental cases were taken and 4,942 copies were supplied.

39. Intelligence section.—Political.—There was no rioting or serious disturbance during the year and the Police had no occasion to open fire.

Activities of Dravida Kazhagam.—To mark their protest against the Congress Ministry, the Dravida Kazhagamites proposed to launch an agitation by organizing a demonstration on 6th May 1952 in front of the new Assembly Hall in the Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras. As there was imminent apprehension of a breach of the peace and disturbance of public tranquillity an order under section 141, Criminal Procedure Code, was promulgated on 5th May 1952 under instructions from Government, preventing any demonstration on 6th May 1952 near the vicinity of the new Assembly Hall. This thwarted the attempts of the Dravida Kazhagamites and others to stage a demonstration. However Sri T. Prakasam, Leader of the United Democratic Front, staged a walk-out from the Assembly followed by all the members of his party after raising a point of order questioning the propriety of the Governor in addressing the Session. The demonstrators, both M.L.As. and the public then marched towards the beach where a meeting was held. The intended demonstration was thus effectively prevented.

The Dravida Kazhagam and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam organized the Anti-Hindi agitation by instructing their volunteers and members to erase Hindi letters on name boards at railway stations, post offices, etc., on 1st August 1952. The Hindi letters on the name boards of 7 railway stations and 25 post offices were erased with tar by the demonstrators. The Government's decision to leave the agitators alone took the wind out of the sails of the Kazhagamites.

Agitation for Andhra State.—The agitation for the formation of an Andhra State by launching a chain of Satyagraha and fast in front of the Fort St. George commenced on 16th August 1952. It ended with the death of Sri Potti Sriramulu.

The Prime Minister's announcement of the decision of the Government of India to create a separate Andhra State out of the undisputed Telugu areas of the Madras State but excluding the City and the appointment of Mr. Wanchoo, the Chief Justice of Rajasthan, to consider and report on the financial and other implications were welcomed by all political parties including the President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee and Swami Sitaram, leader of the Andhra State agitation.

Labour.—On 25th November 1952 a batch of 100 handloom weavers (hunger marchers) from Aruppukkottai and Srivilliputtur of Ramanathapuram district arrived in the City and they were accorded receptions at public meetings convened at different localities in the City by the local Communist Party workers and Dravida Kazhagamites. The hunger marchers met the Chief Minister on 4th December 1952 and represented their grievances. But not being satisfied with the outcome of their interview they decided to organize picketing in front of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly on 9th December 1952 they started in a procession from Tynampet but they were intercepted by the Police in Mount Road, warned for taking out an unauthorized procession and on their refusal to disperse they were taken into custody. The local weavers of Saidapet continued the agitation and procession on 10th, 11th and 12th December 1952 when they too were taken into custody and remanded. These demonstrators were subsequently released as per instructions of the Government.

General.—The year under review began with the first General Elections under the new Constitution and the formation of a Congress Ministry under the able Leadership of Sri C. Rajagopalachari. The abolition of rationing in June 1952 was greatly welcomed by the public as a great act of statesmanship by the Chief Minister. The City Corporation Council Elections took place in September 1952 when the Congress captured an overwhelming majority of the seats. The Congress nominees to the Mayorality and Deputy Mayorality succeeded easily to the satisfaction of the public. The Prime Minister of India paid a visit to Madras in October 1952 and fulfilled numerous engagements and addressed a public meeting at the Island Grounds.

Press work.—With the coming into force early this year of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 (Central Act LVI of 1951), action had to be taken against the keepers of press and publishers of newspapers which contained objectionable matter falling under the purview of sections 4 and 7 of the said Act.

Registration of foreigners and passport enquiries.—Enquiries in respect of foreigners and their registration increased during the year. The grant of passports to persons visiting Malaya, Burma and Ceylon and the checking permits of Pakistan Nationals visiting India and the issue of "Certificates of Identity" to persons visiting Pakistan involved careful and discreet enquiries by the Intelligence section officers. Since the introduction of the passport system for travel between India and Pakistan from 15th October 1952 work has considerably increased in the section with additional strain on the staff employed on passport and foreigners work.

Rationing and antiblack-marketing.—Rationing was abolished from 15th June 1952. More offences under the Madras Rationing Rules were detected and charged.

Several leading merchants in the City who indulged in black-marketing activities were prosecuted and convicted. This resulted in a better and proper enforcement of the various control orders.

The staff employed in respect of antiblack-marketing was disbanded on the afternoon of 31st December 1952.

The total number of cases reported in the year (under Iron and Steel Control) Order, Cotton Textiles Control Order, Motor Spirit Rationing and other Control Orders was 201 as against 161 last year.

	Cases.
1 Iron and Steel Control Order	88
2 Cotton Textiles Control Order	21
3 Motor Spirit Rationing Order	..
4 Other Control Orders	95

The total number of cases reported in the year under review under Foodgrains Control Order is 1,223 as against 1,880 last year.

PART III.

Traffic Department.

40. Staff.—There was no change in the strength of the Traffic Department during the year.

41. Accidents.—During the year, there was a decrease in the number of accidents though there was a marked increase in traffic and this small fall despite the increased volume of traffic was due directly to vigilant watch over the traffic conditions and a better control. There was also a fall of over 6 per cent in the number of fatal accidents also.

The total number of accidents recorded during the year showed a fall with 2,903 accidents reported as against 2,953 for the previous year. There were 60 cases of fatal accidents resulting in the death of 61 persons while the number of such accidents in 1951 was 64, involving 67 persons. The number of persons injured was 1,385 as against 1,579 during the last year. There was thus an appreciable decrease in both fatal accidents and accidents involving injuries to persons.

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

Areas where accidents are heavier.		1951.	1952.
1 Mount Road		300	268
2 Poonamallee High Road		90	94
3 Netaji Subas Chandra Bose Road		64	85
4 General Hospital Road		70	63
5 North Beach Road		57	61
6 Wall Tax Road		67	63
7 Broadway		54	48
8 Triplicane High Road		41	35
9 Purasawakam High Road		25	18
10 Royapet High Road		63	59
11 South Beach Road		42	27
12 Thiruvottiyur High Road		60	55
13 Road junctions		533	555
14 Cross roads		101	144
15 Places controlled by Police or traffic signals.		78	29
Total		1,645	1,604

Persons responsible.		1951.	1952.
1 Pedestrians		733	664
2 Drivers of motor vehicles		1,404	1,445
3 Drivers of other vehicles		417	343
4 Pedal cyclists		409	354
5 Passengers		36	42
Total		2,999	2,848

Causes.—(a) Pedestrians responsible.

	1951.	1952.
1 Running and crossing	645	503
2 Walking on the roadway	44	91
3 Playing	14	1
4 Confused by traffic	14	54
5 Sleeping and sitting	10	1
6 Defective hearing	6	14
Total	733	664

(b) Drivers of motor vehicles responsible.

	1951.	1952.
1 Negligence (high speed and careless driving, etc.)	792	917
2 Overtaking, negligence and cutting in or out	266	248
3 Under the influence of liquor	1	2
4 Emerging from side streets	59	64
5 Following vehicles too closely	32	60
6 Bad reversing	48	47
7 Swerving in front of moving vehicles and turning into side streets	78	62
8 Defective mechanism, brakes, steering, etc.	23	22
9 Sudden application of brakes	10	1
10 Disobeying traffic signals	8	8
11 Careless parking	5	..
12 Inadequate clearance	5	..
13 Motor cyclists slipping	6	5
14 Rounding corners on wrong side	2	4
15 Off-side parking	1	..
16 Disregarding off-side rules	20	4
17 Driving on the wrong side of the road	48	1
Total	1,404	1,445

(c) Other vehicles responsible.

	1951.	1952.
1 Rickshaws	44	51
2 Hand carts	188	152
3 Bullock carts	74	61
4 Jutkas	42	27
5 Tram cars	64	50
6 Trolley carts	..	..
7 Cycle rickshaws	1	..
Total	417	343

(d) Pedal cyclists responsible.

	1951.	1952.
1 Negligence (high speeding, inattentive and careless driving)	223	212
2 Emerging from side streets	31	49
3 Turning in front or behind	19	34
4 Overtaking in front or behind	15	31
5 Disobeying traffic signals	3	3
6 Inefficient brakes	2	..
7 Self falling not due to collision	4	9
8 Rounding corners on the wrong side	..	3
9 Riding on the wrong side of the road	11	12
10 Confused by traffic	1	1
Total	309	354

(e) Passengers responsible.

	1951.	1952.
1 Mounting or alighting from tram cars	14	19
2 Mounting or alighting from buses	9	14
3 Mounting or alighting from lorries	6	7
4 Mounting or alighting from cars	2	1
5 Mounting or alighting from jutkas	..	1
6 Mounting or alighting from double-bullock carts	3	..
7 Stealing a ride on motor vehicles	2	..
Total	36	42

(f) Period of accidents.

Time.		Percentage of accidents.	
		1951.	1952.
1 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (65 cases)		2.1	2.2
2 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. (307 ")		10.4	10.6
3 9 a.m. to 12 noon (712 ")		26.2	24.5
4 12 noon to 3 p.m. (516 ")		17.0	17.8
5 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (639 ")		24.6	21.7
6 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (572 ")		16.6	19.7
7 9 p.m. to 12 midnight (101 ")		3.1	3.5
Total	2,912 cases	100.0	100.0

Statement of cases charged in accidents.

	1951.	1952.
1 Cars	350	338
2 Taxis	63	67
3 Buses	127	113
4 Delivery vans	14	26
5 Lorries	162	141
6 Motor cycles	38	24
7 Auto rickshaws	33	40
8 Tram car drivers	45	36
9 Jutkas	21	16
10 Bullock carts	28	25
11 Hand carts	75	74
12 Rickshaws	11	31
13 Cycle rickshaws	1	..
14 Cyclists	124	163
Total	1,090	1,097

In addition to these cases, departmental action was taken against Government Transport drivers in 32 cases as recommended by the Transport Enquiry Committee.

It may be mentioned in this connexion that the distinction made between the Government Transport drivers from that of the drivers of Government Institutions mars prompt action by the Police in dealing with traffic offences as the Government Transport drivers come first under the purview of the 'Enquiry Committee'. The procedure of referring cases to the Enquiry Committee tends to delay and engenders a feeling in Government Transport drivers that they are given special protection.

There was no complaint from the parties regarding settlement of claims by the Insurance Companies.

Traffic control.—During the year, a drive was initiated against overloading and other allied infringements of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules by all types of transport vehicles (buses, taxis and lorries) as from experience and from several complaints received, it was seen that the speed of vehicles was the worst offenders against road safety. Speed traps were regularly laid throughout the year and the mobile staff continued to watch and prevent rash and negligent driving. Two hundred and forty-four speed traps were laid and 1,921 cases of over-speeding were detected. One thousand five hundred and eighty cases of over-loading by lorries were also detected and charged. In addition to prosecution of the offenders, disciplinary action under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, both against the drivers and owners of transport vehicles was taken which had a salutary effect. Disciplinary action was taken against 217 drivers and 41 conductors and in 248 cases permits were suspended for varying terms as against 15 drivers, four conductors and 25 permit-holders respectively in the previous year.

Four thousand two hundred and fifty-two cases as against 1,827 in 1951 were charged under section 44 of the Madras Traffic Rules for jay-walking. One thousand one hundred and forty-five cases as against 75 in the previous year were charged against cyclists for bad riding and riding abreast.

Central Station.—The entrance on the General Hospital Road has been closed and a new gate has been opened on the Wall Tax Road. This along with the rule of 'No RIGHT TURN' on the General Hospital Road between Moore's Mar of bridge and the Medical College umbrella traffic point which was introduced as a result of the decision of the conference summoned by the Transport and Industries Minister, has considerably eased the congestion and frequent jams on this road.

Roundabouts.—As a result of the joint inspection of the Principal roundabouts and islands in the City by the Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, and Assistant Commissioner, Government Transport, various suggestions for their improvement have been made and as a result, the new continuous strip island has been constructed at the Eldara Road, Mount Road junction and the Harrington Road Island, suitably modified to allow of a sufficiency of carriage way for a more easy flow of traffic.

With a view to improve traffic conditions at roundabouts and road intersections where traffic is heavy, available services are being posted during peak hours in the morning and in the evening at 2 selected places to regulate traffic. As a result of this, better control of traffic is exercised.

General.—The number of motor vehicles running in the City is 13,074 as against 9,327 in the last year. The number of Government buses plying in the City is 28. There are 149 auto-rickshaws and 30 taxis plying for hire. There are 620 public carriers and 80 private carriers running in the City.

The number of vehicles registered and re-registered during the year is as follows:—

Motor cars	1,352
Motor cycles	245
Lorries	189
Buses	14
Auto-rickshaws	21
Others	92
Total	1,913

The volume of traffic has again shown a further marked increase with a further increase in the number of automobiles during the year. The congestion in the older areas of the City such as Georgetown and Chintamani, etc., due to inadequate carriage way for the heavy volume of traffic continues to be one of our major problems. Though some of the City's main roads are wide enough to permit a large volume of traffic, yet their capacity is considerably reduced by the bottle necks leading into them of which the General Hospital bridge between Poonamallee High Road and General Hospital Road is a classic example. The volume of traffic that these main roads can handle is further reduced by a large number of crossings involving the slowing down and sometimes complete hold-up of the main traffic. The absence of parking spaces necessitating road-side parking has further reduced the effective roadway.

This problem of relieving traffic congestion in the heart of the City is one that can be solved permanently only by alterations in layouts and provision of parking space, etc., and as such is the concern of the Corporation of Madras. They have now under preparation a Master Plan involving improvements in this area and the introduction of legislation for effecting such improvements. But as this is a major measure in which several issues are involved it will be several years before the plan is actually in operation

and until then the Police have to do what they can with several temporary and inadequate make-shifts in an attempt to make the traffic fit the road as the question of making the road fit the traffic cannot be taken up for some time to come. Though the present maximum intensity of traffic is within the capacity of the principal roads, yet there is a state of congestion on account of narrow bottle-necks leading into the main roads and also due to the forced slowing down of traffic by frequent obstructions from slow-moving vehicles. Speeding up the rate of flow of traffic would be one way of solving this problem and this can be achieved by the prohibition of slow moving traffic. Slow moving traffic with its tendency to overtake a still slower moving vehicle blocks up two lanes of roadway and thus forces all faster moving traffic into a crawl. The Corporation of Madras have now therefore taken up the question of prohibiting slow moving vehicles on some of the City roads. Their proposal is that slow-moving traffic be prohibited in the following roads during peak-hours:—

- (1) General Hospital Road and Poonamallee High Road up to P.riamet level-crossing.
- (2) Mount Road from Government House up to Spencer's.
- (3) Entire length of China Bazaar.
- (4) Broadway.
- (5) Rattan Bazaar.
- (6) Triplicane High Road.
- (7) General Patters Road.

We have suggested that to start with the diversion of slow-moving traffic except cycles may be tried on the above roads between the hour from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. and the matter is now being taken up with the Government. If this proposal is implemented, this will no doubt clear traffic congestion in the City to a considerable extent.

During the month of December 1952, the Sixth International Social Conference and several other conferences were held in the City which necessitated heavy traffic bundobust duties. The A.I. India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition at the Congress Grounds and the Park Fair and the Carnival of Sports at the South Indian Athletic Association were being continued as usual and the necessary traffic bundobust was provided.

Elaborate traffic arrangements were made for the various functions attended by the Prime Minister of India in Madras during several other important functions and these were successfully carried out in all cases and on no occasion was there any criticism of these arrangements.

42. Taxation.—The number of licences issued during the year was 44,888 as against 39,362 licences during the previous year. The total revenue was Rs. 43,29,075-9-0 as against Rs. 41,07,548 in 1951.

Eighteen cases of non-payment, 577 cases of late payment and 7 cases for non-exhibition of tax licences were charged during the year.

Number of motor vehicles for which tax was paid in 1952.

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending			
	31st March 1952.	30th June 1952.	30th September 1952.	31st December 1952.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Motor cycles	1,193	1,184	1,076	1,413
Auto-rickshaws	115	103	101	109
Lorries	1,313	1,325	1,246	1,536
Taxis	284	306	265	320
Buses	490	487	516	492
Cars	7,385	7,842	6,540	9,166
Others	11	32	..	18
Total	10,791	11,279	9,744	13,074

The corresponding figures for 1951 are as follows:—

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending			
	31st March 1951.	30th June 1951.	30th September 1951.	31st December 1951.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Motor cycles	1,226	996	1,151	919
Lorries	1,371	1,251	1,318	1,023
Taxis	277	274	392	310
Buses	464	455	453	484
Cars	7,641	6,814	7,020	5,411
Others	17	27	3	30
Total	10,996	9,847	10,327	8,182

43. Hackney Carriage Department.—The hand-pulled rickshaws are being gradually eliminated. The number of rickshaws so far taken off the road with figures for each year is furnished below:—

Year.	Number registered.	Number reduced.
1 April 1948	4,750	..
1 April 1949	4,250	500
1 April 1950	3,750	500
1 April 1951	3,250	500
1 April 1952	2,750	500

Only 2,250 rickshaws will be registered on 1st April 1953.

There already exist sufficient means of alternate transport which is capable of taking the place of the rickshaws. Alternative cheap conveyance is being provided for with the proposed introduction of Baby Taxis and by augmenting an increase in the number of auto-rickshaws and the gradual increase in the number and capacity of buses of the Government Transport.

The hand-drawn rickshaw is not merely objectionable as a slow and antiquated method of conveyance but is still more objectionable as one that offends against modern ideas of the dignity of man and to have one working as a beast of burden to take another about is obnoxious and violates the fundamental precepts of any society based on human considerations and on the dignity of man.

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

	1951.	1952.
1 Unlicensed rickshaws	545	2,130
2 Unlicensed pullers	734	381
3 Carrying more than one person	154	25
4 Obstruction	428	25

The other types of hackney carriages registered during the year were 421 jittkas, 3 coaches and 425 single-bullock carts.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

44. Missing children and injured and helpless persons.—Four hundred and seventy-seven stray children were handed over to their parents during the year and 719 injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or other homes or institutions.

45. Inquests.—Six hundred and thirty-two inquests were held during the year as against 579 in 1951.

46. Mentally defective persons.—One hundred and thirty-nine persons were sent to the Mental hospital for observation and detention as against 123 during last year.

Radio and Telephone and Police Control.—The Police Control room is working all the 24 hours. The system is working satisfactorily. Motor vehicles fitted with V.H.F. sets and wireless apparatus were utilized as and when necessary.

47. Office.—The work in the office has considerably increased and the clerks had to work overtime almost every day and even on holidays to bring the work up to date.

General.—The City was quiet and peace prevailed throughout the year. This may be attributed to the vigilance of the Police.

Salient points of Administration.

1. Improvement in the health of the Force.
2. Improvement in the administration of discipline.
3. Improvement in public co-operation, to wit, the increase by 100 per cent in rewards to private persons.
4. Improvement in security work and preventive arrests.

5. Educating the public of road sense by means of the propaganda van and by exhibiting slides in the cinemas to dial number 93 in emergencies.

6. Photos of the active pick-pockets are displayed in buses, trams and booking offices of the railway stations to educate the public and to be careful while travelling in buses, trams and trains. The effect is being watched.

7. Jeep patrols continue and the effect is fruitful.

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1953.

Law and Order.

1. The cherris 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 instituting security proceedings wherever necessary.

2. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should make genuine efforts to secure houses for their men very near their respective stations so that their services can be counted on during times of emergency. They should make real efforts to visit the line huts frequently and promptly get the potty repairs, etc., attended to at the earliest possible time.

3. The Sub-Inspectors and men should be instructed at weekly parades that tracing out O.V.B.Cs. will prima facie be construed as a good work and the men will be properly rewarded. Reformed Bad Characters could be utilized with advantage as informants.

Crime.

Efforts will be made—

(1) to prepare an exhaustive list of receivers including pawn shop-keepers and keep a close watch on their activities.

(2) to reduce the incidence of pocket-picking by manning urban buses and trams and their stands in all important routes during peak hours.

(3) To seek the co-operation of the Magistrates for reducing the pendency of cases in courts as much as possible.

Traffic and Licensing.

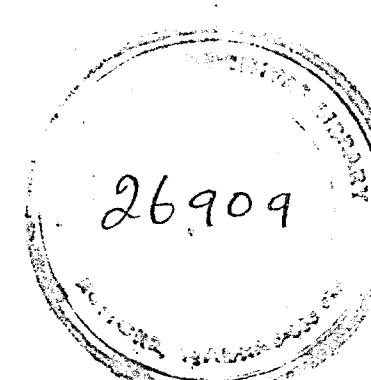
1. A regular monthly preparation of accident statistics and the study of these along with distribution of accidents in the several roads with a view to suggest remedial measures where necessary.

2. Taking up again with the Corporation the matter of providing reflector studs on the edges of all islands to make them stand out clearly at night.

3. To address the Corporation for the provision of railings on roads with heavy fast traffic restricting pedestrians from crossing at any point particularly at Round Tana, Luz Corner and Flower Bazaar intersections.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF POLICE, MADRAS,
18th February 1953.

J. DEVASAHAYAM,
Commissioner of Police.





HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 3220, 21st October 1953

Police—Administration Report, 1952—Reviewed.

Order—No. 3220, Home, dated 21st October 1953.

The year 1952 registered a slight increase in the total volume of crime attributed to adverse economic conditions, high prices of essential foodstuffs and rural unemployment. The total number of cognizable offences, excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the 'nuisance' sections of the Indian Penal Code increased from 89,466 in 1951 to 91,657 in 1952 an increase of 2,191 or 2.4 per cent. Grave crimes increased from 66,740 in 1951 to 67,605 in 1952, an increase of 865 or 1.3 per cent. The number of cases of murder increased from 1,428 to 1,655; of housebreaking from 15,747 to 16,194 and ordinary thefts from 40,979 to 41,863. It is however noteworthy that the number of dacoities decreased from 368 to 270; of robbery from 681 to 594 and cattle theft from 7,537 to 7,029. The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws also decreased from 270,885 in 1951 to 250,422 in 1952, a decrease of 20,463 or 7.5 per cent. The decrease in crimes under these heads was mainly due to derationing and the removal of restrictive regulations on essential commodities and the system adopted of warning first offenders for minor offences, instead of proceeding against them in court. The number of 'nuisance' offences further decreased from 247,020 in 1951 to 237,274 in 1952. The number of serious offences against person and property showed a slight increase by 1,463 or 4.7 per cent.

2. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was 39.6 per cent as against 42 per cent in 1951 and 43.7 per cent in 1950. The fall in detection by 2.4 per cent as compared with the previous year was due mainly to a large number of police stations being in charge of junior and inexperienced Sub-Inspectors or of Head constables promoted from the ranks as a result of the deputation of a large body of experienced officers to the Hyderabad State and the Government of India and the diversion of the Police for work connected with the first General Elections, etc.

3. The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked efficiently and investigated a number of important cases of murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriations, counterfeit coins, currency note, confidence tricks use of bombs and explosives, kidnapping of children, malpractices connected with the public examinations, bus hold up cases, temple burglary cases, losses of money orders, insured letters and postal orders, etc. The Criminal Investigation Department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau as usual co-ordinating their work and functioning as the Central Agency for dealing with organized crime. Better results were achieved during the year in the use of scientific aids to investigation. There was

an increase in the number of calls made on the services of all the experts. The X branch did considerable work which is much appreciated in the investigation of corruption cases. The anti-Blackmarketing staff in the districts and the Madras City was completely abolished at the end of the year.

4. Famine conditions in certain districts afforded the anti-social elements an additional propaganda front against the Government. The activities in this regard were marked in a few areas in the Andhra and in the Tanjore district. The promulgation of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayal (Protection) Ordinance in August 1952 eased the situation to a great extent in the Tanjore district.

There was communal tension between the Hindus and Muslims in the districts of Guntur and Malabar and in the disturbances that followed, one was killed and 31 were injured. Armed Police detachments were stationed wherever necessary and the situation was always under effective control. The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly showed a slight increase from 1,745 to 1,907 and law and order were on the whole well maintained. The Police had to open fire on 9 occasions to maintain law and order. This compares favourably with the number of such occasions in 1951, which was as many as 38.

5. The number of traffic accidents recorded in Madras City showed a fall from 2,953 in 1951 to 2,903 in 1952. Sixty cases were fatal in 1952 against 64 in 1951.

6. The Armed Reserves were kept up to the strength. The General, Municipal and Panchayat Elections, visits of high personages, labour and agricultural unrest, the activities of subversive elements, the disturbances in Andhra districts and the tension on the French frontiers in the South Arcot district imposed a heavy strain on the Reserves, but they discharged their unpleasant duties properly on all occasions. Tear smoke squads were functioning in the Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts. The Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police continued to maintain their high level of efficiency and gave effective help to the regular Police in maintaining law and order throughout the State.

Sixteen Companies of the Special Armed Police were disbanded as surplus to requirements consequent on the return of 16 companies which were on deputation to Hyderabad, but steps have been taken to absorb the retrenched personnel as far as possible in other branches of the Police and also in the Special Armed Police itself in suitable vacancies.

7. The Madras Prohibition Act was enforced by the Police in the districts of Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai Rural, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore as part of their normal duties.

8. In the Police Radio Network, 28 static stations and 29 Transportable stations were functioning. Separate Radio Networks were functioning in the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police, in the Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Towns. The Radio Network was found to be a very useful and valuable asset during the first General Elections, and during other emergencies such as the cyclone havoc in the Tanjore district.

The Station Vigilance Committees in the Madras City and the Village Committees in the mufassal co-operated with the Police heartily in putting down crime. Courtesy weeks' were observed to improve further the good relationship between the Police and public.

The year 1952, like the previous year was a trying one for the Police throughout the State on account of the activities of anti-social elements, industrial and agrarian unrest and distressing economic conditions but the Police proved equal to the task and maintained law and order justly and efficiently. The discipline and morale of the force remained at the traditional high level and the Government are glad to record their appreciation of another year of all-round work done by the Police under difficult and trying conditions.

(By order of the Governor)

T. N. S. RAGHAVAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

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

To the Revenue Department.

- „ the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
- „ the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.
- „ all Collectors.
- Copy to Parliamentary Library of India.

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