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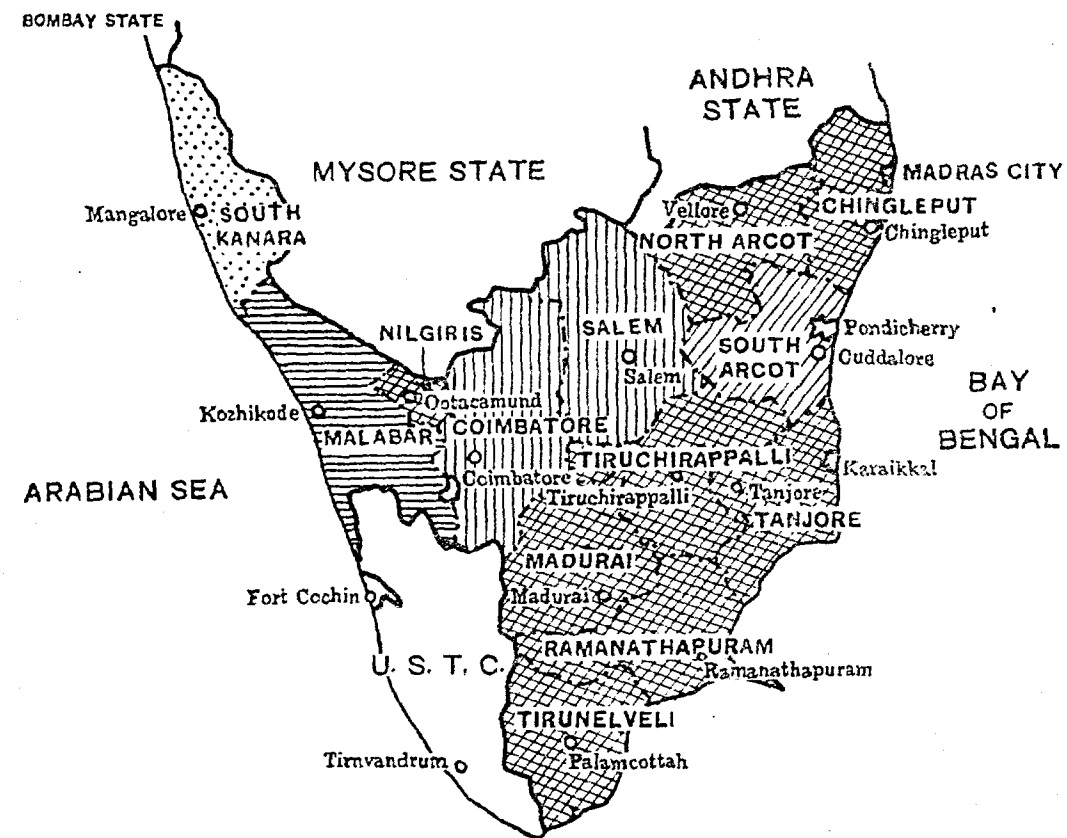
* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1903—G.O. No. 283, Judicial, dated 13th February 1903; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 10th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated 20th January 1933—G.O. Ms. No. 44, Public (Police), dated 4th February 1936.

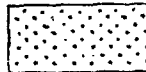
‡ Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1903—G.O. No. 283, Judicial, dated 13th February 1903.

MAP OF THE MADRAS STATE SHOWING SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY

1953
Scale 1 Inch = 100 Miles

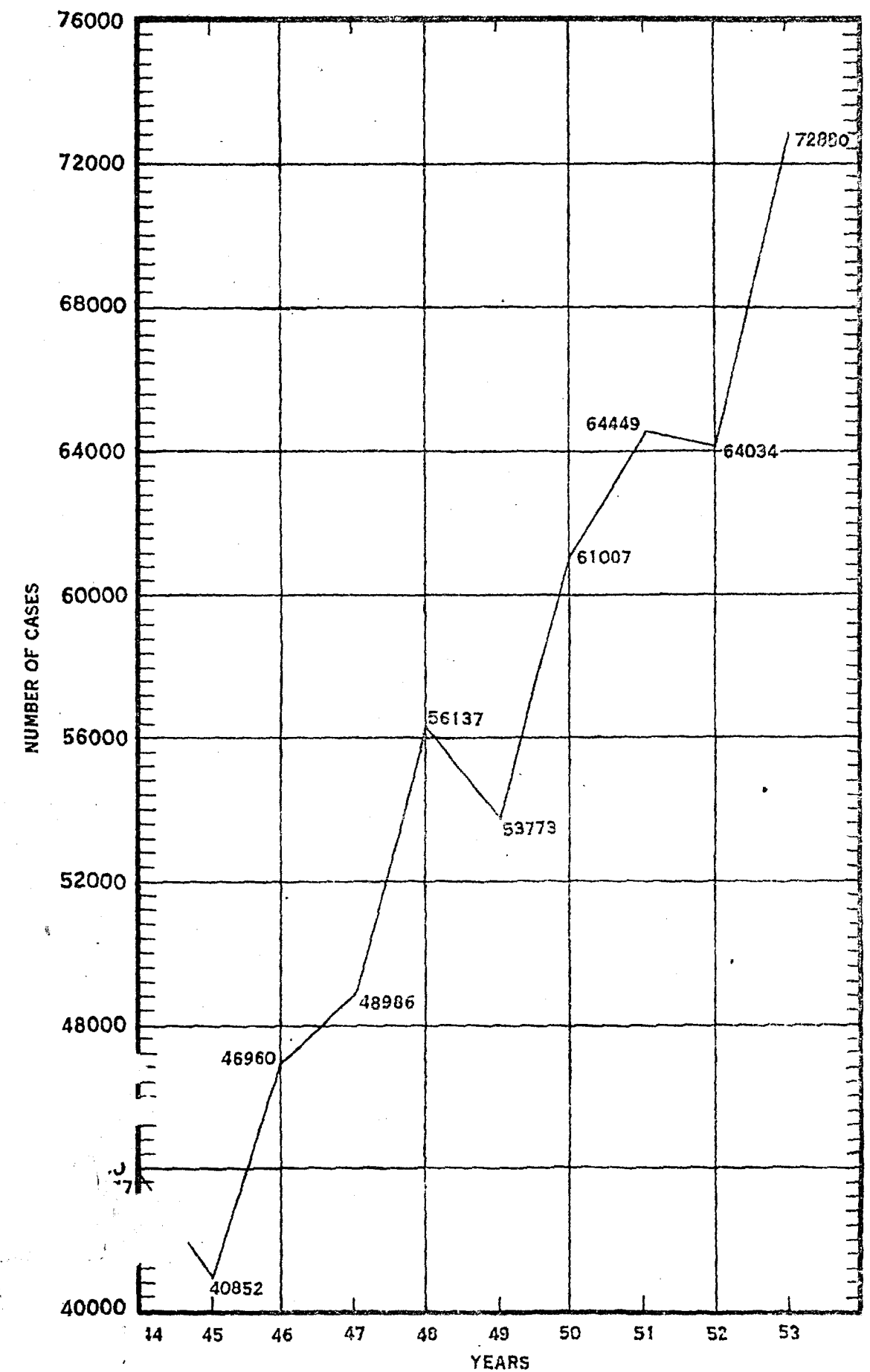


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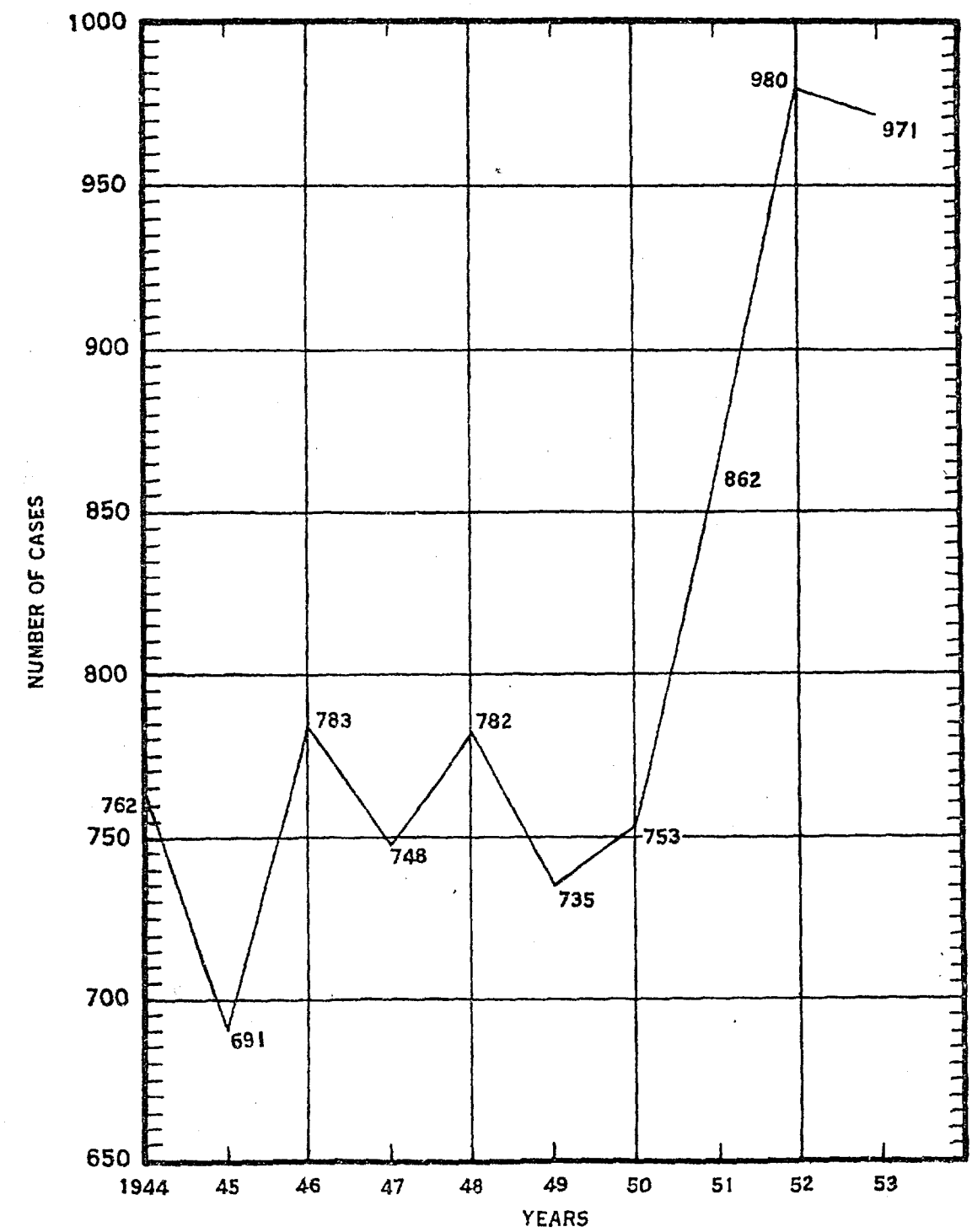
One Case to Every 3000 persons and above				
Do	2500 persons and under 3000			
Do	2000	Do	2500	
Do	1500	Do	2000	
Do	950	Do	1500	

Average for the State One case to every 1506 persons

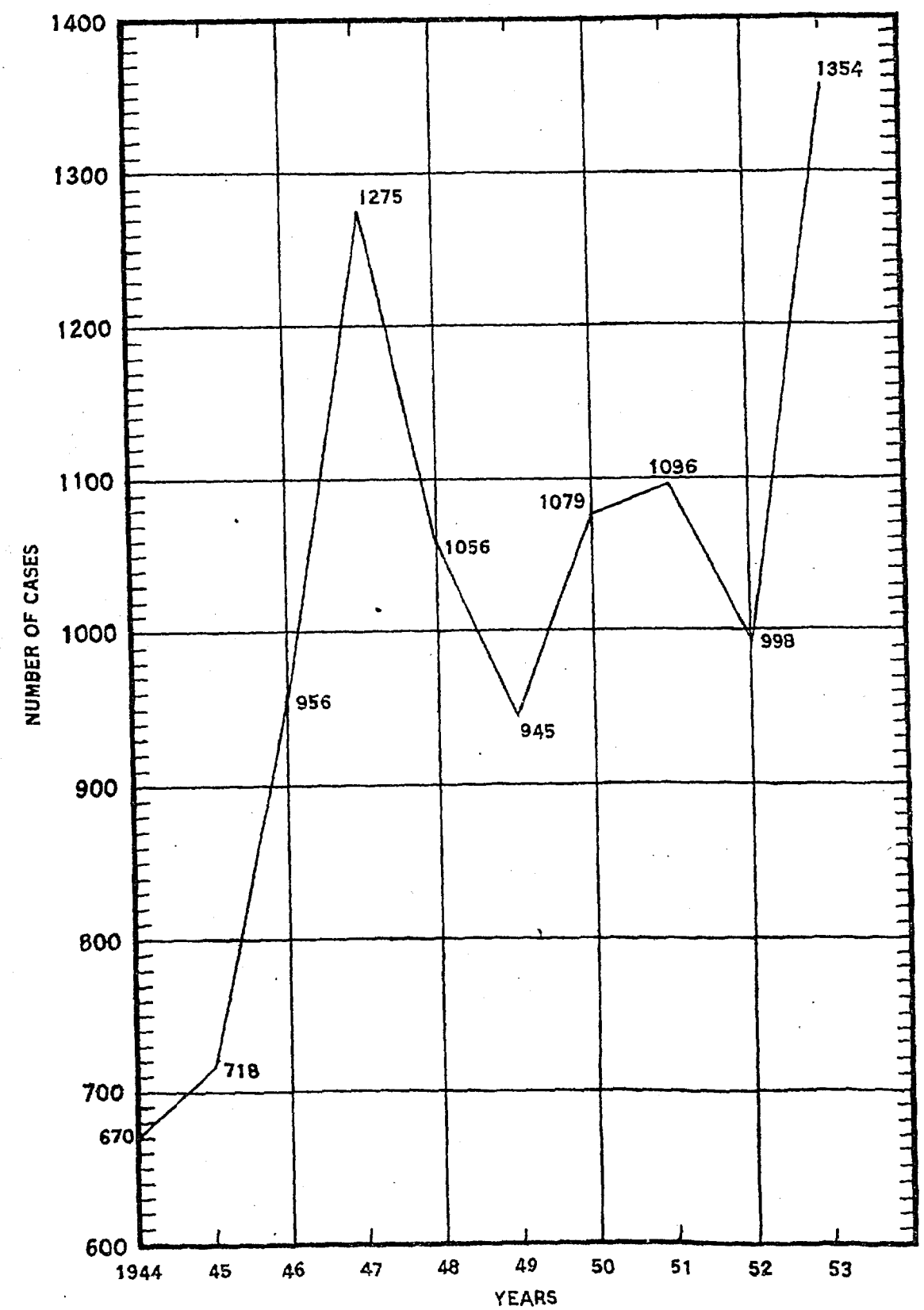
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



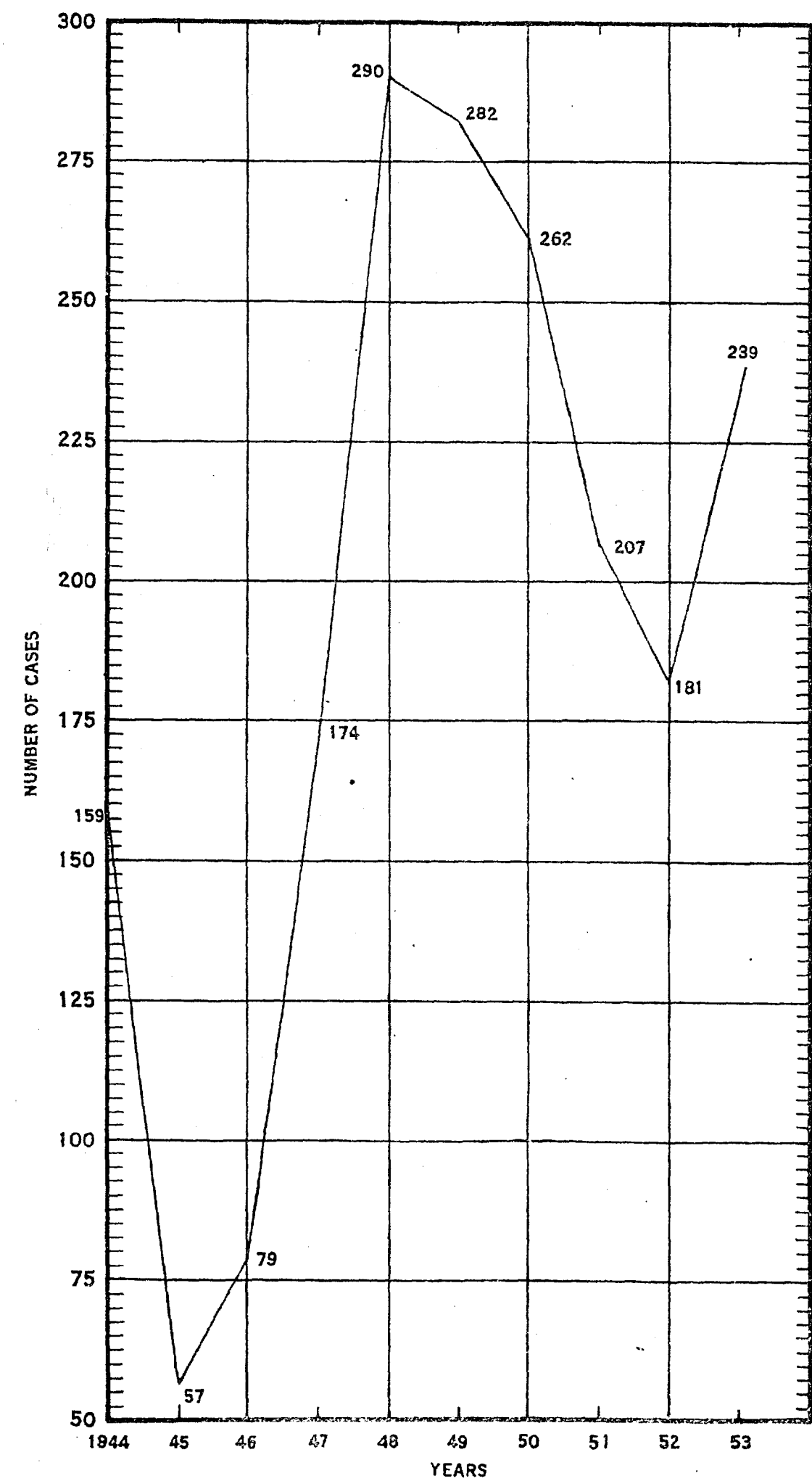
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER



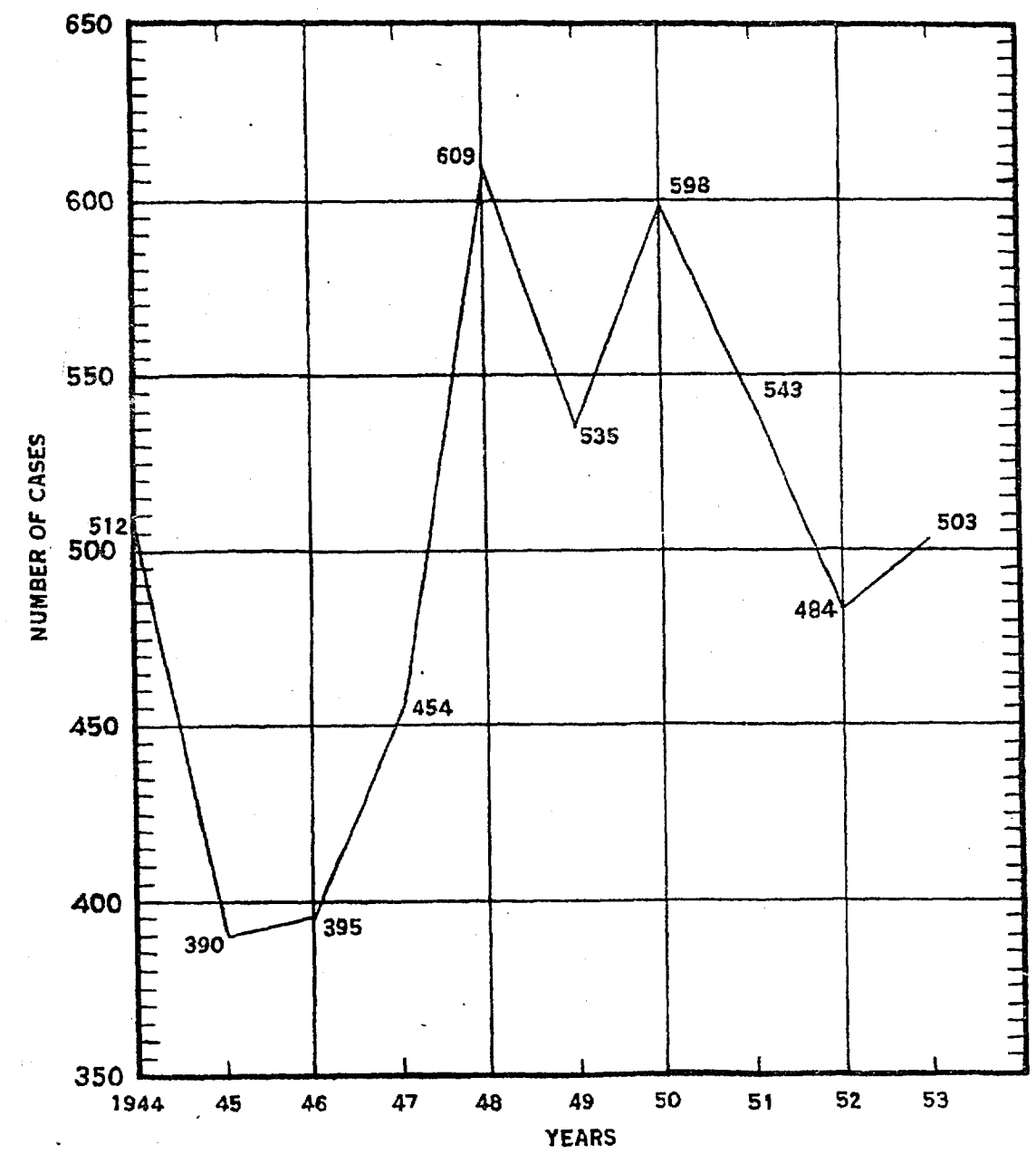
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY



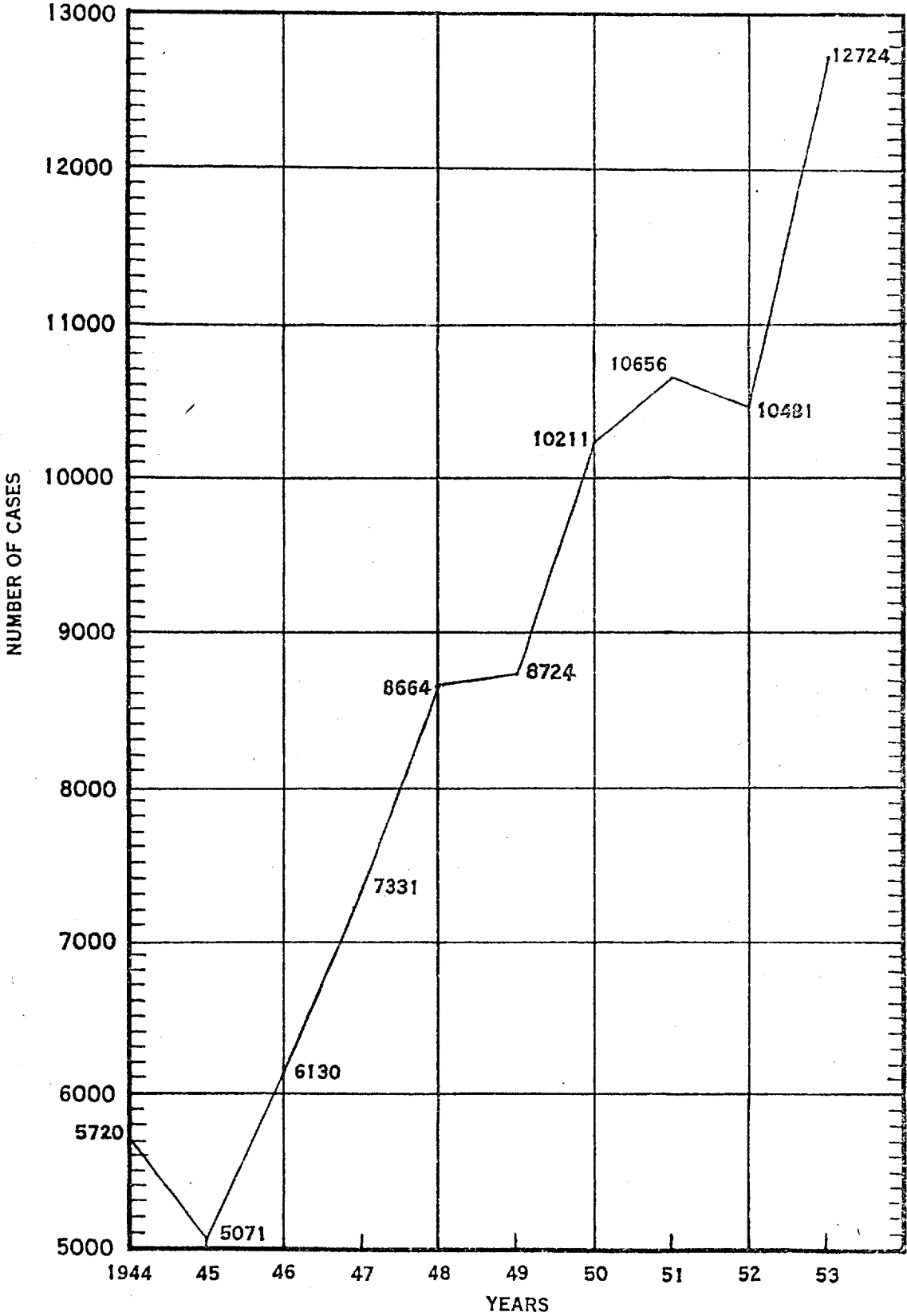
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
DACOITY



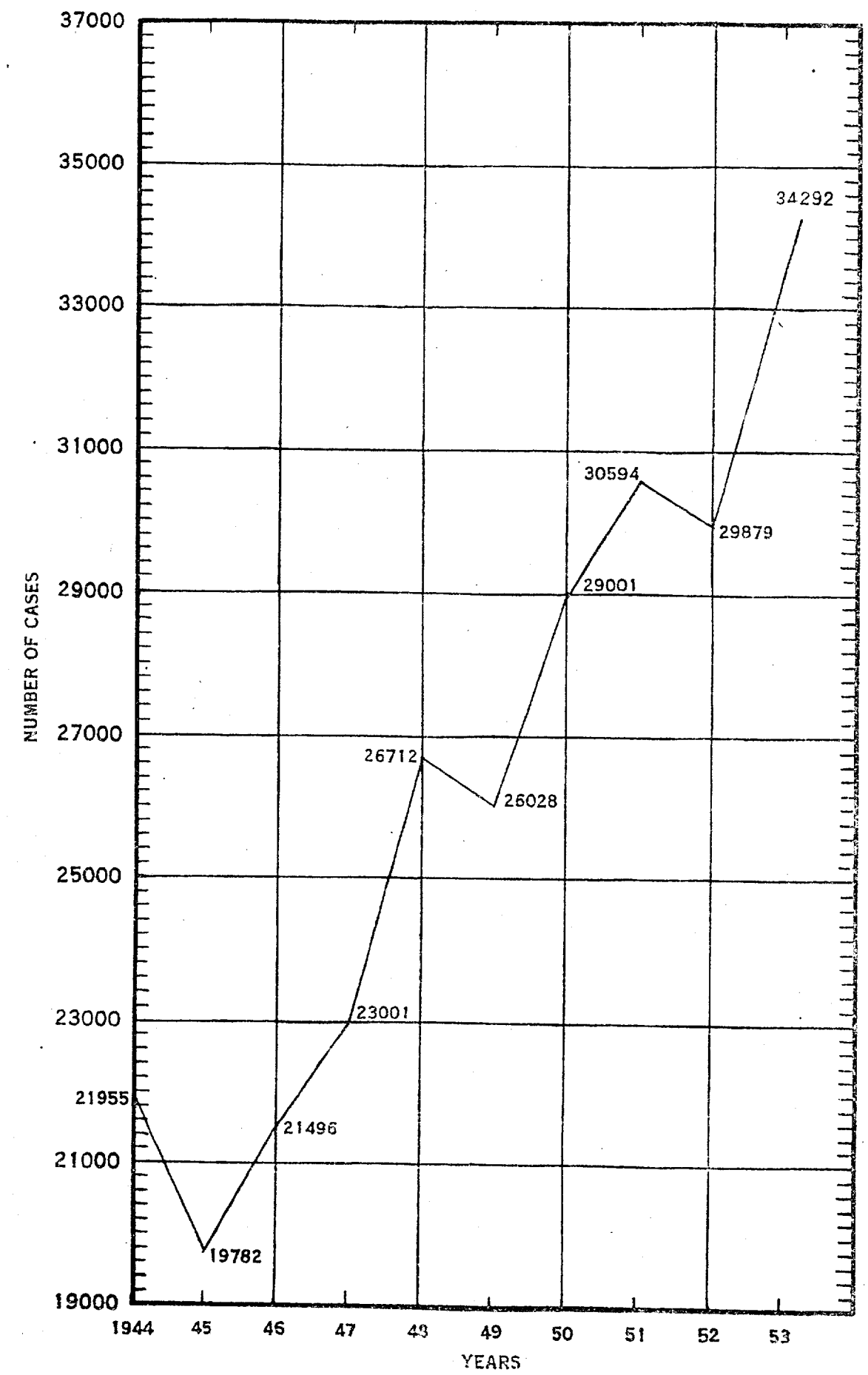
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



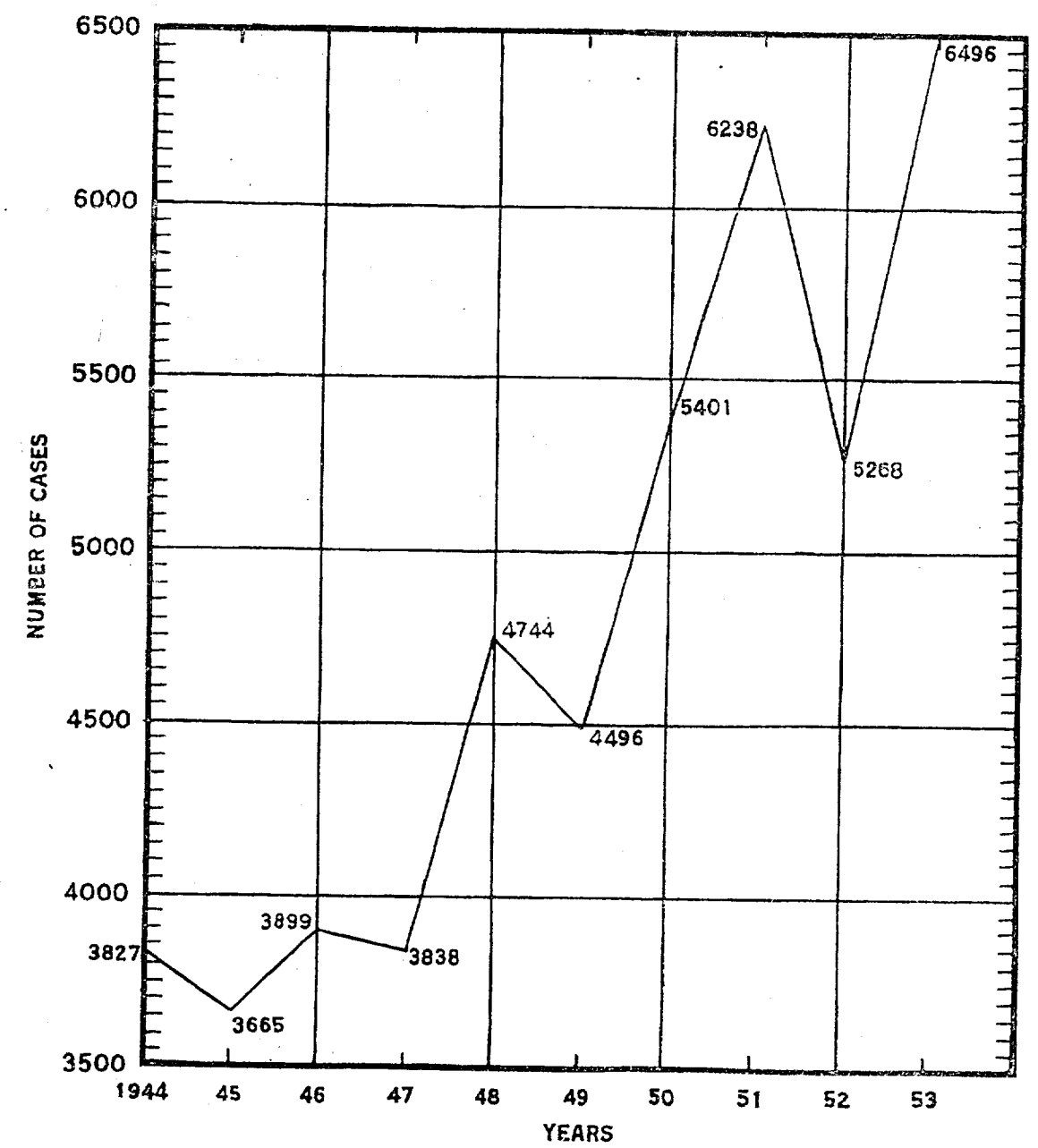
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE BREAKINGS



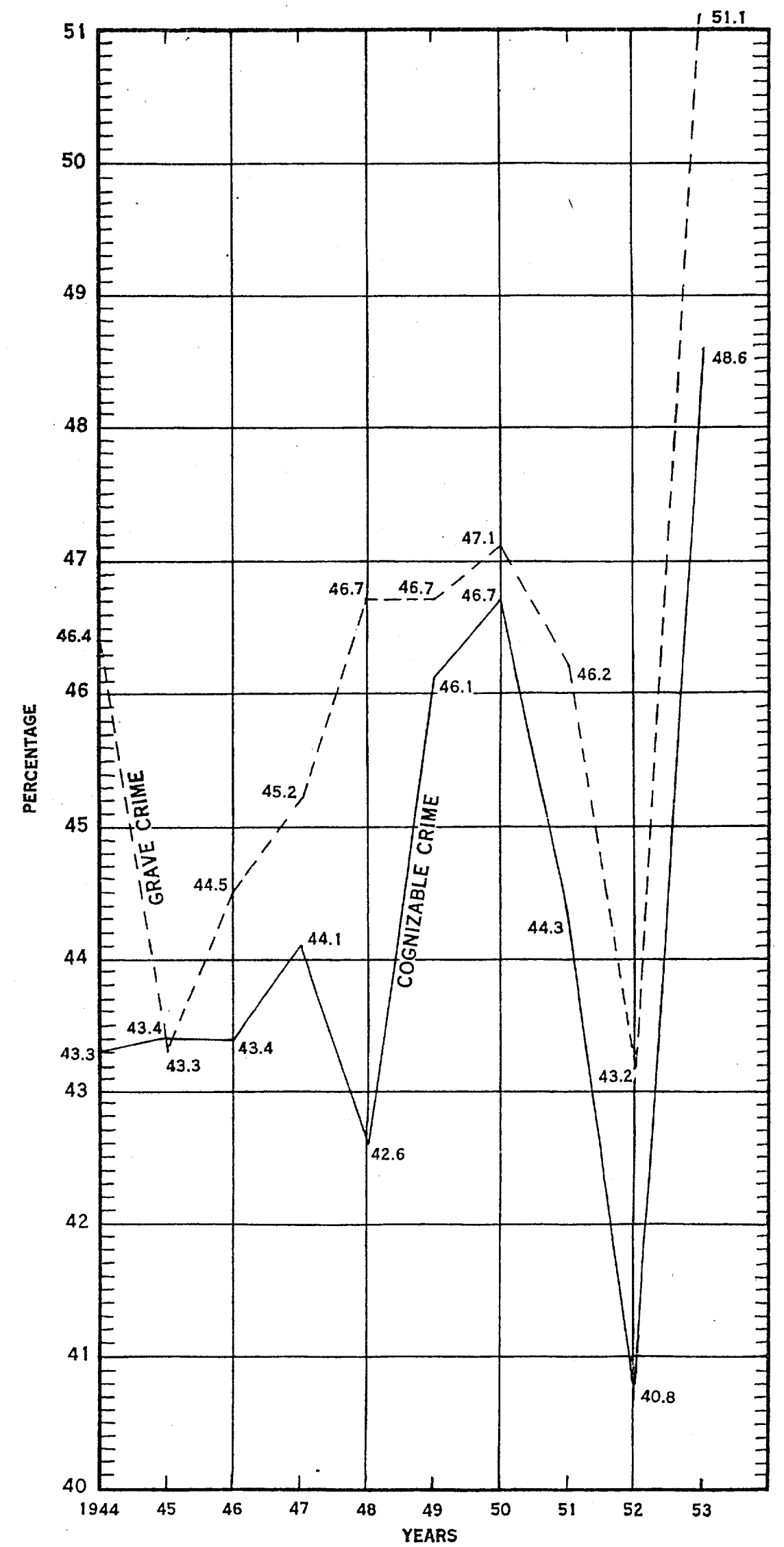
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



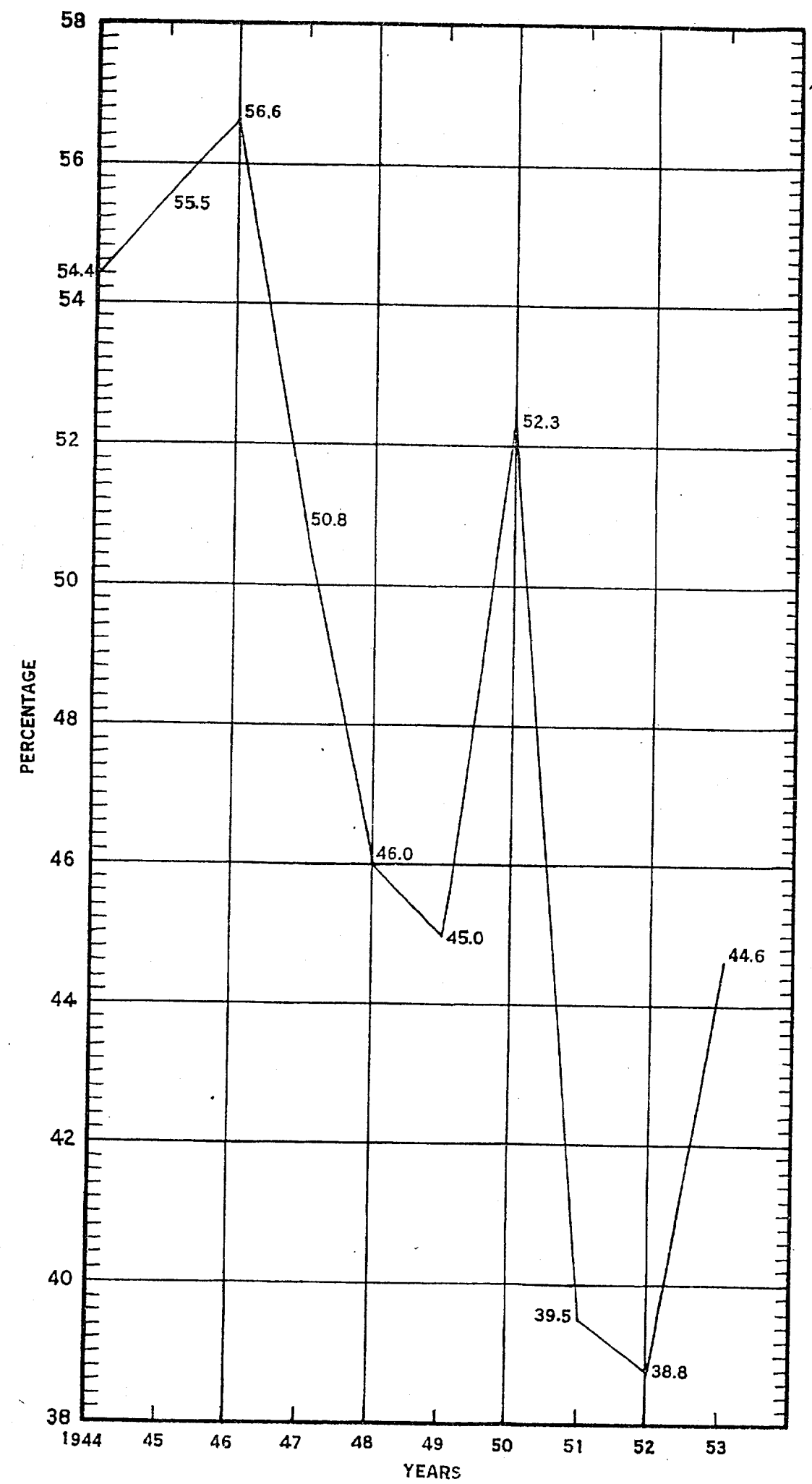
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
CATTLE THEFTS



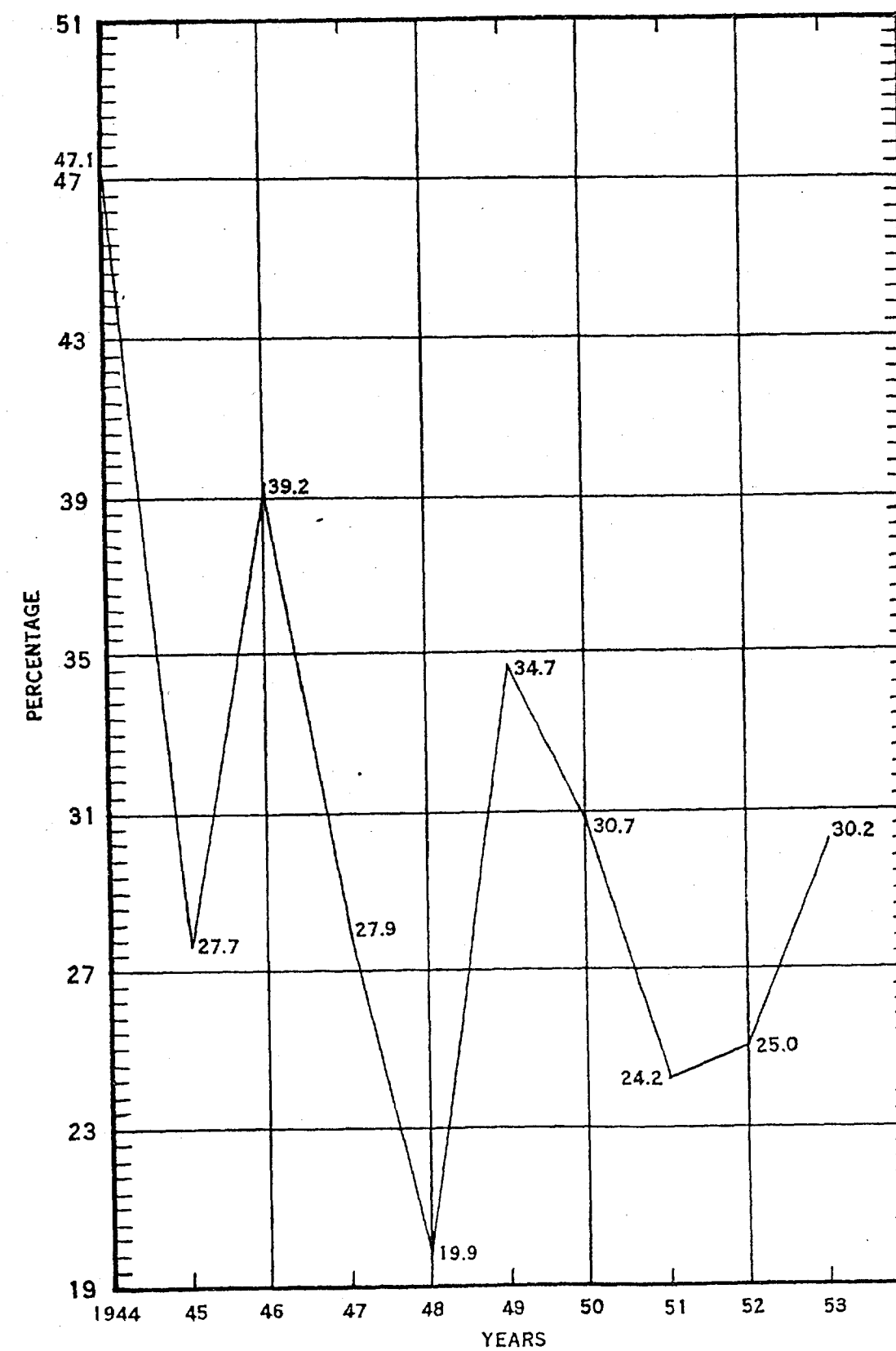
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME AND GRAVE CRIME



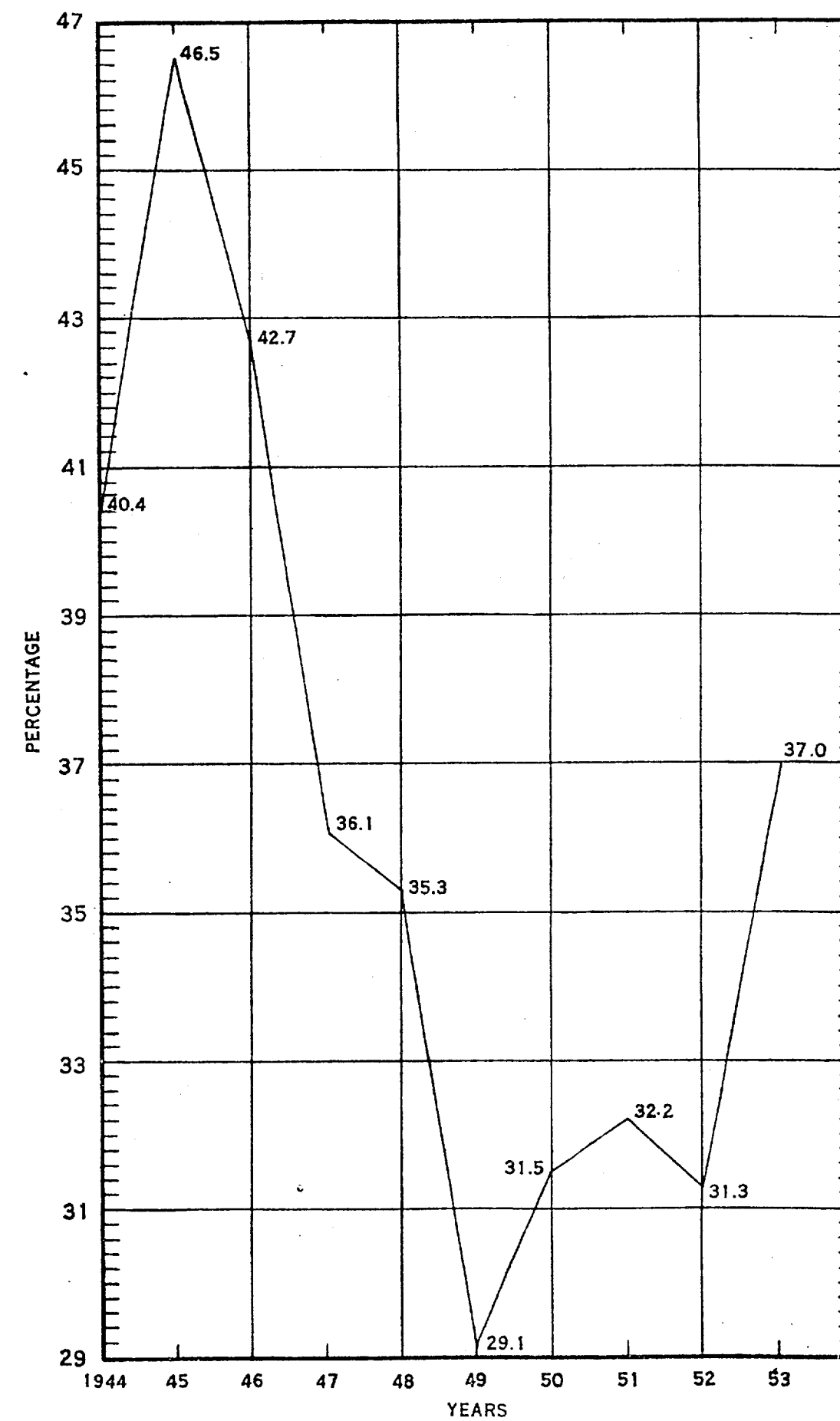
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MURDER



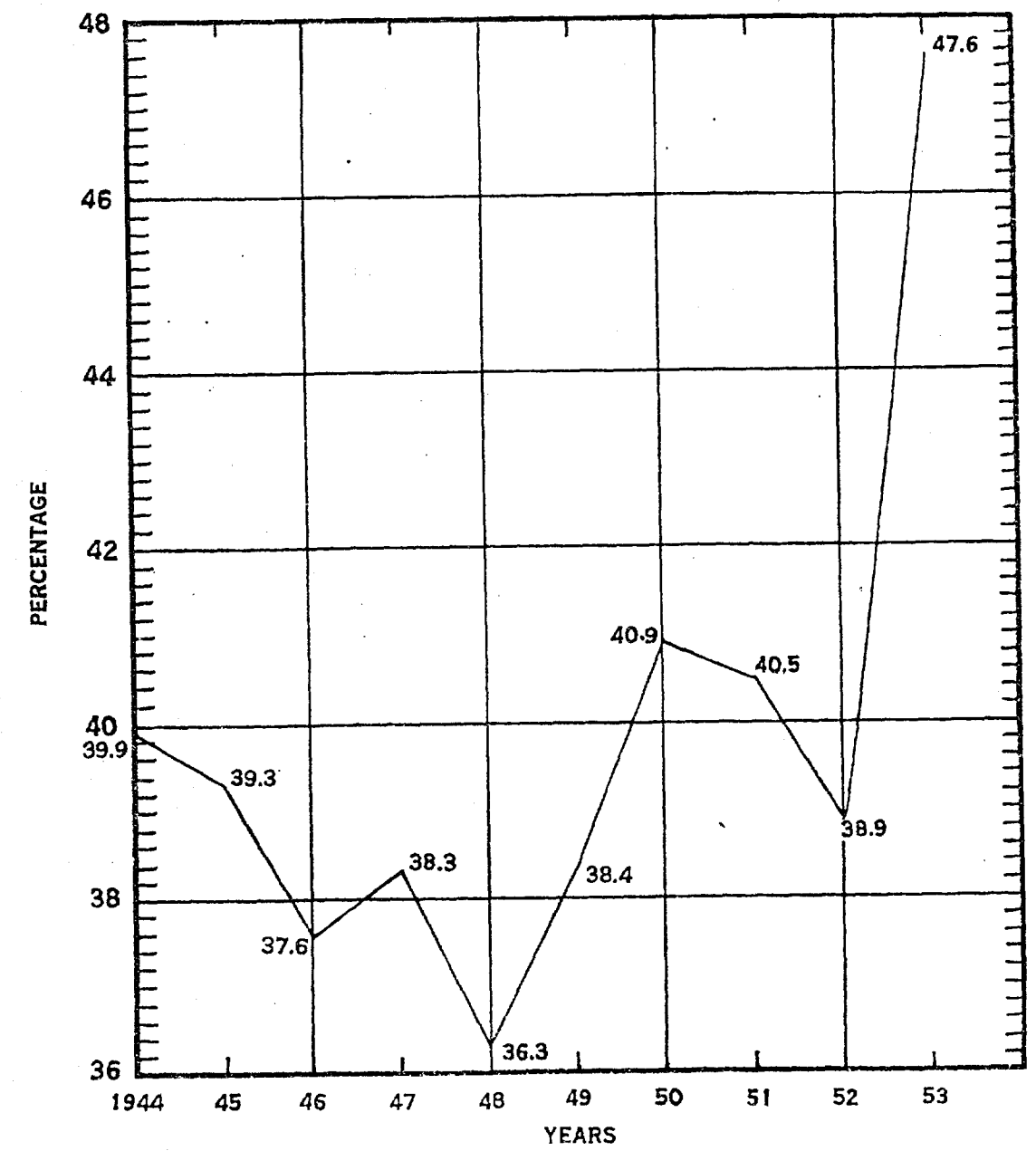
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DACOITY



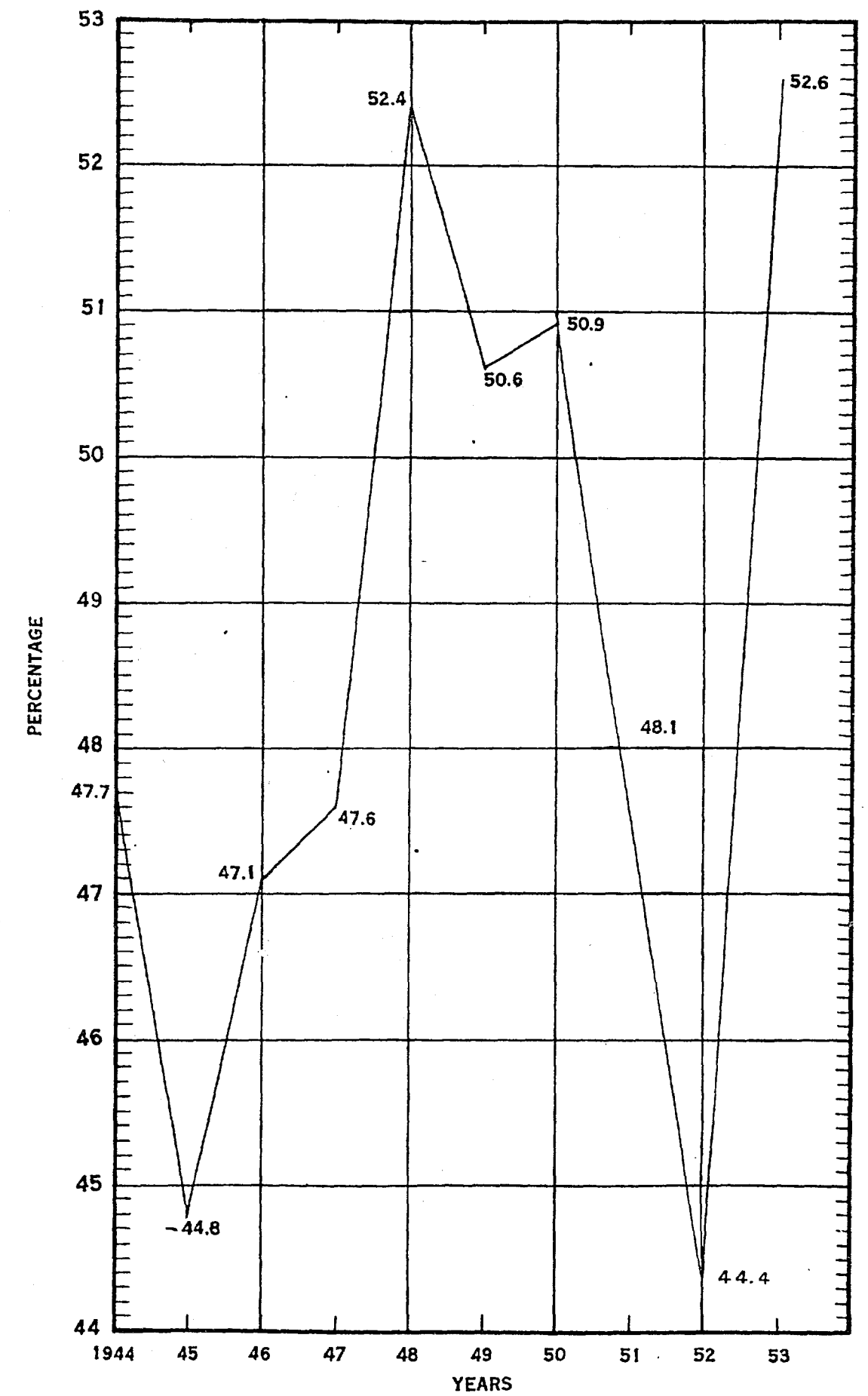
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
ROBBERY



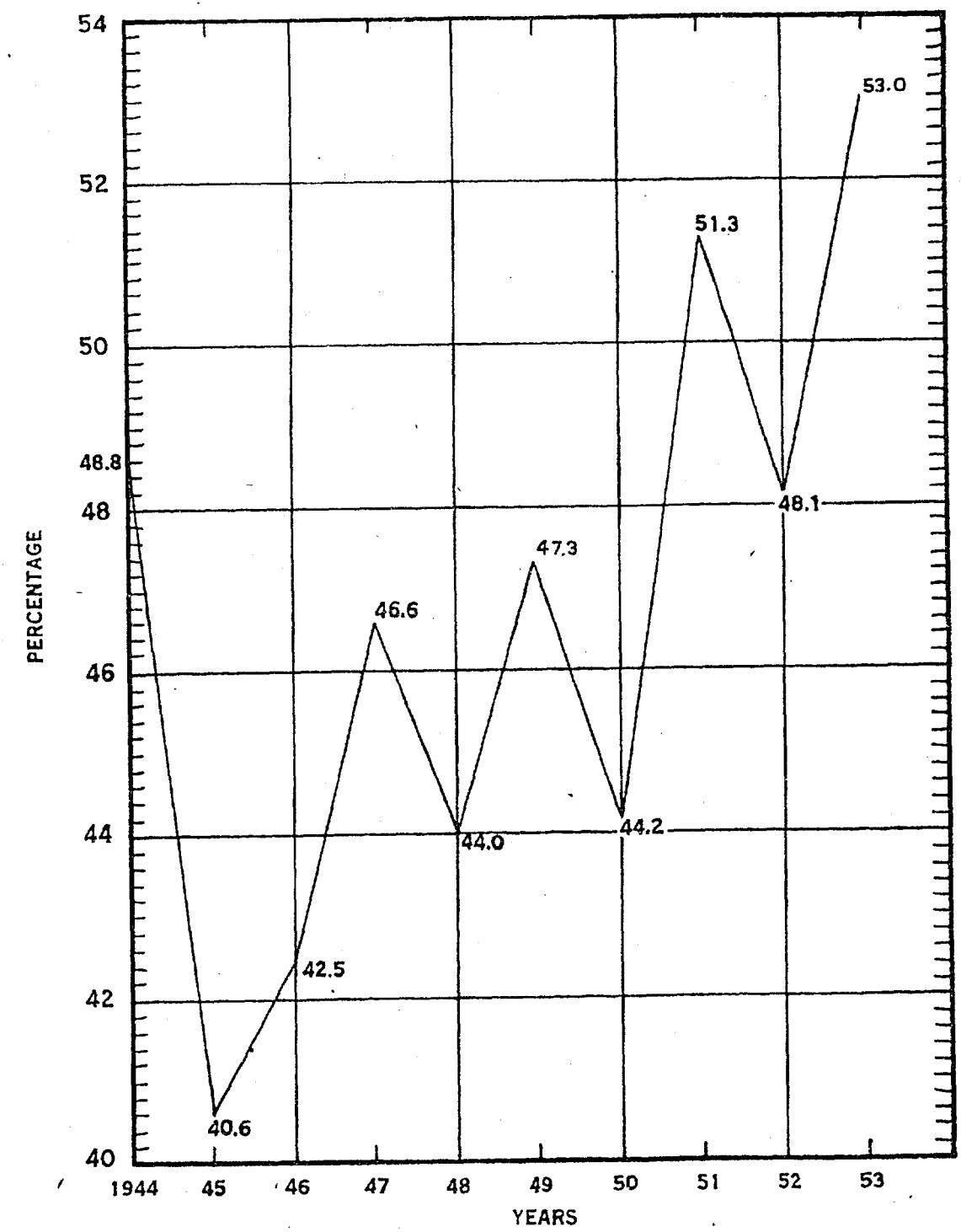
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
HOUSE BREAKINGS



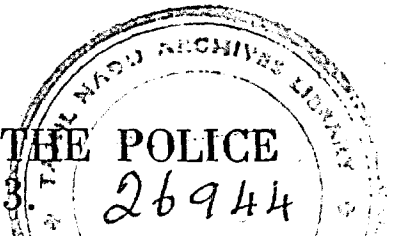
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE THEFTS



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1953.



PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—Sri T. G. Sanjevi continued to be in charge of the department till 15th May 1953 forenoon when he handed over charge to me and proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. I remained in charge of the department for the rest of the year.

The major event from the administrative point of view during the year is the formation from 1st October 1953 of the Andhra State (comprising the undisputed Telugu areas) with Kurnool as its capital. Consequently, the Residuary Madras State has been left with Madras City and Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Malabar, South Kanara, and Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli districts. The number of range Deputy Inspectors-General has consequently been reduced from 4 to 2 (viz., Southern Range and Western Range—Northern and Central Ranges having gone over to the Andhra State). The districts of Chingleput and North Arcot which were attached to the Central Range prior to separation, have been placed under the charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

A list of the officers of the I.P., I.P.S. and M.P.S., who belonged to the Madras State prior to separation and who were allotted to the Andhra State as from 1st October 1953 is given as a schedule to this report. (Vide page 18).

As directed by the Government in their Order Ms. No. 957, Home, dated 5th April 1954, my present report is confined to the Madras (Residuary) State for the whole year 1953.

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

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Southern Range.</i>	
1 Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar.	From January 1 to June 1.
2 Sri M. Sirajuddin ..	From June 2 to September 24.
3 Sri E. L. Stracey (additional charge).	From September 25 to September 30.
4 Sri M. Krishna Menon.	From October 1 to December 31.

<i>Western Range.</i>	
Sri O. L. Burrell ..	Throughout the year.

<i>Railways and C.I.D., Madras.</i>	
1 Sri V. R. Rajaratnam ..	From January 1 to May 31.
2 Sri J. Devasahayam ..	From June 1 to June 12.
(additional charge).	
3 Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiyar.	From June 13 to September 24.
4 Sri J. Devasahayam ..	From September 25 to September 28.
(additional charge).	
5 Sri V. R. Rajaratnam.	From September 29 to December 31.

<i>Commissioner of Police, Madras.</i>	
1 Sri J. Devasahayam ..	From January 1 to May 14.
2 Sri F. V. Arul (additional charge).	From May 15 to June 10.
3 Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar.	From June 11 to December 31.

<i>Assistant Inspector-General of Police.</i>	
1 Sri P. Kuppuswami ..	From January 1 to October 31.
2 Sri F. V. Arul ..	From November 1 to December 31.

<i>Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police.</i>	
Sri R. N. Manickam ..	From January 1 to September 30.
(Post abolished from 1st October 1953.)	

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in three districts, while there was one change in

eight districts and two changes in four districts. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions on seventeen occasions, and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on six occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum during the year, consistent with the administrative needs.

The following officers were on other duties under the Government of India during the year :—

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
<i>Indian Police and Indian Police Service.</i>	
1 Sri P. V. Bhaskaran ..	Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
2 Sri S. Balakrishna Shetty.	Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
3 Sri K. Sankaran Nair ..	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
4 Sri P. Kuppuswami ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, from November 1 to December 31.
5 Sri M. Singaravelu ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Bangalore, from November 1 to December 31.
6 Sri P. Kandaswami ..	Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Madras, from July 1 to December 31.

<i>Madras Police Service.</i>	
1 Sri V. Satyavageswara Ayyar.	Superintendent, Watch and Ward Department, Southern Railway, Tiruchirappalli, throughout the year.
2 Sri M. Sreenivasa Acharya.	Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
3 Sri M. Gopalakrishna Menon.	Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
4 Sri U. Nagesha ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
5 Sri M. S. Anantaraman.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
6 Sri V. Subbiah Mudaliyar.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
7 Sri V. Krishnan Nair ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
8 Sri T. S. Venkataraman.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
9 Sri S. Veluswami Pillai.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Madras, throughout the year.
10 Sri M. Umdathul Mulik.	Deputy Director, Textile Enforcement, Madras, from January 1 to March 7.
11 Sri M. Krishnamurthi Naidu.	Superintendent, Special Police Establishment, Madras, from January 1 to June 30.

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

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
<i>Indian Police and Indian Police Service.</i>	
1 Sri M. Krishna Menon.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, from January 1 to June 30.
2 Sri V. P. Nair ..	District Superintendent of Police, throughout the year.
<i>Madras Police Service.</i>	
1 Sri A. Sundaram Pillai.	District Superintendent of Police, throughout the year.
2 Sri O. A. Muthuswami	District Superintendent of Police, throughout the year.
3 Sri M. R. Jagannathan.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, from January 1 to May 4.

One officer of the Indian Police and 7 officers of the Madras Police Service and one temporary Assistant Commandant of the Malabar Special Police retired during the year. One Indian Police officer and an officer of the Madras Police Service proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement during the year.

An officer of the Madras Police Service died during the year.

Four Indian Police Service officers were recruited and allotted to the State during the year. They were under training in the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu, at the end of the year.

Two Assistant Superintendents of Police were under practical training in the districts at the close of the year.

	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadars and head constables.	Police Constables.	Total.
Police Training College and Police School.	1	2	2	11	9	4	29
Madras City	..	3	10	25	124	524	686
All other temporary forces	19	50	4	210	614	3,490	4,387
Total	20	55	16	246	747	4,018	5,102

The figures in the above statement exclude the strength of the Special Armed Police, Red Hills.

Recruitment.—There were 438 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 545 in 1952. Difficulty is still being felt in most of the districts in securing suitable candidates satisfying the prescribed qualifications. Qualified men from the retrenched personnel of the Special Armed Police were recruited to the force.

Eleven ex-army men, and 59 Harijans were enlisted as against 9 and 61 respectively in 1952. Among the recruits, one had passed the Intermediate examination in Arts and 51 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates (as against 17 only in 1952.)

Casualties [Statement E, columns (26) to (31)].—The total number of casualties in the force was 930 as against 1,093 in 1952, a decrease of 163 or 14.9 per cent. The decrease was under all heads except dismissals, as shown below :—

	1952.	1953.
Retirements	354	348
Resignations	135	76
Dismissals	267	269
Discharges	130	104
Desertions	83	30
Deaths	124	103
Total	1,093	930

Three police officers were killed and 86 injured during the year in the course of their duty as against 3 and 54 respectively in the previous year.

Health [Statement E, columns (32) to (34)].—There was considerable improvement in the health of the force during the year. The percentage of admissions into hospital decreased from 225.33 in 1952 to 98.66 in 1953. The percentage of men absent from duty on account of sickness also decreased from 3.2 in 1952 to 3.04 in 1953.

The number of police officers who died was 103 as against 124 in 1952.

The usual periodical medical examinations of the subordinate police were conducted during the year.

3. EDUCATION [Statement E, columns (24) and (25)].—There were 3,304 head constables and 23,584 police constables in the force on the last day of the year. Of these, 1 head constable or 0.03 per cent and 19 police constables or 0.08 per cent were illiterate.

4. TRAINING COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.—The Police Training College, Vellore.—Sri M. Balakrishna Menon continued to be the Principal of the College and Sri J. H. Thomas, its Vice-Principal throughout the year.

Six officers of the Hyderabad State who were under training in the College from September 1952 left the institution on the afternoon of 10th September 1953 on the completion of their training. An officer of the Hyderabad State and an officer of this State (later allotted to the

2. STRENGTH [Statement D, column (16)].—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, excluding the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 23,951 as against 23,977 at the end of 1952.

The variation in the strength is only slight and calls for no remarks.

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

	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadars and head constables.	Police Constables.	Total.
Police Training College and Police School.	1	2	11	9	4	29
Madras City	3	10	25	124	524	686
All other temporary forces	19	50	4	210	614	3,490
Total	20	55	16	246	747	4,018

Andhra State) joined the Police Training College for training on 1st July 1953.

There was no direct recruitment of sub-inspectors during the year in view of the large-scale reversion of officiating sub-inspectors. A batch of 61 head constables fit for promotion to the rank of sub-inspectors joined the college for six months' training on 25th March 1953. They were passported back after training on 25th September 1953. A further batch of 30 head constables reported for training on 25th September 1953 and were under training at the end of the year.

A high standard of discipline and conduct was maintained under the proper supervision of officers.

My predecessor visited the Police Training College, Vellore, in March 1953 and I visited it later in the year, more than once.

Training of the cadets.—A series of useful extra-curricular lectures to cadets was delivered by the senior officers of the department on such subjects as "Science and Criminal", "Law of confession in India", "Police duties and Fire", "Investigation of road accidents", "Prevention of crime" and "Use of police dogs", etc. These lectures, and the instructions imparted to the cadets, on the principles of courteous conduct and public relations would, it is believed, be of great benefit to these cadets in their practical station work on leaving the college.

Drill and training.—Special attention was paid to training and leadership, and a high standard of ability to command and instruct was insisted upon throughout the course. A very good standard of training was maintained.

Sports and recreations.—A high standard of sporting activities was maintained and full facilities were afforded to the cadets in sports and other recreations (both indoor and outdoor).

The passing out parade for the probationary sub-inspector cadets was held on 20th March 1953 and the turn-out of the cadets was excellent and the parade on the whole was impressive. The annual sports of the Police Training College were conducted on 21st May 1953, presided over by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras. The annual State Police Sports were held in the Police Training College grounds in September 1953 and the competing teams evinced keen interest and maintained a high standard.

The sub-inspectors' hostel continued to be run efficiently by a committee of cadets under the supervision of an Assistant Law Instructor.

State Police band.—The State Police Band staff consisting of a band master, 8 head constables and 11 police constables continued to maintain a high order of efficiency. The band attended sports in eight districts during the year and also attended important functions in the Rajaji Hall and the Raj Bhavan in the Madras City.

Police Recruits' Schools.—Consequent on the separation, the Police Recruits' Schools are run at present at Vellore, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli.

The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each recruits' school in 1953 :—

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	49	329	378	225	4	149
Coimbatore	32	276	308	112	..	196
Tiruchirappalli (temporary)	83	283	366	218	6	142

The school at Tiruchirappalli is continued for a further period of one year from 1st October.

I visited the Police Recruits' Schools, Coimbatore, Vellore and Tiruchirappalli, in 1953.

The schools were run efficiently and discipline was well maintained. The general health of the recruits was satisfactory, and the average weight of the recruits at the time of departure from the schools showed considerable improvement over their weights on arrival. The management of the hostels attached to the schools was satisfactory.

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—

	1951.	1952.	1953.
For absence without leave	0.3	0.4	0.4
For offences other than absence without leave.	2.9	3.9	4.3
Total	3.2	4.3	4.7

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 13.70 as against 16.37 in 1952. The total number of persons dismissed from the force was 269, of which 40 were for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1952 being 267 and 23, respectively.

Appeals.—A comparative statement of appeals for the last three years is given below :—

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.		
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.
By Inspector-General of Police.	19	19	24	2	4	9	1	2	4	11.1	23.5	45.0
By Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	540	879	736	151	243	255	93	131	52	33.78	32.49	37.23

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 40 against 47 in the previous year. Of these, 4 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity, and 36 for offences committed in their private capacity against 12 and 35, respectively, in the previous year.

Two men were convicted under the Police Act against 5 in 1952.

A police constable of the Chingleput Armed Reserve was sentenced to one year' rigorous imprisonment for pledging a Government cycle with a Marwari.

A police constable of the Tanjore Armed Reserve was convicted to two months' rigorous imprisonment for being concerned in a case of theft of a battery from a Government vehicle.

A police constable of Pattukottai Station, Tanjore district, who was involved in a case of rape was convicted to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the Assistant Sessions Judge.

A police constable of the Ramanathapuram district who clandestinely cashed two contingent bills to the value of Rs. 83 and misappropriated the amount, was charged under section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The sentence of death was passed on a police constable of Malabar who murdered his sub-inspector.

A police constable of Mangalore Armed Reserve was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for an offence under the Madras Prohibition Act.

A police constable of Kozhikode Railway Police Station was prosecuted for an offence under the Essential Supplies

(Temporary Powers) Act and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 75.

6. TITLES.—Nil.

Medals and Rewards.—The following officers were awarded the Police Medal for merit during 1953 :—

1 Sri H. Brown	Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras (Retired).
2 Sri T. Ramanujam	District Superintendent of Police.
3 Sri S. Ramalingam	Inspector of Police, C.I.D.
4 Sri K. G. Narayana-swami.	Do.
5 Sri K. Govindan Nair	Subedar, Malabar Special Police.

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

	1952.		1953.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
<i>Rewards to Police officers.</i>				
	RS.		RS.	
Madras City	1,987	22,007	1,721	17,312
Districts including the C.I.D.	10,879	74,026	14,284	85,798
Total	12,866	96,043	16,005	1,03,010
<i>Rewards to private individuals including village officers.</i>				
Madras City	1,189	8,906	1,072	7,393
Districts including the C.I.D.	4,439	35,094	4,933	33,054
Total	5,628	44,000	6,005	40,447

The number of instances in which monetary rewards were granted increased considerably. Good work by Police Officers was also encouraged by the grant to them of good service entries and in the case of private individuals, letters of appreciation or parchment certificates were issued when such recognition was appropriate.

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

Num-ber.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1	A police constable of the Madurai Urban District.	A pension of Rs. 6-2-0 per mensem (G.O. Ms. No. 1447, Finance, dated 19th November 1953).	The constable was injured in a scuffle between a hostile crowd and some of the members of the police party in a prohibition case.
2	The widow and children of a head constable of the North Arcot District.	A pension of Rs. 11-4-0 per mensem to the widow and Rs. 2-4-0 per mensem to each of the five children (G.O. Ms. No. 725, Finance, dated 9th May 1953).	The head constable died due to injuries received in an accident to a bus while performing his journey to Wandiwash on duty to attend the Court.
3	The mother of a sub-inspector of the Malabar District.	(1) A pension of Rs. 13-13-0 per mensem; (2) In addition to the above pension an <i>ex-gratia</i> grant of Rs. 1,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 1103, Finance, dated 5th August 1953).	The late Sub-Inspector died as a result of a gun shot injury inflicted on him by a police constable of Malabar District.
4	The widow of a private individual of the Tanjore District.	An <i>ex-gratia</i> compensation of Rs. 500 (G.O. Ms. No. 2253, Public (General-A), dated 25th August 1953).	The individual was stabbed to death while attempting to overpower and arrest an O.V.D.C. of Ramanathapuram District.
5	A police constable of the Nilgiri District.	An injury pension of Rs. 6-8-0 per mensem (G.O. Ms. No. 1524, Finance, dated 2nd December 1953).	The constable sustained injuries in his right hand due to an accidental explosion of a cracker bomb, while he was working in the Armoury and lost three fingers of his right hand as a result of the accident.
6	The dependent of a late talayari of the Coimbatore District.	<i>Ex-gratia</i> grant of Rs. 50 (G.O. No. S/981-8153, Public (S.C.), dated the 10th August 1953).	The village menial was knocked down by a railway engine while on railway patrol duty during the President's visit.
7	The widow and children of a deceased police constable of the Madras City Police.	A pension of Rs. 15 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 146 to the widow; and a pension of Rs. 5 per mensem to each of the three children. In addition to the above an <i>ex-gratia</i> grant of Rs. 1,500 to the widow (G.O. Ms. No. 1409, Finance, dated 11th November 1953).	The late constable was stabbed to death by a notorious criminal O.V.K.D. and habitual offender of the Madras City.
8	The dependents of 89 deceased police officers (as against 90 in 1952).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,400	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependents were left.

7. COST Statement D, column (17).—Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State from 1st October 1953, the accounts for the first and second half-years of the financial year 1953-54 have been kept separate. The total cost of the department for the first half-year, i.e., expenditure in respect of the Composite (Madras) State for the period from 1st April to 30th September 1953 was Rs. 3,88,89,406. The cost of the department during the second half-year of 1953-54 (which was in respect of the Madras Residuary State) was Rs. 1,94,67,074.

8. BUILDING AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for sergeants-major and sergeants, sub-inspectors, head constables and police constables are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.		Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
Sergeants-major and sergeants.	99	101	55.3	55.5
Sub-inspectors	313	316	32.1	32.0
Head constables	1,519	1,576	56.9	57.5
Constables	11,637	12,254	59.3	61.9

The housing situation continues to be acute. For the well-being, contentment and discipline of the force, it is necessary that the members of the force should be provided with quarters. The Government have sanctioned eight building schemes as Part II Schemes for 1954-55 costing Rs. 23,25,550 and have provided funds to the extent of Rs. 5,99,700 in the Budget for 1954-55.

It is hoped that with the easing of the financial situation of the State, it will be possible to step up the housing scheme and provide Government quarters for all the officers and men of the force.

An appropriation of Rs. 77,400 for Police minor works was sanctioned by the Government for the year 1953-54. No amount was sanctioned for new major works during 1953-54.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The Police Co-operative Societies in the State functioned well and

continued to be useful. The total number of members of these societies increased from 16,819 in 1952 to 17,575 in 1953 and the amount of paid-up share capital also increased from Rs. 4,90,246 to Rs. 5,42,046.

Police Co-operative Stores.—Police Co-operative Stores functioned during the year in the South Arcot, Madurai Urban, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts and in the Madras City. They were useful to the members of the force.

General Provident Fund.

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
Inspectors	236	236	96.3	99.1
Sergeants-major and sergeants.	117	118	68.4	79.2
Sub-inspectors	705	704	73.0	70.9
Jamadars and head constables.	2,715	2,553	88.2	89.9
Constables	13,618	13,715	73.0	80.0
Total	17,391	17,326	75.2	81.3

The percentage of subscribers to the Fund has 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. Out of 717 stations in the State (excluding Madras City) head constables officiated as sub-inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months, only in 37 stations, as against 113 out of 696 stations in 1952. Most of the stations are still manned by junior sub-inspectors. With greater experience, it is hoped that the standard of efficiency of the sub-inspectors of the State will come up to the mark.

11. ARMED RESERVE.—The Armed Reserves were kept up to the strength and they were mobilized during the year, for annual mobilisation and on certain occasions such

as the Prime Minister's visit, agitation by Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, etc. The percentage of natives of headquarters of the Reserve was kept as low as possible. Labour unrest, agrarian troubles and the activities of the Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam imposed a heavy strain on the Reserves, but they discharged their duties efficiently on all occasions. The discipline of the Reserve was good and the physique and general fitness of the men were satisfactory.

The visual signalling Staff employed in the following districts was abolished during the year :—

1. Chingleput.
2. North Arcot.
3. South Arcot.
4. Tanjore.
5. Ramanathapuram.
6. Tirunelveli.
7. Salem.
8. Malabar.
9. South Kanara.

Tear smoke squads.—Tear smoke squads are now functioning in the Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts. There were 14 squads in all at the end of the year, including half a squad at Pudukkottai and half at Cannanore. The strength of each squad is 1 Sergeant, 2 Head Constables and 12 Constables and they are found from the existing strength of the Armed Reserve.

Tear smoke was used only once in 1953, on 22nd July 1953, to disperse an unruly mob at Tyagarayanagar, Madras City.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—The following were the officers in charge of the Malabar Special Police during the year 1953 :—

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	Throughout the year.
<i>Assistant Commandants (5).</i>	
<i>(i) Assistant Commandant, Malappuram (2).</i>	
Sri P. C. Narayana Nair.	From January 1 to February 18.
Sri K. V. Muhammad.	From February 19 to December 31.
<i>(ii) Assistant Commandant, Malappuram (2).</i>	
Sri M. Balasundaram ..	From January 1 to January 21.
Sri T. Kannan	From January 22 to December 31.
<i>(iii) Assistant Commandant for Battalion Stores and Transport.</i>	
Sri K. Imbichikuttu ..	From January 1 to February 18.
Sri P. C. Narayanan	From February 19 to December 31.
<i>(iv) Assistant Commandant, Pandikad.</i>	
Sri K. V. Muhammad ..	From January 1 to January 17.
Sri N. Govindaraj	From January 18 to March 26.
Sri V. G. Manoharan ..	From March 27 to September 2.
Sri G. K. Menon	From September 3 to September 17.
<i>(additional charge).</i>	
Sri V. G. Manoharan ..	From September 18 to December 31.
<i>(v) Assistant Commandant, Madukkarai.</i>	
Sri M. Madhavan Nair.	From January 1 to January 24.
Sri V. G. Manoharan ..	From January 25 to March 24.
Sri G. K. Menon	From March 25 to March 28.
<i>(additional charge).</i>	
Sri N. Govindaraj	From March 29 to September 27.
Sri G. K. Menon	From September 28 to November 22.
<i>(additional charge).</i>	
Sri S. Dayasanker	From November 23 to December 31.

The Malabar Special Police force was kept up to strength. The casualties in it during the year were :—

Retirements	18
Resignations	117
Dismissals and removals ..	7
Desertions	22
Death	4
Cessation of probation ..	4
Invalidation	32

Consequent on the abolition of rule 14 of the Malabar Special Police Subordinate Service Rules from 20th June 1952, the Malabar Special Police personnel are at liberty to resign at any time and this accounts for the large number of resignations recorded in the year.

The annual Military inspection of the force for 1953 was conducted only in the last week of January 1954 by Col. Gurdial Singh, I.A., Commandant, A.S.C. Centre (South), Bangalore.

The daily average number of men absent from duty due to sickness was 92.4 as against 98.93 during 1952, and a major portion of the cases related to dysentery, digestive troubles, injuries and ulcers and venereal diseases.

Over 99 per cent of the officers and other ranks eligible to join were subscribing to the General Provident Fund, and 225 Officers and men were subscribing to the Contributory Provident Fund.

Training.—All companies carried out a programme of intensive training covering a period of three months.

One hundred and ninety-three recruits and five bugle boys were recruited and trained during the year.

Eighteen probationary sergeants were under training in the Malabar Special Police at the end of the year.

Two Havildars and a Naik attended the Infantry School at Mhow and qualified themselves. Four driver naiks and two cleaner constables were trained in the Government Automobile Workshop, Madras, during the year.

Visual signalling.—Visual signallers were classified in March 1953 by the Signal Officer under the supervision of the Assistant Commandant (Stores). Forty-eight constables and four lance naiks attended the test. All came out successful and the figure of merit was adjudged to be 99.98

Visual signalling was subsequently abolished and the number of transportable radio stations was increased from 6 to 12 with effect from 1st April 1953.

Radio.—Radio communication functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. The Radio Servicing Station proved efficient. The Police Radio Officer inspected the Malabar Special Police Radio Stations during May 1953.

As stated earlier, the number of transportable radio stations has increased from 6 to 12 consequent on the abolition of visual signalling. A preliminary training course for the men selected to the Radio Branch to fill the posts newly sanctioned for these six additional transportable stations was started on 1st December 1953 and is in progress. With the addition of six more transportable stations, the sanctioned number for the Malabar Special Police will be 5 static and 12 transportable stations, and this will provide one transportable station for each active company and one static station for each permanent post.

Motor transport.—The construction of the motor workshop at Malappuram at a cost of Rs. 40,000 has been completed. Orders for the supply of workshop equipment have been placed with the firms and the workshop is expected to function shortly.

Sports.—Close attention was paid to games and sports of all kinds in all companies of the Malabar Special Police.

The annual battalion championship sports and athletics meet, comprising all the Olympic athletic events, was conducted at Malappuram in May 1953. Competition among the companies was very keen and a high standard in athletics was achieved. Not only were a number of Battalion records broken, but several State Police records as well.

Wrestling, which is a new item in the All-India Police Sports, was introduced in the Malabar Special Police during the year, the services of an Instructor from Bangalore being obtained for the purpose.

The Malabar Special Police team won the State Police Championship for the third year in succession at the Annual State Police Sports held at Vellore in September 1953. The State police records in the 200 metres, 500 metres, 4 x 400 metres relay, 110 metres hurdles, high jump and pole-vault were bettered this year by Malabar Special Police athletes.

The Malabar Special Police also took part in the following sports with distinction during the year :—

(1) The Third All-India Police Games and Athletics Meet held at Bangalore, at which the bulk of the State Police team was drawn from the Malabar Special Police.

(2) The Madras State Olympic Games at Madras in which Malabar Special Police athletes set up three new Madras State records—viz., in the 110 metres hurdles, and the 5,000 and 10,000 metres.

(3) An invitation Athletic Meet conducted by the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras.

(4) An Inter-Unit Sports Meet against the Madras Regiment at Wellington, which the Malabar Special Police won.

(5) The Malabar District Football League at Kozhikode.

(6) The Coimbatore District Olympic Sports and also the Coimbatore District Football tournament in both of which the Malabar Special Police were runners-up.

(7) The First All-India Police Rifle and Revolver Shooting competition held at Nagpur in Madhya Pradesh, in which the Malabar Special Police team representing the Madras State Police—despite being entered at the eleventh hour—achieved the unique distinction of being placed fifth in the Revolver and second (by a margin of only 2 points) in the Rifle competition, among no less than thirty teams taking part from the various States all over India. A Naik of the Malabar Special Police won one of the events in the Revolver competition and was runner-up in the Individual Revolver Shooting Championship.

Inspections.—The Commandant, Deputy Commandant and the Assistant Commandants inspected the several companies periodically, apart from constant visits. The force continued to maintain its high level of efficiency. Its arms and equipment were inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Arms, Madras Area, who has remarked that “the standard of arms—maintenance by the unit is an example of an achievement and clearly portrays what can be done by interest and hard work. The maintenance of arms is considered to be the best throughout the Madras Presidency.”

The Malabar Special Police continued to assist the local Police in the maintenance of law and order. The Companies were deputed for train escort and striking force duties in connexion with the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam demonstrations in July 1953. During the first quarter of the year, seven companies were detailed for special duty in Madras in connexion with the City Police Constables’ ‘Pay Strike’ and the good work done by the Malabar Special Police on this occasion earned the commendation of the Chief Minister. The Malabar Special Police were on bandobast duty in Madras, Coimbatore and Kozhikode in connexion with the visits of high personages.

12-A. SPECIAL ARMED POLICE UNITS.—Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the Palni and Visakhapatnam battalions of the Special Armed Police units were permanently allotted to the Andhra State and only the Red Hills battalion, with its one headquarter and 10 active companies, was retained in the (Residuary) Madras State. The strength of the Special Armed Police unit at Red Hills on 31st December 1953 was—

Commandant	1
Assistant Commandants	5
Subedars-major	3
Subedars	12
Jamadars	46
Company havildars-major	11
Havildars	57
Naiks	132
Lance naiks	140
Constables	1,436

This unit continues to be under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, subject to overall control by the Inspector-General of Police.

There were 26 resignations, 17 dismissals, 52 desertions and 3 deaths in this unit in 1953 as against 61, 6, 139 and 4 respectively in 1952. The decline in the number of resignations and desertions is partly due to lack of chances for employment elsewhere. It is hoped that there will be further decrease under these heads during the coming year, in view of the measures that are being taken to secure family accommodation for the men.

The health of the force has been satisfactory. The number of admissions into hospitals has decreased from 770 in 1952 to 370 during the year.

Training.—Training was imparted to the personnel of the active companies from time to time at battalion headquarters. The companies which returned to battalion headquarters from out-stations were given intensive refresher training. Two police constables underwent Radio Telegraphy training for second-class operators at the Radio Signal School, Madras. An armourer naik is undergoing the basic course for *Armourers* at the E.M.E. Centre, Bangalore. Four police constables underwent first aid orderlies course at the S.A.P. Hospital at Red Hills. Three police constables are undergoing bugle training with the City Police band staff.

The Radio Station at the battalion head-quarters continued to function efficiently.

Sports.—Adequate attention was paid to sports and games of all kinds. The Battalion Hockey and Football teams played many matches with the leading teams in Madras and acquitted themselves well.

Inspection.—The Assistant Inspector of Arms, Area Headquarters, Madras, inspected the arms of some of the companies and has remarked that all the arms were satisfactory.

The morale and discipline of the force continue to be satisfactory. The question of constructing family quarters for all the personnel of this unit has been taken up with the Government and it is hoped that the availability of family quarters will lead to greater contentment and consequently to the strengthening of the morale and discipline of the force.

13. POLICE RADIO BRANCH.—Sri D. R. Clamp continued to hold the post of the Police Radio Officer throughout the year and Sri T. V. Veeraswamy continued to be his Personal Assistant. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the post of Technical Assistant to the Police Radio Officer was abolished from 1st October 1953 and Sri D. Appa Rao who was Technical Assistant till that date was allotted to the Andhra State.

Consequent on the partition, the Madras (Residuary) State has been left with 14 static and 18 transportable stations. All the Police District Headquarters in this State except Chingleput are now connected by radio and the Chingleput District Headquarters has been provided with a transportable station. Separate radio networks in the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police, Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli towns continued to function efficiently. In Madras, with the help of radio vans, about 4,000 police aids were rendered to the public during the year.

In February 1953, radio stations were installed in the President’s special and pilot trains when the President toured South India. In June 1953 a transportable radio station was installed in a tug of the Madras Port Trust and sent out to the sea to assist in the air and sea rescue operations conducted along the coast to trace 200 fishermen who were blown off to sea. In August 1953, during the unprecedented floods in the East Godavari district, the Posts and Telegraphs communication was disrupted and the Police Radio network was the sole means of communication. During the Prime Minister’s visit to Madras and Coimbatore in October 1953, the V.H.F. equipments were fitted to the pilot and advance pilot cars, as a result of which the period for which traffic was

held up was reduced to a minimum. Liaison with other radio networks, viz., Army and Navy, Posts and Telegraphs and Railways was maintained.

Thus, the Police Radio network rendered signal service to the State and proved to be highly dependable.

14. VILLAGE POLICE.—The co-operation of the village officers and talaiyaris with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime continued to be good. The Police officers during their tours, continued to impress on the village officers the need for close co-operation with the police.

The number of village officers rewarded and the amount of rewards are given below :—

1952.		1953.	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
288	2,655	245	1,800

VILLAGE VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.—Village Vigilance Committees existed in all the districts, except Malabar, South Kanara and Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli districts. The following statement shows the extent to which they helped the Police during 1952 and 1953 :—

Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the years 1952 and 1953.

Districts.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees as on 31st December.		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 out of view bad characters (K.D.s., D.C.s., etc., traced or arrested or put up for security).		Number of warrants arrested.		Number of O.V.N.T. members traced or arrested.		Gambling cases put up.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
Chingleput	177	177	32	21	12	..	6	6	1	..	..	..	14	..
North Arcot	904	968	61	62	11	6	19	26	..	1	158	..	..	..
South Arcot	767	1,104	65	133	13	2	38	40	..	..	..	..	14	23
Tanjore	298	465	65	38	3	2	14	22	..	..	..	2	4	12
Madurai Urban	793	536	76	53	4	3	97	25	..	..	..	..	40	..
Madurai North	325	329	124	209	37	..	17	84	8	..	5	..	99	44
Ramanathapuram	1,247	1,673	92	143	26	5	12	20	8	..	2	..	52	..
Tirunelveli	546	548	84	130	9	1	43	55	2	..	..	..	5	19
Tiruchirappalli	626	1,574	33	111	13	6	10	6	2	..	..	..	27	1
Salem	243	271	25	22	1	..	11	8	1	..	..	..	31	..
Coimbatore	589	787	63	129	6	44	7	56	..	5	..	..	..	141
The Nilgiris	39	39	24	37	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	12	5
Total	6,554*	8,471	744	1,088	136	69	276	349	22	6	165	2	298	245

* Revised figures since furnished by districts.

The number of Village Vigilance Committees has increased from 6,554 in 1952 to 8,471 in 1953. The need to secure the maximum co-operation of the Village Vigilance Committees has been impressed on all officers concerned.

15. GHAT TALAIYARIS.—There are no ghat talaiyaris in the State subsequent to partition.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

16. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—There has not been any appreciable change in the economic conditions in the State as compared with last year. The prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities continued to maintain a high level. The failure of the monsoon in the past six years resulted in the deterioration of the economic conditions, particularly of the rural population and consequent high prices and increased cost of living. The havoc caused by the cyclone in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts during the latter part of 1952 caused great distress in those districts. Due to the ineffective provisions contained in the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders’ Act, the ex-notified tribe members, freed from the shackles of the Criminal Tribes Act, have shown increased activity. All these factors contributed to a general increase in crime during the year. Better reporting and registration ensured in many districts was also a contributory cause to the increase in the figures relating to crime. It would have been far higher but for the greater attention paid to the security work and the preventive action taken under the Madras City Police Act. The favourable monsoon during the latter part of the year augurs well for a good yield in the coming year and may result in an improvement in the crime position of the State. Despite an increase in the crime, law and order was well maintained and crime was always under control.

17. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—Excluding offences under the special and local laws and the “nuisance” sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 72,880 as against 64,034 in 1952—an increase of 8,846 cases or 13·8 per cent. A graph showing the trend of total cognizable crime in the districts comprising the Madras (Residuary) State during the last ten years is prefixed to the report, and it will be seen therefrom that except for a decline in 1945 and 1949 and a very slight decline in 1952, crime has been maintaining a steady upward trend. In 1944, the total number of cases under the head was 43,877 and compared with this figure, there has been an increase of 66·1 per cent in the volume of crime during those ten years.

As compared with 1952, noticeable increase in crime has been recorded in the following districts during 1953 :—

	PER CENT.
(1) Malabar	68·9
(2) Tiruchirappalli	27·8
(3) Tanjore	22·1
(4) Madurai Urban	20·9
(5) Tirunelveli	20·0
(6) Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	15·3
(7) The Nilgiris	11·8
(8) Ramanathapuram	11·7
(9) Madras City	9·4

There was a further fall in the total number of cases under the special and local laws during the year, the figures for 1952 and 1953, being 172,722 and 160,354 respectively (i.e.) a decrease of 7·2 per cent.

The number of nuisance offences increased slightly from 147,294 cases in 1952 to 147,954 in 1953 (i.e.) an increase of 660 cases or 0·4 per cent. The increase was most noticeable in North Arcot and South Kanara districts.

The following table shows the comparative work done by the police forces in the various States of the Indian

Union. It will be seen therefrom that the Police of this state handles the largest volume of crime work.

Statement showing proportion of police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1952.

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.	Statements A and AA.	Statement A.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 East Punjab	12,613,828	20,053	1.5	20,329	23,455	43,784	3.4	1.6	2.8
2 Uttar Pradesh	63,216,742	58,665	0.9	65,336	75,081	140,417	2.2	1.0	1.0
3 Madhya Pradesh	21,247,533	20,514	1.0	59,898	85,124	145,022	6.8	2.8	6.4
4 West Bengal	22,261,631	31,334	1.4	44,353	21,963	66,316	2.9	1.9	2.1
5 Madras	35,734,489	28,016	0.8	66,498	279,510	346,008	9.7	1.9	12.3
6 Bombay	33,069,548	51,891	1.6	64,164	96,769	160,933	4.9	1.9	3.0
7 Bihar	40,229,951	20,526	0.5	50,515	8,431	58,946	1.5	1.2	1.9
8 Assam	9,043,707	11,130	1.2	18,004	1,631	19,635	2.2	2.0	1.8

The numbers of arrests and convictions for drunkenness during the last two years are given below :—

Area.	Years.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban ..	1952	12,532	125	10,658	100
	1953	11,088	112	9,621	104
Rural ..	1952	16,022	194	14,924	178
	1953	11,996	182	10,853	126

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

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1952 and 1953.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
Madras City	28	25	4	..	40	29	825	732	78	64	6,201	6,934	7,177	7,784
Chingleput	37	32	14	22	30	22	725	989	357	349	2,342	2,254	3,505	3,668
North Arcot	46	53	18	14	28	50	1,012	1,128	353	510	2,048	1,891	3,505	3,646
South Arcot	55	37	4	6	24	15	864	769	573	557	1,937	1,743	3,457	3,127
Tanjore	61	67	13	4	28	26	1,063	1,549	375	517	2,075	2,640	3,615	4,803
Madurai, Urban	23	22	20	15	25	36	422	635	214	346	1,857	2,414	2,561	3,468
Do. North	57	67	15	24	25	19	336	368	405	441	1,196	1,273	2,034	2,192
Ramanathapuram	75	60	22	29	74	59	650	725	462	623	1,606	1,927	2,889	3,423
Tirunelveli	115	137	22	44	92	120	802	1,261	390	511	1,717	2,052	3,138	4,125
Tiruchirappalli	86	79	9	20	52	63	957	1,256	612	964	2,068	2,668	3,784	5,050
Salem	158	159	7	13	16	23	883	985	631	632	1,921	2,120	3,616	3,923
Coimbatore	145	149	27	34	38	21	909	1,026	694	819	2,377	2,611	4,190	4,660
The Nilgiris	8	12	..	2	..	..	158	221	7	9	178	200	351	444
Malabar	58	63	1	4	5	7	593	849	86	138	749	1,745	1,492	2,806
South Kanara	26	18	5	6	6	6	267	210	31	15	454	487	789	742
Railway Police, Tiruchi-rappalli	2	..	..	2	1	7	14	21	..	1	1,153	1,333	1,170	1,364
Total	980	971	181	239	484	503	10,481	12,724	5,268	6,496	29,879	34,292	47,273	55,225

There was an increase of 7,952 cases or 16.8 per cent under grave crime in 1953. Murder was almost stationary with 971 cases in 1953 as against 980 in 1952 (i.e., a decrease of only 0.92 per cent).

The percentages of increase under the other heads of grave crime are as follows :—

	PERCENTAGE.
Dacoity	+ 32.0
Robbery	+ 3.9
House-breaking	+ 21.4
Cattle theft	+ 23.3
Theft, ordinary	+ 14.7

20. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder was 971 as against 980 in 1952. Salem as usual has recorded the highest number of murders (150) followed by Coimbatore (149), Tirunelveli (137), Tiruchirappalli (79), Tanjore (67) and Madurai North (67). The following statement shows the classification of the cases according to motive in the last two years :—

Motive.	1952.	1953.
1 Sexual causes	233	161
2 Family disputes	220	250
3 Factions	74	67
4 Robbery	5	6
5 Other causes	448	484
Total	980	971

prefixed to this report. The number of serious offences against person and property increased by 2,005 or 9.2 per cent as compared to 1952. The ratios of these offences to population in this State in the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 were one case for every 1,723, 1,645 and 1,506 persons respectively.

19. GRAVE CRIME.—The statement below shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported in the last two years. Graphs indicating the trend of grave crime under each of the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle theft during the last ten years have been prefixed to this report.

Fifty-seven murderers committed suicide as against 34 in 1952.

The following are some of the interesting cases of murder :—

A local Irulan of Vettavalam (North Arcot district) throttled to death his younger brother's wife suspecting her fidelity. He was sentenced to death.

A Harijan of Kadavalam village in the same district murdered his three children due to ill-feelings towards his wife and surrendered himself before the Police. The accused was sentenced to death.

A district criminal of Chidambaram and another decoyed one Narayanaswami Royar to Kilianur forest in Tindivanam taluk (South Arcot district) and beat him to death. The head was severed, bundled in a cloth and thrown into the nearby pond with a view to cause disappearance of evidence. The accused stand committed to the Sessions. The motive for the murder appears to be the dispute over sharing the booty in Kattumannargudi grave temple burglary.

A man of Tanjore district murdered his wife and her paramour as he found them together in one bed when he returned after a cinema show. He was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment.

A dismissed Special Armed Police constable of Ramanathapuram district decoyed a relative of his on the pretext of assisting him in the purchase of grains in the nearby villages, robbed him of Rs. 600 and killed him on the way. He was arrested and convicted.

There were two cases of five gruesome murders that were committed on the same day in Thondaimankulam village of Ramanathapuram district. The deceased and the accused were very closely related. Their feelings flared up over the marriage of a girl. The would-be bridegroom was murdered along with his father and brother. The girl's father and brother were also murdered. The accused were all arrested and the case is pending trial in the Sessions.

An old money-lender living alone in the heart of Rasipuram town (Salem district) was violently murdered by seven culprits, three of whom are ex-notified tribe members and cash and jewels worth Rs. 6,000 were stolen. Five of the accused were arrested and property worth Rs. 1,200 recovered. The case is pending trial.

A school lad of 9 years of the Coimbatore district was lured to a neighbouring hillock by a local on the pretext of securing parrots for him. He was done to death for the sake of his jewels worth Rs. 15. The accused was apprehended, convicted and sentenced to death.

A constable of Podanur station (Coimbatore district) who went to arrest an accused for the possession of prohibition contraband article was dealt a fatal blow on the head by the accused. The accused was arrested and the case is pending trial.

A constable of Manjeri station (Malabar district) shot dead the sub-inspector of Kalikavu station with the musket given to the constable to escort an under-trial prisoner. The constable acted thus as he bore grudge against the sub-inspector for having got him punished previously. The accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

A prostitute of Tirunelveli town cut and killed her paramour while he was asleep as he had discarded her and taken another girl. The accused stands committed to the Sessions.

A native of Travancore-Cochin State, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, took her to the Tiruchendur temple and thence to a hut in a palmyra grove, murdered her and went back to Nagercoil. He was caught while attempting to dispose of some of her jewels. The case against him is pending trial.

21. INFANTICIDE.—Cases of infanticide occurred in 10 districts as against 7 in 1952. None of them was of special interest. The crimes were, as usual, due to poverty, domestic trouble or fear of social disgrace.

22. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—There were 1,354 cases of rioting or unlawful assembly in 1953 as against 998 in 1952. Law and order and public peace were, 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 13 occasions in order to maintain law and order.

The members of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam agitated against the introduction of the new system of elementary education and for changing the name of Dalmiapuram Railway Station as "Kallakudi". In pursuance of their programme, they resorted to stopping the train by pulling the communication chord, and by squatting on the railway lines. Steps were taken against the agitators under the various sections of the Indian Railways Act.

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam also protested against the alleged derogatory remarks of the Prime Minister of India when referring to the agitation in Chittoor district over certain disputed areas. Their agitation soon developed into an ugly exhibition of mob violence and hooliganism at Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram on 15th July 1953 when two riotous crowds at these places had to be dispersed by the police resorting to firing.

The Dravida Kazhagam under the leadership of Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker launched on 27th May 1953 a campaign of breaking clay models of Lord Vigneswara at a number of places in Tamilnad. The general public, however, dismissed the whole agitation as childish and did not evince any interest in it.

During the prohibition raid conducted by the sub-inspector of Perundurai on 15th September 1953, accused Chennimalai Goundar attacked the sub-inspector and his party necessitating the sub-inspector to open fire with his revolver in self-defence. One of the accused was injured in his right ankle. The case against them is pending trial.

A riot broke out in Kaluveripalayam in Coimbatore district as a result of a petty quarrel in which two persons were killed and several injured. Thirty-three accused are now taking their trial in the Sessions.

The Tamilnad North Boundary Protection Committee carried on an agitation for the inclusion of Tiruttani and other places in the Residuary Madras State. This agitation was carefully handled. It was withdrawn on the announcement by the Prime Minister of India that a Boundary Commission would be appointed to go into this question.

Due to longstanding enmity, the Maravars of Alagiamanavalapuram and the Harijans of Sembur in the Tirunelveli district came to clash on 26th April 1953 in Alwartirunagari in which vel-sticks, aruvals and sticks were used. Two Harijans were killed and one Marava was seriously injured. The case against the rioters is pending trial.

A swamiar of Tirupudaimarudur Mutt who started civil proceedings to recover the arrears of lease paddy from some Maravars to whom the mutt lands were leased out, was bound, beaten and cut by a Thevar and eight others who formed themselves into an unlawful assembly. The case against the accused is pending trial.

Communal tension.—The State was fairly free from communal tension during the year. There was a minor communal affray between the Hindus and Muslims of Salem at the beginning of the year. Early in November, there was trouble between the Hindus and the Muslims in Vellore town (North Arcot district) in which one person was killed and eight were injured. The police promptly localized the trouble and Armed Police detachments were deployed suitably and the situation was quickly brought under control.

Agrarian situation.—The enactment of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals (Protection) Ordinance has resulted in easing the agrarian situation in Tanjore to a considerable extent. Both in South Arcot and Coimbatore, kisan conferences were organized with the support of the members of the Communist Party for the extension of the Tanjore Tenants Legislation to the rest of the State, and for the provision of credit facilities to agriculturists. Anti-social elements also instigated the kisans in the Sivaganga, Paramakudi and Tirupattur taluks in the Ramanathapuram district not to pay tax and "Varams" to the landholders. On the whole, the agrarian situation in the State was quite under control.

There was a rioting in Perumpannayur in Tanjore district between the Communist-minded kisans and the mirasdars, which ended in the death of one Harijan kisan. Two cases against the mirasdars' party and one case against the kisans were charged. One case against the kisans ended in conviction and the other stands committed to the Sessions. The case against the mirasdars ended in discharge.

The kisans at Manakkal in the Tiruchirappalli district under the lead of the Dravida Kazhagam agitated against the import of outside labour and for some concessions in the matter of tenancy. The kisans at Edayathamangalam and surrounding villages also under the same influence agitated for a higher share in the produce of land. At Allur, the kisans of the Palla community under the influence of the members of the Communist Party

agitated against the lands being leased out to the kisans of the Kalla Community. All these disputes were settled amicably by the local police and revenue authorities.

Other disturbances.—The Communists attempted to organize unsuccessfully strikes in the factories at Virudhunagar and in the mills at Rajapalayam. Striking forces always stood by to meet any emergency, but there was no occasion for them to operate.

Due to the refusal of "kaval" by Harijans, a Harijan leader was murdered in June 1953 by the Maravars of Nanalkadu in the Tirunelveli district. As a reprisal, the Harijans murdered a Marava in September 1953. Enraged at this, the Maravars of Nanalkadu and the two neighbouring villages raided the Harijan quarters and burnt down their huts. Security cases have been put up against forty persons on either side and the murder cases have also been charged. All the cases are pending trial.

Following an assault of some of the members of R.S.S. by followers of K. P. Thangal on 1st December 1953 in the village of Nhangattiri, near Pattambi, in the Malabar district, communal feelings at Pattambi were strained. As a preventive measure, orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code were got promulgated. Security proceedings were also instituted against some of the members and the leaders of each party. The situation was quickly restored to normal.

Labour troubles.—Labour continued to be restive. There were several strikes, noticeable in Malabar district, mostly for increased wages or better service conditions. These strikes were generally short-lived and were mostly sponsored by the anti-social elements, who readily took advantage of the adverse economic conditions to gain a hold on labour.

The Commissioner of Labour reports that there were 130 strikes in the Composite Madras State during the first nine months of the year and 99 strikes and lockouts during the last quarter of the year in the Residuary Madras State. Twenty-eight of the strikes were successful, 27 partially successful and 72 unsuccessful; and the rest (102) were indecisive.

The Textile Workers' Union at Coimbatore under the control of the Praja Socialists' Party organized picketing and a jatha from Coimbatore to Madras in furtherance of their demands for compensation due to involuntary unemployment as a result of power restrictions; but gave up their agitation on the assurance of the Government to appoint a Special Tribunal.

Labourers of the Highways and Manalar Tea Estates in the Madurai North district went on strike on 13th March 1953 under the influence of the I.N.T.U.C. The strike was called off on 30th March 1953 as the management conceded some of the demands of the workers.

All the scavengers of Melapalayam Municipality (Tirunelveli district) struck work from 25th August 1953 as the Municipal Council turned down their demand for the grant of house rent of Rs. 3 from 1st April 1953. No untoward incident occurred. Settlement was reached through negotiations.

Students' strikes.—Growing indiscipline among students was in evidence. They agitated for the abolition of the selection examination, and resorted to protest against their detention from sitting for the final examination. A number of students' delegates attended the All-India Students' Conference at Hyderabad.

23. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for 1952 and 1953 are given in the statement under paragraph 19 of the Report. There were 239 dacoities during 1953 as against 181 in 1952—an increase of 32.0 per cent. Of these, 17 were reported to the magistrates direct. There were 85 highway dacoities, 74 field dacoities and 80 house dacoities. Madras City alone was free from this form of crime. Tirunelveli registered 44 cases under this head, followed by Coimbatore (34), Ramanathapuram (29), Madurai North (24), Chingleput (22), and Tiruchirappalli (20).

Eleven local Jogeas headed by Jogi Munuswami of Kalyanakuppam village in Tiruvallur Station limits (Chingleput district) waylaid a bus, bodily removed the conductor and took away his bag containing Rs. 15-3-0 at the point of a knife. Subsequently the same gang waylaid a cyclist and robbed him of a torch light and his tiffin box. All the accused were immediately arrested and properties concerned in another crime of Pennalurpet Station were also recovered from them.

Six Jogeas, five of whom were locals, entered a field hut at Vembi in Kalavai Police Station limits (North Arcot district), tied the inmates to a post and snatched away a money purse, ear-rings, etc., worth Rs. 85. They were arrested the same night and a portion of the property recovered. Three of them were convicted and the rest acquitted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Vellore.

At about 1 a.m. on 21st February 1953, four persons armed with knife and sticks waylaid a car proceeding from Madras to Thottayam at the junction of the aerodrome road on the Vellore-Krishnagiri road and robbed the driver of cash Rs. 112. The accused were apprehended, charged, and convicted to varying terms of imprisonment.

On the night of 9th September 1953, four unknown persons effected entry into a house in Chinnacheeknapatti (North Arcot district), assaulted the inmates and robbed them of cash and gold jewels worth Rs. 7,870. The case is under investigation.

Four Brahmans on their way back to Mahendrapalli village along the Coleroon banks (South Arcot district) were waylaid by six persons, of whom one was an ex-convict, and robbed of cash, clothes and vessels worth Rs. 240. The case is pending trial.

A daring dacoity occurred in a pawn shop situated in the heart of Madurai City. This was organised by two persons of Madurai City and three non-local Piramalai Kallars who took away gold and silver jewels after injuring the manager with deadly weapons. The gang was rounded up and properties worth Rs. 3,000 recovered from them. The culprits are facing trial.

A gang organized by a notorious criminal of Tirunelveli district committed a house dacoity and removed clothes and jewels worth Rs. 2,000 after beating the inmates. They escaped after throwing country bombs to scare away the pursuers. They were subsequently arrested and properties recovered.

24. ROBBERY.—The number of cases of robbery increased from 484 in 1952 to 503 in 1953 or an increase of 3.9 per cent. Details are given in paragraph 19. Fifty-seven of these cases were reported to the magistrates direct. One hundred and seventy-five were highway robberies, 146 field robberies and 182 house robberies. As in previous years, Tirunelveli registered the largest number of cases (120) followed by Tiruchirappalli (63), Ramanathapuram (59), North Arcot (50) and Madurai Urban (36). The following are some of the interesting cases of robbery.

A local K.D. and an ex-convict gained access to the house of a woman in Villupuram of South Arcot district and removed from her person, jewels worth Rs. 1,085. The case ended in conviction.

A local K.D. of Villupuram town in the same district posed himself as a policeman, waylaid a bandy near Thennamadevi village and robbed the inmate of his jewels. The accused got 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Gandarakottai kallars who were concerned in the theft of jewels and cash from two houses in Coleroon (Tanjore district) were arrested and are now facing trial.

Mail robbery.—No cases of mail robbery occurred during the year.

25. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 12,724 cases of house-breaking in 1953 as against 10,481 in 1952—an increase of 21.4 per cent. Of these, 316 cases were reported to the magistrates direct.

Tanjore continued to lead with 1,549 cases (as against 1,063 in 1952) followed by Tirunelveli (1,261), Tiruchirappalli (1,256), North Arcot (1,128) and Coimbatore (1,026). The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 163 as against Rs. 204 in 1952 and Rs. 249 in 1951.

A case of house-breaking committed at Pallavaram (Chingleput district) in the house of Sri Santhanam, Lieutenant Governor, Vindya Pradesh, has been detected and it is pending trial before the First-class Magistrate, Poonamalle.

A local K.D. of Ranipet in the North Arcot district who was responsible for a series of house-breakings in the Ranipet station limits was booked.

A local K.D. of Kannamangalam (North Arcot district) and his gang, who were responsible for certain cases of house-breakings were arrested and convicted.

A grave temple burglary in Kattumannargudi (South Arcot district), in which as many as ten locks were broken, was found to be the work of a local district criminal and his associates, but they could not be charged for want of sufficient evidence. Due to quarrel over the sharing of the stolen property, a member of the gang was decoyed by the district criminal and his associate to Kilianur village and murdered. The case is under investigation.

An inter-district gang of Koravars consisting of seven males and ten females headed by Kora Karuppan of Vallam police station (Tanjore district) was found to be responsible for three house-breakings in Villupuram taluk and eight in Tiruvannainallur police station limits. The leader and his gang were arrested and property concerned in all the cases recovered.

A non-local gang comprising of a dismissed S.A.P. Constable of Ramanathapuram district and his associates was found responsible for a series of 11 house-breakings in Kumbakonam town and Pandanallur in the Tanjore district. A mixed gang of local ex-convicts and local K.Ds. were responsible for as many as eight shop burglaries in Kumbakonam town area.

Three Piramalai Kallars were responsible for a grave house-breaking and theft of cash of Rs. 1,920 from the Thiagaraja College at the outskirts of the Madurai City. The case is pending trial.

A temple was burgled at Devakottai in Ramanathapuram district and silver vessels worth Rs. 3,225 stolen. The properties were recovered and the accused arrested. The Siva temple at Keelasevalpatti in Ramanathapuram district was burgled and silver sheets worth Rs. 11,000 covering a *vaganam* were stolen. Property worth Rs. 4,000 has since been recovered.

Three local Nadars were responsible for a heavy burglary from a house of one Vellaya Nadar of Pillayanmani in Alwartinagari police station limits (Tirunelveli district), the property stolen being Rs. 255 cash, and Rs. 6,000 worth of jewels. The accused were apprehended and the properties recovered. The case against the accused ended in conviction.

An inter-district criminal who was responsible for house-breakings and theft of postal stamp and cash from post offices in the Coimbatore district has been arrested and is now facing his trial in the Sessions Court at Coimbatore.

26. THEFT.—Thirty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-two cases of ordinary theft were reported in 1953, as against 29,879 in 1952—an increase of 14.7 per cent. Of these, 2,373 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. Madras City, as usual, registered the largest number with 6,934 cases. Tiruchirappalli recorded 2,668 cases followed by Tanjore with 2,640 cases. Increase in this form of crime was recorded in 12 districts and the City.

27. CATTLE THEFT.—Cattle theft registered an increase in 1953. There were 6,496 cases in 1953, as against 5,268 in 1952, an increase of 23.3 per cent.

CATTLE POISONING.—There were 115 cases of cattle poisoning during 1953, as against 97 in 1952. Twenty-three cases ended in conviction and twenty-five out of 84 persons arrested were convicted.

28. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Thirty-seven cases of counterfeiting were disposed of in 1953 (as against 32 in 1952) of which 30 ended in conviction as against 24 in the previous year. There were 2 cases of note forgery, the same number as in last year.

The coin and currency expert attached to the C.I.D. examined forged currency notes, counterfeit coins, etc., in 58 cases during 1953 as against 46 in 1952. He gave evidence in courts in 41 cases as against 36 in 1952.

29. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST.—Bomb cases and explosives.—During the year, 108 cases of non-political nature occurred, resulting in the death of 50 persons and injuries to 158.

One Kaliappa Thevar, after committing a field dacoity in Koilpatti taluk station limits in the Tirunelveli district, threw a country bomb on his pursuers with a view to scare them. The case against him is pending trial.

Three unknown persons beat one Ramakrishna Naicker in his fields in the Sattur Station limits in Ramanathapuram district and when he raised alarm, they threw a country bomb, scared away the villagers and made good their escape. The case has been treated as undetected.

The contents of a bag recovered from a suspicious wanderer were examined by one Karuppia of Virudunagar of Ramanathapuram district, when it exploded causing injuries to him. The wanderer has been charged for possession of the bomb.

Fire-arms.—Forty-eight cases involving injuries from fire-arms were reported and examined during the year. The fire-arms expert was summoned to give evidence in courts in twenty cases.

Cheating cases.—A Chettiar of Manrargudi got acquainted with two persons at Tiruchy Hotel who professed proficiency in duplicating currency notes. The Chettiar fell a victim to the confidence trick played by these persons and parted with fifty currency notes of these persons and parted with fifty currency notes of hundred rupee denomination for duplication. The two accused left a packet with the Chettiar and asked him to keep it in a dark place to facilitate the process of duplication. This packet contained only glass pieces and bits of paper in the place of currency notes given by him. The accused were arrested and the case is pending trial.

An up-country stranger posing himself as a Central P.W.D. Contractor opened an account with the Cochin Commercial Bank, Ltd., Madras. He negotiated the sale of certain debentures through the Cochin Commercial Bank and successfully effected the transaction and benefited himself to the tune of over Rs. 50,000. These debentures were later found to be forged; but by that time, the accused had made good his escape and all efforts to apprehend him had till now proved futile.

Messrs. S. Nagam & Co., Bombay, induced the Kohinoor Saw Mills, Ltd., Baliaapatam (Malabar district), to remit a sum of Rs. 2,200 towards advance for the supply of four electric motors. After the receipt of this amount by cheque, the proprietor of the firm went on writing to the Kohinoor Saw Mills stating that the motors have been packed and handed over to their forwarding agents for their being booked to Cannanore by rail. As the goods were not received and as private enquiries at Bombay proved that the proprietor of Messrs. S. Nagam & Co., was insolvent, a complaint was lodged before the Additional First-class Magistrate, Tellicherry, who endorsed it to the Police for investigation. The investigation by the C.I.D. disclosed that the accused was undergoing trial in a similar case before the Subdivisional Magistrate, Titilagarh in the Orissa State. The case against him in this State has not yet been started.

An advertisement in the Press issued by one D. G. Shaw of Moti Arjun & Sons, Bombay, that cash loans on properties would be arranged on favourable terms, induced the Managing Director of a motor firm in Tanjore district to apply for a loan of Rs. 50,000 for the firm

and Rs. 50,000 for his private use. He went to Bombay with his partner and with another prospective borrower and after discussion with Mr. Shaw and his confederates parted with Rs. 8,750 towards stamp and registration fees in the fond hope of completing the work of registration of the deeds the next day. As they were informed that the registration had to be effected at Tanjore, they wanted to return to Tanjore with Mr. Shaw's advocate. But the advocate evaded the party and subsequent attempts to force the firm to execute the mortgage deeds proved futile. A case of cheating was registered against the four accused of the Bombay firm and the case is pending trial.

A mazdoor of the General Post Office was arrested for tampering with the letter addressed to Reverend E. Daboe of St. Gabriel's High School, Madras, containing donations in the form of Irish Postal Orders. The case against him is pending trial.

Two packer peons attached to the R.M.S. Sorting Office, Madras, who have been systematically committing thefts of registered parcels and pledging their contents in pawn shops have been committed to face their trial in the Sessions.

A clerk of the Treasury at Mangalore (South Kanara district) who had successfully embezzled Government money on interpolated vouchers to the tune of over Rs. 3,00,000 was at last brought to book. The accused was actively assisted by his wife and two others in concealing the embezzled amount. The case against him is pending trial.

A sub-post master of Panaiikulam, Ramanathapuram district, with the assistance of his father-in-law and brother-in-law, committed a huge fraud by forging records and making necessary wrong entries in the registers of the sub-post office and using such forged documents as genuine. They are now facing trial before the Judicial Sub-Magistrate, Paramakudi.

30. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—Twenty-four deaths were treated as justifiable homicide against 11 in 1952. Eight of them were caused by the police in self-defence and sixteen by private persons in the exercise of their right of self-defence.

31. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Two hundred and nine cases of deaths disclosing criminal rashness or culpable negligence were reported in 1953 as against 199 in 1952. Ninety-three persons were prosecuted of whom 19 were convicted and sentenced and 33 were discharged. The cases against the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

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

investigation was refused [column (6)], in the last three years have been as shown below:—

Year.	Percentage of detection of true cognizable crime.
1951	44.3
1952	40.8
1953	48.6

All the districts and the City have recorded improvement in detection. The percentage of detection this year is the highest for the last ten years—the best figure in the past was recorded in 1950 with 46.7 per cent.

The figures of detection under the various heads of grave crime during the last three years are:—

Percentage of detection.			
	1951.	1952.	1953.
Murder	39.5	38.8	44.6
Dacoity	24.2	25.0	30.2
Robbery	32.2	31.3	37.0
House-breaking	40.5	38.9	47.6
Ordinary theft	48.1	44.4	52.6
Cattle theft	51.3	48.1	53.0
Total, grave crime ..	46.2	43.2	51.1

Detection of grave crime also has shown a substantial increase of 7.9 per cent, i.e., from 43.2 per cent in 1952 to 51.1 per cent in 1953, which is the highest figure for the last ten years. It is highly gratifying to note that in a year when crime registered an increase of 13.8 per cent, detection also improved and registered a new high record both under total cognizable crime and under grave crime. This, no doubt, is due to the sustained efforts of the local police in effectively dealing with crime and criminals.

Graphs illustrating the trend of detection in the last ten years 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, 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 75,591 cases reported to the Police in the year, investigation was refused under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 2,031 of cases or 2.7 per cent as against 3.2 per cent in 1952 and 4.2 per cent in 1951. This provision of the law was, as in the past years, used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Seven hundred and fourteen cases were referred to the police by magistrates in 1953 under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 848 in 1952. 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 468 as against 335 in 1952. District Superintendents of Police attended 18 sessions and sub-divisional officers 203 as against 16 and 197 respectively, in 1952. All the four sessions in Madras were attended by the Gazetted Police Officers in the City.

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.	1951.			1952.			1953.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	11,65,868	1,89,815	16.3	10,32,300	2,36,304	22.9	12,65,784	2,18,049	17.2
Chingleput	3,82,981	1,85,215	48.4	5,99,960	1,06,629	17.8	6,03,441	2,43,031	40.3
North Arcot	1,74,716	96,251	55.1	3,14,277	1,31,542	41.9	3,32,256	1,17,151	35.3
South Arcot	3,31,543	1,15,138	34.7	3,94,910	1,25,190	31.7	3,77,495	1,44,789	38.3
Tanjore	4,10,676	1,10,814	28.4	4,72,036	1,68,420	35.7	5,46,471	1,29,884	23.8
Madurai Urban	3,09,896	1,19,371	32.3	3,17,934	71,079	22.3	2,45,171	78,497	32.0
Madurai North	1,67,471	77,999	46.6	1,73,190	75,716	43.7	2,00,769	89,207	44.4
Ramanathapuram	12,45,716	1,06,711	8.6	2,38,076	1,06,218	44.6	6,49,614	1,73,214	26.7
Tirunelveli	3,72,296	1,04,990	28.2	3,42,225	84,977	24.8	3,88,773	1,12,627	29.0
Tiruchirappalli	4,38,077	1,60,245	36.6	4,85,140	1,33,138	27.4	5,85,968	2,37,920	40.6
Salem	5,93,069	3,52,785	59.5	5,21,802	2,43,338	46.6	4,09,033	1,52,805	37.4
Coimbatore	10,10,389	3,97,291	39.3	5,64,220	1,47,714	26.2	5,08,234	1,86,933	36.8
The Nilgiris	87,483	20,206	23.1	86,814	25,588	29.5	78,905	35,982	45.6
Malabar	2,85,548	53,775	18.5	2,43,322	71,448	29.4	3,32,647	44,694	13.4
South Kanara	1,39,616	33,928	24.3	1,43,614	24,729	17.2	63,040	21,310	33.8
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	1,44,728	34,349	23.7	1,12,529	28,755	25.6	1,20,922	38,418	31.3
Total	73,20,073	21,64,883	29.5	60,42,349	17,80,785	29.5	67,08,523	20,24,511	30.2

34. PROSECUTIONS [Statement A-I, columns (11) and (12)].—The number of cases decided by the courts was 41,610 against 31,516 in 1952. Of these, 77.0 per cent ended in conviction as against 72.2 per cent in 1952. 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 1953.	Number pending in courts on 31st December 1953.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code ..	41,610	7,407	49,017	15.11
Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	41	6	47	12.76
Security Sections ..	6,358	989	7,347	13.46

Statement A-II [columns (8) to (10)].—Sixty thousand two hundred and sixteen persons were tried in 1953 as against 43,079 in 1952 and 67.4 per cent were convicted as against 61.9 per cent in the previous year.

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	23,145	20,506	88.6
Mufassal	15,773	10,124	64.2

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

6,146 cases prosecuted by them, 4,633 or 75.4 per cent ended in conviction as against 70.0 per cent in 1952.

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.—Sixty-nine prisoners escaped from police custody in this year, as against 93 in 1952. Of these 13 escaped from sub-jail, 3 from police lock-up, and 53 from other police custody, the corresponding figures for 1952 being 14, 11, and 68 respectively. Sixty of these prisoners were recaptured. Fifty-seven Police officers were dealt with departmentally while 13 were held free from blame.

36. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including the 106 cases which were pending magisterial orders in the beginning of the year, the police referred 1,463 cases, of which 1,406 were struck off as false by magistrates. Prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints in 66 cases, 28 of which were filed on magisterial sanctions. Thirty persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 22 in 1952. Fifty-six cases were pending orders of the magistrates at the end of the year. Twelve persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints against police officers of whom six were convicted and the cases against the rest were pending at the end of the year.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 374,532 cases prosecuted by the police, during the year, only 34 cases were declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

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

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1953.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1952, 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.		By reason of old age or infirmity.		
		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known depredators ..	9,314	133	1,584	16	2,443	11	3,182	42	171	3	185	4		
Receivers of stolen goods.	71	..	9	1	7	..	48	1	3	..	3	..		
Suspected persons ..	3,603	92	453	2	354	..	1,963	15	63	..	54	2		
Total ..	12,988	225	2,046	19	2,804	11	5,193	58	237	3	242	6		
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	784	12	17	..	400	..	255	..	18	..	21	..		
Grand total ..	13,772	237	2,063	19	3,204	11	5,448	58	255	3	263	6		

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year—cont.						Of those included in columns (2) to (5).						Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Number in jail on 31st December 1953.		Number at large on 31st December 1953.		Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known depredators ..	992	19	842	13	367	13	3,979	25	9,987	125	2,453	42	3,482	19	..	..
Receivers of stolen goods.	25	1	8	..	9	1	20	..	67	..	4	..	5	..	..	..
Suspected persons ..	1,004	7	297	1	342	5	450	2	4,163	92	409	7	407	3	..	..
Total ..	2,021	27	1,147	14	718	19	4,449	27	14,217	217	2,866	49	3,894	22	..	..
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	118	..	..	..	51	..	301	1	947	11	69	1	284	..	..	..
Grand total ..	2,139	27	1,147	14	769	19	4,750	28	15,164	228	2,935	50	4,178	2	..	..

Old offenders.—Four thousand six hundred and fifty-six persons received enhanced punishments during the year under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 3,823 in 1952. Three hundred and ninety-nine convicts were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 463 in 1952. One hundred and eighty persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 118 were convicted, the corresponding figures for 1952 being 177 and 122 respectively.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—The registration of persons under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act was attended to in the districts and in the city. The progress of registration is fairly satisfactory. But this Act is not having the desired effect on crimes and criminals. A large number of professional criminals who could not be dealt with adequately under the ordinary law, is at present without any control. In order to make the Act more effective, proposals for widening the scope of the Act were already submitted to

the Government and the matter has been deferred, pending the receipt of the All-India Habitual Offenders Bill from the Government of India.

Three thousand eight hundred and five persons of whom 2,050 are ex-notified tribe members have so far been registered under the Act. Two hundred and twenty-eight of these ex-notified tribe members have been members of the Ex-C.I.D. gangs.

Settlements.—Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, only one settlement at Aziznagar is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras. The control of the other three settlements, viz., Stuartpuram, Sitanagaram and Siddapuram, has been transferred to the Andhra State. The Aziznagar Settlement continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

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

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1951.		1952.				1953.			
	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.
Madras City	579	332	752	415	80	62.6	1,012	857	21	86.4
Chingleput	427	219	535	339	111	78.1	599	339	70	73.5
North Arcot	512	260	441	224	83	61.7	415	205	17	51.5
South Arcot	472	310	651	514	84	79.0	638	447	70	78.6
Tanjore	485	330	399	233	25	62.3	451	305	36	73.4
Madurai Urban	300	175	332	162	89	66.7	356	210	36	65.6
Madurai North	340	175	414	203	50	55.8	472	217	85	56.0
Ramanathapuram	341	109	392	124	79	39.7	491	187	148	54.5
Tirunelveli	516	118	621	155	302	48.6	860	351	351	68.9
Tiruchirappalli	366	243	329	203	51	61.7	334	178	56	64.0
Salem	307	206	355	215	41	68.5	351	209	14	62.0
Coimbatore	407	208	295	144	48	58.3	813	501	49	65.5
The Nilgiris	36	28	40	16	17	69.6	64	60	4	100.0
Malabar	99	56	83	62	12	87.3	88	71	14	95.9
South Kanara	56	39	18	9	2	56.3	24	17	1	73.9
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	317	205	458	209	56	74.4	432	289	17	69.6
Total	5,560	3,013	6,115	3,317	1,139	66.6	7,400	4,493	989	70.1

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

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 2,726 as against 1,962 in 1952. The average amount demanded was 133 as against 122 in 1952.

38. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to work efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, kidnapping, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement of Government money, counterfeiting coin and currency, running of bogus lotteries, bombs and explosives. Close liaison was maintained during the year between the Central Intelligence Bureau and the District Intelligence Bureaux functioning at the various district headquarters. The District Intelligence Bureaux were in charge of sub-inspectors and they continued to work efficiently.

The Special Branch and the "X" Branch worked satisfactorily.

Finger-print Bureau.—In G.O. Ms. No. 906, Home, dated 2nd April 1954, the Government have ordered that for a period of five years from 1st October 1953, the Finger Print Bureau in this State should serve the Andhra

State also, payment for the service rendered being recovered from that State on a no-profit-no-loss basis. The Bureau, therefore, continues as a common institution for both the States.

There were 440,462 finger print slips on record at the beginning of the year, both in the Main and in the Assembly Bureaux. Forty-three thousand seven hundred and sixteen finger prints were received for record, 2,160 photographed slips were added on, and 7,241 were removed from the records during the year leaving a total number of 479,097 slips on record at the end of the year. Of these slips 348,670 related to the Madras (Residuary) State and 130,427 slips to the Andhra State.

Seventy-three thousand three hundred and eighty-three search references were received in the Bureau during the year as against 70,172 in 1952. Of these 46,659 were from this State, 13,638 from the districts of the Andhra State and 13,086 from other States. Madras City as usual sent in the largest number of search references (viz. 6,885), followed by Tiruchirappalli (4,614), Coimbatore (4,007), Chingleput (3,773), Madurai Urban (3,634), Tanjore (3,626) and Salem (3,512).

The following table gives the number of references received and those traced:—

	Number received for search.	Number traced.	Percentage.
Madras Residuary State ..	46,659	13,806	29.6
Districts of Andhra State.	13,638	3,418	25.1
Other States	13,086	1,315	10.0
Total	73,383	18,539	25.4

Of the references received from outside States, Bombay as usual sent in the largest number (viz.) 8,345 followed by Mysore (1,070), Pakistan (1,052), and Hyderabad (706).

The number of finger-print slips of unidentified dead bodies received for search was 179, and 5 of these were identified, the corresponding figures for 1952 being 136 and 5 respectively. Besides these, the Bureau was successful in identifying the deceased persons in two cases of murder from decapitated bodies by comparing the finger prints with the finger prints available already on documents executed by them.

Finger print experts visited scenes of crime in 11 cases. In 137 cases (as against 164 in 1952), objects and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau from the districts.

The tester sub-inspectors of the Bureau visited the jails and tested 16,187 finger-print slips as against 10,092 in 1952. Wrong finger printing was found in 15 cases and fresh slips were prepared in 6,412 cases.

Finger-print experts gave evidence in courts on 509 occasions, and furnished expert opinion on 477 occasions, the corresponding figures for 1952 being 450 and 516 respectively.

The Finger-print Bureau continued to function satisfactorily in spite of increase in work. A high standard of efficiency was maintained and the services of the experts were utilized fully. The Bureau imparted training in finger-prints to 62 head-constables and 5 sub-inspectors and 2 police officers of Coorg. Besides this, the top-squad recruits of the Police Recruits' Schools were given instructions in the method of taking finger-prints, and tests were conducted before each batch was passed out. Quarterly lectures on finger-prints were given to 40 I.A.F. Police Officers at Madras by the tester sub-inspectors visiting the Madras Penitentiary on testing work.

In spite of the heavy increase in work in the search and file references and the colossal work involved in sorting out the entire finger-print records and separating the records for the Andhra and Mysore States without any additional hands, it is a matter for satisfaction that the Bureau closed the year without leaving any arrears in respect of search, file and other miscellaneous references.

The Shorthand Bureau.—With the formation of the Andhra State, the sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau has been reduced to 3 inspectors including a temporary inspector and 22 sub-inspectors.

The staff attended 1,204 political and labour meetings and 108 conferences as against 1,107 and 79 respectively in the previous year. The general standard of work in the Bureau continues to be satisfactory.

39. RAILWAY POLICE.—On the formation of the Andhra State on 1st October 1953, the Madras Railway Police District with the exception of the Central and Arkonam Railway Police circles went over to the Andhra State. An additional subdivision with headquarters at Madras and comprising the Madras Central and Arkonam Railway Police circles was formed and added on to the Tiruchirappalli Railway Police District.

The following statement shows details of thefts that occurred in the Railway Police District during the last three years.

	Classification of thefts.		
	1951.	1952.	1953.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ..	236	244	234
(b) from mail and luggage vans	44	9	8
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds ..	627	492	493
III. Thefts in running goods trains	66	13	15
IV. Thefts from stationary wagons, goods-sheds and yards.	143	131	162
V. Thefts of railway materials.	91	149	274
VI. Other thefts	122	115	147
Total	1,329	1,153	1,333

There were 23 attempts to derail trains and 31 cases of stone-throwing as against 18 and 16, respectively, in 1952. The investigation (both by the C.I.D. and the local Police) of the cases of attempts to derail trains showed that the motive behind these offences was to get temporary gangmen employed or to create an occasion for their continuance for a longer period. None of these cases was of any special significance. Juveniles were primarily responsible for the cases of stone-throwing.

There was no case of collision in 1953. Four derailments occurred during the year, and all these cases were due to mechanical defects or to neglect on the part of the railway subordinates.

Five hundred and forty-eight persons were run over and killed during 1953 as against 387 in 1952. Of these 60 were cases of suicide.

The special railway magistrates' Courts at Egmore, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Madras Central and Arkonam were functioning satisfactorily.

Action was taken under the Madras Children Act against 541 children, of whom 528 were convicted.

Thefts which form generally the major portion of the crime in the Railway Police District have registered an increase of 180 cases during the year. An appreciable increase under this form of crime is noticeable in the theft of railway materials which has increased from 149 in 1952 to 274 during the year.

There were 1,125 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year as against 728 in 1952. Great care has been taken not to treat the properties lost in cognizable offences as shortages and all cases of doubt registered as crime and disposed of according to law. The increase in the number of shortage is due to the registering all shortages of railway materials and enquiring into them exhaustively.

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

41. CINEMATOGRAH ACT.—This Act and the rules thereunder were enforced satisfactorily.

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—Effective measures continued to be taken to eradicate this evil.

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

44. PROHIBITION.—Prohibition is now being enforced by the police as part of their regular duties in the districts of North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and it worked satisfactorily during the year under review. The question of transfer of control of the enforcement of Prohibition to the Police department throughout the State is still under the consideration of the Government.

The following statement shows the number of true cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved for offences under the Prohibition Act in the 7 districts in which this Act was being enforced by the Police.

Prohibition, 1953.

	Salem district.		Coimbatore district.		North Arcot district.		Tanjore district.	
	Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.	9	12	..	..	..	..	112	110
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	1,500	1,223	2,024	2,026	1,364	1,378	530	641
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	3,592	3,495	3,225	3,256	2,398	2,527	699	540
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	6	6	6	6	3	3	..	..
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	500	493	611	615	239	241	28	33
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	10	10	4	4	35	35	25	22
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	482	468	1,554	1,557	77	78	58	61
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	214	216	150	150	480	507	3	3
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	2	2	1	1	4	4	..	..
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	109	110	79	79	71	71	26	31
XIX Miscellaneous ..	7,110	7,110	4,192	4,192	3,839	3,839	1,090	1,121
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	..	..	59	59	95	97	30	35
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	22	22	42	42	13	13	39	43
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	35	35	..	..	10	14
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 3 (1), Ordinance Rules ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13,556	13,167	11,986	12,026	8,618	8,793	2,654	2,659

	Madurai Urban district.		Madurai North district.		Tiruchirappalli district.	
	Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.	..	..	..	..	1	1
I-A Smuggling of arracks from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	6	6
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	30	30	187	187	861	957
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	90	90	717	717	1,963	1,998
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	..	..	13	13	38	39
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	..	..	8	8	1	1
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	265	265	44	44	13	13
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	4	4	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	15	15	48	48	45	47
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 ..	..	..	1	1	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	80	80	625	625	18	18
XIX Miscellaneous ..	117	117	310	310	2,016	2,016
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	..	..	..	..	..	..
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	13	13	8	8	12	14
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	11	11	4	4	7	8
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 3 (1), Ordinance Rules ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	621	621	1,969	1,969	4,982	5,119

45. **INSPECTION OF SHOPS LICENSED UNDER INDIAN ARMS ACT AND INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT.**—With the exception of a few shops left uninspected by inspectors or gazetted officers in North Arcot, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli districts, all the shops in this State licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act were inspected during the year. The officers concerned are being instructed to see that no shop is left uninspected during the year.

46. **EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.**—One thousand five hundred and seventy-two warrants were pending execution

on the last day of the year as against 2,383 in 1952. Of these, 431 were pending for more than a year.

47. **INSPECTIONS.**—My predecessor toured the districts of South Kanara and North Arcot and inspected the Police Training College, Vellore. I toured the districts of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Malabar, Salem, South Kanara and Tanjore and visited the Police Training College and the Police Recruits' Schools, Vellore,

Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli the Finger Print Bureau and the Aziznagar Settlement.

48. **POLICE DOGS.**—The scheme of training dogs for police purposes was continued in 1953 also and it was found fairly useful. The dogs have helped the police in arrests, patrolling, and in tracing offenders. They were helpful in arresting certain offenders in the Madras Harbour area who were responsible for thefts of scrap iron. They were also helpful in the detection of prohibition offences.

At present, these dogs are attached to the Madras City Police. The training of these dogs will have to be continued further and their practical usefulness in assisting the police should be fully tested, before the question of enlarging the scope of their usefulness in the districts can be taken up.

49. **GENERAL—Police morale.**—The morale of the police force as a whole was quite sound. The year, 1953, however, commenced with the refusal on the part of the Madras City Police constabulary to draw pay for December 1952 at the instigation of the secretary of the Madras City Police Constabulary Association who had been charge-sheeted for indiscipline. A joint appeal to the constabulary on behalf of the Chief Minister was made by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, advising them not to fall into the hands of anti-social elements. The Chief Minister personally addressed the executive committee members and also other head constables and police constables and advised them to receive their pay, assuring them of the redressal of their just grievances. Their appeals were of no avail, and firm action had, therefore, to be taken. The arrest and detention of the executive committee members and other "mal-contented" had the desired effect. The situation quickly returned to normal and the morale of the constabulary which showed signs of a set-back soon recovered and continues to be sound ever since.

The following are some of the salient features of the year.

The Government granted the following concessions to the constabulary early in 1953:—

(i) The Government directed the Inspector-General of Police, Madras and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to fix up rents with landlords in respect of private houses rented out for the men, to the extent possible, so as to avoid exploitation and trouble between the parties.

(ii) The Government directed that there should be only one parade in a week and that arrangements should be made to ensure that every member in the subordinate ranks attends at least one parade in a month (these orders are applicable only to taluk and town men and the divisional men of the City Police and not to the men of the Armed Reserve in the districts and the City nor to those of the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police).

(iii) **Off-duty.**—The Government have granted one-day off-duty in a week to head constables and police constables, but if in the public interest any head-constable or police constable is denied this right, he shall be granted remuneration for the extra time duty at Re. 1 per day.

2. Law and order situation was well maintained during the year.

3. Crime has been well under control and detection set a new high record and it augurs well for the efficiency and usefulness of the force.

4. Cordial relationship continues between the police and magistracy.

5. Necessary and adequate bandobust was provided during the visits of the Prime Minister and other high personages in the year.

6. The year 1953 was one of consolidation and progress. Despite the insidious propaganda by interested persons, the force, as a whole, has been quite keen and loyal and its discipline and morale continue to be very high.

50. **PROGRAMME OF WORK.**—Efforts will be made—

(i) to have closer contact with the general public, especially in villages, and infuse in them a sense of confidence and security,

(ii) to effect further co-operation with the magistracy and speed up disposal of cases in courts,

(iii) to intensify work connected with the prevention and detection of crime by effective police patrol and by reorganizing and revitalizing the village vigilance committees,

(iv) to wipe out illicit distillation by intensifying the drive to detect prohibition offences,

(v) to control rowdyism in towns and important villages,

(vi) to further extend the Madras City Police Act wherever necessary, and

(vii) to expand the usefulness of the Forensic Science Laboratory in the C.I.D., Madras.

MADRAS,
14th June 1954.

J. DEVASAHAYAM,
Inspector-General of Police.

SCHEDULE.

OFFICERS ALLOTTED TO THE ANDHRA STATE.

(Vide Para. 1, page 1.)

(G.O. Ms. No. 3196, Home, dated 19th October 1953.)

INDIAN POLICE.

Sri P. K. Monnappa.
Sri Md. Sirajuddin.
Sri A. K. K. Nambiar.
Sri J. L. Ronson.
Sri R. M. Mahadevan.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

Sri M. Krishnayya Shetty.
Sri Y. Md. Roshan.
Sri S. Vijayarangam Naidu.
Sri P. Dhanarajulu Naidu.
Sri A. Jayaram.
Sri B. N. Kalyana Rao.
Sri S. P. Satur.
Sri L. J. Victor.
Sri Venugopala Rao.
Sri M. V. Narayana Rao.

MADRAS POLICE SERVICE.

Sri S. C. Padhi.
Sri V. Venkateswara Rao.
Sri G. Ranga Reddi.
Sri K. Ramachandra Reddi.
Sri M. Krishnamurthy.
Sri T. V. Alwar Naidu.
Sri S. Ramachandra Rao.
Sri N. Ramayya Pillai.
Sri M. E. Reddy.
Sri R. K. Munuswami.
Sri M. Venkataramana Reddi.
Sri K. Ramakrishna Chetty.
Sri C. Raghavendra Rao.
Sri K. V. Srinivasa Rao.
Sri D. Ramaswami.
Sri Syed Abdul Aziz.
Sri Mohammad Khadir Basha.
Sri D. Srinivasulu Naidu.
Sri D. Venkateswaralu.
Sri S. Balakrishna Naidu.
Sri I. Sobhanadri Naidu.
Sri M. L. Thomas.
Sri Y. Sathyanarayana.
Sri Obul Reddi.
Sri P. Gopal Reddi.
Sri S. V. Srinivasulu Naidu.

Sri M. V. Rama Rao.
Sri P. Rangarao Naidu.
Sri M. Nagabushanam.
Sri I. Ramakrishnayya.
Sri D. Subba Rao.
Sri M. V. Venkatappa Naidu.
Sri V. Krishnaswami Chetty.
Sri A. Ranga Reddi.
Sri M. I. Deenadayalu Nayudu.
Sri P. Kameswara Rao.
Sri W. Subba Rao.
Sri P. N. Ramachandra Reddy.
Sri D. Vijayarangam.
Sri G. P. Thiruppam.
Sri G. Kuppuswami Naidu.
Sri M. Ranga Reddi.
Sri P. Narayana Rao.
Sri S. Satyanarayanamurthi Reddi.
Sri T. B. Srinivasa Rao.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

Category II.

Sri C. Maxwell.
Sri L. Oakey.
Sri F. R. Triance.

SPECIAL ARMED POLICE AND MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

Sri C. R. Reddi.
Sri S. Ranganathan.
Sri G. R. Rajendar.
Sri B. Nagi Reddi.
Sri P. Lakshmanan.
Sri P. Chenchalrao Naidu.
Sri K. Ramachandra Reddi.
Sri P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
Sri A. K. Chintan Nambiar.
Sri N. Govindaraj.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT TO THE POLICE RADIO OFFICER.

Sri D. Appa Rao.

PROBATIONARY DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE UNDER TRAINING.

Sri O. Bhaskara Reddi.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS (RESIDUARY) STATE, 1953.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

APPENDIX A STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offences.	(2)	(3)	Number from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (4) + (5) - (6)].	Number proved or declared false.	Number due to mis-take of law or fact or cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (14) + (15)].
												(11) Convicted.	(12) Discharged or acquitted.	(13) Not detected or apprehended.	(14) Total true cases (11) + (12) + (13)].		
1	115, 117, 118 and 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	..	16	55	..	71	..	3	30	30	5	2	..	37	40
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	1	1	19	2	..	..	2	3
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	..	..	50	69	..	119	1	2	51	19	7	14	40	6	46
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2
7	212, 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	8	..	8	1	..	6	..	1	1	..	1	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	..	..	160	234	2	392	4	22	134	143	54	18	217	28	245
9	143 to 153 and 157 to 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	..	899	1,732	15	2,616	64	427	743	411	688	240	1,354	222	1,576
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	39	34	..	73	..	3	20	41	6	3	50	120	170
10A	205 to 207	Offences against religion	..	..	12	26	..	38	1	2	3	10	12	10	32	3	35
		Total	..	..	1,178	2,165	17	3,326	71	460	990	654	774	291	1,736	382	2,118
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	302 and 303	Murder	..	..	654	1,048	4	1,698	20	69	540	446	373	182	1,005	11	1,016
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	..	93	199	1	291	4	27	93	70	65	22	158	17	175
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	..	..	36	68	..	104	1	15	29	32	23	2	57	3	60
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	..	42	99	..	141	11	13	34	19	37	26	82	2	84
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	..	1	8	..	9	..	1	2	2	2	3	6	1	7
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	..	23	103	..	126	1	18	22	20	5	60	85	2	87
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	..	..	110	469	5	574	3	83	115	224	71	57	357	11	368
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt	..	..	684	1,810	19	2,475	15	262	568	497	636	325	1,477	273	1,750
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	6	23	..	29	1	8	10	1	4	5	10	6	16

* The figure relates only to the Madras (Residuary) State.

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953—cont.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.					
															Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.			
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																				
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																				
1	115, 117, 118 and 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. 1 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1 .. 2 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..			
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..			
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin .. ..	.. ..	11 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..			
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps .. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..			
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.. ..	24 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..			
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, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice .. ..	.. ..	91 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..			
9	143 to 153 and 157 to 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. ..	.. ..	2,641 ..	.. ..	.. ..	6,769 ..	306 ..	590 ..	6,660 ..	2,008 ..	4,652 ..	40 ..	2,411 ..	562 ..	219 ..	728 ..			
10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier .. ..	.. ..	35 ..	.. ..	.. ..	39 ..	.. ..	1 ..	59 ..	51 ..	8 ..	.. ..	15 ..	127 ..	120 ..	6 ..			
10A	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion .. ..	.. ..	8 ..	.. ..	.. ..	28 ..	.. ..	.. ..	34 ..	17 ..	17 ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	4 ..	8 ..			
Total ..												598	7,090	2,301	4,798	53	2,600	727	367	759
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																				
11	302 and 303	Murder .. ..	.. ..	845 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,718 ..	6 ..	100 ..	1,827 ..	740 ..	1,087 ..	29 ..	818 ..	13 ..	6 ..	4 ..			
12	307	Attempts at murder .. ..	.. ..	67 ..	.. ..	.. ..	236 ..	2 ..	23 ..	205 ..	88 ..	117 ..	2 ..	89 ..	19 ..	12 ..	18 ..			
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide .. ..	.. ..	16 ..	.. ..	.. ..	77 ..	.. ..	1 ..	78 ..	46 ..	32 ..	.. ..	24 ..	3 ..	1 ..	2 ..			
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	.. ..	32 ..	.. ..	.. ..	70 ..	.. ..	6 ..	77 ..	22 ..	55 ..	.. ..	24 ..	5 ..	.. ..	3 ..			
15	377	Unnatural offence .. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 ..	6 ..	2 ..	.. ..	9 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..			
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	.. ..	33 ..	2 ..	4 ..	29 ..	23 ..	6 ..	.. ..	75 ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..			
17	305, 306 and 309 ..	Attempts at and abetment of suicide .. ..	.. ..	72 ..	.. ..	.. ..	332 ..	7 ..	2 ..	309 ..	223 ..	86 ..	.. ..	75 ..	10 ..	7 ..	4 ..			
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt .. ..	.. ..	747 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,674 ..	52 ..	78 ..	1,820 ..	746 ..	1,083 ..	21 ..	568 ..	382 ..	221 ..	298 ..			
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	.. ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 ..	3 ..	1 ..	7 ..	1 ..	6 ..	.. ..	6 ..	10 ..	4 ..	4 ..			
20	324, 327 and 330 ..	Hurt .. ..	.. ..	1,108 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,877 ..	37 ..	94 ..	2,790 ..	1,078 ..	1,713 ..	26 ..	1,302 ..	730 ..	377 ..	537 ..			
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	.. ..	76 ..	.. ..	.. ..	230 ..	9 ..	21 ..	212 ..	85 ..	127 ..	2 ..	76 ..	36 ..	11 ..	30 ..			
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	.. ..	23 ..	.. ..	.. ..	34 ..	1 ..	.. ..	53 ..	8 ..	47 ..	.. ..	14 ..	4 ..	.. ..	14 ..			

* This figure relates only to the Madras (Residuary) State.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(2)	(3)	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (4) + (5) — (6).	Number proved or declared false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.						Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (column (14) + (15)).
												Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not apprehended.	Total true cases (column (8) + (12) + (13)).					
1	(2) 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	..	..	14,033	147,537	..	161,570	..	288	11,090	145,803	4,090	49	149,942	686	590	150,628		
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable * Offences under The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act †	.. ..	..	..	21,302 6	133,550 41	24 ..	154,828 47	47 ..	260 ..	9,073 6	136,046 40	7,758 1	819 ..	145,247 41	30,424 ..	28,209 ..	175,671 41		
	Total				35,341	281,128	24	316,445	47	548	20,169	282,489	11,849	868	295,230	31,110	28,799	326,340		

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

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

‡ This figure relates only to the Madras (Residuary) State.

APPENDIX

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(2)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of year.												Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.	
				(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	..	8,476	128,935	278	494	150,594	146,432	4,162	10	5,594	707	617	103		
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ..	..	10,063	134,075	161	128	145,291	137,277	8,014	317	7,193	29,573	28,316	2,180			
3	Offences under The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act ..	..	6	41	..	..	41	283,749	12,177	327	12,793	30,280	28,933	2,283			
	Total ..		* 18,545	263,051	439	622	295,926	283,749	12,177	327	12,793	30,280	28,933	2,283			

* This figure relates only to the Madras (Residuary) State.

APPENDIX A.
STATEMENTS D AND E.

STATEMENT D.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1953.

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of head constables including Jamadars.										Number of constables.				
		Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of District Superintendents.	Number of Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
	Chief Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
	Madras City	1	3	..	..	22	110	55	317	36	4	2,120	203	19	2,800	
Western Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Salem	..	1	..	..	11	72	9	188	..	..	1,318	..	..	1,599	
	Coimbatore	..	1	..	..	12	63	8	192	..	..	1,369	..	..	1,645	
	The Nilgiris	..	1	..	..	3	15	2	46	..	..	288	..	..	355	
	Malabar	..	1	..	..	13	72	10	207	..	..	1,597	..	..	1,900	
	South Kanara	..	1	..	..	5	31	5	83	..	..	623	..	..	748	
	Tiruchirappalli	..	1	..	..	12	71	13	199	..	..	1,503	..	..	1,799	
	Total	1	6	..	..	56	324	47	915	..	..	..	6,698	..	..	8,047
	Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Arcot		..	1	..	..	11	64	7	177	..	..	1,390	..	..	1,650	
Tanjore		..	1	..	..	10	64	7	173	..	..	1,175	..	..	1,430	
Madurai Urban		..	1	..	..	6	38	11	130	..	..	975	..	..	1,161	
Madurai North		..	1	..	..	7	36	..	84	..	..	554	..	..	682	
Ramanathapuram		..	1	..	..	10	61	12	190	..	..	1,564	..	..	1,838	
Tirunelveli		..	1	..	..	11	63	9	191	..	..	1,639	..	..	1,914	
Total		1	6	..	..	55	326	46	945	..	..	..	7,297	..	..	8,676

Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Chingleput	..	1	..	..	7	56	8	..	..	138	..	..	1,069	..	..	1,269	1,269
	North Arcot	..	1	..	..	11	57	9	..	..	172	..	..	1,269	..	..	1,519	1,519
	Total	1	2	..	..	18	113	17	..	..	310	..	..	2,328	..	..	2,789	2,789
	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	1	..	..	6	37	8	..	..	110	..	..	1,042	..	..	1,204	1,204
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	2	..	..	16	43	2	..	..	75	..	..	41	..	..	178	178
	Police Training College, Vellore	..	1	..	..	6	19	2	..	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	54	54
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	..	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	25	25
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	19	19
	Total	..	1	..	..	8	34	6	..	..	29	..	..	20	..	..	98	98
Training Colleges and Schools.	Grand total	5	26 *	(a) 13	(a) 40	180	987	(b) 182	2,701	36	4	19,546	203	19	23,951	5,102	5,102	5,102
	Temporary Additional Forces	..	..	..	(a) 20	55	246	16	747	..	..	4,018	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—This statement does not include the following strengths of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Units at Red Hills:—

Malabar Special Police—
 Permanent.—1 Commandant, 1 Adjutant and Deputy Commandant, 5 Assistant Commandants, 17 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 53 Jamadars, 19 Havildars-Major, 58 Havildars, 98 Nalks, 1,747 Constables including Lance Nalks, 52 Followers and 5 Bugler Boys.

Temporary.—1 Jamadar, 20 Havildars, 61 Nalks and 52 Constables including Lance Nalks.

Special Armed Police—

Temporary.—1 Commandant, 5 Assistant Commandants, 15 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 40 Jamadars, 11 Havildars-Major, 57 Havildars, 132 Nalks, 1,576 Constables including Lance Nalks and 44 Followers.

(a) Cadre strength not yet fixed.

(b) One post of Sergeant converted as Sub-Inspector temporarily.

* Includes Deputation Reserve and the post of Police Radio Officer—Cadre strength not yet fixed.

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1953—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total cost of Force.	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
							To area.	To population.		
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Range	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Range	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes temporary stations.

(b) Includes temporary outposts.

* (i) Cost for the first half year 1953-54 in respect of the Madras (Composite) State—Rs. 3,88,89,400.

(ii) Cost for the second half year 1953-54 in respect of the Madras (Residual) State—Rs. 1,04,67,074.

STATEMENT E.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1953.

		Total strength.				Armament of the Force.				Punishments.									
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles '303.		Number of revolvers '380 and '455.		Dismissed.					Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Under Police Act.	Under sections 330, 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	Men.	(19)
(1) Ranges.	(2) Districts.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Chief Office		1	..	1	..	1,784	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City		187	2,699	185	2,625	..	1,725	271	..	91	3	145	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Salem		92	1,506	79	1,497	424	1,385	136	1	5	9	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore		83	1,561	101	1,539	440	1,633	129	3	12	7	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris		20	384	20	290	..	386	24	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar		95	1,804	92	1,779	461	1,564	123	..	5	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara		41	706	54	700	216	550	66	..	4	2	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli		96	1,702	120	1,651	570	1,662	140	..	21	3	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		427	7,613	466	7,456	2,111	7,080	608	4	49	23	294	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
South Arcot		82	1,567	109	1,565	348	1,302	105	1	15	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore		81	1,348	82	1,305	282	1,662	155	..	26	16	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai		55	1,105	52	1,087	..	1,635	135	..	8	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai North		43	638	46	629	484	..	..	..	6	4	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram		83	1,754	107	1,731	553	1,325	99	4	22	6	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli		83	1,830	94	1,830	348	1,803	100	1	8	7	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		427	8,242	490	8,147	2,015	7,527	594	8	85	33	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chingleput .. .. .	.. .. .	71	1,197	84	1,100	363	1,117	80	..	13	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot .. .. .	.. .. .	77	1,441	104	1,436	468	1,320	108	..	8	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	.. .. .	51	1,152	51	1,143	..	1,276	62	..	11	2	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	199	3,790	239	3,679	831	3,713	250	..	32	2	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department .. .. .	.. .. .	60	116	60	116	..	..	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore .. .. .	.. .. .	27	26	26	22	1	484	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits School, Vellore .. .. .	.. .. .	12	13	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits School, Coimbatore .. .. .	.. .. .	9	10	12	13	..	200	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	48	49	49	48	1	684	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,349	22,509	1,490	22,071	*6,742	20,729	2,009	12	257	61	1,027	..	2	1	2	..	..	..

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

(3) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(4) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(5) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(6) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(7) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(8) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(9) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(10) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(11) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(12) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(13) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(14) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(15) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(16) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(17) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(18) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(19) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

(20) Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes—

STATEMENT E—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1953—concluded.

Districts.		Punishments—cont.		Rewards.		Education.		Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of			
		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court—cont.		Rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.		Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of			
Rangas.	Districts.	Punishments—cont.		Rewards.		Education.		Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of			
		Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By khilats, presents or money.	Officers.	Men.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation or gratuity without.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
Western Range.	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(34)
	Madras City	..	6	..	1,721	223	3,273	52	13	91	30	..	8	285.12	3.08	0.23
	Salem	..	1	..	472	106	1,871	24	..	6	3	..	6	55.7	3.94	0.30
	Coimbatore	..	2	..	1,314	118	2,058	15	10	15	5	..	5	59.93	2.58	0.23
	The Nilgiris	..	1	..	232	23	400	4	2	2	..	..	2	39.85	0.91	0.47
	Malabar	..	1	..	609	130	1,992	43	3	5	1	..	8	89.49	4.94	0.38
	South Kanara	..	3	..	222	54	732	7	3	4	2	2	2	74.43	4.19	0.25
	Tiruchirappalli	..	4	..	2,819	149	2,116	33	4	21	4	..	12	75.7	3.63	0.53
	Total	..	2	12	..	5,668	580	9,169	126	22	53	15	4	69.47	3.68	0.36
	Southern Range.	South Arcot	..	1	..	1,403	109	1,565	15	2	16	13	4	8	55.4	2.43	0.48
Tanjore		..	3	..	1,578	139	1,865	30	12	26	2	2	9	116.06	3.99	0.45
Madurai Urban		..	1	..	581	84	1,299	11	7	10	7	3	7	62.9	3.66	0.51
Madurai North		..	1	..	555	68	859	10	..	6	1	..	2	47.03	3.37	0.21
Ramanathapuram		..	1	..	838	115	1,835	24	3	26	4	..	9	52.97	2.40	0.46
Tirunelveli		..	3	..	1,145	94	1,988	14	5	9	5	2	7	69.69	2.02	0.34
Total	..	1	10	4	6,100	609	9,411	104	29	93	32	11	42	70.02	2.9	0.41

Chingleput	..	1	..	801	63	1,401	34	5	13	17	10	125.97	2.85	0.07
North Arcot	..	1	..	635	131	1,798	22	4	8	7	6	91.69	1.97	0.31
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	2	..	873	57	1,250	4	2	11	1	2	26.31	2.25	0.15
Total	..	4	..	2,309	281	4,449	60	11	32	25	18	84.48	2.32	0.38
Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	207	82	173	4	..	..	..	..	4.31	0.22	..
Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	68	22	2	..	..	1	..	272.22	1.78	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	11	162	..	1	..	1	..	96.53	1.32	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	12	209	..	..	..	..	..	71.95	1.26	..
Total	..	..	..	..	91	393	2	1	..	2	..	117.98	1.38	..
Grand total	3	32	4	16,005	1,867	26,868	348	76	269	104	103	98.66	3.04	0.36

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

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1953.

PART I.

The Police Force.

1. Personnel.—Sri J. Devasahayam, B.A., I.P., was in charge till 14th May 1953 afternoon on which date he handed over charge to Sri F. V. Arul, B.A., I.P., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, Madras. I took charge of the post of the Commissioner of Police on 10th June 1953 afternoon.

Law and Order—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri F. V. Arul, B.A., I.P., from 1st January to 31st October 1953.
Sri L. R. Adige, B.A. (Hons.), from 1st November to 31st December 1953.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Range. Sri E. A. Narayanan, throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Central Range. Sri S. V. Padiriappan throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range. Sri K. Sethumadhava Menon, throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Armed Reserve. Sri W. J. Hammond, from 1st January to 30th June 1953.
Sri L. Oakley, from 1st July to 20th October 1953.
Sri C. T. Lyons, from 21st October to 31st December 1953.

Crime Branch—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri M. Singaravelu, B.A., I.P.S., from 1st January to 31st October 1953, afternoon.
Sri K. Damodaran Nair, B.A., from 1st November 1953 to end of the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch. Sri M. I. Deenadayalu Naidu, from 1st January to 2nd July 1953.
Sri V. Krishnaswamy Chetty, from 3rd July to 26th September 1953.
Sri M. Singaravelu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, in additional charge from 27th September to 21st October 1953.
Sri M. U. Mulk, B.A., from 22nd October 1953 to end of the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Intelligence Section. Sri V. Kulandaivelu, B.A., from 1st January to 2nd August 1953.
Sri A. S. R. Ponnuswami, from 3rd August to 28th September 1953.
Sri S. Solai, from 29th September 1953 to end of the year.

Traffic and Licensing—

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri M. J. Holmes, B.A., I.P.S., throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic. Sri M. Ranga Reddy, from 1st January to 8th March 1953.
Sri G. Nataraja Pillai, from 9th March to 31st December 1953.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport. Sri J. Tomlinson, from 1st January to 14th May 1953.

Sri A. E. Hawker, from 15th May to 31st December 1953.

Hospital—

Medical Officer .. Dr. C. B. Ethirajulu, M.B.B.S., from 1st January to 24th May 1953.
Dr. V. Kuruvilla, M.B.B.S., from 25th May to 5th October 1953.
Dr. V. N. Viswanathan, M.B.B.S., from 6th October to 31st December 1953.

Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. P. Govindarajulu, from 1st January to 3rd June 1953.
Dr. M. V. Nair, from 4th June to 31st December 1953.

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

3. Strength.—The sanctioned strength on 31st December 1953 was—

	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.
Inspectors	22	4
Sergeants-major	5	1
Sub-inspectors	110	25
Sergeants	50	9
Jamadars	2	9
Head constables	351	115
Police constables	2,323	524
Daffadar	1	..
Lance daffadars	3	..
Sowars	19	..

The actual strength (permanent and temporary)—

Inspectors	26
Sergeants-major	6
Sub-inspectors	127
Sergeants	55
Jamadars	11
Head constables	451
Police constables	2,788
Daffadar	1
Lance daffadars	3
Sowars	19

(1) Number of Police stations and outposts (permanent and temporary) as on 31st December 1953—

	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.
Police stations	26	5
Outposts	2	5

(2) Temporary additional forces under each rank—

Inspectors	3
Sergeant-major	1
Sergeants	9
Sub-inspectors	25
Jamadars	9
Head constables	38 (A.R.) 69 (Tq. Police)
Police constables	135 (A.R.) 389 (Tq. Police)

(3) Figures for columns 10 to 15 of 'D' Statement—

Number of head Constables including Jamadars.			Number of Police constables		
Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
430	36	4	2,644	203	19

4. Recruitment.—The total number of constables enlisted in 1953 is 80. (Ex-Army men 1, Scheduled Caste 9 and S.S.L.C. holder 1).

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

	1951.	1952.	1953.
Retired	54	36	52
Dismissed	28	53	91
Discharged	10	4	30
Resigned	24	13	13
Died	26	9	8

6. Hospital—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	11
2 Age certificates	409
3 Physical fitness certificates	997
4 Beggar	1,485
5. Number of minor operations	168

Health of the Force.—The number of admissions into the Hospital was 9,968 during the year under review as against 25,543, in 1952. The daily average number of men who attended the hospital was 118 as against 121 in 1952. The health of the force continued to be satisfactory. The total number of patients treated in all the City hospitals was 19,376 in 1952. 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 personnel suffering from T.B. (sent from the T.B. Hospital) are being specially treated with costly drugs such as Streptomycin, in the City Police Dispensary. The benefit of medical aid has now been extended to the families and children of the Madras City Police Force. Action is also proposed to reduce the incidence of sickness.

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

The following are the figures of punishments:—

Nature	1951	1952	1953
1. Black marks	745	615	596
2. Deferred black marks	242	138	143
3. Reductions	80	111	145
4. Censure	33	27	17
5. Dismissal	28	53	91

(includes reduction of 28 persons in January).
(includes 67 persons dismissed in January 1953 unrest of which 1 was reinstated).

Appeals.

	1952.	1953.
1 Number of appeals received	67	139
2 Number of appeals confirmed	51	116
3 Number of appeals on which punishments were cancelled.	9	8
4 Number of appeals modified	2	8
5 Pending	5	7

	For absence without leave.	For other offences.
Number dismissed	8	83
Number degraded	11	134
Number suspended	3	..
Number of black marks	89	507

Percentage

Dismissed	1.09	11.3
Degraded	1.5	18.23
Suspended	0.4	..
Black Marks	12.1	68.99

The increase in serious punishments was mainly due to the incidents in January.

Judicial punishments.—The number of Police officers and men punished judicially is 8 for offences committed in their private capacities.

8. Titles and rewards—

Titles.—Nil.

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

	1952.		1953.	
	Number.	Amount. Rs.	Number.	Amount. Rs.
Money rewards to Police officers.	1,967	22,007	1,721	17,212
Money rewards to private individuals.	1,189	8,906	1,072	7,393

The details of the rankwar Police officers granted money rewards during 1953 are given below as also that of the previous year:—

	1952.	1953.
Inspectors	..	..
Sergeants	28	28
Sub-inspectors	87	84
Head constables	369	297
Police constables	1,482	1,296
Sowars	1	12
Jamadars	..	1
Daffadars	..	3

There has been a fall in rewards earned and this is receiving attention.

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

Rank.	Number eligible to join the fund.	Number of subscribers.	Percentage of subscribers on the number eligible to.
Inspectors	29	28	97
Sergeants-major	6	6	100
Sub-inspectors	128	82	64
Sergeants	41	23	56
Head constables and Jamadars	345	278	81
Police constables	2,175	1,450	67
Office establishment.	83	39	47

Number of new admissions—

Inspectors	Nil.
Sergeants-major	Nil.
Sub-inspectors	3
Sergeants	1
Jamadars and head constables	5
Constables	93
Office establishment	4
Total	106

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

Inspectors	Nil
Sub-inspectors	Nil
Sergeants-major	Nil
Sergeants	4
Police constables	132
Office establishment	4

During the year under reference compassionate gratuity was granted to eleven persons and extraordinary family pension to one as detailed below:—

	Compassionate Gratuity.	Extraordinary family pension.
Clerk	1	1
Inspector	1	..
Sub-inspectors	2	..
Head constables and Police constables.	7	..
Total	11	1

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

The statistics relating to the two societies are furnished below:—

	Officials' Co-operative Society.		Constables' Co-operative Society.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1 Number of subscribers	168	..	1,725	..
2 Share capital	12,524	9 0	48,522	0 0
3 Reserve fund	7,080	14 0	9,477	3 0
4 Deposits with the society	9,200	0 0	1,03,329	8 0
5 Loans issued	78,530	0 0	6,97,781	0 0
6 Dividends declared for the Co-operative year (percentage).	..	..	3.75 per cent.	..

Canteen.—The Madras City Police Co-operative Canteen is functioning satisfactorily to the benefit of the members.

Polish Fund.—The Polish Fund has been working satisfactorily. The net profit for the year amounted to Rs. 3,264-15-4. The capital at the end of the year was Rs. 15,256-5-0 as against Rs. 11,991-6-5 at the end of the previous year. The fund has been most useful to the members as it ensures supply of a number of articles at a fair price.

11. Cost of the Police Force.—The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 43,25,922 as against Rs. 42,37,680 in 1952.

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

	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Sergeants-major.	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total strength sanctioned —permanent.	26	133	6	59	353	2,323
Quarters available	11	30	4	22	231	1,294
Still to be housed	15	103	2	37	122	1,029

The housing situation has in no way improved during the year. Efforts to build quarters to accommodate the entire Police Force have not yet proved fruitful. This is a pressing need particularly in a City and absence of accommodation has very undesirable consequences.

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

The annual sports were held at the Pudupet maidan. Inter-platoon shooting was held during this year.

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. Demonstration in firing the shells of all kinds and in throwing grenades was given by Sergeant-in-charge of Tear Smoke and munition was found very effective and there was no case of mis-fire. During the year, the squad was called out on nine occasions. Only on one occasion, however, was the tear smoke squad actually used to disperse unlicensed processions of the Dravida Munnetra Kshazhagam Party.

14. Mounted Branch.—The sanctioned strength of horses was 26 of which 7 were casualties. They were subsequently replaced at the end of the year.

Stable management.—The standard of stable management continued to be good. Sower troops were employed on bundobust duties for big meetings and processions.

15. Motor transport.—The strength of the motor transport is 33 lorries, 5 station waggons, 3 pick-up and propaganda vans, 5 jeeps, 5 Land rovers and 19 motor cycles, i.e. 70 in all.

The lorries were very useful for taking parties of men for bundobust and patrol duties and for the transport of prisoners.

Experience has shown that open type cars are more suited than jeeps for the prompt investigation of crimes and for bundobust for important and high personages to be done in an unobtrusive manner.

General—Meetings.—The monthly meetings of Gazetted Officers and Inspectors were regularly held 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 weeks were observed during the year with a view to foster good relationship with the public and to maintain close touch with them.

Station Vigilance Committees.—The Station Vigilance Committees are functioning satisfactorily. Respectable persons of local influence and integrity are selected with a view to bringing the Police and the public into closer contact and they are frequently met by all ranks to ensure their active co-operation.

16. General Licences—

Arms Act.

	1952.	1953.
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form II).	74	107
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form III).	..	..
Licences to import arms and military stores (Form VI).	..	..
Licences to export by land or river, arms and ammunition (Form VII).	673	102
Licences to manufacture, sell or keep for sale, arms and ammunition (Form IX).	30	32
Licences to keep and sell, arms and sulphur (Form X).	41	51
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).	12	1
Licences for the possession and use for the purposes of target, etc. (Form XV).	1	1
Licences to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,793	1,902
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX).	37	23
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	8	13
Sales of arms and ammunition verified ..	3,269	5,140
Licences to import explosives (Form F) ..	17	26
General licences to transport explosives (Form G).	4	4

Poisons Act.

Licences to possess and sell poisons	221	271
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City Police Act.

	1952.	1953.
Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	2,532	2,548
General licences for music and religious institutions.	317	195
Licences for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	..	..
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquor ..	4	4
Licences for gymnasium licences for places of public resort.	124	181
Other music licences ..	3,561	3,524
Sound amplifiers licences ..	4,312	3,800

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	34	38
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	..	..
Licences to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form B) ..	..	..
Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of the cinematograph films.	..	..

Petroleum Act.

Licences to possess carbide of calcium (Form B).	2	1
Licences to store dangerous petroleum not more than 50 gallons) (Form I).	35	25
Licences to import non-dangerous petroleum not more than 500 gallons) (Form J).	1	1

Hackney Carriage Act.

Total number of hackney carriages registered ..	852	747
Rickshaws ..	2,750	3,750
		plus 693 cycle rickshaws.
Drivers' licences issued ..	910	783
Rickshawmen's licences issued ..	4,973	3,427
		plus 550 cycle rickshaw walla badges.

Explosives Act.

Licences to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form I).	..	..
Licences to possess and sell manufactured fireworks, gun-powder.	259	271
Licences to possess explosives generally (Form J).	1	..
Licences to store films up to 200 lb. under Cinematograph Film Rules (Form C).	9	6

Lunacy Act.

Total number of mentally defective persons sent to the Mental Hospital.	139	156
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17. Harbour.—As the sanctioned strength of Harbour Police before 1st March 1952 was found to be insufficient to cope with the additional work devolving on the Police due to the all-round development of the Harbour over a number of years, Government in G.O. No. 345, Home, dated 31st January 1953, sanctioned an additional strength of 3 Sub-Inspectors, 9 Head constables and 60 Police constables. The present strength is thus 1 Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Sergeants, 33 Head constables and 189 Police constables. The strength of the quarantine establishment is one Sub-Inspector, 3 Head constables and 14 Police constables. The total strength is 1 Inspector, 13 Sergeants, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 36 head constables and 203 Police constables.

There was an increase in the number of cases of house breaking and thefts from 372 in 1952 to 422 this year. During this year, 815 cases of preventive arrests, as against 589 in 1952 were made and arrested persons charged under the City Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Code. Twelve cases of cheating were reported in which 9 were detected of which 8 ended in conviction.

There was no labour trouble inside the Harbour during the year.

The Harbour Police performed their duties well in co-operation with the Madras Port Trust, and Customs department. I and the Chairman, Port Trust, held a conference of officers of the Port and the Police and reviewed the position and gave instructions to the staff concerned in matters needing further attention.

PART II.

Crime.

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

	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
						Rs.	Rs.
<i>Total Crimes.</i>							
Clauses 1 to 5—Statement 'A'—							
Police offences under the Indian Penal Code	1951	7,504	7,350	3,584	2,921	11,65,088	1,89,815
	1952	8,666	8,498	4,032	3,663	19,32,300	2,36,304
	1953	9,504	9,216	4,922	4,009	12,65,784	2,19,049
From 1st January to 30th September 1953.	1953	7,116	6,873	4,333	3,467	8,30,895	1,43,321
From 1st October to 31st December 1953.	1953	2,388	2,343	589	542	4,34,889	74,728
Murder ..	1951	18	18	20	6	..	..
	1952	30	28	17	10	..	..
	1953	26	25	42	20	(6 abates)	..
From 1st January to 30th September 1953.	1953	19	18	42	20	(5 abates)	..
From 1st October to 31st December 1953.	1953	7	7	..	..	(1 abates)	..
Dacoity ..	1951	6	6	4	4	480	16
	1952	6	4	26	..	50	..
	1953	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery ..	1951	71	58	20	16	5,047	749
	1952	58	40	35	29	7,509	305
	1953	38	27	37	29	5,621	1,532
From 1st January to 30th September 1953.	1953	27	19	35	27	3,072	1,219
From 1st October to 31st December 1953.	1953	11	8	2	2	2,549	313
House-breaking ..	1951	669	654	288	258	2,12,699	67,119
	1952	831	826	297	247	1,91,837	49,107
	1953	736	729	362	327	99,309	28,032
From 1st January to 30th September 1953.	1953	582	576	327	295	76,114	25,155
From 1st October to 31st December 1953.	1953	154	153	35	32	23,195	2,877
Cattle thefts ..	1951	53	53	46	40	6,673	4,084
	1952	79	78	61	55	7,394	4,921
	1953	66	64	62	52	4,848	4,040
From 1st January to 30th September 1953.	1953	53	51	55	46	4,008	3,680
From 1st October to 31st December 1953.	1953	13	13	7	6	840	360
Theft only ..	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	1,58,215
	1953	7,071	6,875	2,665	2,430	5,26,868	1,57,748
From 1st January to 30th September 1953.	1953	5,251	5,092	2,196	1,979	3,94,472	93,269
From 1st October to 31st December 1953.	1953	1,820	1,783	469	451	1,32,396	64,479
—							
		(1)		1951.	1952.	1st January to 30th September 1953.	1st October to 31st December 1953.
Total cognizable crimes reported to Police ..	..	..	7,504	8,666	7,116	2,388	9,504
Total true cognizable crimes reported to Police ..	..	..	7,350	8,498	6,873	2,343	9,216
Total cognizable crimes reported direct to court ..	..	..	299	261	304	153	457

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 9,216 (for the period from 1st January to 30th September 1953 was 6,873 and for the period from 1st October to 31st December 1953 was 2,343) as against 8,498 in 1952 and 7,350 in 1950. There was thus a general increase in crime which can be attributed to the acute economic distress that was prevailing in the State, resulting in the immigration of the rural population into the City in search of work and when it was not available for many of them it resulted in their taking to crime to keep body and soul together. A general increase in population and the expansion of the built-up areas are other causes as well. However, effective steps were taken by the Police to prevent and detect crime. Though there has been slight decrease in the recovery of property lost during the year as compared with the previous year, there has been a marked improvement in detection which works up to 47.5 per cent as against 40.4 per cent of 1952, an increase by 7.1 per cent.

Though there was a decrease in the number of persons arrested (3,456) under the preventive sections during the year as compared with the number arrested (3,613) during 1952, 1,012 were run in under security sections during the year 1953 as against 752 of last year. Out of 2,837 arrested under the preventive sections

during the period from 1st January to 30th September 1953 and 619 during the period from 1st October to 31st December 1953, 792 and 220 were run in under security sections, respectively. The number of persons convicted under sections 64 and 65, City Police Act, during the year 1953, was 1,408 as against 1,787 of last year. One thousand and fifty-eight and 350 persons were convicted under sections 64 and 65, City Police Act, during the period from 1st January to 30th September 1953 and 1st October to 31st December 1953, respectively.

Out of the 9,216 true cases reported during the year and of the 1,528 cases pending from the previous year, 8,934 cases were disposed of. Seven thousand three hundred and twenty and 1,614 cases were disposed of during the period from 1st January to 30th September 1953 and 1st October to 31st December 1953, respectively.

19. Cases in which investigation was refused under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.—Investigation was refused under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, in 92 and 30 cases during the period from 1st January to 30th September 1953 and 1st October to 31st December 1953, respectively. Four thousand one hundred and eighty-eight cases ended in conviction during 1953 of which 3,494 during the period from 1st January 1953 to 30th

September 1953 and 694 during the period from 1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.

Year.	Total number of cases reported in columns 1 to V.	Cases dealt with under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1951	7,504	177	2.4
1952	8,666	142	1.6
1953	9,504	122	1.2
From 1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	7,116	92	1.2
From 1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.	2,388	30	1.2
(Theft—Ordinary.)			
1951	5,345	171	3.2
1952	6,299	140	2.2
1953	7,071	119	1.6
From 1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	5,251	91	1.7
From 1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.	1,820	28	1.5

This provision of law was used with due care.

20. **Murder.**—Twenty-six cases of murder were reported during the year 1953 of which twenty-five were true cases and twenty-three cases were pending from the previous years. Of these, 15 cases ended in conviction, nine in acquittal and five were treated as undetected, charges in six cases abated, eleven are under trial and two are under investigation.

Motives for these murders were as follows:—

- (1) Sexual 1
- (2) Rowdism 8
- (3) Family dispute 1
- (4) Other causes 15

There was no murder for gain or due to communal feelings during the year. There were only three important cases of murder which require comments in this report.

(1) One Veeraraghava Pillai alias Kanaka Pillai, the gardener was beaten by his master Sri Raja V. Maheswara Rao, the Raja of Venkatagiri, and he was found dead in his master's bungalow premises on 16th March 1953. The accused Sri Raja V. Maheswara Rao was charged and was convicted and sentenced to three years' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 which if realised was ordered to be paid to the relatives of the deceased as compensation.

(2) On 12th June 1953, K.D. H.S., 1953, Rajamanickam stabbed Police constable 3347, Rathinavelu of G-3, Vyasarpady Police Station to death while the Police constable went to arrest the K.D. The K.D. was sentenced to death by the High Court Sessions.

(3) On 18th August 1953 three local rowdies (1) Moses Raj, (2) Arokia Raj and (3) Chockalingam stabbed Police constable 197, Ramachandran of H-2, Rayapuram Police Station to death when the Police constable tried to arrest the notorious bad character Chockalingam (A-3). They have been committed to take their trial in the next High Court Sessions.

21. Dacoity and Robbery—

Dacoity.—There was no dacoity during 1953.

Robbery.—The number of true cases reported was 27 as against 40 in 1952. The decrease under this head is 32.5 per cent. Out of the 27 cases reported and the 19 cases pending from the previous years, 38 cases were disposed of, 21 cases ended in conviction, nine in acquittal and eight treated as undetected, six are under trial and two are under investigation.

The new scheme introduced in September 1952 to deal with the increasing incidence of robberies in the City and its environs resulted in the prevention of such crimes and in good detection in regard to reported cases.

One of the important arrests of the year was of a gang of three persons who were responsible for more than fifteen cases. The gang which consists of viz., (1) Janakiraman, son of Balappa Reddi and O.V.K.D. of Thirupalaivanam Police Station, Chingleput district, (2) Natarajan, son of Potti Munuswami Naidu, habitual offender of Tiruvallur Police Station, Chingleput district, and (3) Gopal, brother-in-law of No. (1) and an ex-convict of Varadarajapalayam Police Station, Chingleput district. This gang had been committing robberies and burglaries in Chingleput district, North Arcot district and Madras City throughout the year 1953. Numbers 1 and 2 were arrested on 18th December 1953 and No. 3 was arrested since. They are now undergoing their trial. The following is the classification of offences under robbery:—

- (1) House 5
- (2) Field 4
- (3) Highway 18

22. **House-breakings.**—Seven hundred and thirty-six cases of house-breakings were reported during the year 1953 of which 729 were true cases. Three hundred and eighty-three cases ended in

conviction, 31 in acquittal and 323 were treated as undetected. The percentage of conviction is 51.9 as against 40.2 of 1952.

There has been a considerable decrease under this head. Investigation in these cases disclosed that the persons responsible were mostly locals, both casual and habitual, the habituels being responsible for most of the crime of a serious character. Non-locals of Chingleput district have also come to notice in a few cases.

Following the arrest of K.D.H.S. 2047, Mandhu of J-2, Mambalam Police Station, property worth Rs. 2,500 involved in 15 cases were recovered. The need to tighten watch over habitual criminals was noticed and due emphasis was laid on it and it is expected that there will be further improvement in this.

23. **Cattle-thefts.**—Sixty-six cases were reported during the year 1953 of which 64 cases were true cases.

Fifty-one cases including those of the previous years ended in conviction as against 55 of 1952.

24. **Thefts—Ordinary.**—There has been an increase under this head. Seven thousand seventy-one cases were reported during the year 1953 of which 6,875 were true cases. This included 584 cycle thefts and 251 thefts of jewels from children.

Effective steps were taken to control the increase in cycle thefts and pocket-pickings by systematic checking of cycles on roads, laying traps, keeping under control the known depredators and by educating the public through Traffic propaganda vans and cinema slides. Periodical drives were conducted and known pick-pockets were rounded up. Photos of the professional pick-pockets were displayed in buses, booking offices of Railway Stations and cinema theatres to warn the public to be careful.

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

Year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1951	11,65,088	1,89,815	16.5
1952	10,32,300	2,36,304	23.6
1953	12,65,784	2,18,049	17.1

26. **Results in cases prosecuted.**—Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine cases excluding those under nuisance and special and local laws were brought to trial of which 4,188 ended in conviction, 4,922 persons were tried and 4,009 persons were convicted. The percentage of conviction is 81.4 as against 83.9 in 1952.

Of 119,371 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the Police under the Indian Penal Code, Special and Local Laws and cases of nuisance under the City Police Act, 114,538 cases ended in conviction, i.e., 95.9 per cent as against 94.7 per cent of 1952.

The following statement would show the number of cases pending in courts at the end of the year:—

Indian Penal Code	544
Special and Local Laws excluding offences under the Nuisance Act.	184
Security sections of Criminal Procedure Code.	17
Habitual Offenders Act	5

Percentage of pendency of cases in courts.

True cases of cognizable crime.

Year.	Number of cases charged.	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases pending in courts.	Percentage of pendency.
		Convicted. Acquitted.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1953	5,501	4,188	771	544
				9.8

NOTE.—Total number of cases disposed of by the courts were 4,959. Out of 5,501 cases charged 4,959 cases were disposed of by the court in which 4,188 cases ended in conviction. Assuming that all the cases charged (5,501) were disposed of in the ratio of 4,959 : 4,188 the number of cases convicted would be 4,646. Thus the percentage of detection would work out to 52.00 instead of 47.5. In view of the pendency of 544 cases in courts detection is affected to an extent of 4.5 per cent.

27. **Prosecuting staff.**—Prosecutions were conducted in 23,145 cases during 1953 as against 17,886 in 1952. Twenty thousand five hundred and six cases ended in conviction as against 15,025 in 1952. The percentage of conviction is 88.5 as against 84.00 of the previous year.

28. **False cases.**—Thirty cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 32 in 1952 and eight persons were prosecuted as against 12 persons in last year. Of 119,371 cases brought before the court, none was discharged as false after trial.

29. **Escapes.**—All the 15 persons who escaped from Police custody were recaptured. Eleven police officers were in this connection dealt with departmentally and three of them were found free from blame.

30. **Cases referred by magistrates.**—Sixty-six cases were referred by magistrates to the police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 24 in 1952.

Prosecutions were launched in eight cases against eight persons as against 12 cases and 12 persons in the previous year for preferring false complaints in which seven persons were convicted and one person was acquitted.

31. **Prevention.**—Three thousand four hundred and fifty-six persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year under review as against 3,615 in 1952. Though there was

decrease in the number of persons arrested during the year 1953 under preventive sections as compared with the last year, 1,012 persons were run in under security sections during the year 1953 as against 752 last year. One thousand four hundred and eight persons were convicted under sections 64 and 65, City Police Act, as against 1787 in 1952.

The Station Vigilance Committees constituted in 1951 did very well and paved the way for better co-operation between the public and the police, a feature which is essential for successful police work. Each station has a committee and these committees are functioning well. The members of the committee rendered useful service to the Police and they were suitably rewarded. The total number of instances of good work done by them was 270 as against 319 in 1952.

One thousand and thirteen persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 1,040 in 1952.

Number of such persons who have been out of view. 24

Number of ex-convicts prematurely released .. 62

Number of persons who reverted to crimes since released. 51

Number of persons for whom work has been found. 1

32. **Nuisance and obstruction cases.**—Suitable measures were taken to prevent nuisances and remove obstruction.

The following are the comparative figures:—

		1953.	
	1952.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Cases under sections 71, 72 and 73, City Police Act.	73,258	56,246	20,051
Cases under other sec- tions of the City Police Act.	16,963	14,975	5,048

The average fine per person in obstruction cases was Rs. 1-10-2 and in nuisance cases Rs. 1-9-3 as against Rs. 1-11-5 and Re. 1-8-6 respectively reported in 1952.

33. **Cases of drunkenness.**—Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness are given below:—

	1952.		1953.			
			1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.		1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Number arrested.	4,694	41	3,401	31	1,024	8
Number convicted.	4,586	37	3,345	30	984	8

33. Rowdism.

	1952.	1953.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Number of rowdies bound over under security sections.	1,942	2,354	1,819	535

A special drive was undertaken to put down rowdism.

34. Opium, ganja and abkari cases and gambling dens—

	1952.	1953.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Charged	177	114	94	20
Convicted	163	108	88	20

House Gambling Cases.

	1952.	1953.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Reported	395	566	383	183
Convicted	365	545	371	174

	1952.	1953.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Average fine per case	45	8	6	48
Average fine per person	11	7	7	11

Street Gambling cases.

	1952.	1953.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Number of cases reported	4,703	6,786	5,143	1,643
Number of cases convicted	4,476	6,417	4,896	1,521
Number of persons convicted.	4,984	6,552	4,974	1,578

	1952.	1953.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Average fine per case	2	11	0	4
Average fine per person	2	8	6	4

Bucket shop cases.

	1952.	1953.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Number of cases	48	36	24	12
Number of cases raided.				

	1952.	1953.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Average fine per cases	51	10	0	66
Average fine per person	39	5	0	66

35. Suppression of Immoral Traffic.—

	1952.	1953.	1st January 1953 to 30th September 1953.	1st October 1953 to 31st December 1953.
Number of brothels raided.	18	19	14	5
Number of prostitutes rounded.	327	242	206	36
Number of prostitutes convicted.	231	198	156	42

Number rescued and sent to Rescue Home.

Women	11	15	11	4
Girls	9	9	4	5

The Madras Vigilance Association continues to do useful work and their co-operation with the Police was good.

36. **Habitual offenders.**—Forty-one persons were registered as habitual offenders during the year.

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

Residents of Madras City	2,673
Residents of Chingleput district	35
Residents of other districts	36
Total	2,744

Of the 2,744 criminals of the City, 1,312 are active and 46 are inactive. Two hundred and seventy-two new history sheets were opened and 138 history sheets were discarded. Ten history sheets, which were discarded, were re-opened as the bad characters became active again. Eighteen bad characters died and their history sheets were destroyed.

During the year, 981 ex-convicts were added to the blockwar list.

Ninety-five bad character rolls were sent out to districts and 738 bad character rolls were received from mufassal and dealt with.

The total number of index cards under all classifications was 48,681. One thousand two hundred and forty-six new cards were opened during the year. The total number of General Information Files was at the end of the year 258. One hundred and eleven were deleted and 40 new ones were added during the year.

Four thousand eight hundred and four finger-print slips were sent to the Finger-Print Bureau for record during the year.

A new feature is the publication of the monthly Police News which is distributed to the public. This contains the report of missing children, list of identifiable stolen property, instances in which public had assisted the Police in the detection of crime and such other matters which are of public interest and importance. This has contributed to better co-operation between the public and the police.

Another feature is the opening of 'Lost Property Show Window'. All properties deposited as unclaimed or seized by the police and for which owners are not traced are kept in this window. After opening this window many persons who lost their property are visiting it daily. Many unclaimed properties have been restored to the owners and many undetected cases located. This show room is serving a very useful purpose to the public and the department.

38. **Photograph section.**—Five thousand four hundred and eighty-five photographs of history sheeted criminals, dead bodies and accidental cases were taken and 6,840 copies were supplied.

39. **Intelligence section—Political.**—There was no rioting or serious disturbance during the year 1953 which occasioned to open fire.

Agitation for and formation of Andhra State.—The arrival of Mr. Justice Wanchoo in the City to confer with the various political parties over the Andhra State issue, his tour in the Andhra area and his recommendation that the City of Madras should be 'Guest Capital' for the New Andhra State engaged the attention of the public during the early part of the year and brought this issue to the forefront.

The visit of the President of the Indian Union to the City in February 1953 and his advice for 'Truce' before the actual separation of the States was welcomed by all.

The new Andhra State was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of the Indian Union on 1st October 1953.

Activities of Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.—In May 1953 the Dravida Kazhagam under instructions from its leader Sri E. V. Ramasamy Naicker, observed the 'Ganapathy Idol Breaking Day' on 27th May 1953, resulting in clashes between the Kazhagamites and Anti-Kazhagamites. The observance of the day did not however evoke any public interest.

In the middle of the year, the Dravida Kazhagam and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam started an agitation over the new scheme of elementary education sponsored by the Government. At the Madras Second Annual Conference of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam held on the 11th and 12th July 1953, it was decided to stage what is known as the 'Three Fold Struggle,'

namely, (1) Picketing in front of the Chief Minister's residence on and from 14th July 1953, (2) at Dalmiapuram to change its name into Kallakudi and (3) to stop Railway trains on that day, 14th July 1953, by pulling the chains, etc. As decided, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam volunteers took out an unlicensed procession from Theagarayanagar on 14th July 1953 with a view to picketing in front of the Chief Minister's residence and they were all arrested and charged. This continued till the Assembly Sessions was over on 30th July 1953 when it was suspended. The Dravida Kazhagam members attempted to stage demonstrations in front of the Assembly on 14th July 1953 to protest against the new Elementary Education Scheme. Eighty-one members and sympathizers of the Dravida Kazhagam were rounded up and prosecuted and all of them were fined Rs. 5 each in default imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

Following the conviction and the imprisonment of Sri C. N. Annadurai and four other executive committee members on 1st September 1953 the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam members in the City held a number of unlicensed meetings demanding the unconditional release of their leaders and protesting against the Police firing in Dalmiapuram and Tuticorin. The agitation by Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam against the new Elementary Education Scheme has not yet subsided.

The visit of the Prime Minister to the City during October 1953, his exposition on the antics of the Dravida Kazhagam and the black flag demonstrations by Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam members and the counter welcome demonstrations organized by the National Youths resulting in clashes between the two rival groups engaged the attention of the public during the latter part of the year.

The advice of Sri E. V. Ramasami Naicker, leader of the Dravida Kazhagam, to the Kazhagamites to arm themselves with knives for self protection engaged the attention of the members of the Kazhagam during the close of the year and at a few meetings held in the City, the need for such a step was explained.

Sri C. N. Annadurai, Sri N. V. Natarajan, Sri E. V. K. Sampath, Sri E. R. Nedunchezian and Sri. Mathiazhagam, executive members of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam were released from the Penitentiary, Madras, on 30th November 1953 on the expiry of their terms of imprisonment and these leaders were accorded receptions at a few meetings organized by the City Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. To meet the expenses connected with the defence of the Tuticorin rioting case, a vigorous collection campaign was launched by the Munnetra Kazhagamites and 'Tuticorin Week' was observed in the City at meetings, admission for which was by tickets. Sri C. N. Annadurai, leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, issued an appeal that pending the decision of the High Court for enhancement of sentences passed against him and four others and during the pendency of the Tuticorin rioting case in court further agitation would not be launched.

Labour.—The closure of the tram service with effect from 12th April 1953 rendering idle about 1,600 workers due to alleged loss to the company in the running of the concern created a stir in the City and public attention centered round the efforts taken by the Government to meet the requirements of the travelling public and the promulgation of an order under section 144, Cr.P.C., for a period of one month in the vicinity of the Tramway Company to avoid breach of the peace.

The employees of Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras, numbering about 600 staged a token strike for a day on 25th December 1953 for an increase of pay, for bonus, etc. Normal work was, however, resumed the next day on the advice of the President of the Union.

There was a strike in Simpson and group companies during July 1953 when the 'Mail' workers unlawfully assembled and assaulted some loyal workers and the Editor of the 'Mail'. The offenders were brought to book. Arasankaran and his party of six men were arrested when they went to the house of Hon'ble Speaker of Madras and created disturbances. The accused were charged and convicted under sections 332, 440 and 443, I.P.C.

During the latter half of the year the workers of the Metal Box Co., Tondiarpet, went on strike for non-payment of bonus to them by the managements. The strike lasted for ten days and the workers prostrated on the street at the entrance and in front of the company, preventing the loyal workers from attending to their duties. Adequate bandobast was made and 32 workers were arrested in Tondiarpet Station and were charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Georgetown. However under orders of Government the case was withdrawn against all the accused.

General.—The year 1953 was one of severe economic stress due to a tight money market and the increasing problem of unemployment and other factors made it a year of great strain on the police.

The year commenced with the refusal on the part of the City Police Constabulary to draw pay for December 1952 at the instigation of the union leaders on 2nd January 1953. Firm action was ordered by the Government and the arrest and detention of the executive members and other 'Malcontents' had the desired effect.

The visit of the President of the Indian Union to City in February 1953 and his advice for 'Truce' before the actual separation of the States was widely welcomed.

The Prime Minister of India arrived in Madras on a visit in October 1953 and participated in numerous engagements. The

public meeting at the Island Ground was well attended. The usual security and other Police arrangements were made.

Press work.—Work in this branch has considerably increased and several cases were put up under the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 (Central Act LVI of 1951) and the offenders were successfully prosecuted. Work relating to enquiries about the newly started news papers and periodicals and the opening of new presses was also on the increase during the year under review.

PART III.

Traffic Department.

40. Staff.—There was no change in the strength of the Traffic Department during the year under review. Traffic has however been steadily increasing in the City.

41. Accidents.—As reported last year a decrease of 2 per cent in the total number of accidents was achieved in 1952 as a result of increased vigilance and control over traffic. During the year under review continued Police vigilance coupled with intensified propaganda and prompt disciplinary action has helped not merely to maintain the reduction achieved last year but to reduce the number of accidents a further 2.2 per cent until 12th April 1953 on which date the Tramway service was stopped. The stoppage has resulted in a further marked fall in the number of accidents which recorded a drop of 20 per cent after that date. The number of accidents recorded in 1953 was 2,511 as against 2,903 in 1952 an overall decrease of 13.5 per cent (2.2 per cent up to 12th April 1953) and 20 per cent thereafter as explained above. There were 62 fatal accidents involving the death of 65 persons while in 1952 number of fatal accidents were 60 involving the death of 61 persons. The total number of persons injured during the year was 1,404 as against 1,385 during the last year.

As a result of the cessation of the tram service from 12th April 1953 there was a noticeable fall in the accident rate and from 12th April to 31st December 1953 there were 1,787 accidents as against 2,166 accidents for the same period in the preceding year. This year from 1st January to 11th April 1953 there were 721 accidents as against 737 for the same period in the previous year (a reduction of 2.2 per cent).

There were no complaints from the parties in the settlement of claims arising out of accidents.

Particulars of areas of accidents and the persons responsible for them are given below. Out of the total number of accidents (2,511) there were 29 cases in which the responsibility could not be fixed on anybody (i.e. due to bad weather conditions, stray cattle, etc.).

Area in which accidents occurred.		1952.	1953.
1	Mount Road	268	274
2	Poonamallee High Road	94	92
3	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road	85	95
4	General Hospital Road	63	59
5	North Beach Road	61	49
6	Wall Tax Road	63	49
7	Broadway	48	36
8	Triplicane High Road	35	30
9	Purasawalkam High Road	18	29
10	Royapetta High Road	59	48
11	South Beach Road	27	56
12	Tiruvottiyur High Road	55	53
13	Road junctions	555	284
14	Cross-roads	144	193
15	Places controlled by Police or traffic signals.	29	84
Total ..		1,604	1,431

<i>Persons responsible.</i>							
(a)	Pedestrians	..	..	..	664	579	
(b)	Drivers of motor vehicles	..	..	..	1,445	1,257	
(c)	Drivers of other vehicles	..	..	..	343	282	
(d)	Pedal cyclists	..	..	..	354	337	
(e)	Passengers	..	..	..	42	27	
(f)	Other kinds of accidents	..	..	..	..	29	
				Total	..	2,848	2,511

<i>Causes—(a) Pedestrians responsible.</i>						
Running and crossing	..	..	..	..	503	410
Walking on the roadway	..	..	..	..	91	99
Playing	..	..	..	..	1	7
Confused by traffic	..	..	..	..	54	48
Sleeping and sitting	..	..	..	..	1	8
Defective hearing	..	..	..	..	14	7
Total	..				664	579

(b) Drivers of motor vehicles responsible.

	1952.	1953.
1 Negligence (high speed and careless driving, etc.)	917	626
2 Overtaking, negligence and cutting in or out.	248	213
3 Under the influence of liquor	2	2
4 Emerging from side streets	64	25
5 Following vehicles too closely	60	72
6 Bad reversing	47	35
7 Swerving in front of moving vehicles and turning into side streets	62	49
8 Defective mechanism, brakes, steering, etc.	22	34
9 Sudden application of brakes	1	4
10 Disobeying traffic signals	8	13
11 Careless parking	1	1
12 Inadequate clearance	1	1
13 Motor cyclists slipping	5	5
14 Rounding corners on wrong side	4	3
15 Off-side parking	4	112
16 Disregarding off-side rules	1	62
17 Driving on the wrong side of the road	1	62
Total	1,445	1,257

(c) Other vehicles responsible.

1 Rickshaws	53	36
2 Hand-carts	152	138
3 Bullock-carts	61	56
4 Jutkas	27	27
5 Tram cars	50	4
6 Trolley carts	1	1
7 Cycle-rickshaws	20	20
Total	343	282

(d) Pedal cyclists responsible.

1 Negligence (high speed, inattentive and careless driving)	212	188
2 Emerging from side streets	49	52
3 Turning in front or behind	34	57
4 Overtaking in front or behind	31	8
5 Disobeying traffic signals	3	7
6 Inefficient brakes	9	3
7 Self falling not due to collision	3	4
8 Rounding corners on the wrong side	12	18
9 Riding on the wrong side of the road	1	1
10 Confused by traffic	1	1
Total	354	337

(e) Passengers responsible.

1 Mounting or alighting from trams	19	8
2 Mounting or alighting from buses	14	17
3 Mounting or alighting from lorries	7	3
4 Mounting or alighting from cars	1	1
5 Mounting or alighting from jutkas	1	1
6 Mounting or alighting from double-bullock carts	2	2
7 Stealing a ride on motor vehicles	1	1
Total	42	27

(f) Period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents.	1952.	1953.
1 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (56 cases)	2.2	2.2	2.5
2 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. (312 ")	10.6	12.5	12.5
3 9 a.m. to 12 noon (580 ")	24.6	23.2	23.2
4 12 noon to 3 p.m. (451 ")	17.8	17.9	17.9
5 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (559 ")	21.7	22.4	22.4
6 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (443 ")	19.7	17.7	17.7
7 9 p.m. to 12 midnight (110 ")	3.5	4.1	4.1
Total	100	100	100

Statement of cases charged in accidents.

	1952.	1953.
1 Cars	338	289
2 Taxis	67	58
3 Buses	113	95
4 Delivery vans	26	19
5 Lorries	144	131
6 Motor cycles	24	29
7 Auto rickshaws	40	29
8 Tram car drivers	30	4
9 Jutkas	16	15
10 Bullock-carts	25	22
11 Hand-carts	24	61
12 Rickshaws	31	17
13 Cycle rickshaws	16	16
14 Cyclists	163	103
Total	1,097	888

In addition to the cases charged, departmental action was taken against Government Transport drivers in 45 cases as recommended by the Transport Enquiry Committee.

Traffic control.—Persistent propaganda to warn the pedestrians against jay walking and crossing the roads at random is being continued and a number of jay walkers (4,293) as against 4,252 in 1952 were charged during the year. Two thousand and twenty-three cases against 1,145 cases in 1952 were charged against cyclists for bad riding and riding abreast, etc.

The drive initiated last year against overspeeding and overloading and other allied infringements of the Motor Vehicles Act by all types of transport vehicles was continued during the year with good effect and 900 cases of overspeeding were charged. One thousand and two hundred cases of overload were also charged. In addition to these, disciplinary action was taken against 400 professional drivers and 94 conductors under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as against 217 drivers and 41 conductors during the previous year. Further in 393 cases permits were suspended for varying terms for various infringements of permit conditions as against 248 cases during the previous year.

Automatic traffic light signal.—With a view to ensure better control of traffic at road junctions, an automatic traffic light signal has been installed as an experimental measure at the junction of Police Commissioner's Office Road and Gandhi-Irwin Road from the middle of September 1953. The system has been working satisfactorily. Its extension to other busy road crossings is under consideration.

Prohibition of slow moving traffic.—With a view to ensure free flow of traffic and relieve traffic congestion on certain busy roads in the City, bullock-carts and hand-carts carrying or intended to carry goods were prohibited, as an experimental measure, the use of certain roads from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. in the morning and from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. in the evening from 1st December 1953.

But Government taking into consideration the representations made by the various business organizations and labour organizations have ordered in G.O. No. 34, Home, dated 5th January 1954, that the restrictions in the afternoon period be withdrawn and that the restrictions in the morning be confined to two hours only (i.e., from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.) and to the following roads with effect from 23rd December 1953 :—

- (1) Mount Road from Government House Junction to Spencer's roundabout.
- (2) General Patters Road—from Wellington Talkies up to its junction with Pycrofts Road near Clock Tower.
- (3) General Hospital Road—from Traffic Umbrella Point to the Western end of General Hospital Bridge.
- (4) China Bazaar Road—from Flower Bazaar Police Station to Mint Street Junction.
- (5) Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road—from Parry's Corner to Flower Bazaar Police Station.
- (6) Broadway from Law College Junction to Loane Square.

These restrictions are not applicable to cycles, rickshaws, jutkas and other vehicles carrying passengers.

General.—The number of vehicles running in the City is 10,778 as against 11,222 during the last year. It is to be observed that the number of vehicles on the road for the first three quarters of the year was in excess of the number for the same period during the last year and fall in the number of vehicles is confined to the fourth quarter only. It is considered, therefore, that the formation of the new Andhra State and the consequent removal of some vehicles there may account for the slight fall in the total number of vehicles. There are 268 taxis and 167 auto-rickshaws plying for hire in the City. Baby taxis which have been newly introduced this year in the City are proving popular and there are now fifteen such taxis running on the road and ten more for which permits have already been issued will be put on the road shortly.

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

Motor cars	950
Motor cycles	193
Lorries	98
Buses	53
Auto-rickshaws	14
Others	90
Total	1,398

The volume of traffic has again shown an increase this year. For the first three quarters of this year there was an increase of 317 motor vehicles alone. However, during the last quarter there was a drop in the number of motor vehicles probably due to the removal of some vehicles to the Andhra State after its formation on 1st October 1953. However, this drop in motor vehicles was more than compensated for by an increase during this period in the number of hand-pulled rickshaws (1,500) and the licensing of additional 893 cycle-rickshaws.

As pointed out in my report last year, the City roads, whose lay out was conceived when automobiles were unknown, have continued without any major changes and are insufficient to meet the present needs. Even on the principal main roads which along most of their length are wide enough to permit large volume of traffic the capacity is considerably reduced along certain portions of their length where they narrow down at bridges, etc. and thus the flow of traffic is hindered by such bottle-necks. The absence of parking spaces necessitating road side parking has further reduced the effective roadway.

The problem of relieving traffic congestion in the heart of the City is engaging our attention. I had remarked last year that "though the present maximum intensity of traffic is within the capacity of principal roads, yet there is a state of congestion on account of narrow bottlenecks leading into the main roads and also due to the forced slowing down of traffic by frequent obstructions from slow-moving vehicles. Speeding up flow is the only way of clearing the congestion and this can be achieved by the prohibition of slow moving traffic". This prohibition was brought into force during this year but has been greatly reduced and modified as a result of various representations made to Government by various interests.

The congestion in the Georgetown area continues to be one of our very great problems because of the concentration of various business centres in this locality of narrow streets and results in the volume of traffic being out of all proportion to the size and nature of its roads. Such congestion is bound to affect the turn over of business and slow it considerably and measures to speed up the movements and flow of vehicles here are very essential even in the interests of business development and economic improvement, apart from the easing of the considerable inconvenience, annoyance and danger that is always present on grossly overcrowded roads. The only permanent alternate solution would be the removal of some of the major business centres to other more suitable areas of the City and widening of roads by the acquisition of private land by the Corporation and by the insistence on every new construction or alteration of existing buildings being forced to provide open areas within the building for the parking of cars. It is also possible to have new townships self-contained with a 5 mile gap from the city connected by arterial roads to the City to which industries which need not be in the crowded part of the City may be moved or in which only at any rate all new ones are provided to spring up. It is reported that this is the method adopted by London in rebuilding the City. Details were given at a lecture by Mr. Brett, one of the experts who visited Madras recently.

A further step that is essential and which will help to ease the congestion and speed up the traffic movements is the prohibition of these roads to lorries during certain hours. At present, lorries come in at all parts of the day and night to load and unload goods and are parked for hours by the road side causing very serious slowing down of traffic and very great increase in accident hazards. As such it is proposed that lorries be prohibited to use some of the principal streets here such as Audiappa Naicken Street, Annappillai Street, Broadway, Errabalu Chetty Street, Thambu Chetty Street, Armenian Street, etc., during the periods from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. This proposal is being taken up this year and it is hoped that in their own interest and for the speeding up of their own work, which would naturally mean an increased turnover and a minimum delay in goods transit, and as an economic benefit to the business community this measure will have their active support.

During December 1953 the usual Fairs and Exhibitions were held in the City necessitating special arrangements and on all occasions the arrangements made were satisfactory.

Elaborate traffic arrangements were made during the visit of the Prime Minister of India and for the various functions he attended and also for the several other important functions held in the City and all these arrangements were successfully carried out.

42. Taxation.—The number of licences issued during the year was 43,111 as against 44,888 in 1952. The total revenue was Rs. 42,94,202 as against Rs. 43,29,075-9-0 in 1952.

Thirty-four cases of non-payment of tax, 575 cases of late payment and 15 cases of non-exhibition of tax licences were charged during the year.

Number of vehicles for which tax was paid in 1953—

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending			
	31st March 1953.	30th June 1953.	30th September 1953.	31st December 1953.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Motor cycles ..	1,271	1,178	1,345	1,219
Auto-rickshaws ..	124	102	109	134
Lorries ..	1,226	1,224	1,349	1,246
Taxis ..	260	254	270	232
Buses ..	481	350	501	501
Cars ..	7,821	6,999	7,738	7,012
Others ..	63	21	53	28
Total ..	11,246	10,128	11,365	10,372

The corresponding figures for 1952 are as follows:—

Motor cycles ..	1,193	1,184	1,076	1,413
Auto-rickshaws ..	115	103	101	109
Lorries ..	1,313	1,325	1,246	1,556
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

43. Hackney Carriage.—In pursuance of the policy of gradual elimination of hand-pulled rickshaws off the road, 2,250 rickshaws were registered this year as against 2,750 during the previous year. But later, Government in G.O. No. 2751, Home, dated 29th August 1953 ordered further registration of 1,500 rickshaws and accordingly these 1,500 rickshaws were registered in September thus bringing up the total number of rickshaws licensed this year to 3,750. Government also ordered in G.O. No. 2752, Home, dated 29th August 1953, registration of cycle-rickshaws up to 1,000 this year and so far 693 such cycle-rickshaws have been registered. This increase has added to the volume of traffic on the roads of the City.

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

	1952.	1953.
1 Unlicensed vehicles	2,130	3,142
2 Unlicensed drivers	381	633
3 Failure to surrender plates	30	46
4 Failure to surrender badges	129	185
5 Overloading	25	15
6 Obstruction	25	137

The other types of hackney carriages registered during the year were 372 jutkas, 2 coaches and 378 single-bullock carts as against 425 jutkas, 3 coaches and 425 single-bullock carts during the last year.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

44. Missing children and injured and helpless persons.—Seven hundred and forty-five stray children were handed over to their parents during the year and three hundred and ninety-four injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or other homes or institutions.

45. Inquests.—Six hundred and eighty-two inquests were held during the year as against six hundred and thirty-two in 1952.

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

Radio, Telephone and Police Control.—The Police Radio net work has been functioning very satisfactorily. Vehicles fitted with wireless apparatus were used wherever necessary and were found very useful.

47. Office.—The work in the office continued to be uniformly heavy during the year. Consequent on the increase in the strength of the executive force with no corresponding increase in the ministerial staff, the clerical staff had to work overtime and on holidays also.

General.—Due to the vigilance of the Police and the co-operation of the Station Vigilance Committees the morale of the general public in the City was well maintained throughout the year.

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1954.

Law and Order.

Cases of Cotton Betting, Horse Races and Cotton prices are very much on the increase in spite of the fact that many betting agents were brought to book. The organisers who have been keeping themselves behind the scene carry on their business with impunity and action is being directed against them.

A special party under an inspector assisted by sub-inspector and staff may have to be deputed to follow them up and this is being arranged.

The investigation into prohibition cases disclosed that illicit arrack is being distilled on a large scale in the borders of the City and Chingleput district and both the City and District police forces should conjointly work strenuously to fight illicit distillation, and detect sources of supply. Since then, Government have sanctioned a special duty squad on this.

Crime Branch.

Efforts will be made—

- (1) To prosecute receivers including pawn shop-keepers in order to effectively put down property offences.
- (2) To reduce pocket-picking by providing beats in bus stops and running busses.
- (3) To stop cotton betting by a vigorous drive against important leaders and organisers by raids and prosecutions.
- (4) To seek legislation for the control of crosswords and other puzzles and competitions which are known to exploit the public and tend to create distrust in the Government machinery.
- (5) To seek the co-operation of the magistracy and reduce pendency of cases in courts.
- (6) To improve the standard of investigation by resorting to scientific methods.

Traffic and Licensing.

(1) 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.

(2) To address the Corporation to roughen the road at the approaches near dangerous intersections like Eldams Road and Mount Road junction to force through traffic to slow down.

(3) (a) Motor Vehicles Inspectors to be made to check by surprise, vehicles particularly contract carriages and lorries on the road and take defective vehicles off the road by suspending registration.

(b) Improve the standard of maintenance of such vehicles and of driving by insistence of better standards.

(4) To address the Corporation to provide a parking lot for lorries in the Georgetown, Parktown and Egmore areas.

(5) The Corporation to be addressed again for the lighting up of traffic sign-boards particularly the "Stop Listen Proceed," "No Overtaking" and "One Way Entry" and "No Entry" signboards.

(6) (a) Intensifying propaganda particularly in schools and by way of posters and cinema slides, etc.

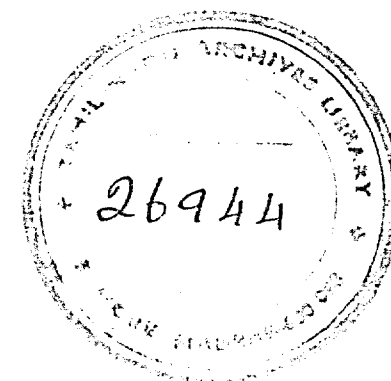
(b) A monthly programme of propaganda visits by Propaganda staff to be prepared and followed.

(7) The more general use of the round about system at important intersections, now that the trams have disappeared.

(8) To address the Corporation for the provision of railings on roads with very 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, EGMORE, MADRAS,
5th March 1954.

S. PARTHASARATHI,
Commissioner of Police.



16.4.57.
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தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பு, சென்னை-600 008.

துவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் :

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திருப்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திருப்பிய நாள். (2)
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21/9/93			
15/10/93	2/11	28-9-98	
27/9/94			
4-10-96			
26-3-98			
17/11/97			

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