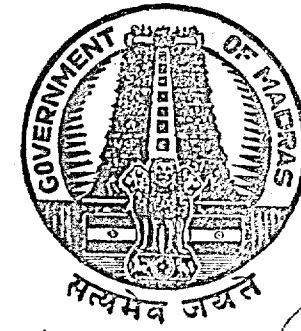
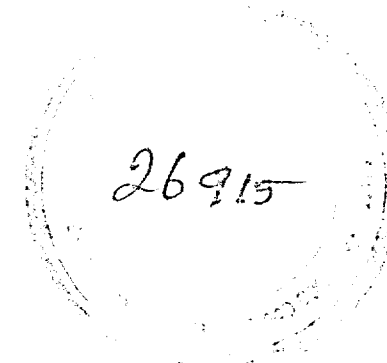
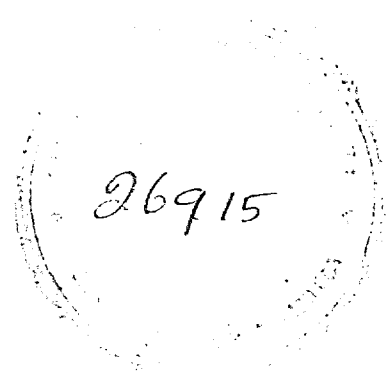




REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
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1955

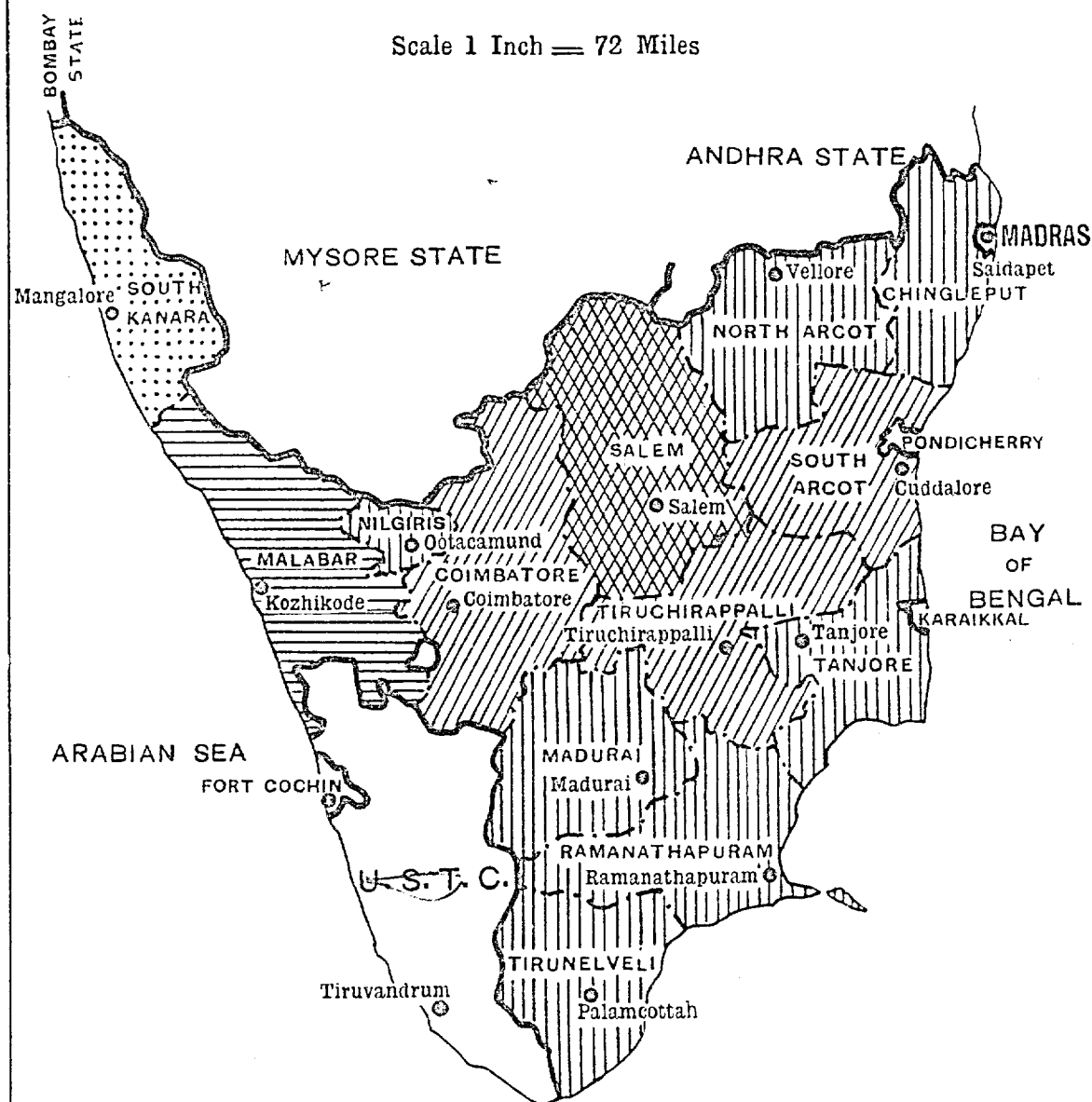
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MAP OF THE MADRAS STATE SHOWING SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY 1955

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



REFERENCE

One case to Every 4000 persons & above

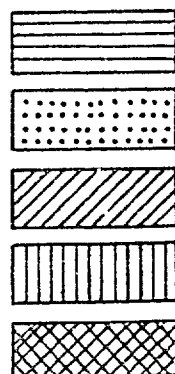
Do. 3000 persons to 4000

Do. 2000 Do. 3000

Do. 1500 Do. 2000

Do. 1000 Do. 1500

Average for the State One case to every 1971 persons



Maximum number of pages fixed for the report is 40—vide paragraph 19 of letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 2739, dated 26th March 1901, printed in G.O. No. 558, Public, dated 3rd June 1901.]

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1955.

PART I.

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.—The year 1955 was generally peaceful. There was no organised violence and the Law and Order situation was generally well maintained.

Seasonal and adequate rainfall resulted in improved economic conditions. There was no scarcity of food-grains.

The condition of Labour was generally satisfactory.

The sixtieth Session of the All-India Congress was held at Avadi in this State at the beginning of the year. The Government have placed on record their appreciation of the good work done by the Police during the Session.

The Police had a strenuous time during the Municipal elections held during the year and due to the adequate precautions taken no untoward incidents occurred.

The cyclone and unprecedented rains which ravaged the Tanjore and Ramanathapuram districts at the end of the year brought distress and suffering to a very large number of people. The District Police, the Malabar Special Police, the Special Armed Police and the Police Radio Branch rendered the maximum amount of service in the matter of relief and rehabilitation work and earned the appreciation of the public, the Chief Minister and the Governor. The situation brought the Police before the public as social workers.

2. The President of India, the Prime Minister of India, the Vice-President of India, The Ministers of the Government of India and other State Governments and Rajpramukhs visited the State during the year. Due to the satisfactory bandobust and security arrangements made by the Police everything went off well. His Excellency Marshal Tito, the President of Yugoslavia, toured this State at the beginning of the year.

3. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal and Their Excellencies Sri N. A. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. and Sri Khrushchev, First Secretary to the Communist Party of Russia, and the parties accompanying them toured the State in November 1955. Due to the excellent bandobust and security arrangements made by the Police on the occasions, everything passed off most successfully and the Police earned the appreciation of the Governor of Madras in this regard.

4. The outstanding departmental feature of the year was the Reorganisation of the Department consequent on the transfer to the Police Department of the Prohibition enforcement work in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Malabar, the Nilgiris and South Kanara and Madras City and the Excise Staff. Further details in this regard are given in Part III.

5. Outposts manned by single Police constables were started in twelve important villages in the Malabar district as an experimental measure from 1st November 1955 for a period of Six months, in order to help the villagers in their daily Law and Order problems. The staff for these outposts was found from the existing district strength from among those on the promotion list.

PART II—CRIME.

TRUE COGNIZABLE CRIME—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER VARIOUS CLASSES (I TO VI).

6. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—The change for better in the economic conditions in the State continued during the year as a result of timely monsoon and adequate rainfall. Conditions were favourable to agriculture and the production of crops was generally satisfactory. There was no scarcity of staple foodgrains and essential commodities and their prices also showed a downward trend. The average cost of living index, however, continued to be high. Community projects provided work in an increased measure to labourers and artisans. Judicious and effective use was made of the security sections, closer control was kept over criminals and bad characters and there was better enforcement of the special and local laws. Many criminal organisations were unearthed. As a result of sustained drive, there was freer reporting and registration. All these factors contributed to a general decrease in crime during the year. Despite the heavy bandobust duties and other pre-occupations of the Police in connection with strikes and municipal elections, crime was kept under control and the Law and Order situation was generally well maintained.

7. 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 48,969 as against 54,233 in 1954—a decrease of 5,264 cases or 9·7 per cent. Total cognizable crime has come almost to the level of 1947.

A graph showing the trend of total cognizable crime during the last ten years is furnished in Part VI of this report and it will be seen therefrom that crime which had been maintaining a steady upward trend since 1946, except for declines in 1949 and in 1952, has taken a downward trend from 1954. In 1946 the total number of cases under the head was 46,960 and compared with this figure there is an increase of 43 per cent in the volume of crime during 1955.

As compared with 1954, a noticeable decrease in crime was recorded in the following districts in 1955 :—

	PER CENT.
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	26·2
Malabar	24·2
The Nilgiris	21·5
Chingleput	17·3
Tirunelveli	14·6
Coimbatore	12·8

The total number of cases under the special and local laws increased considerably during the year. As against 147,419 in 1954, the number rose to 182,472, i.e., an increase of 35,053 cases or 23·8 per cent. This increase is due to the stricter enforcement of the special and local laws, especially the Prohibition Act. Increase was noticeable in the Nilgiri, South Kanara, Chingleput and South Arcot districts and Madras City.

The number of nuisance offences, however, decreased from 157,033 in 1954 to 127,146 in 1955, i.e., a decrease by 19.0 per cent. Marked decrease was noticeable in Salem, the Nilgiri and North Arcot districts and Madras City.

The following statement 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 next to East Punjab :—

Statement showing proportion of Police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1954.

Serial number and name of State.	Population.	Strength of the Police Force.	Proportion of Police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime reported.			Incidence per 1,000 of population.		Proportion of total cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				Statement A.	Statement A.A.	Total.	Statements A and A.A.	Statement A.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Uttar Pradesh	63,215,742	57,342	0.9	63,926	74,544	138,470	2.2	1.01	1.4
2 Madhya Pradesh	21,235,000	19,913	0.9	56,721	123,168	179,889	8.4	2.6	8.4
3 West Bengal	22,261,631	31,541	1.4	43,718	26,138	69,856	3.1	1.96	2.1
4 Bihar	40,225,947	21,134	0.5	57,857	6,980	64,837	1.6	1.4	1.2
5 Assam	9,043,707	12,474	1.3	16,790	1,453	18,243	2.01	1.8	1.46
6 Orissa	14,645,946	12,440	0.84	20,741	3,871	24,612	1.68	1.41	1.66
7 Bombay	35,909,915	63,634	2.0	71,435	437,486	508,921	14.17	1.99	8.12
East Punjab	12,641,205	21,036	1.6	17,149	23,605	40,754	3.22	1.3	38.6
9 Andhra	20,507,801	16,452	0.8	23,013	125,644	148,657	7.2	1.1	9
10 Madras	35,734,489	29,116	0.8	59,177	281,784	340,961	9.5	1.7	14

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

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban ..	1954	14,094	156	13,264	121
	1955	19,076	223	18,605	204
Rural ..	1954	19,540	141	18,670	131
	1955	34,018	343	33,492	322

8. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.—A map showing the comparative state of

crime in the various districts including the Madras City is prefixed to this report. The number of serious offences against person and property decreased by 785 cases or 4.2 per cent as compared to 1954. The ratios of these offences to population in this State in the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 were one case for every 1,506, 1,889 and 1,971 persons.

9. GRAVE CRIME.—The following statement 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 are furnished in Part VI.

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1954 and 1955.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
Madras City	21	15	1	2	27	28	679	424	32	37	6,491	5,644	7,251	6,150
Chingleput	27	45	10	6	24	18	593	409	208	175	1,677	1,208	2,539	1,861
North Arcot	62	62	7	7	30	13	763	567	273	170	1,523	1,350	2,658	2,169
South Arcot	51	36	4	4	26	23	654	537	396	297	1,226	1,124	2,357	2,021
Tanjore	53	75	10	2	28	16	1,030	930	270	254	1,704	1,489	3,095	2,766
Madurai, Urban ..	36	40	4	4	13	18	190	191	158	120	1,313	992	1,714	1,365
Madurai, North ..	61	58	15	10	28	25	295	176	262	230	845	714	1,506	1,213
Ramanathapuram ..	50	56	22	8	41	26	383	299	255	222	1,021	882	1,772	1,493
Tirunelveli	103	101	19	7	88	41	683	528	264	181	1,142	862	2,299	1,720
Tiruchirappalli ..	58	64	4	5	43	18	668	592	419	306	1,552	1,345	2,745	2,330
Salem	140	132	15	12	30	14	637	592	368	339	1,336	1,188	2,526	2,277
Coimbatore	122	120	18	8	18	21	645	560	389	312	1,501	1,141	2,693	2,162
The Nilgiris	4	5	..	..	2	..	159	113	8	1	166	128	339	247
Malabar	52	50	3	3	11	8	604	477	99	76	1,384	762	2,153	1,376
South Kanara	23	22	2	6	8	13	211	212	6	12	474	452	724	717
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	1	..	2	3	5	5	14	11	1	..	1,180	875	1,203	894
Total	864	881	136	87	422	287	8,209	6,618	3,408	2,732	24,535	20,156	37,574	30,761

There was a decrease of 6,813 cases or 18.1 per cent in grave crime in 1955.

The decrease was noticeable under all heads of grave crime except murder as shown below :—

	PERCENTAGE.
Murder	+ 2.0
Dacoity	— 36.0
Robbery	— 32.0
House-breaking	— 19.4
Cattle theft	— 19.8
Theft, ordinary	— 17.8

10. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder was 881 as against 864 in 1954, indicating an increase of 17 cases or 2 per cent. Of these, 11 cases were reported direct to the Magistrates. Salem, as usual, counted for the highest number of murders (132), followed by Coimbatore (120), Tirunelveli (101) and Tanjore (75). The following statement shows the classification of the cases according to motive in the last two years :—

Motive.	1954.	1955.
1 Sexual causes	199	204
2 Family disputes	209	194
3 Faction	80	78
4 Robbery	34	31
5 Other causes	342	374
Total	864	881

Six murderers committed suicide as against 29 in 1954.

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

In the North Arcot district a Chuckler found his neighbour Valliammal, a married woman of his caste, having illicit intimacy with a Caste Hindu. With a view to reform the woman of his community he warned the woman and her paramour. Finding his warning to be of no effect on the paramour, he stabbed him to death. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

In the same district a son chopped off the head of his father as a result of a quarrel over some landed property. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

In the same district a Military deserter took a school boy of 10 years, removed his silver waist cord worth Rs. 8 and pushed him into a field well, a mile away from the village. The accused was sentenced to death.

A Padayachi of the South Arcot district suspecting the morality of his wife stabbed her, her brother and mother to death. He was sentenced to death.

Due to disappointment in civil litigation, another Padayachi of the same district murdered his female child, aged about 4 years, by severing her head and danced about the streets with the severed head. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

The karnam of a village in the Tanjore district, who enforced stringently eviction proceedings against the kisans, was fatally cut in the neck and pushed down in the current when he was bathing in the river. The case, however, ended in acquittal.

In the Ramanathapuram district a local ex-convict with 13 previous convictions to his credit and who furnished a false address was shadowed to Dhanushkodi on his release from the Salem Central Jail. All on a sudden he brutally attacked the Head Constable and the sentry Police Constable at the Dhanushkodi Outpost, with a bayonet wrenched from one of the muskets in the Outpost and caused multiple injuries as a result of which both the Head Constable and the Police Constable died on the spot. The accused was sentenced to death.

In the Tirunelveli district a tailor, who was alone in his house with jewels and valuables worth about Rs. 4,000 to be pledged, was strangled to death and the jewels, etc., were stolen. The corpse of the tailor was found hung from a beam in the house and the doors were locked. A neighbour getting foul smell gave information to the Police. The culprits were traced with the stolen property and committed to Sessions.

In the Tiruchirappalli district a father murdered his blind son with a view to foist the murder against his enemies. He was sentenced to death.

A mother in the Coimbatore district murdered her four children aged 2, 4, 6 and 8 years, respectively, by drowning them in a water-tub and attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself. Halfway through the transaction, her nerve failed and in order to save her own skin she concocted a story of robbery and murder as if two unknown persons visited her garden in the absence of her husband, strangled all her four children to death and threw them into the water-tub and also snatched away from her neck a gold chain with Thali of the weight of ten sovereigns. The Thali was recovered from the well nearby where she herself had thrown it. The accused was charged and the case is under trial.

In the same district two andies, who promised to perform puja for certain boycotted families, were murdered at the instigation of an ex-village munsif, a notorious rowdy, who created a split in the village with a view to make money. The actual murderer was sentenced to death and the ex-village munsif who was put up under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code with his satellites died in the course of the trial.

In the Malabar district a father stabbed to death his own daughter as she refused to yield to his sexual desires. The accused was sentenced to death.

11. INFANTICIDE.—Cases of infanticide occurred in eight districts (including Madras City) as against the same number in 1954. They were, as usual, mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic unhappiness or poverty.

12. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—There were 1,646 cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies as against 1,569 in 1954 but the public peace was, on the whole, well maintained. A graph showing the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly in the last ten years is furnished in Part VI.

The Police had to open fire on nine occasions during the year while encountering hostile persons or crowds either in self-defence or for the preservation of Law and Order.

On 8th February 1955 night about 30 persons armed with deadly weapons entered into the Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard, committed dacoity and looted a wagon. Armed Reserve Constable on patrol duty warned the mob but was attacked by them. He opened fire on the mob in self defence and one of them was shot dead. The shooting was held justified and the constable has been awarded the "President's Police and Fire Services Medal" for gallantry.

In the South Arcot district there were ill-feelings between the Harijans and the Caste Hindus of Kila-kumarudur village regarding the question of payment of increased wages. A Harijan who plucked tamarind from the tree of a Caste Hindu was beaten. The Harijan retaliated and this resulted in a rioting between the Harijans and Caste Hindus. Thirty persons were injured. The case, however, ended in discharge.

In the Madurai North district, a jallicut bull dashed against a bus of Messrs. T.V.S. and Sons, Madurai. The owner of the bull and the crowd of people witnessing the jallicut demanded a heavy compensation stating that the bull had sustained serious injuries. They surrounded the bus and would not allow it to proceed.

A Head Constable and two Police Constables of Cumbum station who were travelling in the bus managed to take the bus to the Cumbum Police Station by persuasion. When the bus was stopped in front of the Police Station, the owner of the bus and his associates demanded the compensation or surrender of the driver of the bus to them. The crowd became unruly and pelted stones at the bus causing simple injuries to two women passengers. The Head Constable in charge of the station assisted by the station staff managed to take the driver, conductor and passengers to a place of safety in the station house. Then the unruly crowd which surrounded on all the three sides of the Police Station began to throw stones and attacked the Police Station. A lathi charge proved of no avail to disperse the crowd. As the Head Constable and the Constables also sustained injuries and as there was imminent danger of the crowd getting into the Police station, fire was opened and the situation was brought under control. The firing by the Police was held to be justified by the Government.

On 16th April 1955 night a Police party headed by the Sub-Inspector of Natham of Madurai Urban district visited Pillayarnatham village with a view to recover illicit firearms from the house of one Passali Mookan. The said Mookan with about 30 villagers obstructed the Police Party, assaulted the Police Constables by beating them with sticks and attempted to shoot at the Police Party with an unlicensed S.B.M.L. gun. In self-defence, the Sub-Inspector of Police opened fire with his revolver. He fired three rounds which injured two persons. The illicit firearms were seized. The case, however, ended in acquittal in the Sessions. The firing by the Police was in self-defence and it was held justified.

On 6th March 1955 night a riotous mob attacked the Prohibition Sub-Inspector and his party at S. Maraikulam in the Ramanathapuram district during the course of a Prohibition raid. The Prohibition Sub-Inspector opened fire in self-defence. One among the rioters was grievously injured. The case charged against the rioters ended in discharge.

Communal tension.—There was a minor clash between the Hindus and the Muslims in Kalingiam village of Coimbatore district.

In the Walluvanad taluk of Malabar district feelings between the members of the R.S.S. and the Muslims became strained in May 1955 consequent on an assault of an important local Muslim by some members of the R.S.S. due to private ill-feelings. Prompt action was taken under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against five Muslims and three R.S.S. members and peace was maintained in the area.

In Mangalore Town and the adjoining area of Ullal in the South Kanara district, there was Hindu-Muslim tension over the question of music before the mosques and orders under section 30 of the Indian Police Act, 1861, were continued throughout the year. Police bandobust was provided on several occasions when processions passed before the mosques. On the intervention of the District Collector and the District Superintendent of Police, the matter was amicably settled.

There was a stray incident when a few miscreants who had assembled in a mosque at Ullal in the South Kanara district committed mischief and affray when a Hindu procession passed in front of the mosque in July. The miscreants were prosecuted.

Agrarian situation.—Due to improved economic conditions, there was no major agrarian unrest. Foodgrains and other commodities were available at comparatively cheaper prices during the year. Labour on the agricultural side was generally peaceful.

The Communists and Praja Socialists agitated for the extension of the Moratorium Act, Land Reforms and distribution of cultivable, forest, poramboke and waste

lands to the landless peasants. The Praja Socialists continued to agitate against the levy of a betterment tax in the Lower Bhavani Area in the Coimbatore district.

The landlords in certain districts, notably Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Malabar, attempted to resume as much of their lands as possible for personal cultivation due to the apprehension of the possible result of the land reforms contemplated by the Government. The tenants opposed these evictions, and a number of sporadic kisan incidents occurred involving illegal trespass into lands, obstruction to agricultural operations by Mirasdars and assault on imported labour.

The hold over the peasants by the Leftists was negligible especially after the introduction of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.

The new Socialist Party started an agitation at Nazarethpet (Chingleput district) from the 2nd October claiming a plot of land in the possession of a local landlord to be common village community land and batches of volunteers who trespassed into the land were arrested. Some of them apologized and later were released.

In the Chingleput district the misguided kisans of Mathur made an "organized" attempt to defy the prohibitory order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, promulgated in the village as a result of a local agrarian dispute. About 170 of them took out processions in defiance of the order and were arrested. The dispute was later resolved on the intervention of the Minister in charge of Land Revenue.

The evicted tenants in Pattimedu and Narayanapuram villages of Madurai taluk carried on agitation by obstructing the cultivation of the land by the owners. They were dealt with under sections 147 and 447, Indian Penal Code, and the trouble subsided.

The kisans of Chockapalankara in the Tirunelveli district who were backed by Communists, murdered two landowners on the night of 18th January 1955. They were charged under section 302, Indian Penal Code, but the cases ended in acquittal. Police pickets were posted in the village and the situation eased.

At Krishnapuram in the Tirunelveli district there was a rioting on 12th February 1955 as a result of kisan activities sponsored by the Communists and the rioters attempted to obstruct the despatch of certain arrested persons for remand and assaulted a head constable. Seven persons were charged and convicted.

In the Malabar district, the kisans of Palghat taluk under the Communist Party suddenly stopped work in October during the harvest season, demanding higher wages. The dispute was settled by payment of increased wages at the instance of the Revenue authorities. Again they started an agitation in November during the weeding season in the Kollengode station limits demanding increased wages. The landholders organized themselves and stopped engaging local labour from the second week of November. Section 30 of the Police Act was enforced to prevent the parties from coming to a clash and a party of the Armed Reserve was stationed at Kollengode. There was a minor incident on 20th November 1955, when a meeting of the Communist Party held and persisted without a licence had to be dispersed by a mild lathi charge. The landholders got outside labourers from Coimbatore district for weeding and it was completed without any trouble.

In Madurai North district the Praja-Socialists agitated for the assignment of forest lands at Pannaikadu to the landless peasants and led a batch of about 300 of them on the 22nd June to the forest area with a view to occupy the lands forcibly. They were foiled in their attempt, however, by the Police and Revenue officials present at the scene.

Other disturbances.—At Tirumangalam in the Madurai Urban district, the Communists attempted to re-hoist their flag which had fallen down sometime back, in front of the house of the local Congress leader. As a clash was apprehended between the members of the Communist Party and the Congress Party, preventive action was taken, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in the area for two months from 31st August 1955. On the expiry of this period, the Communists attempted to re-hoist their flag at the disputed spot and there was a minor clash resulting in minor injuries to members of both parties. Under the orders of the Collector all party flags hoisted in public places in Tirumangalam were removed. Subsequently there was no trouble.

In the Central Jail, Madurai, seventeen Communist prisoners who were undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Tirunelveli District Conspiracy Case went on hunger strike from 15th November 1955 demanding the release of one prisoner who was seriously ill. The hunger strike came to a close on 29th November 1955 when that prisoner was released on parole.

In the Tirunelveli district there was trouble among the Roman Catholics at Vadakkankulam. Some of the Roman Catholic Nadars became Hindus and built a Vinyakar temple, feeling that the priest was partial towards Vellala Catholics. By taking prompt action under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and stationing an Armed Reserve party there, the situation was kept under control.

The Bank employees were restive at the close of the year and to mark their protest against the cut in the existing emoluments, they staged demonstrations in front of the different bank premises and observed token strikes.

Labour troubles.—Labour continued to be restive. There was, however, no major or organised labour agitation during the year. The majority of the labour organisations in the State continued to be under Communist influence, although the Praja Socialist Party and the Indian National Trade Union Congress also commanded a good following among the textile workers in the Coimbatore district. The Communists opposed the introduction of the rationalisation in textile industries and observed the "Trade Union Recognition Day" on the 16th October at a number of places to demand the recognition of all Communist-controlled labour unions, including the Southern Railway Labour Union.

The labour situation on the Railway Front has been satisfactory. There was no strike in the Railway worthy of mention.

According to the Commissioner of Labour there were 239 strikes and lockouts during the year as against 266 in the previous year. Thirty-one of these were successful, 32 partially successful and 149 unsuccessful. The rest, viz., 27 were indefinite.

The strikes were mostly unimportant and sponsored by rival political parties and mainly on the issues of enhanced wages, allowances and bonus, reinstatement of dismissed or discharged workers, lesser work-load, Deepavali bonus, etc. The strikes were short-lived. Timely action was taken by the Police and there were no major incidents.

About 1,850 workers in the Southern Railway Engineering Workshop, Arkonam, stayed away from work on 21st and 22nd January for attending the Congress Session at Avadi, as their request to declare these two days as holidays was turned down.

In the Coimbatore district owing to the rivalry between the Praja Socialist Party and the Communist Party of India in the matter of collection of donations from out of Deepavali bonus during November, clashes took place before a suburban mill (Sivananda Mills) resulting in injury to twelve Praja Socialist Party workers. In

retaliation, one worker of the Communist Party of the Kannabiran Mill was murdered at dead of night when he was going home after shift hours. The case has been charged against four accused and is pending trial.

Students' activities.—There was little noteworthy activity on the student front during the year. The students of a number of educational and industrial institutions abstained themselves from attending their classes in Madras City and the districts of Tanjore, Madurai North, Madurai Urban and Malabar, as a protest against the unbecoming conduct of teachers, etc.

13. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for 1954 and 1955 are given in the statement under paragraph 9 of this report. There were 87 cases during 1955 as against 136 in 1954, a decrease of 36 per cent. Of these, 13 were reported to the Magistrates direct. There were 33 highway dacoities, 21 field dacoities and 33 house dacoities. As in the previous year, the Nilgiri district alone was free from this form of crime. Salem registered 12 cases under this head followed by Madurai North (10), Coimbatore (8), Ramanathapuram (8), North Arcot (7), and Tirunelveli (7).

The house of the village munsif of Ayyampalayam of Madurai North district was broken into. Of the culprits who were five in number, two caught hold of the complainant who was sleeping at the threshold and held him by the neck. The others armed with aruvals threatened the women and children and removed the trunk boxes containing jewels, sarees, etc., and cash worth Rs. 591. The unwanted things and clothes were abandoned. The case ended in conviction.

In the Ramanathapuram district the culprits entered a house in Sakkottai station limits by removing the window bars and scaling over the roof and stole properties worth Rs. 8,900. The case is under investigation.

In Overkuiam village in the Ramanathapuram district there was a daring dacoity on 28th May 1955. Nine culprits, some of them dressed in khaki and posing themselves as Prohibition staff, entered a house on the pretext of searching the house for illicit arrack, and, driving away the inmates, stole cash, jewels, etc., worth Rs. 6,000. The accused were traced and charged with some property but the case ended in discharge.

In the Tirunelveli district a gang of Maravars entered a house in Muthiapuram and removed an iron safe containing valuables worth Rs. 7,750. Their attempt to remove the booty in a car was, however, frustrated by the immediate gathering of the villagers before the arrival of the car arranged for the purpose. The case ended in conviction.

In the Coimbatore district seven persons waylaid a cart returning from Perundurai Shandy. Two of the culprits entered the cart and removed clothes and jewels worth Rs. 120 from a woman at the point of knife. Two of the culprits stood in front of the cart while the others remained on either side. The accused were convicted.

On 8th February 1955 about 30 persons armed with deadly weapons entered the Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard, committed dacoity and looted a wagon. The Armed Reserve Police constable on patrol duty warned them but he was attacked. In self-defence the police constable opened fire killing one of the gang. The shooting was justified. The case was, however, treated as undetectable.

On the night of 13th April 1955, five persons entered the Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard armed with deadly weapons and committed dacoity by opening a wagon and removing the contents. The Armed Reserve police constable on patrol duty warned them but they attacked him. He opened fire in self-defence resulting in the death of one man. Shooting was justified but the case ended in acquittal.

14. ROBBERY.—There were 287 cases of robbery in 1955 as against 422 in 1954, i.e., a decrease of 32 per cent. Details are given under paragraph 9. Of these 40 were reported direct to the magistrates. Eighty-four were highway robberies, 93 field robberies and 110 house robberies. As in previous years, Tirunelveli registered the highest number of cases (41), followed by Madras City (28), Ramanathapuram (26), Madurai North (25), South Arcot (23) and Coimbatore (21).

The following are some interesting cases of robbery:—

In the North Arcot district a local casual of Injmedu village got up a tree on which a woman was plucking leaves on the pretext of helping her. He caught hold of her neck and demanded her gold ear-rings. On her refusal, he snatched them by pulling her ear-lobes. On the alarm raised by the woman the accused attempted to gag her mouth. Meanwhile people gathered and the accused was caught. He was convicted.

The local Sub-Inspector of Police, Hosur, Salem district, with his servant, an ex-convict of Shevapet, and with a local casual, robbed away cash to the extent of Rs. 1,030 in a drunken mood from some persons who had been to Hosur to purchase cattle. The accused have been convicted.

Mail robbery.—There were no cases of mail robbery during the year.

15. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 6,618 cases of house-breaking in 1955 as against 8,209 in 1954, a decrease of 19.4 per cent. Of these 83 were reported direct to the magistrates.

Tanjore continued to lead with 930 cases as in the previous year followed by Tiruchirappalli (592), Salem (592), North Arcot (567), Coimbatore (560), South Arcot (537) and Tirunelveli (528).

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 179 as against 168 in 1954 and Rs. 163 in 1953.

A series of temple burglaries occurred in Tiruvallore, Avadi and St. Thomas Mount circles of Chingleput district in which idols alone were stolen. Local offenders consequent to their having ready receivers were found responsible. They were arrested by the Vyasarpadi Police of Madras City and some idols were recovered.

In the Siruppakkam village of South Arcot district the criminals scaled over the roof of a house, entered the court-yard and committed theft of jewels worth Rs. 9,600. The accused were convicted and properties to the value of Rs. 9,000 were recovered.

A West African Negro Garaba Jibia alias Joe Williams who deserted the West African Army during its stay in India was committing offences all over the country, including Bombay, Bengal, Ajmer, etc., in the North and in Bangalore, Mangalore, Coimbatore and the Nilgiri district in South India. He was arrested at Coimbatore by the C.I.D. and charged in many cases. He was convicted.

Accused Naga Devadiga of Byndoor Station limits of South Kanara district who was wanted in a robbery case of Shirshi Police station of Bombay State and who had escaped from custody subsequently when he was in remand in a house-breaking case at Sagar, Mysore State, committed three day-house-breakings in Thakkatta village. On his way with the booty he was accosted by two villagers. Though he attempted to stab them he was overpowered and captured. He was found responsible for two night house-breakings also. He was charged and convicted.

16. THEFT.—Twenty thousand one hundred and fifty-six cases of ordinary thefts were reported in 1955, as against 24,535 in 1954—a decrease of 4,379 cases or 17.8 per cent. Of these, 899 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. Madras City, as usual, recorded the largest number with 5,644 cases. Tanjore recorded 1,489

cases followed by North Arcot with 1,350 cases. Decrease in this form of crime was recorded in all districts and Madras City.

17. CATTLE THEFT.—There were 2,732 cases of cattle theft during the year as against 3,408 cases in the previous year, a decrease of 676 cases or 19.8 per cent.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 96 cases of cattle poisoning during 1955 as against 79 in 1954. Nineteen cases ended in conviction and 26 out of 82 persons arrested were convicted.

18. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Twenty cases of counterfeiting were disposed of in 1955 of which 14 ended in conviction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 40 and 27 respectively. There were 19 cases of note forgery as against 4 in 1954 of which 2 ended in conviction.

Forged Five Rupee currency notes to the value of Rs. 12,635 and materials used for uttering forged currency notes were recovered at Coimbatore which was the centre where the accused had their establishment for printing. These notes were in circulation in and around Alwaye and Ernakulam in Travancore-Cochin State, in and around Coonoor in the Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli and Karai-kudi. Sixteen accused stand charged in this case and the Government have sanctioned a Special Magistrate and an Assistant Public Prosecutor II for the trial of this case.

19. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—BOMB CASES AND EXPLOSIVES.—During the year 123 cases of non-political nature occurred resulting in the death of 39 persons and injuries to 207 persons as against 74 cases reported last year resulting in the death of 26 persons and one bullock and injuries to 125 persons.

In Keelakorukkai village, Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district during the celebration of the "Palkudam Festival" in the local Mariamman Temple one Swaminathan who was engaged in igniting an "Athirvettu" sustained burning injuries all over his body and succumbed to his injuries in the hospital. The case was treated as an accident.

In the Madurai North district one of the villagers of Kallimandayam who was working in a field near the old Military Firing Range noticed two bombs which were evidently left by the Military as a result of misfire or other causes. He covered one of them with mud and gave the other one to the owner of the field who struck it on a rock. It exploded violently causing him fatal injuries.

In the Anil Paper Caps Factory at Sivakasi two workers were drying the paper cap sheets in the drying shed when a bundle of paper cap sheets exploded resulting in their death and serious injuries to two other workers. The case is pending.

Firearms.—Forty-nine cases involving injuries from firearms were reported and examined during the year as against 46 cases in 1954. The Firearms Expert was summoned to give evidence in courts in 10 cases as against 9 in 1954.

Cheating Cases.—A dismissed conductor of the Government Transport, Madras City, with his associates was manufacturing blocks and forging Government Transport Bus tickets of different values. The organisation was unearthed and the case stands charged.

An imposter in the garb of a head constable stopped a lorry near Kancheepuram in the Chingleput district on 24th June 1955 and asked the passengers to get down. On the pretext of searching them for their possible possession of cash of Rs. 1,000 alleged to have been pick-pocketed at the Ranipet stand that day, the cheat removed cash of Rs. 390 and odd from them and left the scene in another lorry. The cheat was operating in the North Arcot and Chittoor districts also. He was arrested and convicted in the Kancheepuram case. The other cases are pending trial.

An ex-Tahsildar for Land Acquisition, Palghat, Malabar district drew a sum of Rs. 30,247-3-3 on two cheques towards payment of bogus awards and misappropriated the amount. He was charged and convicted.

In the South Kanara district, a person aged about sixty calling himself Hakeem Syed Asfokali came into contact with a cloth merchant of Coondapur. The stranger who was staying in a hotel posing himself as a hakeem, played a confidence trick and made the cloth merchant believe that he could duplicate currency notes. He obtained from the merchant ten one-hundred rupee notes for the purpose of duplication and absconded with the money and a Rolex watch, entrusted to him. The case is under investigation.

A Railway gangman at Tanjore and two other persons befriended an asthma patient of Kangayampalayam village, Coimbatore district, on the pretext of treating him for asthma and subsequently played a hoax on him by obtaining Rs. 3,000 stating that they could duplicate 100 rupee currency notes and decamped. All the accused were arrested and the property recovered. The case is pending trial.

20. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—Thirteen deaths were treated as justifiable homicide as against 15 in 1954. Four of them were caused by the Police in self-defence and nine by private persons in the exercise of their right of self-defence.

21. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Two hundred and sixty-six cases of death attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported in 1955 as against 226 in 1954. One hundred and ninety-one persons were prosecuted of whom 59 were convicted and sentenced and 103 were discharged. The cases against the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III—DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

22. 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 total cognizable crime.
1953	48.6
1954	43.6
1955	41.3

There was improvement in five districts while there was a decline in eleven Districts. Coimbatore showed an increase in detection by 4 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Property lost and recovered (Police cases only).

Districts.	1953.			1954.			1955.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	12,65,784	2,18,049	17.2	9,33,367	2,18,779	23.4	12,44,363	2,91,837	23.5
Chingleput	6,03,441	2,43,031	40.3	3,40,909	1,13,186	33.2	1,66,724	34,044	20.4
South Arcot	3,77,495	1,44,789	38.3	2,06,690	67,662	32.7	2,99,739	1,55,709	51.9
North Arcot	3,32,256	1,17,151	35.3	1,96,698	48,050	23.4	1,80,760	53,054	29.4
Tanjore	5,46,471	1,29,884	23.8	4,26,687	1,04,653	24.5	4,02,254	92,473	23.0
Madurai Urban	2,45,171	78,497	32.0	1,63,018	67,982	41.7	1,13,530	64,369	56.7
Madurai North	2,00,769	89,207	44.4	1,63,292	76,631	46.9	1,12,702	42,625	37.8
Ramanathapuram	6,49,614	1,73,214	26.7	3,50,022	51,957	14.8	1,91,081	72,199	37.7
Tirunelveli	3,88,773	1,12,627	29.0	2,69,557	72,726	27.0	2,10,120	59,470	28.3
Tiruchirappalli	5,85,968	2,37,920	40.6	5,09,069	95,735	18.8	3,92,658	1,04,198	26.5
Salem	4,09,033	1,52,805	37.4	2,78,194	89,737	32.3	2,96,453	1,17,405	39.6
Coimbatore	5,08,234	1,86,933	36.8	3,32,578	1,36,448	41.0	2,47,136	1,13,036	45.7
The Nilgiris	78,905	30,982	39.3	57,123	25,312	44.3	22,673	8,469	37.3
Malabar	3,32,647	41,694	12.5	2,23,032	72,196	32.4	2,22,467	88,128	39.6
South Kanara	63,040	21,310	33.8	58,786	12,194	20.7	75,108	31,731	42.2
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	1,20,922	38,418	31.8	1,25,080	31,134	24.9	97,428	30,602	31.4
Total	67,08,523	20,24,511	30.2	46,31,102	12,82,333	27.7	42,75,187	13,02,349	31.0

Note.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—2,07,842.
• The differences of 27 cases in the figures shown in the Administration Report for 1954 is due to revised figures since compiled.

The figures of detection under the various heads of Grave Crime are—

	Percentage of detection.		
	1953.	1954.	1955.
Murder	44.6	41.2	43.9
Dacoity	30.2	32.2	28.6
Robbery	37.0	29.9	41.0
House-breaking	47.6	40.8	43.1
Cattle theft	53.0	49.7	47.7
Ordinary theft	52.6	49.8	47.9
Total, grave crime	51.1	47.1	46.6

The decreases in detection of total cognizable crime and grave crime are 2.3 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

Many stations were in charge of junior and inexperienced Sub-Inspectors. A large number of cases was pending in Courts. The property stolen in a number of cases was unidentifiable. The work connected with the Municipal Elections and the providing of bandobast duties and security arrangements during the visits of High Personages diverted the attention of the Police from their normal work considerably. These were the contributory factors for the slight decline in the percentage of detection.

Every effort has been made to improve detection.

Graphs illustrating the trend of detection in total cognizable crime, in grave crime and under each head of grave crime, viz., murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle theft, for the last 10 years are furnished in Part VI.

Cases in which investigation was refused—Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code (Statement A-1, Columns 5 and 6).—Of the 54,051 cases reported to the Police during the year investigation was refused in 830 cases or 1.5 per cent as against 1.9 per cent in 1954 and 2.7 per cent in 1953. As in the past, this provision of the Law was used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Seven hundred and thirty five cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates in 1955 under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code as against 804 in 1954. There was no unnecessary reference.

Attendance at Sessions.—The number of sessions held in the mufassal was 479 as against 460 in 1954. District Superintendents of Police attended 38 sessions and sub-divisional officers 238 as against 28 and 193 respectively in 1954. In Madras City, the Commissioner of Police with his Deputies and Assistants attended all the four criminal sessions.

23. Property lost and recovered.—The statement below shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years:—

24. Prosecutions [Statement A-I, columns (11) and (12)].—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 30,368 as against 33,768 in 1954. Of these 63.9 per cent ended in conviction as against 70.3 per cent in 1954. A graph showing the percentage of convictions in Indian Penal Code cases to the number of cases decided in Courts is furnished in Part VI.

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 1955.	Number pending in Courts on 31st December 1955.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code..	30,368	5,161	35,529	14.5
The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	268	52	320	16.3
Security sections ..	5,365	333	5,698	5.8

Statement A-II [Columns (8) to (10)].—Forty-two thousand and seventy-six persons were tried in 1955 as against 51,236 in 1954 and 56.1 per cent were convicted as against 57.7 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 conviction.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras City	28,362	26,947	95.0
Mufassal	18,146	11,503	63.4

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1955.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1954, 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.
Known depredators ..	10,916	123	1,521	21	2,144	12	1,753	12	172	5	192	6
Receivers of stolen goods.	79	5	2	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
Suspected persons ..	4,459	91	482	..	145	..	1,337	18	37	..	62	..
Total ..	15,454	219	2,005	21	2,289	12	3,126	30	209	5	254	6
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	949	25	11	..	235	..	60	1	20	1	..	7
Grand total ..	16,403	244	2,016	21	2,524	12	3,186	31	229	6	254	13

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year— <i>cont.</i>						Of those included in columns (2) to (5).								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 1955.		Number at large on 31st December 1955.		Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.				
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Known depredators ..	1,161	19	1,197	13	567	10	2,531	19	10,514	96	2,926	21	2,200	31	
Receivers of stolen goods.	14	..	9	..	18	1	1	..	75	4	..	..	1	..	
Suspected persons ..	1,241	20	466	3	297	7	239	6	4,081	73	372	4	178	..	
Total ..	2,416	39	1,672	16	882	18	2,771	25	14,670	173	3,298	25	2,379	31	
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	78	2	14	..	..	..	261	3	1,002	20	562	6	374	11	
Grand total ..	2,494	41	1,686	16	882	18	3,032	28	15,672	193	3,860	31	2,753	42	

In cases of minor importance and in other cases where the services of the prosecuting staff could not be secured, the Circle Inspectors conducted the prosecutions. Out of 6,095 cases prosecuted by them, 4,696 cases or 77.0 per cent ended in conviction as against 78.0 per cent in 1954.

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 Collectors.

25. Escapes.—Sixty-one prisoners escaped from police custody during the year as against 55 in 1954. Of these 5 escaped from police lock-ups, 5 from sub-jails and 51 from other Police custody as against 2, 2 and 51 respectively in the previous year. Fifty prisoners were recaptured. Fifty-seven Police Officers were dealt with departmentally for dereliction of duty while 21 were held free from blame.

26. Prosecutions for false complaints.—Including the 18 cases which were pending magisterial orders at the beginning of the year, the Police referred 1,141 cases, of which 1,117 cases were struck off as false by Magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in fifty cases of which 21 were filed on magisterial sanctions. Nineteen persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 15 in 1954. Seventeen 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 7 were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 3,86,320 cases prosecuted by the Police only 92 cases were declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

27. 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 :—

Old offenders.—Three thousand three hundred and twenty-seven persons received enhanced punishments during the year under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 3,940 in 1954. Three hundred and twenty-seven persons were ordered to notify residence under section 565; Criminal Procedure Code, as against 355 in 1954. One hundred and fifty-seven persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence of whom 105 were convicted, the corresponding figures for 1954 being 130 and 77 respectively.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—As brought to the notice of the Government already, the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act is very limited in its scope. Only a few persons are found to come under the purview of section 2 (4) of the Act and most of the bad criminals who habitually commit thefts of cycles and cattle, pocket-picking and burglaries, etc., and who have a number of convictions to their credit for offences under sections 379, 380 and 454, Indian Penal Code, escape registration as these sections have not been included in the schedule of offences in the Act. Further, in cases where persons are charged under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, or under section 395, Indian

Penal Code, convictions are obtained under alternate sections such as 411 or 412 for want of proper evidence. Hence by inclusion of sections 379, 380, 411, 412, 420, 454 and 461, Indian Penal Code, in the schedule of offences, the Act can be enforced vigorously against those who are really habitual criminals and thus crime could be controlled effectively.

Further, the object of the Act was to replace the Criminal Tribes Act which rendered all members of a particular tribe or community to suffer for the sake of a single or more individuals who were really bad. Hence the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act was enacted to penalize only the persons who had become criminals by habit. The Act does not, however, help to book all the criminals. The relaxation of restrictions on Ex-N.T.Ms. and others who were previously dealt with under section 16 (1) and 16 (2) of the Act as per G.O. Ms. No. 3366, Home, dated 7th November 1953, leaving a large number of such known criminals without control or police surveillance, is a handicap for effective police work.

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.

District.	1953.				1954.				1955.			
	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madras City	1,012	857	21	86.4	613	486	37	84.4	437	324	27	79.0
Chingleput	599	389	70	73.5	425	277	54	74.5	276	167	8	62.3
North Arcot	415	205	17	51.5	609	340	111	68.3	489	233	36	51.4
South Arcot	638	447	70	78.6	447	262	25	62.1	393	281	10	73.4
Tanjore	451	305	36	73.4	506	363	27	75.8	412	283	22	68.6
Madurai Urban ..	356	210	36	65.6	269	149	61	71.6	289	159	17	55.0
Madurai North ..	472	217	85	56.0	384	179	89	62.2	492	302	26	64.8
Ramanathapuram ..	491	187	148	54.5	454	221	34	53.8	316	203	33	71.7
Tirunelveli	860	351	351	68.9	813	405	45	53.9	320	169	26	57.5
Tiruchirappalli ..	334	178	56	64.0	351	179	47	58.9	249	177	12	74.7
Salem	351	209	14	62.0	323	189	24	63.2	427	279	19	68.4
Coimbatore	813	501	49	65.5	890	586	71	81.5	956	612	73	69.3
The Nilgiris	64	60	4	100.0	52	45	5	95.7	45	35	1	79.5
Malabar	88	71	14	95.9	115	79	8	73.8	124	82	4	68.3
South Kanara	24	17	1	73.9	40	28	7	84.8	46	30	2	68.2
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	432	289	17	69.6	466	302	39	70.9	434	281	17	67.4
Total ..	7,400	4,493	989	70.7	6,758	4,090	684	67.7	5,705	3,617	333	67.3

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 2,288 as against 2,655 in 1954. The average amount demanded was Rs. 124 as against Rs. 121 in 1954.

28. Criminal Investigation Department.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to work efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, blackmailing, embezzlement of Government money, counterfeiting coin and currency, bombs and explosives, impersonation, lorry hold-ups, house-breaking, thefts and datura poisoning and terrorist and sabotage cases, etc.

A gang of 67 Vaduvarpatti Koravars, who were active in many districts and responsible for a series of house-breakings was rounded up in the year.

The Central Intelligence Bureau maintained close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux functioning at the various district headquarters. Sub-Inspectors in charge

of the District Intelligence Bureaux were replaced by Inspectors during the year except in the districts of South Kanara, the Nilgiris and the Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli. The Bureaux worked satisfactorily.

The Special and 'X' Branches continued to work satisfactorily.

Police Laboratory.—One hundred and two cases of examination of questioned documents were undertaken during the year as against 124 in 1954. The cases involved examination of handwriting, typewriting, erasures, alterations, etc., on documents. Proposals for the establishment of a well-equipped Forensic Science Laboratory are under the consideration of the Government.

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—This Bureau which was under the control of the Excise Department was placed under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, with effect from 3rd January 1955, consequent on the transfer of the

prohibition enforcement work and the Excise staff to the Police Department. The Bureau consists of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 15 Constables and a ministerial staff of 1 Upper Division Clerk, 1 Lower Division Clerk and 1 Typist.

The Bureau functioned efficiently and dealt with 139 new cases and 14 old cases of opium, ganja, other drugs, foreign liquor and I.D. arrack during the year as against 104 and 9 respectively in 1954. The total value of contraband articles seized during the year was Rs. 3,22,226 as against Rs. 2,15,026 in 1954.

Legal Adviser.—In G.O. Ms. No. 1979, Home, dated 18th July 1955, a post of Legal Adviser was sanctioned in place of the old post of Director of Prosecutions. Applications were called for the new post but it was not filled up till the end of the year.

Finger-print Bureau.—The Bureau continued to serve the Andhra State also with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 906, Home, dated 2nd April 1954, payment for the service being recoverable from that State on a “no-profit-no-loss” basis.

There were 483,123 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year, both in the Main and in the Assembly Bureaux. Thirty-three thousand two hundred and forty-two finger-print slips were received for record and 19,668 slips were removed from the records during the year leaving a total of 496,697 slips at the end of the year. Of these 364,469 related to the Madras State and 132,228 to the Andhra State.

Fifty-two thousand five hundred and nineteen search references were received in the Bureau during the year as against 56,902 in 1954. Of these 32,491 were from the Madras State, 10,335 from the Andhra State and 9,693 from other States. Madras City as usual, sent in the largest number of search references, viz., 4,089 followed by the Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli (3,558), Coimbatore (3,212), Salem (3,053) and North Arcot (2,694).

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

—	Number received for search.	Number traced.	Percentage.
Madras State	32,491	10,914	33.6
Andhra State	10,335	3,334	32.3
Other States	9,693	1,332	13.9
Total	52,519	15,580	29.6

Of the references received from outside States, Bombay, as usual sent in the largest number (6,189), Mysore (1,220), Travancore-Cochin (311) and Orissa (290).

The number of finger-prints of unidentified dead bodies received for search was 116 and 7 of these were identified, the corresponding figures for 1954 being 134 and 6 respectively.

Finger-print experts visited scenes of crime in seven cases against the same number in 1954. In 199 cases (as against 190 in 1954) objects and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau from districts.

In a case of misappropriation of funds in a co-operative society in the Tiruchirappalli district to the extent of Rs. 1,34,000, the finger-print evidence given by the Superintendent played a vital part in proving the guilt of the accused convincingly.

In a case of house robbery in the Ramanathapuram district in which properties worth about Rs. 40,000 were stolen, a Finger-Print Expert visited the scene of crime and detected a number of latent impressions on the articles abandoned by the culprits. One of the culprits was identified from the records of the Bureau and this led to the tracing of the two other culprits concerned who were eventually convicted.

In the Tanjore district chance prints found on a bottle abandoned by the culprit were identified by a Finger-Print Expert as those of an ex-convict and the accused who was absconding was also traced by the Bureau on a search reference from another Police station. The Bureau alerted the investigating officer as a result of which the offender was booked successfully.

The tester Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau visited the jails and tested 10,244 finger-print slips as against 13,244 in 1954. Wrong finger-printing was found in 10 cases and fresh slips were prepared in 3,874 cases.

Finger-print experts gave evidence in courts in 396 cases and furnished expert opinion on 475 occasions, the corresponding figures for 1954 being 416 and 446 respectively.

During the year 11 Sub-Inspectors and 69 head constables of the Madras State were given training in finger-prints. One Sub-Inspector of the Central Government was also trained in finger-prints. The Officers and cadets undergoing training in the Police Training College were given lectures on finger-prints. Quarterly lectures on finger-prints were given to 37 Indian Air Force Police Officers at Madras City by the tester Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau. Thirty-four head constables of the Madras City Police were also given finger-print training by the tester Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau. The top squad recruits of the Police Recruits' School, Vellore, were given instructions in the method of taking finger-prints and tests were conducted before each batch passed out.

The photographic section of the Bureau had to handle more work in 1955 but performed it satisfactorily.

The Bureau maintained a high standard of efficiency and the year closed without any arrears due to the hard work of the entire staff.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau continued to be 3 Inspectors (including a temporary Inspector) and 28 Sub-Inspectors/Junior Reporters.

The staff attended 1,406 political and labour meetings and 84 conferences as against 1,369 and 119 respectively in the previous year. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, and I visited the Bureau in the year. The general standard of work in the Bureau has been satisfactory.

29. Railway Police.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Tiruchirappalli Railway Police District.

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

	1953.	1954.	1955.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	234	184	144
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	8	6	4
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	493	376	294
III. Thefts in running goods trains.	15	53	32
IV. Thefts from stationary wagons, goods-sheds and yards.	162	214	124
V. Thefts of Railway materials.	274	251	169
VI. Other thefts	147	96	108
Total	1,333	1,180	875

No sabotage cases were reported during the year.

There were 23 attempts to derail trains as against 20 in 1954. The accused concerned were juveniles and the offences committed were due to mischief.

There were 22 cases of stone throwing on trains as against 25 in 1954.

There were 2 cases of collision in 1955 as against 4 in 1954. One was due to the rash and negligent manner in which an engine was driven by the driver and the other was due to signals which were lowered for the receipt of a goods train it having been put back to “On” position.

There were 38 derailments in 1955 as against 5 in 1954. Most of them were due to mechanical defects or defects in a permanent way.

Four hundred and eighty-five persons were run over and killed in 1955 as against 489 in 1954. Of these 62 were cases of suicide.

The Special Magistrates' Courts at Madras Egmore, Madras Central, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Kozhikode, Coimbatore and Arkonam continued to function satisfactorily.

Two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight destitute children were rounded up in 1955 under the Madras Children Act as against 1,996 in 1954.

Theft, a major crime in the Railway Police District, was dealt with effectively and further reduced from 1,180 in 1954 to 875 in 1955. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds, thefts from stationary wagons, goods-sheds and yards and thefts of Railway materials registered a substantial decrease.

There were 4,599 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year as against 4,160 in 1954 but the amount of property lost was only Rs. 43,388 as against Rs. 56,117 in 1954. The increase was due to free registering of even trivial shortages and enquiring into them. Care was taken not to treat properties lost in cognizable offences as shortages.

One post of Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli, was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2244, Home, dated 6th August 1955 from 1st October 1955.

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

31. Cinematograph Act.—The Act and the rules thereunder were enforced properly in the State.

32. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—Effective measures were taken to stamp out the evil wherever the Act is in force but public co-operation is still lacking.

The Madras Vigilance Association continues to do useful work. Its co-operation with the Police continued to be good.

33. The Madras City Police Act.—Some selected sections of the Madras City Police Act were further extended to certain important urban and rural areas in the State and the preventive work under the Act was satisfactory.

34. Prohibition.—Prohibition was 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. In the other districts and Madras City it was enforced by the Excise and Prohibition Department and with effect from 3rd January 1955 it was transferred to the Police Department.

The following Excise staff were transferred to this Department :—

Executive staff—

- 3 Assistant Commissioners of Excise.
- 21 Inspectors of Excise.
- 37 Assistant Inspectors of Excise.
- 201 Sub-Inspectors of Excise.
- 247 Petty Officers.
- 2,525 Prohibition Guards.
- 40 Drivers and
- 22 Cleaners.

2A

Ministerial staff—

- 1 Junior Superintendent.
- 9 Head Clerks.
- 17 Upper Division Clerks.
- 48 Lower Division Clerks.
- 3 Typists and 1 Attender

The above staff were kept as a separate section within the Police Department till 1st November 1955 when all of them except 40 Drivers, 22 cleaners and 1 attender were merged with the Police either in the following additional posts which were sanctioned consequent on the reorganization of the Police Department as a result of merger of Prohibition work with the regular Police work or in the vacancies in the Police Department :—

Executive staff—

- 1 Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
- 4 Additional Superintendents of Police.
- 2 Assistant Commissioners of Police (Madras City).
- 16 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
- 46 Inspectors of Police.
- 3 Sergeants.
- 182 Sub-Inspectors of Police.
- 130 Head Constables.
- 1,767 Police Constables.

Ministerial staff—

- 10 Office Superintendents for District Police Offices.
- 1 Junior Superintendent, office of the Inspector-General of Police.
- 4 Accountants.
- 10 Upper Division Clerks.
- 45 Lower Division Clerks.
- 4 Typists.

Supernumerary staff—

- 10 Sub-Inspectors of Police.
- 99 Head Constables.

As a result of the merger not even a single person of the transferred Excise staff was ousted. The Civilian Drivers and Cleaners and an attender who are now working in the Police Department will be eventually transferred to other Government Departments which may require them. Those who were officiating in higher ranks on the day prior to the date of transfer were allowed to officiate subsequently even though their seniors in the Police Department reverted for want of vacancies. The first batch of training of officers commenced in the Police Training College from 1st November 1955 and in the Police Recruits' Schools from 15th November 1955. Those who completed 52 years of age on 31st August 1955 were exempted from the training.

As a result of the re-organization, 14 subdivisions and 24 circles were newly formed. Eighty Police stations and 26 outposts were opened and 42 outposts were converted into stations.

An Additional Deputy-Inspector-General's Range, viz., the Central Range, was formed and the Deputy Inspector-General's Ranges were reconstituted as follows :—

Central Range—

- North Arcot.
- Chingleput.
- South Arcot.
- Tanjore.
- Tiruchirappalli.

Southern Range—

- Madurai North.
- Madurai Urban.
- Ramanathapuram.
- Tirunelveli.

Western Range—
Salem.
Coimbatore.
South Kanara.
The Nilgiris.
Malabar.

Personal Assistants were sanctioned to the District Superintendents of Police of the following districts:—

- (1) North Arcot,
- (2) Chingleput,
- (3) South Arcot,
- (4) Tirunelveli, and
- (5) Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.

Additional Superintendents of Police were sanctioned to the following districts:—

- (1) Tanjore,
- (2) Tiruchirappalli,
- (3) Salem, and
- (4) Coimbatore.

With effect from 1st November 1955, the enforcement of Prohibition in the entire State is being done by the Police.

The following statement shows the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved in the offences under the Prohibition Act in the seven districts in which the Act was enforced by the Police till 31st October 1955.

Prohibition, 1955.

Statement showing the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved for offences under the Prohibition Act in the seven districts in which the Act was enforced by the Police.

	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.	5	5	2	2	1	1	40	42
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	2,199	2,199	2,618	2,497	1,593	1,603	1,062	1,198
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	3,992	3,992	3,916	3,917	3,397	3,397	1,681	1,725
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	3	3	17	17	9	9	..	..
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	578	578	2,125	1,995	233	233	102	102
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	69	69	114	114	38	38	25	25
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	13	13	1,099	1,028	45	45	182	182
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	13	13	..	..	11	11
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	488	488	370	362	199	199	248	247
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	12	12	..	..	3	3	..	..
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	109	109	71	73	87	87	16	16
XIX Miscellaneous ..	12,277	12,277	9,392	9,380	9,723	9,723	226	226
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	..	..	5	5	18	18	27	26
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	11	11	26	26	10	10	51	51
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	..	..	57	56	..	..	11	12
Total ..	19,766	19,756	19,825	19,485	15,256	15,366	3,682	3,863

	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 arrack from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	159	159	554	524	917	861
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	873	873	1,179	1,179	2,143	2,018
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	..	..	3	3	2	2
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	..	..	6	6	102	102
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	..	..	..	..	6	6
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	67	67	43	43	111	111
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	4	4	1	1	38	38
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..	..	2	2
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	353	353	187	187	22	22
XIX Miscellaneous ..	830	830	949	949	3,726	3,720
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 ..	15	15	11	11	15	15
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	11	11	1	1	4	4
Total ..	2,312	2,312	2,934	2,904	7,090	6,903

35. **Inspection of shops licensed under the Indian Arms and the Indian Explosives Act.**—All the shops in this State licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act were inspected during the year by Inspectors and Gazetted Officers.

36. **Execution of warrants.**—One thousand two hundred and sixty-two warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year as against 1,566 in 1954. Of these 355 were pending for more than a year.

37. **Inspections.**—I toured all the Districts in the State. I also visited the Malabar Special Police, Special Armed Police, Police Training College, Vellore, Shorthand Bureau and Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, and all the Police Recruits' Schools during the year.

38. **The Police Dog Squad.**—The Police Dog Squad continues to be attached to the Madras City Police. The actual strength of the Squad was seven dogs and five pups. Further details are given in paragraph 75 of the Administration Report of the Madras City Police for the year 1955 printed as Appendix A to this Report.

39. **Care Home and Care Camp, Melpakkam.**—Details in respect of this Institution are furnished in paragraph 76 of the Administration Report of the Madras City Police printed as Appendix A to this Report.

40. **General—(a) Police Morale.**—The morale of the Police continued to be quite sound.

(b) **Concessions in service conditions.**—No fresh concessions in service conditions were sanctioned in 1955.

(c) The following are some of the salient features of the year:—

(i) Law and Order situation was very well maintained despite several labour troubles and the activities of the anti-social elements.

(ii) Crime was kept well under control.

(iii) The work of enforcing Prohibition in the Districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Malabar, the Nilgiris, South Kanara and the Madras City was transferred from the Excise and Prohibition Department to the Police Department. The Department was reorganised accordingly.

(iv) The year was free from major communal clashes and activities of terrorist violence.

(v) The Police came into closer and friendly contact with the public as social workers during the devastating cyclone and floods in the Tanjore and Ramanathapuram Districts during the year.

(vi) The security and bandobast arrangements during the Congress Session at Avadi, the visits of the Prime Minister, the President and other V.I.Ps. during the year were excellent.

(vii) The Municipal Elections passed off without any untoward incidents.

(viii) Adequate attention was paid to Sports.

(d) 1955 was another trying year for the Police, imposing considerable strain on them but the officers and men discharged their duties efficiently with enthusiasm and vigour displaying unflinching loyalty to the Government.

41. **Programme of work.**—Efforts will be made—

(i) to effect an intensive drive against receivers of stolen properties and rowdies,

(ii) to improve the standard of detection by better use of scientific aids as well as greater participation by Gazetted Police Officers in the investigations of important crimes,

(iii) to secure better co-operation with the Magistracy for speedy disposal of cases and to reduce pendency of cases in Courts,

(iv) to enforce the Prohibition Act with redoubled vigour,

(v) to extend the provisions of the Madras City Police Act, the Towns Nuisances Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, wherever necessary,

(vi) to intensify the propaganda for developing road sense and improve traffic conditions and reduce accidents by introducing one way traffic and other connected regulations, wherever necessary,

(vii) to tighten up control over delinquent juveniles,

(viii) to enlist public co-operation by polite but firm conduct on the part of Police officers and by observing courtesy weeks, and

(ix) to make the best use of Railway Vigilance Committees.

PART IV—POLICE FORCE.

42. **Gazetted Officers.**—I continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Name of the Officer. Period.

Southern Range.

Sri M. Krishna Menon .. From January 1 to December 31.

Western Range.

Sri A. Narayana Rai .. From January 1 to December 31.

Central Range.*

Sri O. L. Burrell .. From October 7 to December 31.

Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

Sri F. V. Arul .. From January 1 to December 31.

Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyan- From January 1 to December 31.

Special Officer for Reorganization (Temporary).

Sri O. L. Burrell .. From January 1 to September 30.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Sri V. P. Nair .. From January 1 to December 31.

Special Officer for the Revision of Police Standing Orders (Temporary).

Sri S. Bashir Ahmed .. From January 1 to June 6.

Deputy Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Temporary).

Sri C. Thangayyan .. From January 1 to December 31.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in six districts while there was one change in seven districts, two changes in one district, and three changes in one district. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions on nineteen occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on four occasions. Transfers of officers were, however, limited to the minimum.

* This Range was formed with effect from 7th October 1955 only.

A new class of posts styled "*Additional Superintendents of Police*" on the I.P.S. Senior Scale of pay was created in the Madras Police Service on a temporary basis during the year. Additional Superintendents of Police have been posted to the heavy districts of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore to afford relief to the District Superintendents of Police concerned.

One Assistant Commissioner of Excise and twenty-four Inspectors of Excise were appointed as Deputy Superintendents of Police on transfer with effect from 1st October 1955 consequent on the transfer to this Department on the enforcement of Prohibition in seven districts and Madras City.

The following officers were on other duties 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.	Do.
3 Sri R. M. Mahadevan ..	Chief Security Officer, Southern Railway, Madras, throughout the year.
4 Sri K. Sankaran Nair ..	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, throughout the year.
5 Sri M. Balakrishna Menon.	Inspector-General of Police, Pondicherry, throughout the year.
6 Sri P. Kandaswami ..	Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Madras, throughout the year.
7 Sri M. Singaravelu ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Bangalore, throughout the year.
8 Sri P. Kuppuswami ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, throughout the year.
9 Sri A. C. Madhavan Nambiar.	Officer on Special Duty in the Intelligence Bureau from 30th August 1955.
10 Sri T. M. Subramaniam.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi, throughout the year.
11 Sri K. Ravindran ..	A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras, throughout the year.
12 Sri V. R. Lakshminarayana.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi, from 1st January to 22nd March 1955.

Madras Police Service.

1 Sri A. Krishnaswami ..	Superintendent of Police, Pondicherry, throughout the year.
2 Sri M. Srinivasa Acharya.	Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
3 Sri V. Satyavagheeswara Ayyar.	Superintendent, Watch and Ward, Southern Railway, up to 6th June 1955.
4 Sri Sayed Bashir Ahmed.	Security Officer, Southern Railway, Madras, from 7th June 1955.
5 Sri M. Gopalakrishna Menon.	Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
6 Sri T. Ramanujam ..	On deputation in the Intelligence Bureau, from 25th February 1955.
7 Sri M. S. Anantaraman.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer throughout the year.
8 Sri U. Nagesha ..	Do.

	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	District Superintendents of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadars and Head constables.	Police constables.	Total.
Police Training College and Police Recruits' Schools ..	..	..	1	5	2	14	6	4	32
Madras City	..	..	..	7	10	41	152	711	921
All other temporary forces ..	1	1	39	98	8	384	807	5,077	6,415
Total ..	1	1	40	110	20	439	965	5,792	7,368

Name of the officer. Details of other duty.

Madras Police Service—cont.

9 Sri C. A. Subbiah Pillai.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Madras, from 15th March 1955.
10 Sri T. D. Ramabhadran.	On Deputation to the Security Organization, Southern Railway, Madras, from 24th March 1955.
11 Sri V. Subbiah Mudaliyar.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
12 Sri N. Kolandai ..	Do.
13 Sri P. Gopalan	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, from 10th January 1955.
14 Sri E. A. Narayanan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
15 Sri V. Krishnan Nair ..	Do.
16 Sri D. M. Selvaraj ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, from 12th November 1955.
17 Sri T. S. Venkataraman.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
18 Sri S. Palaniappan ..	Superintendent of Police, Pondicherry, throughout the year.
19 Sri R. S. Krishnan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, throughout the year.
20 Sri N. V. Choodamani ..	Do.
21 Sri K. V. Raghavan ..	Do.
22 Sri G. Santanakrishnan.	Do.
23 Sri S. Veluswami Pillai ..	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, till 15th March 1955.

Seven officers of the Madras Police Service retired during the year. One officer of the Madras Police Service proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

One officer of the Indian Police Service recruited in 1955 was allotted to this State in 1955. He has been under training in the Mount Abu College from 7th October 1955.

Two Assistant Superintendents of Police and two Deputy Superintendents of Police were under practical training in the districts during the year.

Eight officers of the Excise Department who were appointed as Deputy Superintendents of Police with effect from 1st October 1955 on the Prohibition Merger were sent to the Police Training College, Vellore, for a course of training for three months from 1st November 1955.

Sri R. N. Manickam, M.A., I.P., District Superintendent of Police, was deputed to the United Kingdom from 3rd September 1955 for undergoing a course of instruction for Police Officers at Scotland Yard and other training institutions in England.

43. STRENGTH [Statement D, column (16)].—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force excluding the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police on the last day of the year was 24,159 as against 23,930 at the end of 1954.

The variation in strength is mainly due to the permanent retention of some of the temporary posts which were in existence for over five years.

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

Recruitment.—There were 186 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 171 in 1954. Difficulty is being experienced in a few 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.

One ex-army man and 24 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against 5 and 150 respectively in 1954. Among the recruits 15 held Secondary-School Leaving Certificates (as against 141 in 1954).

Casualties [Statement E, columns (35) to (40)].—The total number of casualties in the Force was 693 as shown below as against 818 in 1954, i.e., a decrease of 125 or 15.3 per cent :—

	1954.	1955.
Retirements	329	262
Resignations	66	72
Dismissals	205	127
Discharges	67	54
Desertions	41	58
Deaths	110	120
Total ..	818	693

Three Police officers were killed and 40 were injured during the year as against 1 and 95 respectively in the previous year.

Health [Statement E, columns (41) to (43)].—The health of the Force was fairly satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital further decreased from 85.05 in 1954 to 81.31 per cent in 1955.

The number of Police Officers who died was 120 as against 110 in 1954.

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

44. Education [Statement E, column (29)].—There were 3,295 head constables and 25,628 police constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these 69 or 0.2 per cent were illiterate.

45. Training College and Schools—The Police Training College, Vellore.—Sri H. G. C. Barboza continued to be the Principal throughout the year.

Sri V. Janakiraman continued as Vice-Principal till the forenoon of 6th April when Sri M. D. Ebenezer succeeded him and continued throughout the year.

Two officers of the Madras State Police who were under training in the College from 1st February 1954 and 9th February 1954 completed their training on 1st February and 9th February respectively and were posted to districts for practical training.

Eight Deputy Superintendents of Police (Ex-Prohibition Officers) began their three months' training from 1st November.

Three probationary Sub-Inspectors of the Coorg State who were under training from October 1954 completed their training in October 1955.

The entire batch of 30 officiating Sub-Inspectors who were under six months' training from 1st October 1954 completed it and the officiating Sub-Inspectors were passported back to the districts concerned.

There was no direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors during the year due to (i) the large scale reversion of officiating Sub-Inspectors and (ii) the Prohibition merger.

A batch of 14 probationary Sub-Inspectors of the Travancore and Cochin State commenced their training from 8th April afternoon and continued their training throughout the year.

A batch of 14 Inspectors (ex-Assistant Prohibition Officers) and 87 Sub-Inspectors (ex-Prohibition Sub-Inspectors) commenced their three months' and four months' training respectively, from 1st November.

Sixty-eight head constables (ex-Prohibition Petty Officers) were given training for two months commencing from 15th November.

Training of the Cadets.—Except in the case of ex-Prohibition officers and men for whom special training programmes were drawn up, the existing curriculum and method of training was followed during the year. The importance of Scientific Aids in Detection was duly emphasized.

Drill and Training.—Training in leadership was given special attention and a high standard of ability to command and instruct was insisted upon. Sufficient attention was paid to parade ground training.

Sports and Recreations.—Sports and games played their necessary and full part in the year's activities as in the past.

Hostel.—The hostel was run efficiently by a committee of cadets under the supervision of one Assistant Law Instructor.

Museum.—The Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, the District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot and the Principals of the Christian College, Madras and Government Teachers' Training College, Katpadi, were amongst the distinguished visitors to the Museum during the year and left appreciative remarks in the Visitors' Book.

State Police Band.—The State Police Band maintained its usual high standard of efficiency and the turnout was considerably improved by the issue of a fresh set of newly designed uniform.

The cadets and the staff maintained good health. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D. visited the College in April and found considerable improvement in the general appearance of the College as well as in its administration. I visited the College in December and found the College in very good order.

Police Recruits' Schools.—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each Recruits' School in 1955 :—

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, ca-ualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in school at the end of the year.	Total.
Police Recruits' School—							
Vellore	166	219	385	229	12	144	385
Coimbatore	255	214	469	281	4	184	469
Tiruchirappalli (temporary)	124	150	274	152	2	120	274

Ex-Prohibition Guards were given three months' training according to a special programme drawn up for them.

Intensive training in finger prints was given to the recruits by the Finger Print Head Constable sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1657, Home, dated 10th June 1955.

In accordance with G.O. Ms. No. 1756, Home, dated 22nd June 1955, all the Assistant Drill Instructors of the Police Recruits' Schools, hitherto drafted from the Armed Reserves were replaced by Non-Commissioned Officers of the Malabar Special Police and the change has been very much for the better.

The schools were on the whole run efficiently and discipline was well maintained. The general health of the recruits was satisfactory. The hostels attached to the schools were managed well as is evidenced by the fact that the average weight of the recruits at the time of departure from the schools showed an increase over their weights on arrival.

I visited all the Police Recruits' schools during the year.

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.		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
By the Inspector-General of Police ..	24	9	14	9	1	5	4	..	..	45.0	11.1	35.7
By the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	736	706	564	255	171	165	52	31	7	37.28	25.33	29.62

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

Four statutory appeals were preferred to the Government during the year. Of these one was rejected and in the remaining cases orders were reversed.

Judicial Punishments [Statement E, columns (17) to (24)].—The total number of Police officers and men punished by Criminal Courts during the year was 32 as against 31 in the previous year. Of these eight were convicted for offences in their official capacity and 24 for offences committed in their private capacity as against eight and 23 respectively in the previous year.

On 9th October 1954 head constable 1498 Arthabagam of Suramangalam Police Station, Salem district, tried to drag one Ibrahim, an employee in a hotel, to his house which he resisted. Thereupon he took him to the police station and tortured him which resulted in the fall of four of his teeth. On receipt of a complaint the Deputy Superintendent of Police went to the spot, and an enquiry was conducted by the Revenue Divisional Officer. A charge sheet was filed against the head constable and he was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Salem, under section 325, Indian Penal Code.

A police constable of Malabar district was convicted under section 302, I.P.C. and sentenced to be hanged by the District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, Kozhikode, for murdering a maid servant. On appeal to the High Court, Madras, the death sentence was modified to one of transportation for life.

Officiating head constable 754 Muhammad of Mangalore South station, South Kanara district, collected a sum of Rs. 488-9-0 on a distraint warrant issued by the District Magistrate (Judicial), South Kanara, being the arrears of sales tax amount from Sri M. Fakir, fish merchant, Mangalore. The officiating head constable misappropriated the amount without bringing the same in the accounts of the police station. A case under section 409, Indian Penal Code was registered against him. The District Magistrate (Judicial) convicted him under section 403, Indian Penal Code to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the court and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment in C.C. No. 25 of 1955, dated 17th June 1955.

46. Conduct.—Departmental punishments excluding the award of black marks [Statement E, columns (13) to (16)].—Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.

	1953.	1954.	1955.
For absence without leave ..	0.4	0.4	0.4
For offences other than absence without leave.	4.3	3.7	2.
Total ..	4.7	4.1	2.8

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 12.97 as against 13.52 in 1954. The total number of persons dismissed from the Force was 127 of whom 28 were for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1954 being 205 and 24 respectively.

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

for four months. The accused preferred an appeal to the District Judge, South Kanara, and the appeal was dismissed. As the Police Constable failed to pay the fine amount imposed on him, he was committed to prison. Departmental action was taken against him and he was dismissed from 14th October 1954, i.e., the date of suspension.

47. Titles.—Nil.

Medals and rewards.—The following medals were awarded during the year:—

- (a) The President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry.
- (b) The Police Medal for meritorious service.
- (1) Sri R. Muthial Naidu, Police Constable No. 450, Armed Reserve, Chingleput district.
- (2) Sri F. V. Arul, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.
- (3) Sri K. Damodaran Nair, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras City.
- (4) Sri V. B. Venugopal, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., Madras.
- (5) Sri A. C. Aditya Nadar, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madurai Town.
- (6) Sri B. P. Shiva, Inspector of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras.
- (7) Sri S. V. Arumugam, officiating Inspector of Police, Vellore Town, North Arcot district.
- (8) Sri V. P. Duraiswamy Mudaliyar, officiating Inspector of Police, Madras City.
- (9) Sri G. Raghavulu, Head Constable, Special Branch, C.I.D., Madras.

Rewards.

Rewards to Police Officers.

	1954.		1955.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras City ..	1,740	23,178	2,159	28,062
Districts including the C.I.D.	12,922	1,19,848	16,229	1,20,287
Total ..	14,662	1,43,026	18,388	1,57,349

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Rewards to private individuals including village officers.

	1954.		1955.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras City ..	841	4,732	1,121	8,518
Districts including C.I.D.	6,291	43,786	6,680	44,108
Total ..	7,132	48,518	7,801	52,626

The total number of Police Officers and private individuals rewarded and the amounts expended increased.

Rewards were granted in deserving cases only. Good work was also recognized by the grant of meritorious service entries and good service entries to the Police officers and by the issue of letters of appreciation and parchment certificates to the members of the public.

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:—

No.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1	The widow and daughter of a police constable of Tiruchirappalli district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 10-8-0 and a gratuity of Rs. 126 to the mother and a monthly pension of Rs. 3 to the daughter.	The police constable died due to gunshot injuries received as a result of "Special risk of Office".
2	An Ex-Head Constable of Tirunelveli district.	An injury pension of Rs. 16-11-0 (rupees sixteen and annas eleven only) and a gratuity of Rs. 200 (rupees two hundred only).	The head constable sustained a severe cut in his left palm while searching an accused in a criminal case of Mamiyachi police station.
3	The dependants of 120 deceased police officers (as against 113 in 1954).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,000.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependants were left.

48. Cost [Statement D, columns (17) to (19)].—The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1955-1956 was Rs. 5,08,68,726 as against Rs. 4,72,86,172 in 1954-1955. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to (1) the reorganization of the Department with the additional staff consequent on the transfer of the enforcement of Prohibition to this Department in seven districts and Madras City and the Excise staff and (2) heavy bandobast and security arrangements in connection with the visits of V.I.Ps. and the consequent increased expenditure under travelling allowance, Motor Transport and Feeding Charges.

49. Buildings and Housing the Force.—The housing of the Force continues to be an acute problem. 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 strength in each rank.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
Sergeants and Sergeants-Major.	95	100	52.2	55.3
Sub-Inspectors ..	333	331*	33.91	34.8
Head Constables ..	1,541	1,613	56.36	59.8
Constables ..	12,260	12,175	62.97	61.5

* The variation is due to the inclusion of temporary huts in the previous year's figures.

The rest of the officers and men live in rented quarters. Life in the barracks is part of the discipline of the Force and besides promoting a healthy esprit-de-corps, it is useful to muster the available number of men in the event of an emergency at short notice. Also living in Government quarters keeps the men away from local squabbles and influences which tend to affect their sense of impartiality which is an essential factor for the efficiency of the Force. In the Five-year Programme the target has been fixed to provide Government quarters for 70 per cent of the Police subordinates in the City and the mufassal. Part II Schemes for 1955-56 for the construction of quarters for 9 Jamadars, 93 head constables, 242 police constables in the mofussal and 44 head constables and 156 police constables of the Madras City Police and 2 head constables and 10 police constables of the C.I.D. have been approved by the Government.

Proposals for the construction of quarters for the Madras City Police at a cost of Rs. 18,15,700 and for the mufassal Police at a cost of Rs. 33,18,400 have been submitted to the Government as Part II Scheme for 1956-57. The Government have provided Rs. 2 lakhs (one lakh under Police Budget and one lakh under Public Works Department budget) for the provision of flush out latrines and electric street lights for the Police lines in the mufassal for 1955-56.

The Government have been addressed to provide Rs. 2 lakhs for 1956-57 for the provision of flush out latrines and electric street lights to the Police lines in the mufassal. Proposals for the provision of electric lights to the Police line huts in the Madras City and for the provision of reading rooms for the Police lines in some important towns are under the consideration of the Government.

As regards non-residential buildings, proposals to the extent of Rs. 2,36,000 for the construction of police stations at Tambaram, Sirkali, and Theni, improvement to the District Police Office, Coimbatore, better water facilities for the Malabar Special Police at Malappuram and construction of additional garages in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras for parking cars and motor cycles are pending with the Government as Part II Scheme for 1956-57.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a Police Stadium at the Pudupet Maidan in Madras City and the work is in progress.

An appropriation of Rs. 1,59,000 has been sanctioned by the Government for Police Minor Works for 1955-56.

50. Co-operative societies.—The Police Co-operative Societies in the State continued to function satisfactorily. The total membership of the societies at the end of the year was 17,942 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 5,82,386 the corresponding figures for 1954 being 18,233 and Rs. 5,85,396 respectively.

Police Co-operative Stores.—The Police Co-operative Stores in the South Arcot, Madurai Urban, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts functioned satisfactorily. The Police Co-operative Stores in the Madurai Urban and Ramanathapuram districts were closed during the year due to the prohibitive cost of running the necessary establishment and the availability of foodgrains in the open market at cheaper rates.

General Provident Fund.

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
Inspectors ..	223	238	98.7	98.3
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	116	114	89.5	82.6
Sub-Inspectors ..	760	760	78.7	81.0
Jamadars and Head Constables.	2,585	2,400	94.8	83.5
Constables ..	14,316	13,644	83.7	82.9
	18,000	17,156	85.1	83.1

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

51. Work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.—The standard of work of Circle Inspectors and their efficiency continued to be generally satisfactory. Out of 795 stations (excluding Madras City) head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months only in 29 stations as against 29 out of 718 stations in 1954. (37 Assistant Inspectors of Excise and 201 Sub-Inspectors of Excise have been transferred to this Department on the transfer of the enforcement of Prohibition in Madras City and 7 districts and these have been absorbed as Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police respectively.) Many stations are still manned by Junior Sub-Inspectors. It is hoped that with greater experience the standard of work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors transferred from the Excise Department and the other junior Sub-Inspectors will improve and come up to the mark.

52. Armed Reserves.—The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and were mobilized during the year, on the following occasions besides the usual annual mobilization :—

- (1) All-India Congress Session at Avadi.
- (2) Agitation to burn the National Flag.
- (3) Agitation against Goa Firing.
- (4) Municipal Elections and bye-elections.
- (5) Threatened strike of the Bank Employees; and
- (6) Anti-Hindi agitations.

The percentage of natives of the headquarters of the Reserve was kept as low as possible. The Municipal Elections, Labour and Agrarian unrest and visits of High personages imposed a very heavy strain on the Reserves but they discharged their duties well on all occasions augmented where necessary by the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police detachments.

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

Tear Smoke Squads.—There was no change in the disposition of the Tear Smoke Squads during 1955. Tear Smoke was used in the Salem district on 10th February to apprehend a wanted accused who was armed with a revolver.

53. Malabar Special Police.—The following were the officers in charge of the Malabar Special Police during the year 1955 :—

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Commandant.</i>	
Sri G. V. Narayanan ..	From January 1 to April 7.
Sri E. L. Stracey ..	From April 8 to August 19.
Sri V. Subramaniam ..	From August 20 to December 31.

Sri G. K. Menon continued to hold the post of Adjutant and Deputy Commandant till 30th November 1955 when he proceeded on leave. Sri W. J. Hammond took charge as Adjutant and Deputy Commandant from 1st December 1955 and continued to hold it till the end of the year.

Assistant Commandants (5):

<i>(i) Assistant Commandant, Malappuram (1).</i>	
Sri K. V. Muhammad ..	From January 1 to April 29.
Sri R. J. Stookes ..	From April 30 to May 12.
Sri E. L. Stracey (Commandant).	Held additional charge from May 13 to June 23.
Sri W. J. Hammond ..	From June 24 to November 30.
Sri M. Narayanankutty ..	From December 1 to 31.

(ii) Assistant Commandant, Malappuram (2).

Sri M. A. Sundar Raj ..	Throughout the year.
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(iii) Assistant Commandant for Battalion Stores and Transport.

Sri T. Kannan ..	Throughout the year.
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(iv) Assistant Commandant, Pandipad.

Sri V. G. Manoharan ..	From January 1 to May 6.
Sri K. V. Muhammad ..	From May 7 to December 31.

(v) Assistant Commandant, Madukarai.

Sri S. Dayasankar ..	From January 1 to April 25.
Sri V. G. Manoharan ..	From April 26 to December 31.

The Malabar Special Police was kept up to strength. The casualties in it were—

- Retirements—10.
- Resignations—18.
- Dismissals and Removals—3.
- Desertions—7*.
- Deaths—2.
- Invalinations—4.

The annual military inspection of the Force for 1955 could not be conducted due to the continuous absence of almost all the active Companies from their regular camps for bandobast duties in connection with the visits of various V.I.Ps. to the State.

The daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 131.5 as against 90.8 during 1954. The increase was due to the increase in minor ailments.

Over 99 per cent of the officers and other ranks eligible to join the General Provident Fund were subscribing to the Fund and 498 Officers and men were subscribing to the Contributory Provident Fund.

Training.—Ten Companies as against five in the previous year were able to complete the annual intensive training.

Sixty-three recruits (including 2 Jamadars) and four bugler boys were enlisted and trained during the year.

Six Armed Reserve Jamadars and Five Head Constables were under training in the Malabar Special Police at the end of the year.

The deputation of instructors from the Malabar Special Police to the Police Training institutions was introduced during the year with the approval of the Government.

The training cadres and courses in all branches were, as usual, held during the year.

Some non-commissioned officers and constables attended the Army Courses at Trimulgherry, Mhow and Poona.

One Jamadar attended a training course for Athletic Coaches at the Y.M.C.A. College, Saidapet.

Six Non Commissioned officers and 16 constables of the Radio Branch underwent training in working the Railway Wireless Stations at the Railway Institute at Podanur.

A constable of the Malabar Special Police Band is under deputation to the Police Training College, Vellore, for training as a Band Master.

Radio.—The five static and twelve transportable stations of the Malabar Special Police functioned efficiently during the year. The Police Radio Officer visited all the Static Stations and 8 transportable stations and found them in order. The traffic during the year was comparatively heavier than that in the previous year due to bandobast duties in connection with the visits of V.I.Ps., the Avadi Congress and the Elections in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe. The Radio Servicing Station at Malappuram rendered useful service throughout the year.

* Action pending against 3.

Motor Transport.—The Motor Workshop at the Battalion Headquarters continued to function satisfactorily. Repairs were carried out to 237 vehicles of which 32 were major repairs. The Workshop has been useful in promoting the mobility of the Force.

Sports.—Games and sports continued to receive close attention as usual. The annual Battalion Championship Meet was held in April and the Chief Minister presided over the functions on the last day.

The Malabar Special Police team annexed the State Police Championship Shield for the fifth year in succession at the Annual State Police Sports held at Madras in December. Important items in the Police Tattoo were staged by the Malabar Special Police.

A team of the Malabar Special Police participated in the Second Annual Gymnastic Competition conducted by the Y.M.C.A. at Madras in January and won three prizes in "horse and ground works."

The Malabar Special Police also took part in the following items of sports and their performance was commendable :—

- (i) Zonal tournaments held at Bombay in January.
- (ii) Fifth All-India Police Athletic and Sports Meet at Ranchi in January/February.
- (iii) All-India Police Rifle and Revolver Shooting Competitions at Patiala in November.
- (iv) All-India Police Wireless Duty Meet at Patiala in November.
- (v) All-India First Aid Competition.
- (vi) Hockey, Volley-ball and Basket-ball tournaments conducted by the Y.M.C.A. at Coimbatore. (The Malabar Special Police team won the Championship Shield for Volley Ball.)
- (vii) The Malabar District Hockey Association and the Malabar District Foot-ball Association Tournaments. (The District Championship Shield for 1955 for Hockey and the South Zone Championship for Foot-ball were won by the Malabar Special Police team.)
- (viii) 'Stone Trophy' Foot-ball Tournament at Coimbatore.

Inspections.—Regular annual inspections of the Companies by the Commandant and half-yearly inspections by the Assistant Commandants concerned, apart from constant visits, kept up the Force at its high level of efficiency.

The Arms of the Force were inspected by Assistant Inspector of Arms, Madras Area, in December and he was highly satisfied with the standard of maintenance and care of arms.

The strength of the Rebrowning Centre was increased by 1 Havildar and 3 constables during the year and the rebrowning work was carried out satisfactorily.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Coimbatore, inspected four companies.

Company moves.—The Malabar Special Police Companies were on detachment duty in the South Arcot, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts and in Madras City.

The Malabar Special Police Companies were on bandobast and other duties on the following occasions :—

- (1) Tour of the President of India in November.
- (2) Tours of the Prime Minister in January, September, October and December.
- (3) The Avadi Congress Session.
- (4) The Police Medal Parade in February.
- (5) First Elections in the erstwhile French possessions in July.
- (6) Visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal in November.

(7) Visit of their Excellencies Sri N. A. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. and Sri Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Russia and the party accompanying them in November.

(8) The Police Tattoo at Madras in December.

(9) The Republic Day Parade at Madras in January.

One company was temporarily stationed at Madras for a few days in August to give demonstrations in Drill Tactics etc., before a Committee of Officers appointed by the Government of India for preparing pamphlets on the training, etc., for all the Police Forces in the country.

A significant aspect of the duties of the Force during the year was its employment in Community service work thus bringing it into friendly contact with the public. One company was employed in the Ramanathapuram district on cyclone relief work. The 'Shram Dan' by the Malabar Special Police in constructing an approach road about a mile long to Melmuri in Malabar under the Local Development Scheme to link that locality with the trunk road is another instance of such social service.

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

54. Special Armed Police.—The sanctioned strength of the Special Armed Police Unit at Red Hills on 31st December 1955 was—

	Permanent.	Temporary.
Commandant	1	..
Assistant Commandants	5	..
Subadars-Major	3	..
Subadars	12	..
Jamadars	44	2
Company Havildars-Major	11	..
Havildars	54	2
Naiks	130	2
Lance Naiks including Constables	1,534	40
Followers	44	..

The Unit continued to be under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, subject to the overall control by the Inspector-General of Police.

There were 14 resignations, 7 dismissals, 12 desertions and 3 deaths in the Unit as against 19, 7, 19 and 9 respectively in 1954. The number of resignations and desertions has further decreased during the year due to the fact that the Force has been made permanent.

The number of admissions into hospitals increased from 304 in 1954 to 385 in 1955. There is no special reason for the increase but the general health of the Force continued to be satisfactory.

Training.—The personnel of the active companies were given training from time to time at the Battalion Headquarters as per programme drawn up monthly. The companies that returned to Battalion Headquarters from out-stations were given intensive refresher training as usual. A weapon-training cadre was conducted in the Unit for 22 Jamadars and 23 Non-Commissioned Officers. Two Naiks underwent the "Police Armourers" Basic Course at the E.M.E. Centre, Trimulgherry. One Jamadar and one Lance Naik underwent the Assistant Instructors' Course at the Army School of Physical Training, Poona. Two Havildars underwent the Fourth Refresher Course at the E.M.E. Centre, Trimulgherry. One officiating Jamadar and one Company Havildar-Major underwent the Platoon Commander's Course at the Infantry School, Mhow. One Jamadar and one Naik underwent the Platoon Weapon's Course at the Infantry School, Mhow.

The radio station at the Battalion headquarters functioned satisfactorily during the year. One Radio Supervisor, one Radio Electrician, one Havildar, 6 Naiks, 6 Lance Naiks and 12 Police Constables attended a course of training in the maintenance and operation of Railway Wireless Stations (Zip Scheme).

Sports.—Special attention was paid to sports activities during the year with encouraging results. The Battalion Hockey Team participated in some of the recognized tournaments and earned appreciation. Three Companies of this Unit were trained in Mass P.T., Single and Double end Torch light Display and Lazem. The personnel of the Unit competed for the open events in the Madras City Police Sports and the Sports conducted by the Y.M.C.A., Saidapet, during the year and won prizes in 3 events. In the State Police Sports Meet in December, the Battalion secured the third place in the overall position and the personnel of the Unit annexed the First, Second and Third prizes in 4, 4 and 8 items respectively. Two Police Constables of this Unit set up the State Record in three items.

Inspection.—The Commandant and Assistant Commandants inspected the Force regularly.

The Assistant Inspector of Arms, Area Headquarters, Madras, inspected the arms of some of the Companies and was satisfied with their general condition.

For the first time since its inception, a Military Inspection of this Unit was conducted during the year by Lt.-Col. B. P. Walawalker, Commander, Madras Base. He declared this Unit fit for its role and gave valuable suggestions for its improvement.

The Rebrowning Workshop continued to function well and the Assistant Inspector of Arms, Area Headquarters, Madras, who inspected it has remarked that it has been functioning efficiently.

Buildings.—As per orders in G.O. Ms. No. 3002, Home, dated 28th October 1955, a portion of the Malayan Emigration Depot, Avadi, was purchased on 1st November for the accommodation of this Unit at a cost of 9.25 lakhs. The Unit will be shifted to the new Camp as soon as the essential modifications and repairs are carried out.

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

The Special Armed Police Companies were detailed for handobast duties on the following occasions during the year and acquitted themselves well:—

- (1) All-India Congress Session at Avadi.
- (2) Visit of Marshall Tito.
- (3) Visit of Their Excellencies Sri N. A. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R., Sri Khrushchev, First Secretary to the Communist Party of Russia and party.
- (4) Visits of the President and Prime Minister of India.
- (5) Visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal.
- (6) Madras City Corporation Election.
- (7) Congress Exhibition at Madras.
- (8) B and C Mills Strike, Madras.
- (9) Mohurram.

The work of two Companies of this Unit detailed for duties in the Tanjore district in connexion with the Cyclone at the end of the year was well appreciated by all.

The unit continued to be loyal and proved itself useful in the maintenance of Law and Order in the State, as usual.

55. Police Radio Branch.—Sri D. R. Clamp continued to hold the post of the Police Radio Officer and Sri T. V. Veeraswami continued to be his Personal Assistant, throughout the year.

The post of Technical Assistant sanctioned in G.O. No. 3143, Home, dated 10th October 1953, is still vacant and the Government have sanctioned the continuance of the temporary post of Personal Assistant till such time as a Technical Assistant to the Police Radio Officer is recruited and trained.

The additional control station opened in the South Arcot district in 1954 in connection with the French India border situation was abolished from 1st April 1955 consequent on the merger of Pondicherry with the Indian Union.

A transportable station has been provided with effect from 10th December 1955 to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the newly formed Central Range with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli with a staff of 1 Naik and 2 Lance Naik operators sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2965, Home, dated 21st October 1955.

The transportable station sanctioned for the District Collector, Coimbatore, was withdrawn and reallocated to the District Superintendent of Police, The Nilgiris at Ootacamund, with effect from 18th November 1955, *a.n.*

The sanctioned strength of static and transportable stations at the end of the year was 14 and 19 respectively. Separate radio networks in the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police and Madras City, Madurai Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Towns continued to function satisfactorily.

An additional staff of 1 Radio Supervisor and 2 Radio Electricians was sanctioned as vacancy reserve for 1 year for the State Police Radio Network in G.O. No. 2082, Home, dated 27th October 1955, and this staff was employed with effect from 8th December.

An additional staff of 1 Lower Division Clerk and 1 attender was sanctioned temporarily to the Police Radio Office and they were employed from 10th and 13th March 1955 respectively.

One Head Constable operator and one Radio Supervisor of this Branch underwent training in S.W. Course and S.M. Course respectively conducted by the Directorate of Co-ordination, New Delhi, during the year.

A new building to accommodate the Police Radio Office and Stores, the 2 Master Control Receiving stations, the General Maintenance Workshop and the Radio Signal School has been constructed, facing the Marina and adjacent to the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

Traffic was normal during the year except in December when it was exceptionally high due to the cyclone in the Tanjore and Ramanathapuram districts. The standard of efficiency was maintained at a high level.

V.H.F. sets and V.H.F. Mobile stations were used to good advantage during the visits of the President of India, the Prime Minister of India, the Russian Dignitaries and Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal, etc., during the Congress Session at Avadi and during the Cyclone and floods in the Tanjore and Ramanathapuram districts at the end of the year about which mention is made in the last paragraph under this heading.

Four mobile stations with operators and technical staff were loaned to the Andhra State for use during the Prime Minister's visit to that State in December.

The General Maintenance Workshop and the Range Workshops in the State, Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Radio Networks functioned satisfactorily.

The inspection of the various stations by the Police Radio Officer and his Personal Assistant and by the concerned Radio Sub-Inspectors and Radio supervisors was quite satisfactory.

Liaison with the Army radio network was maintained. Co-ordination was maintained during the year with the Director of Co-ordination, Police Wireless, Government of India. About half the technicians and operators of the Madras State Police Radio Network and the Malabar Special Police, Special Armed Police and Madras City Police Radio Networks were trained in the Zip Scheme, i.e., maintenance of Railway Communication in an emergency.

The reputation of the Branch for dependability and usefulness was further enhanced during the year on account of its excellent work during the various emergencies. During the Cyclone and floods in the Tanjore and Ramanathapuram districts at the end of the year, all types of communication were disrupted when the Police radio was called upon to provide communication between the affected areas and district headquarters and Madras. Transportable and urban radio stations were drafted from several districts and sent to work at different places in these two districts. Relief measures were immensely accelerated by radio communication. All these stations worked under a very heavy strain and handled an unprecedented volume of traffic. The operators worked continuously without relief, with no proper food and under very unhealthy conditions. The technical staff also did very good work in constantly touring the affected areas under difficult conditions and doing spot servicing and maintaining uninterrupted communication. The heavy volume of traffic was cleared by the Control Station at Madras most expeditiously. The

Officers and men of this Branch have in this connexion won the encomiums of several high placed officers of the various departments and also the members of the public.

56. 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 number of Village Officers rewarded and the amount of rewards are given below:—

1954		1955	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	rs.		rs.
276	2,020	357	2,828

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees existed in all the districts except Malabar.

The following statement shows the extent to which they helped the Police during 1954 and 1955:—

Good work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1954-55.

District.	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.Ds. D.Cs. etc., traced or arrested or put up for security.)		Number of warrants arrested.		Number of O.V.N.T. members traced or arrested.		Gambling cases put up.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Tiruchirappalli	2,501	1,664	134	171	14	45	43	32	1	11	7	3	21	204
Tanjore	581	507	83	62	10	7	44	25	..	2	..	..	1	17
South Arcot	1,104	1,104	73	48	23	5	32	23	2	..	..	..	6	4
Chingleput	181	449	15	30	4	9	8	2	1	8	1	..	..	32
North Arcot	2,092	2,092	52	25	16	12	22	17	1	..	..	..	75	7
Madurai Urban	633	639	21	31	..	..	11	19	..	..	..	..	11	29
Madurai North	474	474	65	30	13	7	15	6	6	3	..	..	113	150
Ramanathapuram	1,388	1,678	152	150	16	18	34	38	8	15	5	2	52	45
Tirunelveli	557	580	98	65	1	5	14	18	..	1	..	..	..	15
Coimbatore	497	1,257	117	78	33	29	48	31	..	11	..	..	156	429
Salem	243	298	55	85	8	6	25	11	..	7	..	..	1	13
The Nilgiris	100	130	23	25	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	37	40
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	752	851	3	3	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	20
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	36	75	10	13	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total ..	11,139	11,798	881	816	138	143	305	247	19	58	13	5	473	1,010

The number of Village Vigilance Committees has increased from 11,139 in 1954 to 11,798 in 1955. The need to secure the maximum co-operation of the Village Vigilance Committees has been impressed on all officers concerned.

PART V.

57. Reforms and Needs.—(1) (a) For a disciplined Force like the Police, the provision of quarters for all the officers and men is an indispensable necessity. In the five-year programme, the target has been fixed to provide Government quarters for 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the Police Subordinates in the City and the Mufassal. The Government have ordered that private buildings be taken on long-term lease for the remaining staff.

(b) Quarters will be constructed for the Railway Police Staff at places where no quarters exist now, according to the priority list maintained.

(2) (a) A departmental Welfare Fund is absolutely necessary. The Government have been addressed for the starting of "The Madras Police Benevolent Fund" similar to those in West Bengal and Bihar.

(b) A Central Committee called the Madras State Police Welfare Committee was formed in Madras City for taking steps to improve the welfare of the Non-gazetted Police personnel and their families. Srimathi Rajarathnam is the President of the Central Committee, Srimathi Sukumaran, the Treasurer and Sri K. R. Shenai (Deputy

Commissioner of Police, Crime) the Secretary. A few District Superintendents of Police and their families are members of the Committee. All the District Superintendents of Police have been asked by the Central Committee to form District Committees. The Central Committee as well as the District Committees formed in North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and South Kanara districts have been affiliated to the Guild of Service. Action is being taken by the other District Superintendents of Police in this regard.

(3) Accommodation and medical and educational facilities are necessary for the families and children of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police personnel.

(4) A well equipped forensic Science Laboratory is an urgent necessity and proposals in this regard are under the consideration of the Government.

(5) Police Stations which are under-manned will require increase in strength.

(6) The supply of more light vehicles will improve the mobility of the Police to meet the increasing use of fast mechanical transport by criminals.

(7) The Government have approved the suggestion for the provision of amenities like flushout latrines, electric lights to the line huts, water-supply, etc., in the new quarters to be constructed. These amenities are necessary in the existing quarters where these amenities are not provided already and this will be taken up in due course.

(8) Wherever not already provided, Telephones will have to be provided to all Police Stations and at the residences of Gazetted Police Officers in places having Telephone exchanges.

(9) (a) Recreational facilities and amenities for the subordinate ranks offer scope for enlargement. At present there is no Government grant for these purposes and what exists is provided for from private resources.

(b) The Government have approved the proposal for the provision of reading rooms in the Police lines where at least 30 to 40 men live. They have sanctioned Reading rooms in 12 places, out of 89 places, for the year 1956-57. Proposals for the provision of Reading rooms in other places will be submitted to Government in due course.

(10) Bonus for the purchase of motor car to Police Officers similar to the concession granted to State Civil Service Officers promoted as Collectors. The Government have been addressed and their orders are awaited.

(11) Grant of rent-free accommodation to Police Officers similar to the concession granted to State Civil Service Officers and directly recruited I.A.S. Officers working as Collectors, etc. The Government have been addressed and their orders are awaited.

(12) Revision of Yard-Stick regarding the principles for assessing the strength of the District Police Office in relation to the District Executive strength. Proposals are under consideration.

(13) Supply of jeeps to each Circle Inspector for the efficient enforcement of Prohibition and for the investigation of important crimes. The Government have been addressed in the matter and their orders are awaited.

(14) Supply of typewriters to the Police Subdivisional Officers. The Government have been addressed in the matter and their orders are awaited.

(15) To have effective traffic control it will be a very great advantage if a traffic staff of 1 Sub-Inspector and 4 Head Constables is provided for each subdivision as also a jeep and a motor cycle for each circle.

(16) Of late the number of references from other departments for causing verification of character, antecedents, etc., is very large. This causes much scriptory work and the Police have to spend a lot of time on this account to the detriment of their normal work. For these verifications extra Police and ministerial staff will have to be sanctioned, if absolutely necessary.

(17) Permanent accommodation is necessary for all Companies of the Malabar Special Police.

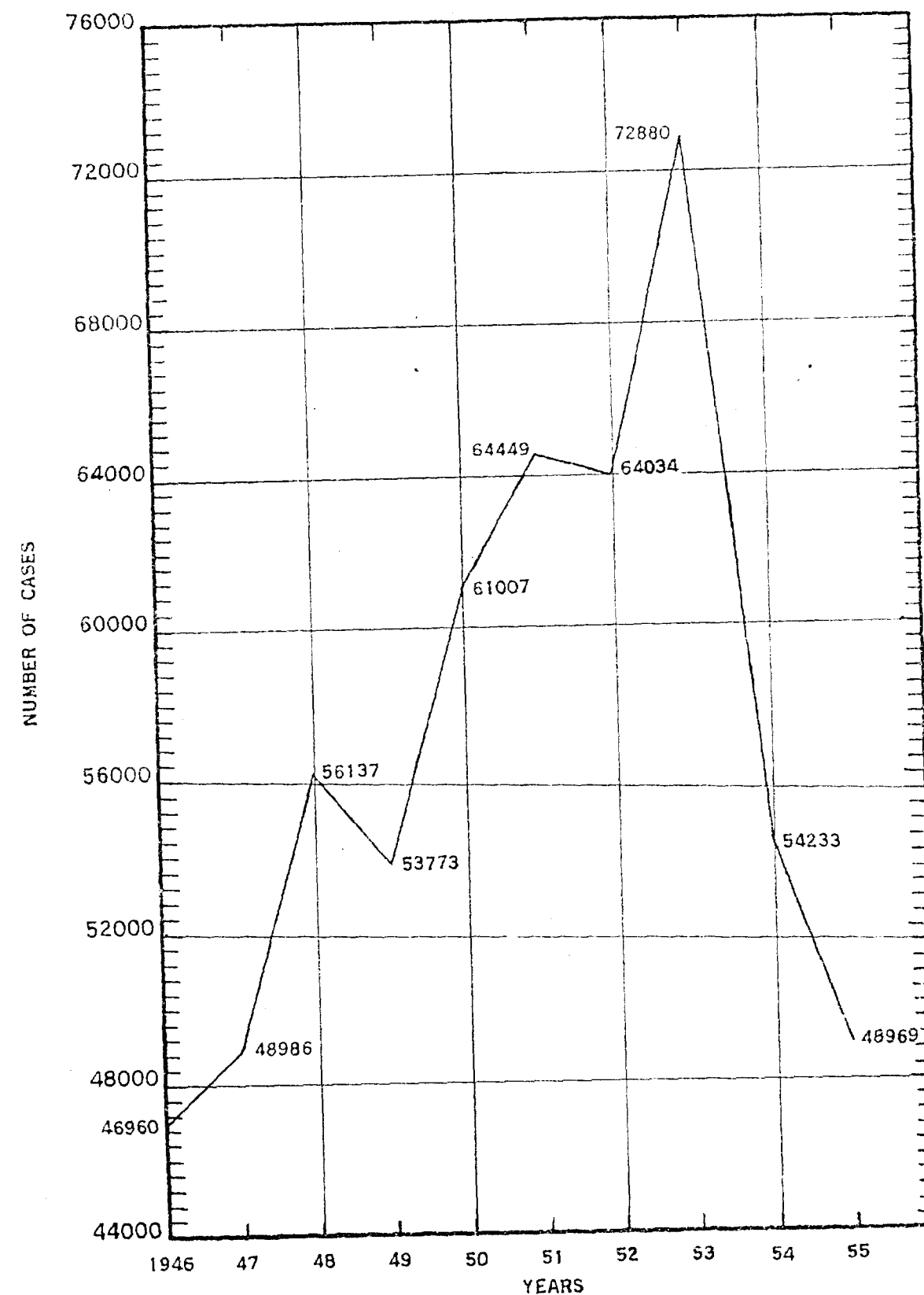
(18) A proposal regarding the appointment of "men" and "women" Medical Officers to attend to the Medical needs of Police Officers and their families and to reserve a few beds for Police use in Government Hospitals is under consideration.

MADRAS,
2nd June 1956.

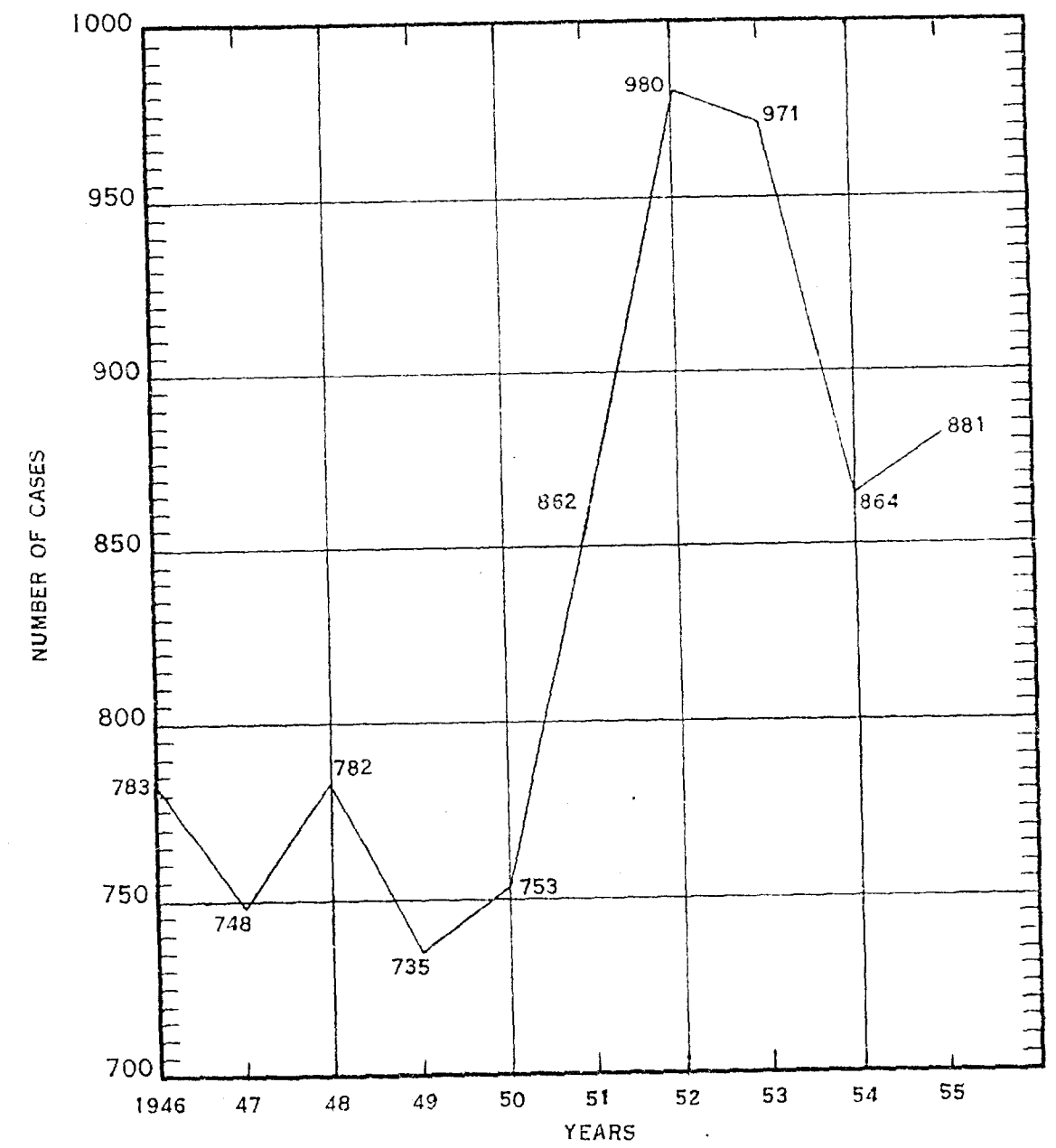
V. R. RAJARATNAM,
Inspector-General of Police.

PART VI
GRAPHS
NO.1

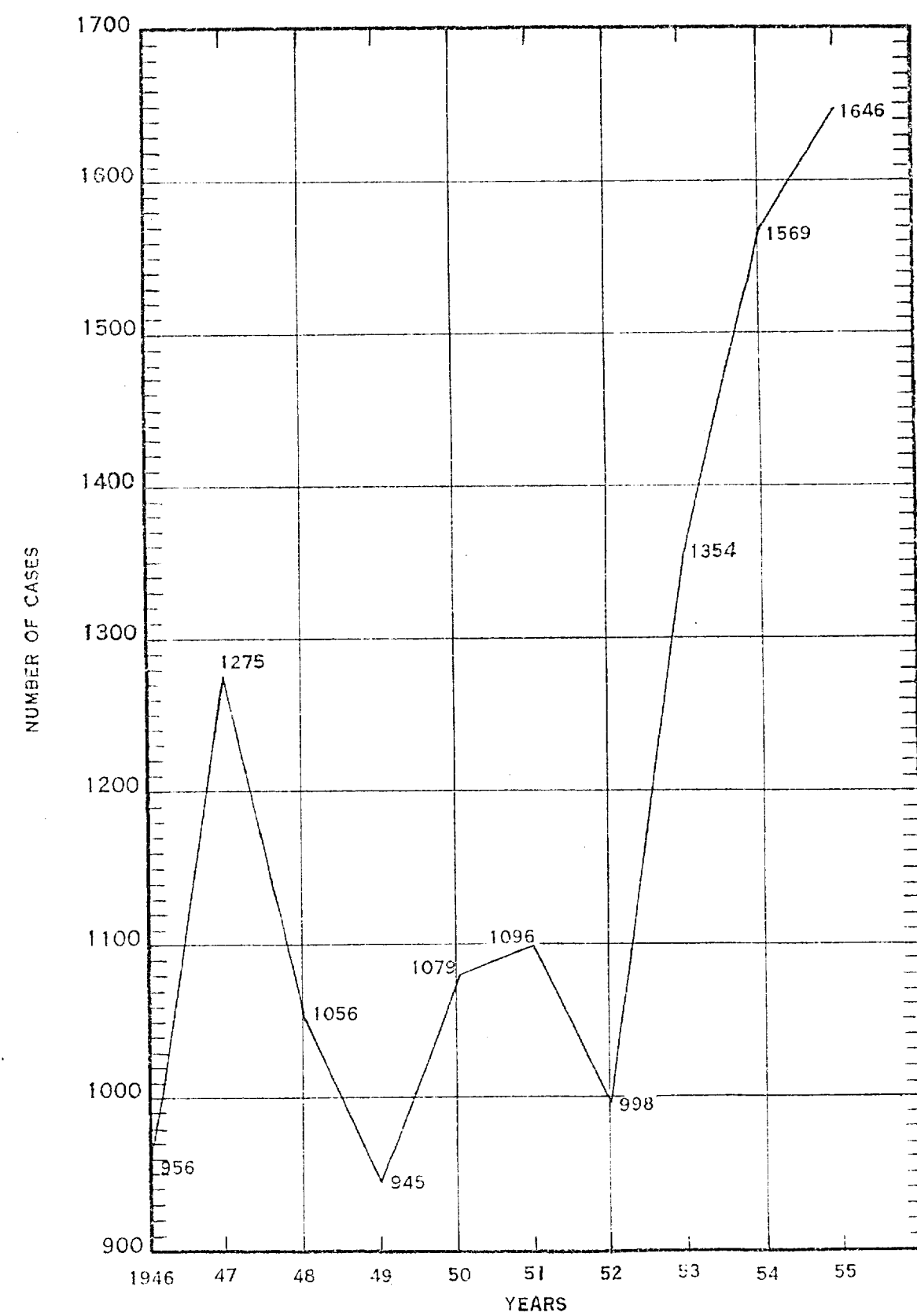
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



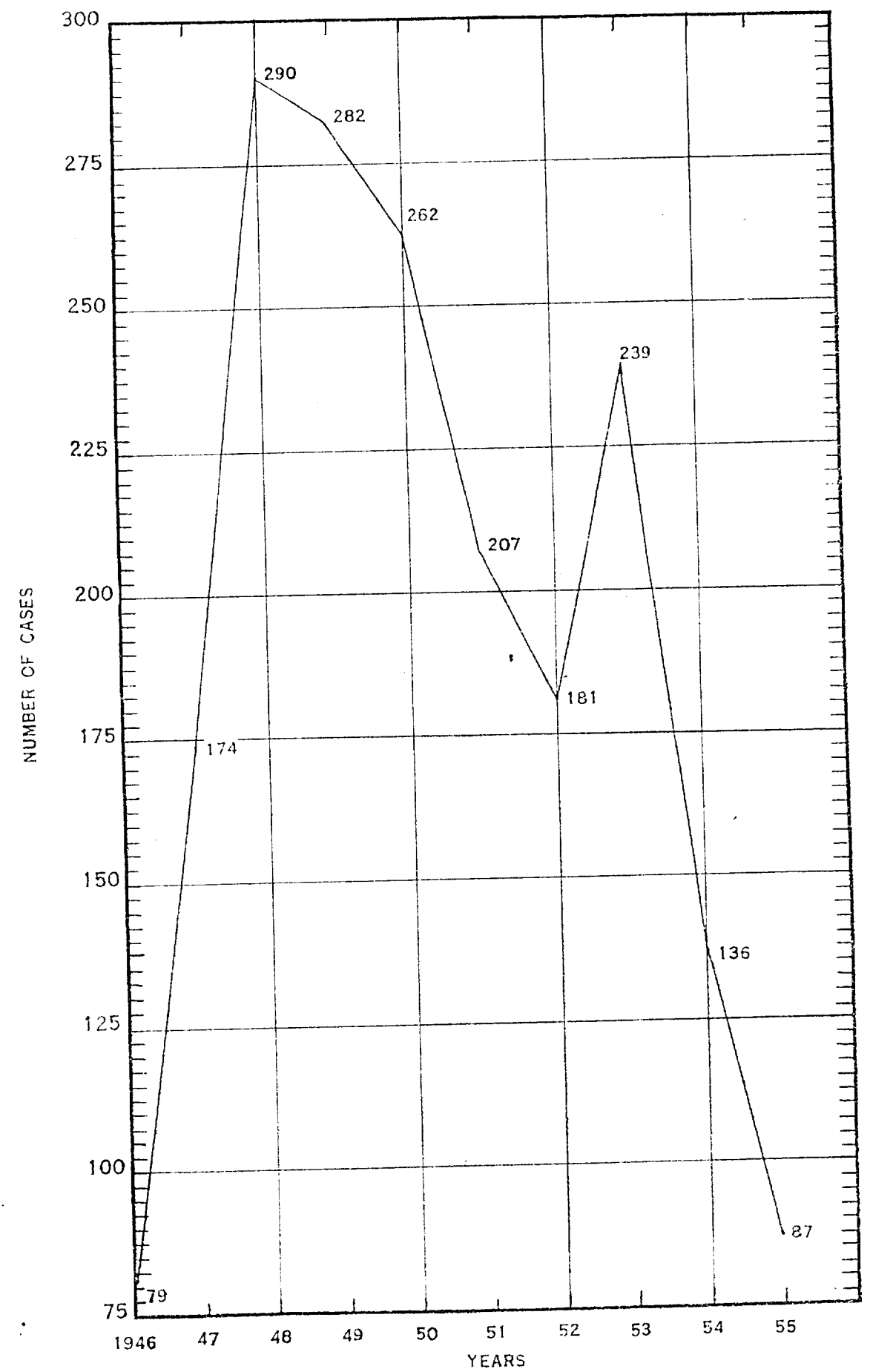
No.2.
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER



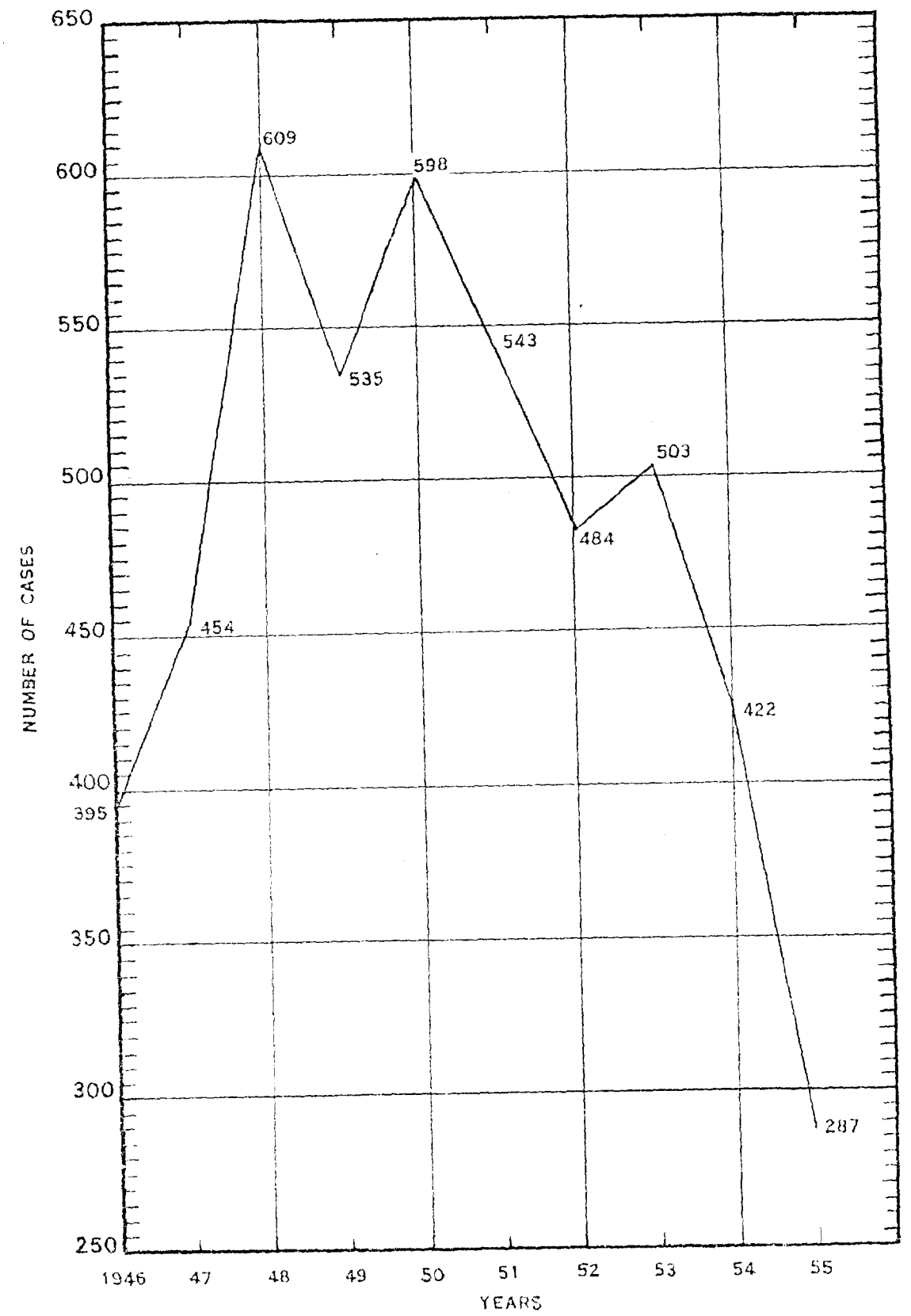
No. 3
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY



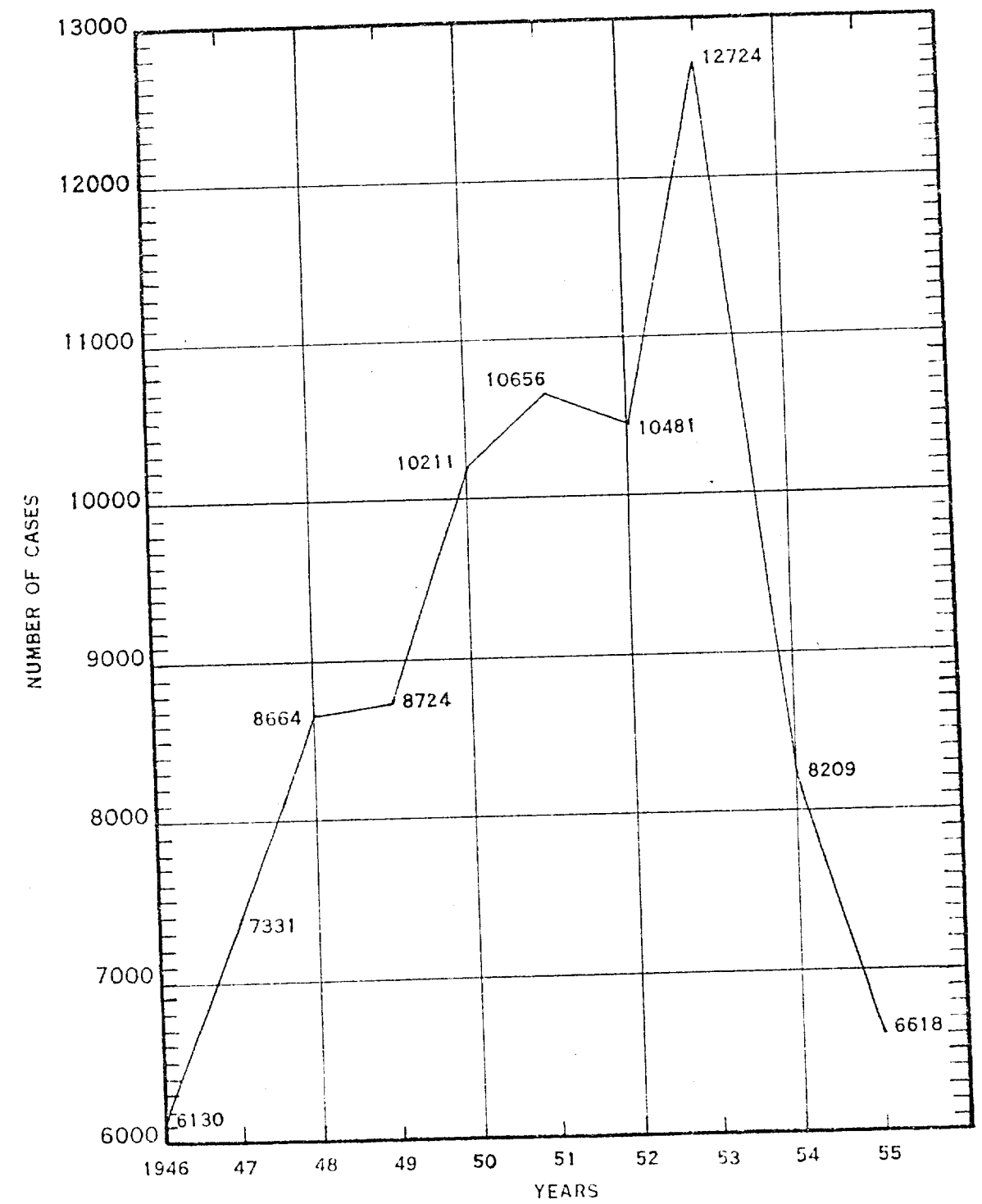
NO. 4
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
DACOITY



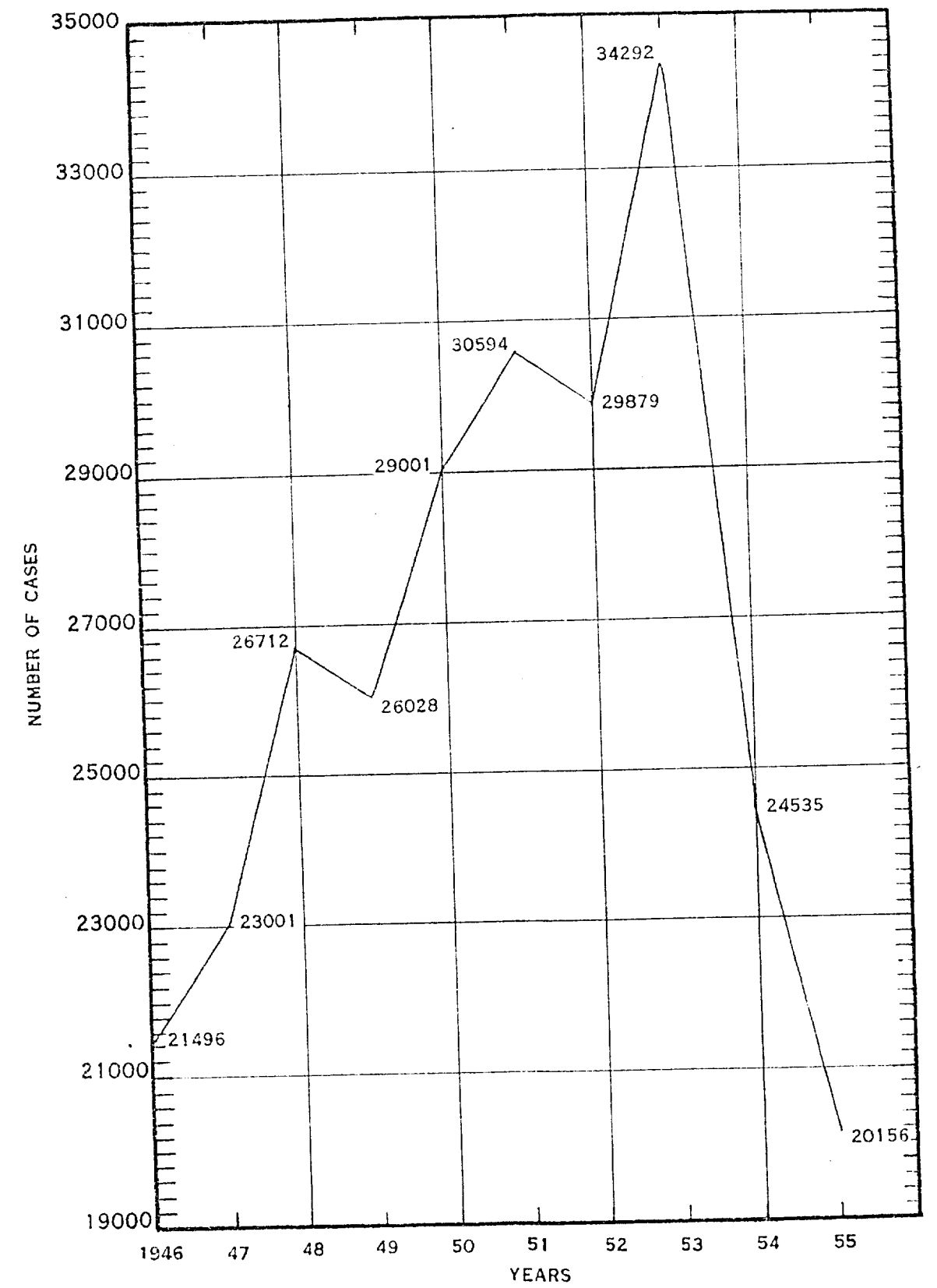
N0-5
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



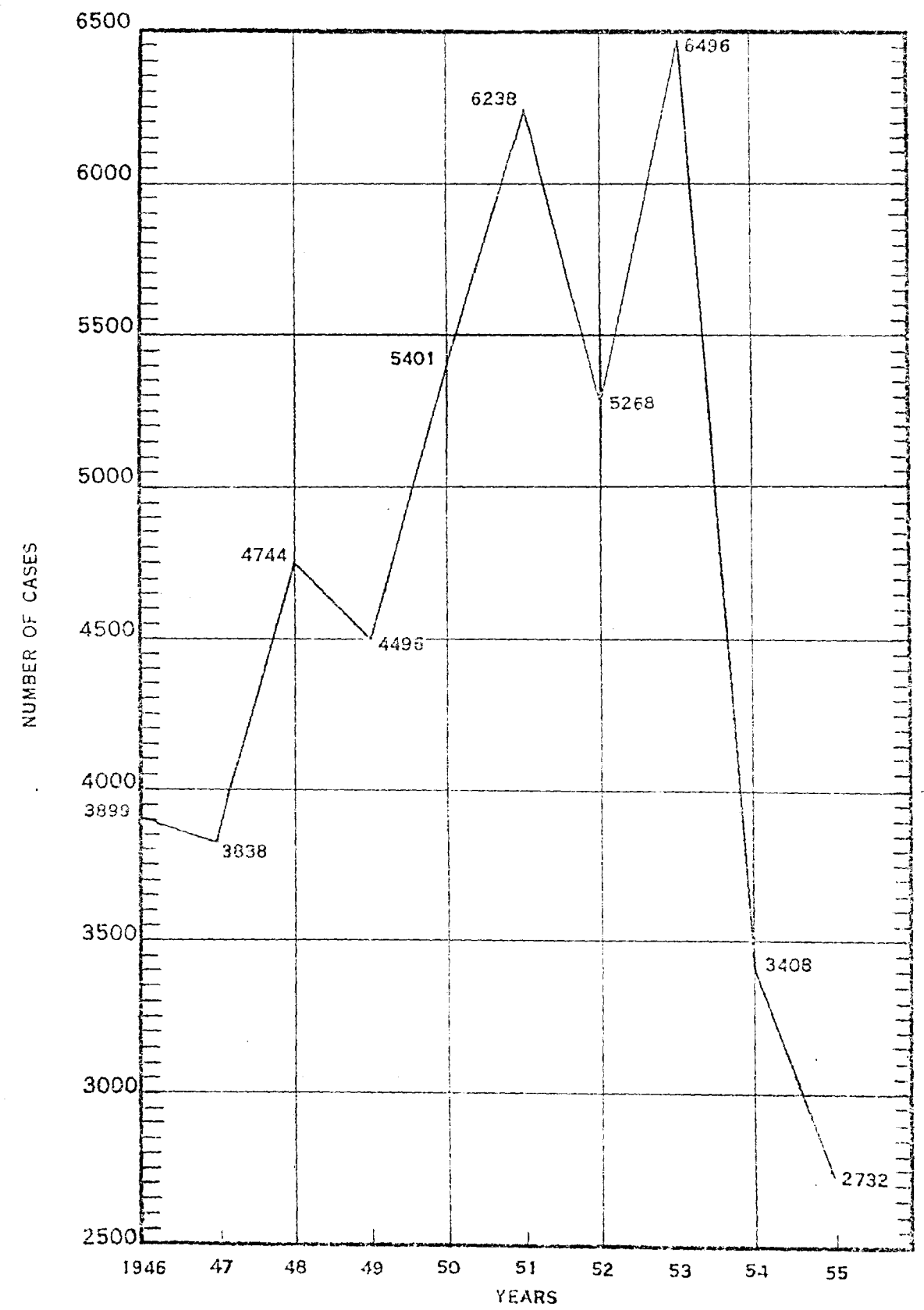
N0-6
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE BREAKINGS



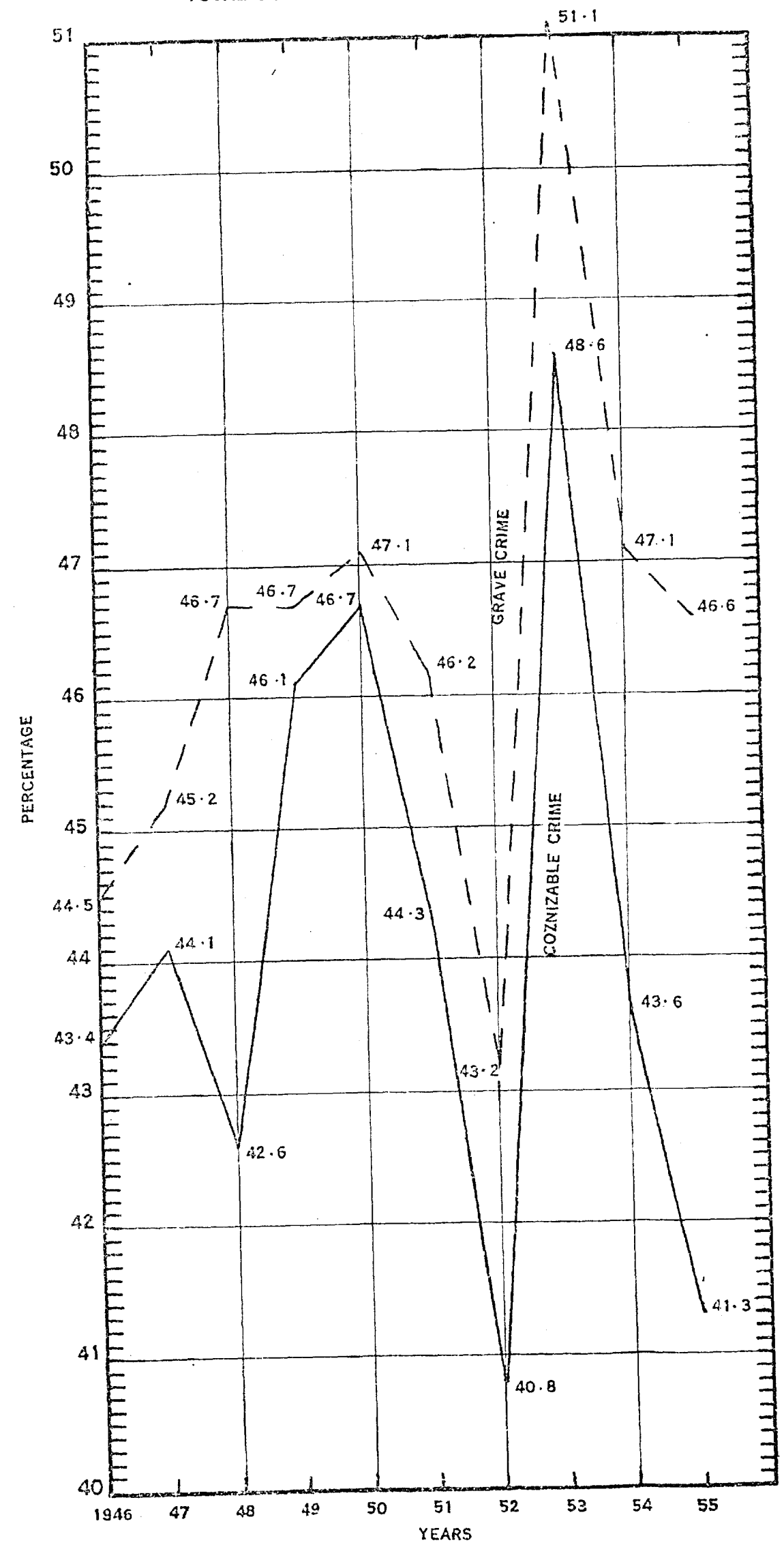
N0.7
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



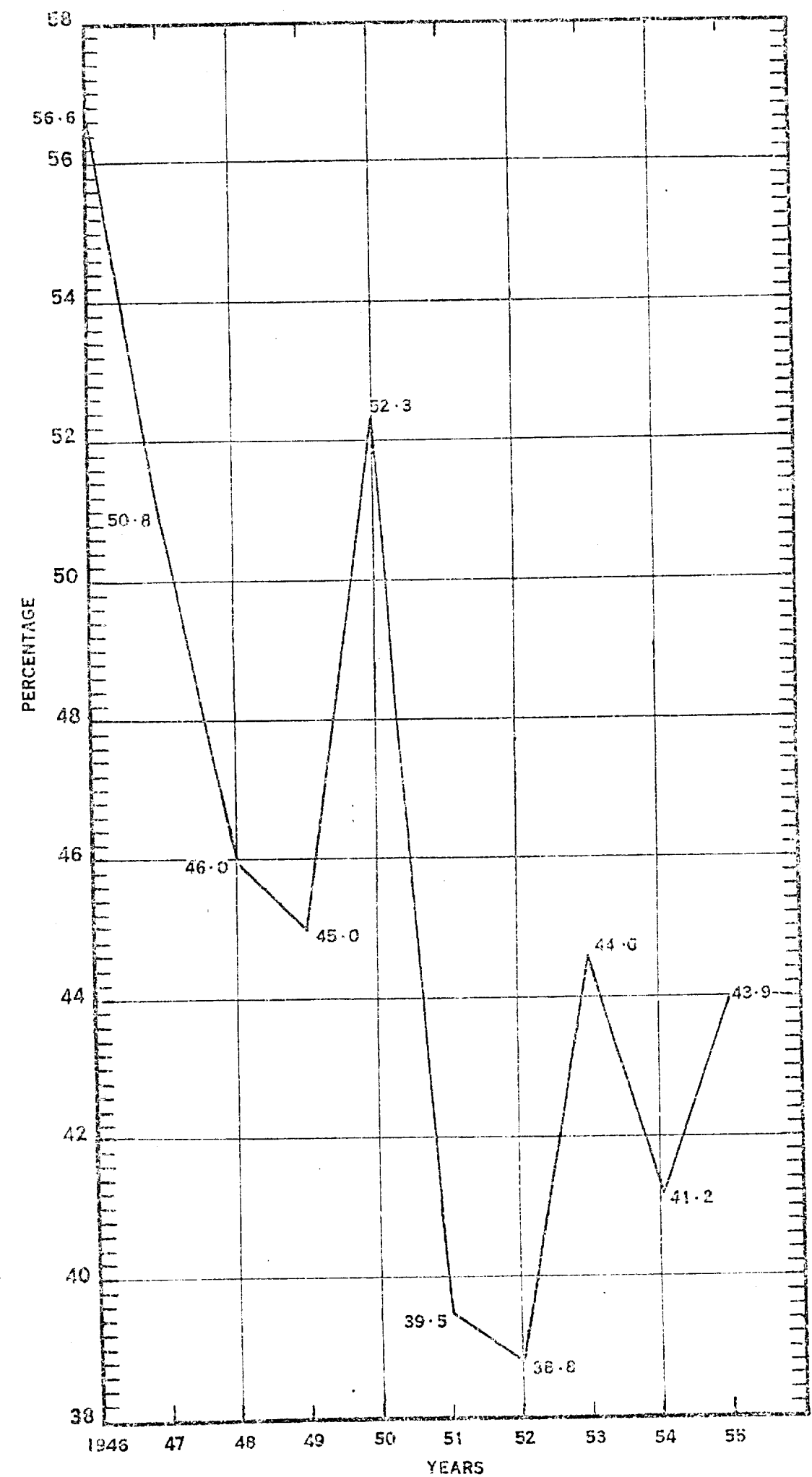
N0-8
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
CATTLE THEFTS



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME AND GRAVE CRIME



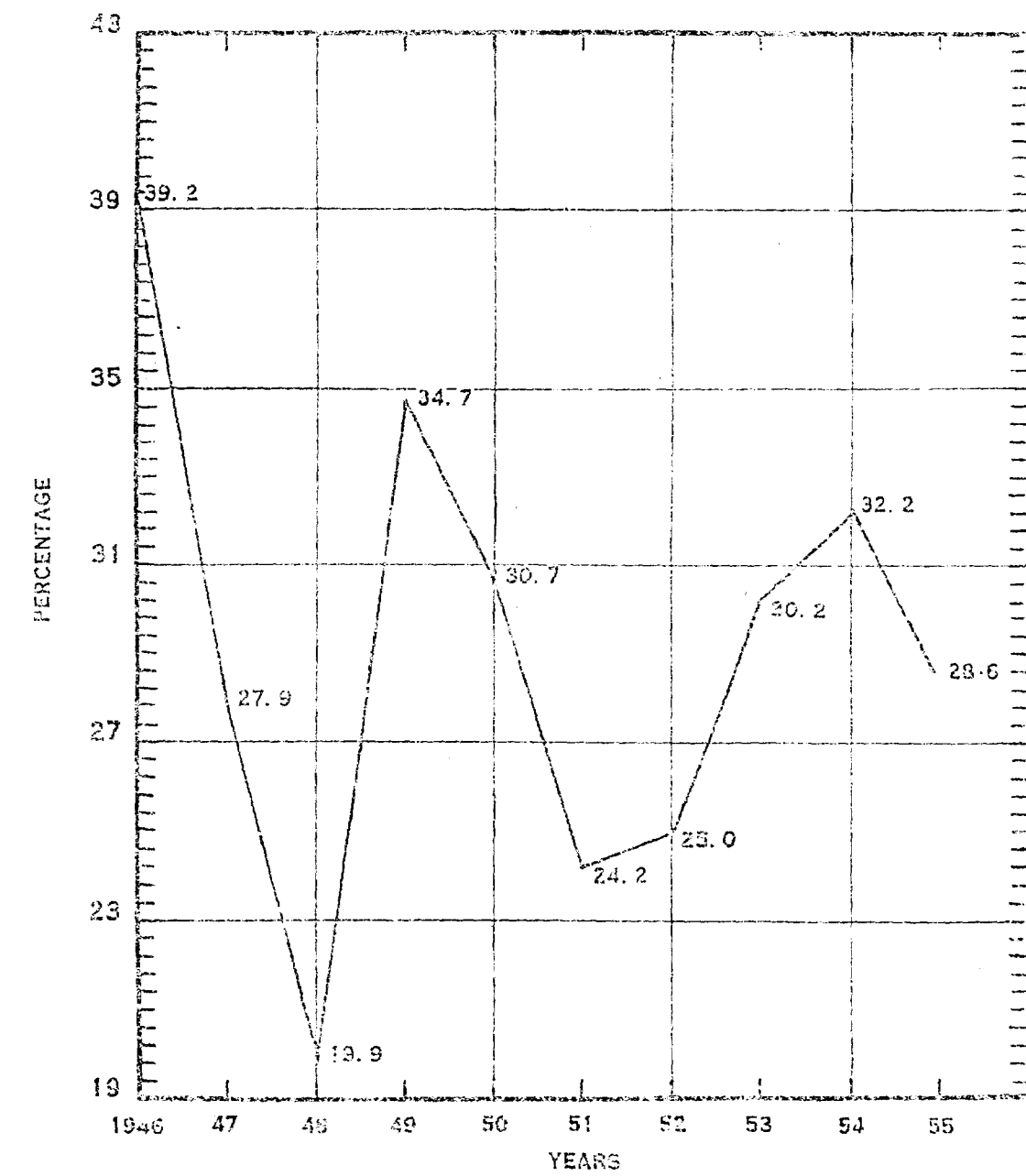
NO. 10
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
MURDER



No. 11

GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION

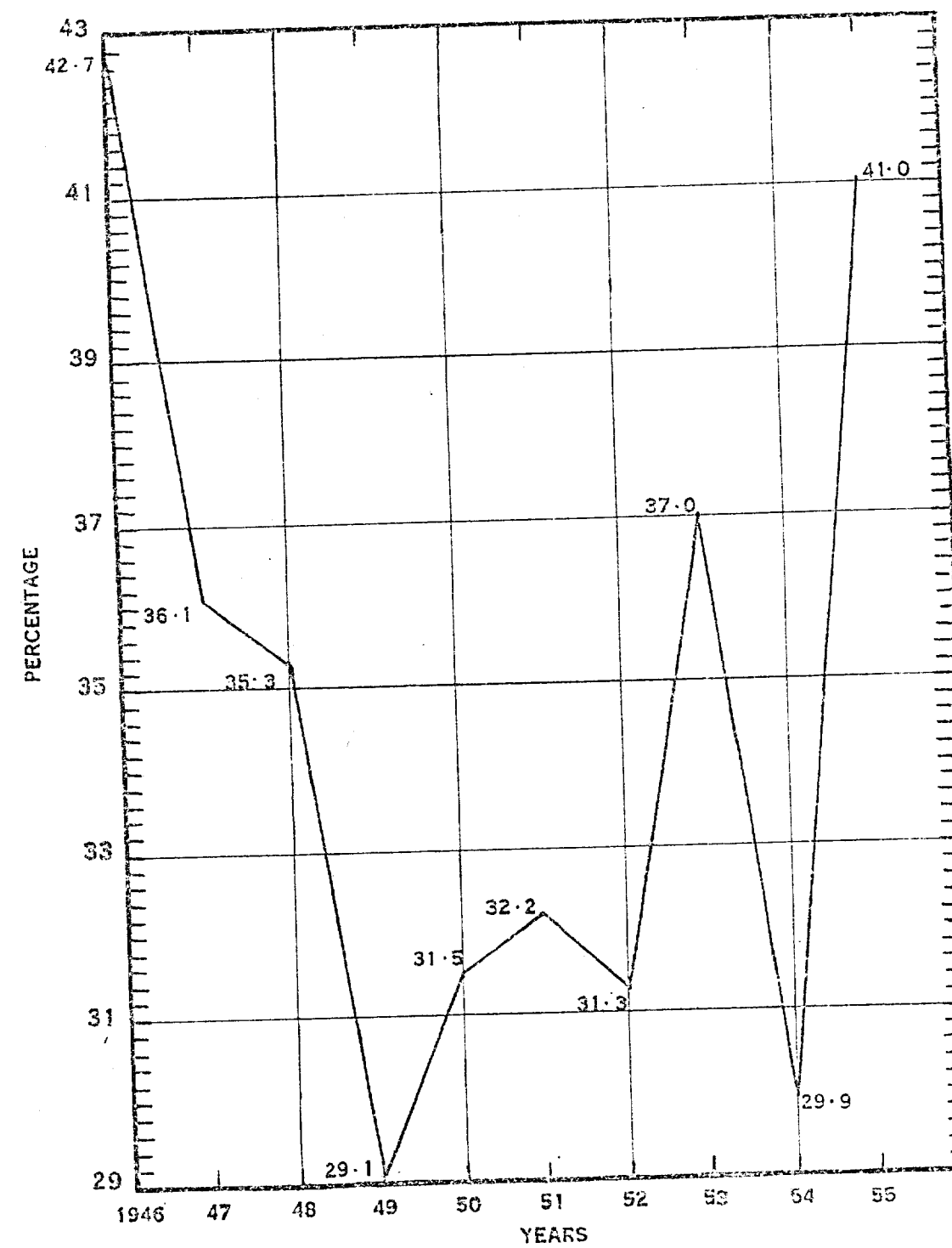
DACOITY



No. 12

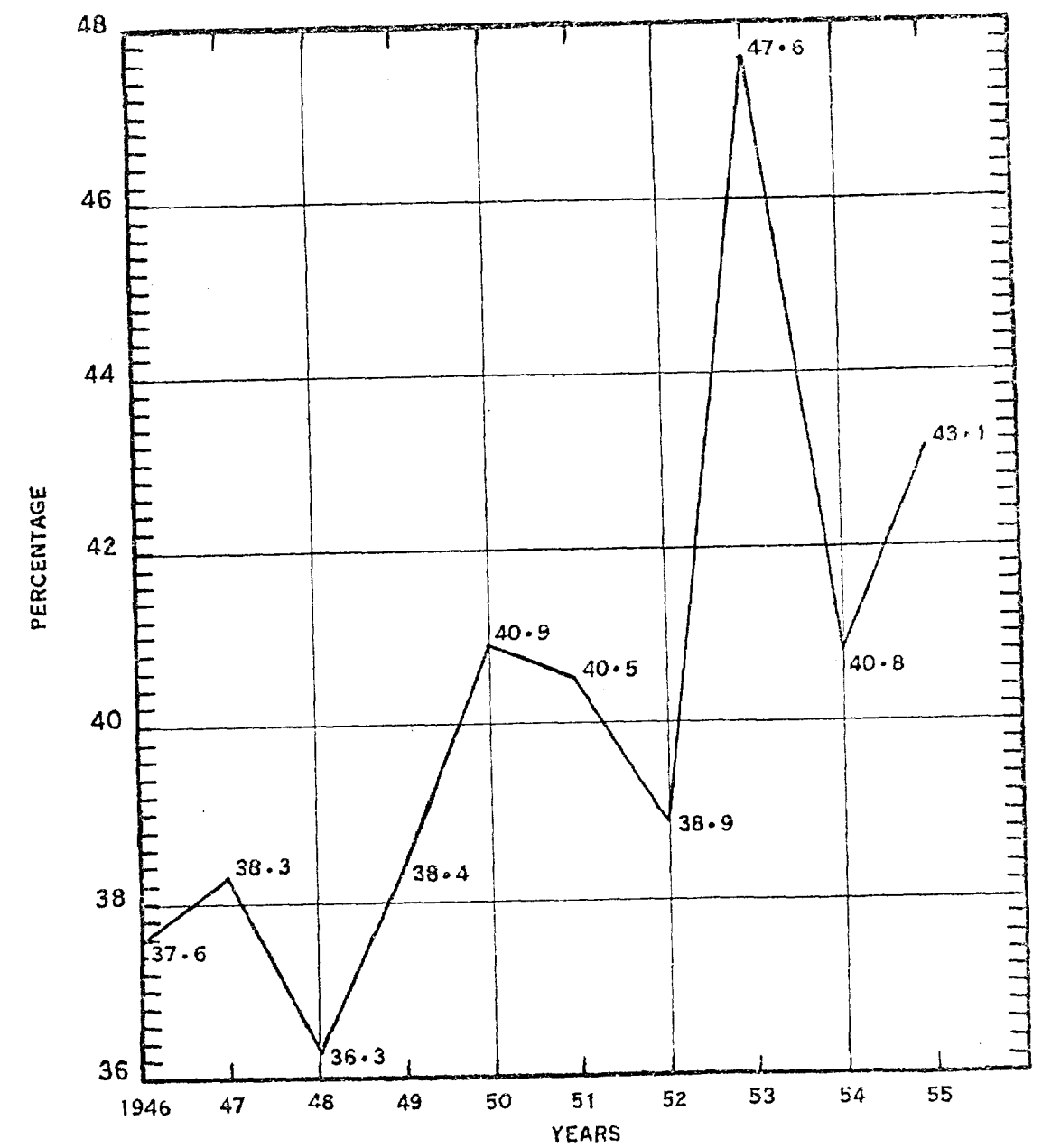
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION

ROBBERY

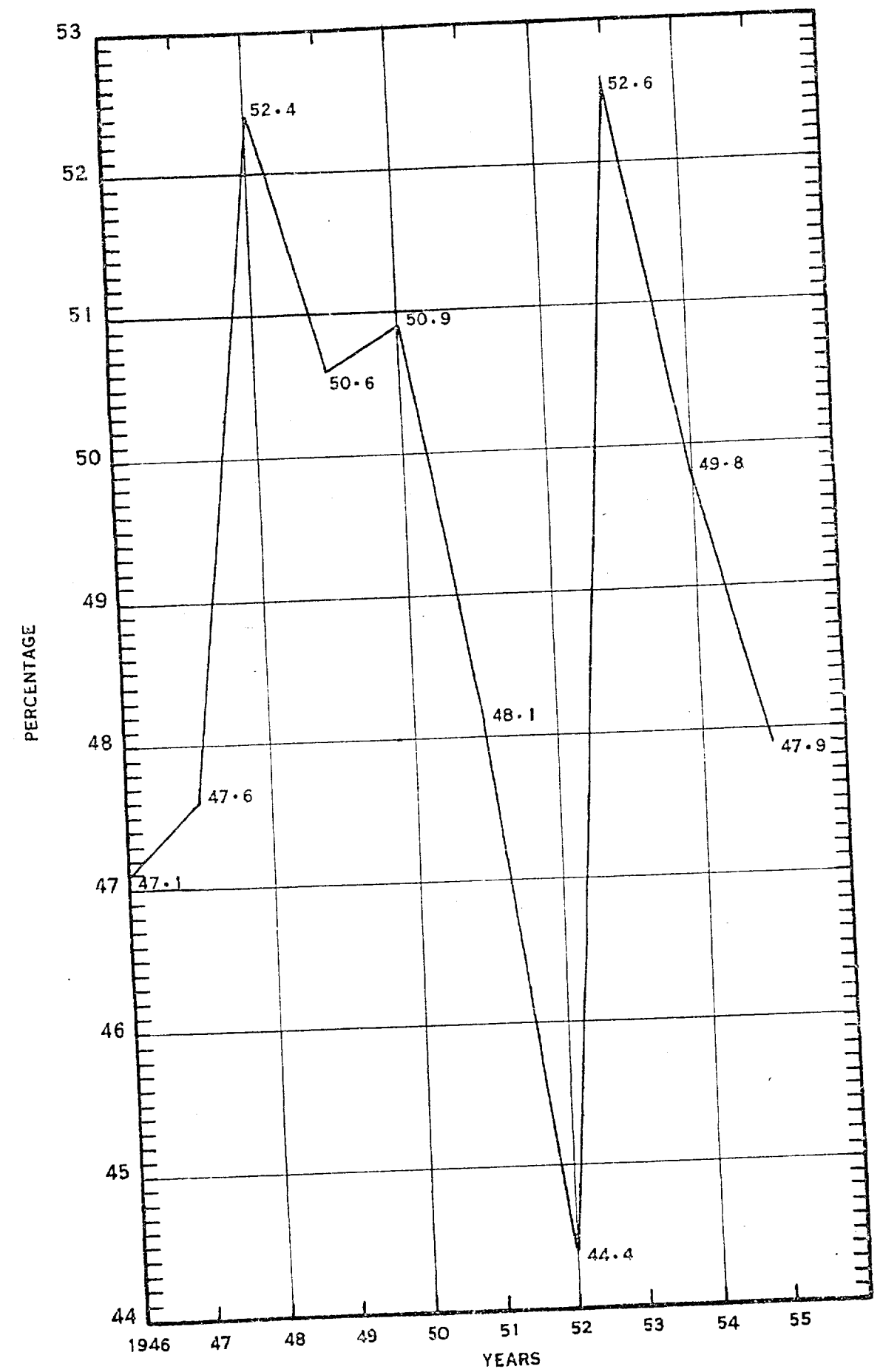


No 13

GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
HOUSE BREAKINGS



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS (ORDINARY)

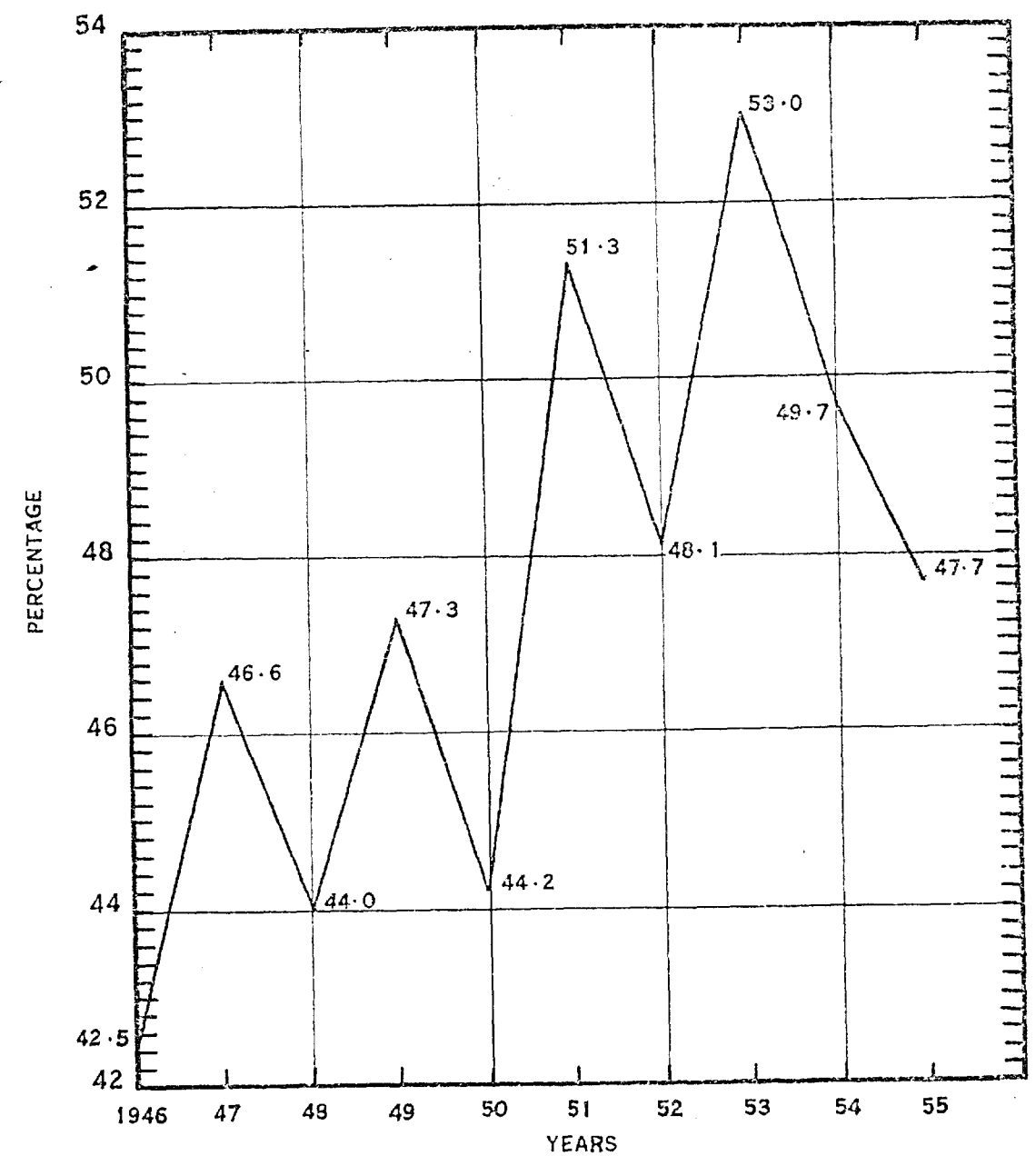


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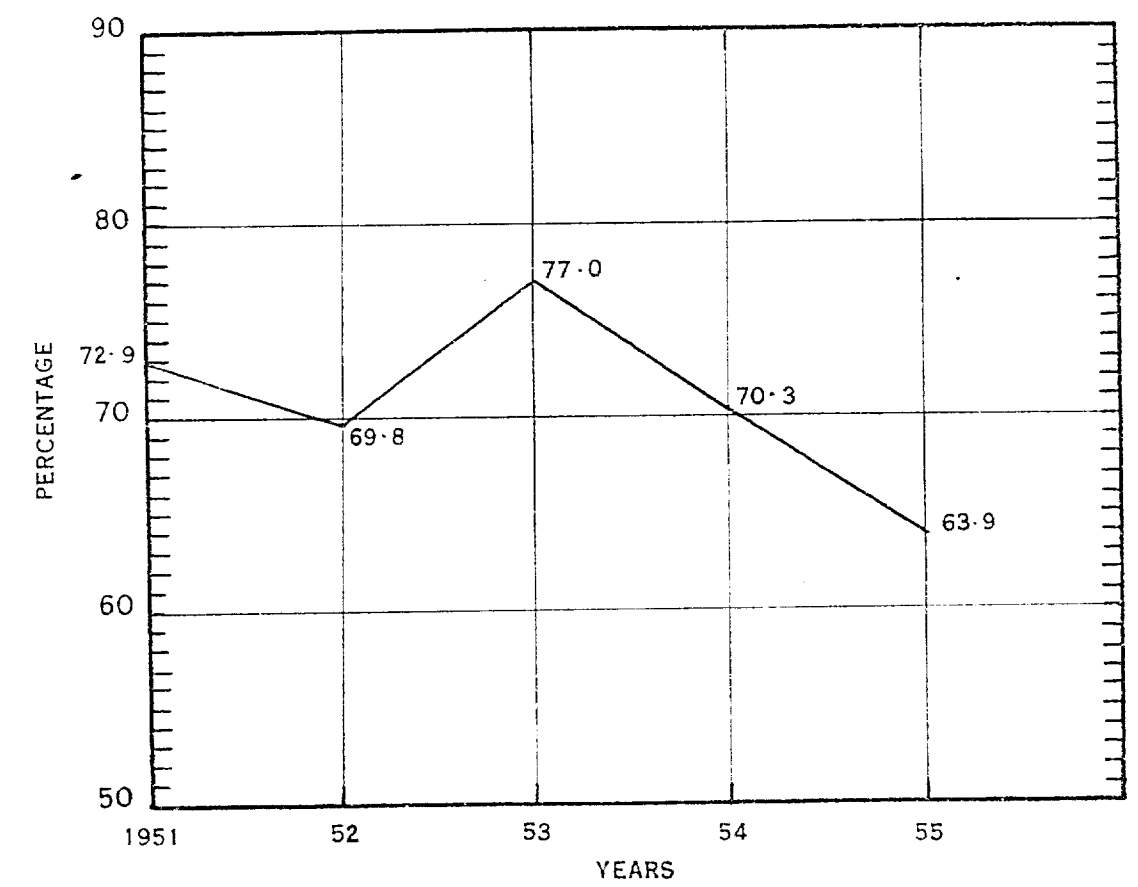
No. 15

GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION

CATTLE THEFTS

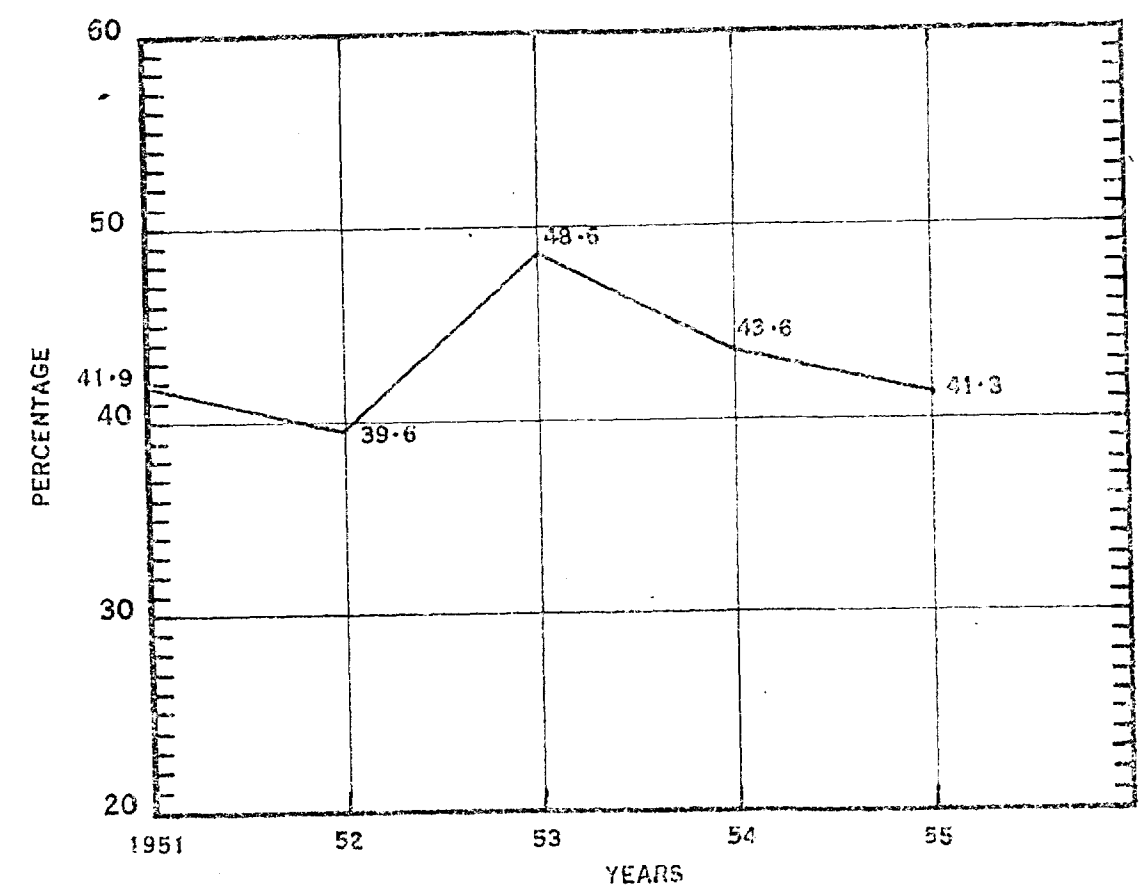


NO-16
PERCENTAGES OF CONVICTIONS IN I. P. C.
CASES ONLY TO THE NUMBER OF CASES
DECIDED IN COURTS



No. 17

PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONVICTED
TO TRUE CASES INVESTIGATED
(RESULT OF INVESTIGATION)



PART VII—STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT A.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1955.
PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	True cases.			(14) Total true cases (11) + (12) + (13).	(15) Total true cases direct- ly filed before Magistrates.	(16) Total cases directly filed before Magis- trates ending in conviction.	(17) Grand total of true cases (columns 14) + (16).
										Convicted.	Discharged, acquitted, or	Not apprehended, or				
1	115, 117, 118 and 119 120-B (1)	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1 3 4	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1	2	1 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	3
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136 and 138	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3	231 to 234	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4	235 to 263-A	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5	467 and 471	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
6	489-A to 489-D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
7	212, 216 and 216-A	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9	143 to 153 and 157, 158 and 159	.. ..	.. ..	2,293	11	2,896	93	664	443	309	1,024	363	1,707	161	35	1,868
10	140, 170 and 171	.. ..	.. ..	26	.. ..	44	1	.. ..	4	24	9	6	39	11	11	50
10A	205, 206 and 207	.. ..	.. ..	11	.. ..	14	.. ..	.. ..	3	2	5	2	9	1	1	10
		Total ..	732	2,532	12	3,252	96	677	531	451	1,100	397	1,960	295	50	2,355

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1955—cont.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number	Law.	Offense.	(2) SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.	(3)	(4) Persons in custody, pending trial or investigation, or in cases reported to, or in Police, taken up by the police during the year.	(5) Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, before trial.	(6) Number of persons tried.	(7) Number convicted.	(8) Number acquitted or discharged.	(9) Number of persons awaiting trial at close of year.	(10) Number in custody pending trial at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			(16) Remarks.
												(11) Number arrested.	(12) Number convicted.	(13) Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	115, 117, 118 and 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	120-B (1)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..				1	..	9	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.															
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	212, 216 and 216-A	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	..	1,845	795	7,660	1,920	5,740	221	1,631	605	140	846	..
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	15	..	38	29	9	..	3	11	11	..	..
10A	295, 296 and 297	Offences against religion	..	..	2	..	8	2	6	1	2	..	2	..	..
	Total ..				1,918	801	7,917	2,086	5,831	229	1,720	839	251	972	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
11	302 and 303	Murder	..	..	609	20	1,414	591	823	58	513	15	3	11	..
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	..	81	10	184	96	88	..	60	1	..	4	..
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	..	..	6	..	3	19	25	..	10	8	..	9	..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	..	34	6	97	39	58	1	26	1	..	7	..
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	..	2	..	5	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	..	..	8	..	34	24	10	..	3	..	..	..	..
17	306, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	..	..	59	33	313	245	68	4	58	5	3	2	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt	..	..	361	181	1,742	629	1,113	77	267	208	45	275	..
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	..	4	5	3	2	..	1	6	4	2	..
20	324, 327 and 330	Hurt	..	..	653	253	3,411	1,125	2,286	121	747	756	149	831	..
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	..	..	59	19	23	116	173	16	79	93	53	86	..
22	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	..	2	..	4	1	15	..	1	40	3	43	..

22A	332 and 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	..	..	188	90	728	325	403	16	151	28	15	19	..
23	354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	..	..	44	12	285	96	189	8	39	67	18	68	..
24	304-A and 333	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	..	83	66	57	533	239	11	108	5	2	7	..
	Total ..				2,219	696	9,100	3,550	5,550	319	2,064	1,239	295	1,344	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	196	9	356	106	250	20	120	110	6	80	..
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	Robbery	..	..	141	14	336	291	135	10	88	84	13	119	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	..	97	57	320	62	258	7	89	44	9	101	..
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	..	..	29	18	155	73	82	2	32	35	7	48	..
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	..	..	827	156	4,293	3,283	1,010	97	687	75	57	59	..
30	311, 400 and 401	Attempt Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	3	5	67	52	15	..	7	6	..	..	..
	Total ..				1,310	262	5,687	3,818	1,769	137	1,032	355	93	407	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	..	69	14	370	111	259	3	63	187	13	306	..
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	167	57	1,138	686	462	8	237	26	11	16	..
	Total ..				226	71	1,508	797	711	11	300	213	24	322	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	..	..	403	58	2,206	1,565	641	68	342	49	4	54	..
	..	..	..	..	1,934	483	12,793	10,144	2,649	200	1,521	1,584	472	1,481	..
34	406 to 409	Attempt	..	..	..	..	16	11	6	..	1	..	..	..	..
35	411 to 414	Criminal breach of trust	..	..	433	31	1,317	936	381	56	308	256	83	198	..
36	419 and 420	Receiving stolen property	..	..	30	1	97	55	42	2	35	50	47	9	..
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Cheating	..	..	177	16	623	319	204	26	132	111	36	82	..
	..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	..	..	313	107	991	321	670	9	272	956	211	1,035	..
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	1	..	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..				3,358	695	17,955	13,358	4,597	361	2,704	3,012	853	2,859	..
	Grand total ..				9,032	2,525	42,076	23,614	18,402	1,057	7,821	6,658	1,516	5,904	..

STATEMENT AA.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1955.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	True cases.			(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
			Number pending from previous year.	Number in the year reported	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (a) + (b) -	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (11) + (12) + (13).	Total true cases directly allied before Magistrates.	Total cases directly allied before Magistrates ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (16) + (17).	Grand total of marks.	
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																		
Class VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.																		
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and bribery under section 161, Indian Penal Code, and Act II of 1947.	7,406	125,083	14	132,475	6	114	5,676	124,313	2,211	155	126,693	2,186	1,932	128,879		
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,951	34,153	1	36,103	6	..	5,073	29,895	964	165	31,025	6	..	31,103		
2A		Arms Act	..	..	..	59	200	1	348	2	13	75	190	59	11	261	261	
2B		Opium Act	..	..	..	22	168	..	190	..	1	15	129	42	3	174	174	
2C		Gambling Act	..	..	..	262	19,045	..	19,307	..	..	650	17,769	884	4	18,657	18,669	
2D		Excise Act	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2E		Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act	..	21	189	..	..	1	210	1	38	40	96	28	7	131	131	
2F		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	6,380	154,499	9	160,870	17	463	6,525	146,757	5,563	1,545	153,874	2,177	2,140	156,051		
3		Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	94	233	..	327	..	6	52	238	30	1	269	..	..	269		
Total ..			16,195	3,33,661	25	349,831	32	633	18,107	319,387	9,781	1,891	331,084	4,381	4,084	335,405		

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PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			(16)
														Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.																	
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and bribery under section 161, Indian Penal Code, and Act II of 1947.	4,762	126,244	61	11	126,431	124,371	2,060	73	4,503	2,168	1,933	254			
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,951	33,948	..	..	30,826	29,895	931	..	5,073	34	..	31			
2A		Arms Act	35	282	..	1	253	193	60	..	63	..	..	..			
2B		Opium Act	10	175	..	..	175	129	46	1	10	..	..	..			
2C		Gambling Act	199	19,724	369	153	18,822	17,915	907	..	579	12	12	..			
2D		Excise Act	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..			
2E		Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	..	165	1	5	134	107	27	2	25	..	..	..			
2F		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	4,318	154,782	1,373	111	152,602	146,817	5,785	143	5,014	2,063	2,225	86			
3		Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	53	249	..	6	264	238	26	5	32	..	..	..			
Total ..			11,328	335,570	1,804	287	329,507	319,665	9,842	224	15,300	4,277	4,170	374			

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STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1955.
PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.	(3) Offence.	(4) Number pending at beginning of year.	(5) Cases reported in the year.	(6) Total for disposal (4) and (5).	(7) Number dismissed without trial.	(8) Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, (sections 217, 218, 219, 220, 221 and 222, Cr.P.C.).	(9) Discharge or acquittal.	(10) Conviction.	(11) Number pending at the close of year.	(12) Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	(13) Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	(14) Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	116	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
118 and 119	..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc.													
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A and 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	32	885	917	78	94	76	631	38	..	..	1
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	1	9	10	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	5	79	84	4	..	44	20	7	..	..	..
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	8	76	84	4	8	22	48	9	..	..	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	53	992	1,045	3	15	32	904	31	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	19	19	1	3	10	2	3	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156 and 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	104	2,330	2,434	16	29	249	2,063	77	1	..	..
		Total ..	203	4,390	4,593	106	158	435	3,736	168	3	..	3

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CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	4	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389	Extortion	..	20	25	5	..	4	10	1	1	..	..
13	345	Wrongful confinement	1	12	13	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	192	3,047	3,239	620	927	1,280	275	128	22	3	3
15	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	58	58	1	2	42	11	2	..	1	..
16	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	349	5,183	5,532	688	1,321	2,705	523	295	6	3	4
17	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	542	8,309	8,842	1,312	2,250	4,044	810	426	29	7	7
18	417, 418	Cheating	..	102	104	7	2	59	32	4	..	..	..
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	79	79	4	6	25	43	1	..	..	..
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	..	597	625	79	142	280	82	42	9	..	..
		Total ..	30	778	808	90	150	364	157	47	9	..	..
21	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	1	7	8	..	1	2	4	1	..	..	..
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	33	386	419	38	61	258	32	30	5	..	1
24	500 to 503	Defamation	13	122	135	30	25	55	15	10	..	..	..
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	30	642	672	167	124	279	78	34	8	..	..
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287	Public and local nuisances	41	2,564	2,605	..	26	128	2,216	236	..	..	..
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	..	88	88	..	3	2	83	..	..	..	..
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C., under section 106, Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping peace on conviction	..	292	292	23	..	5	264	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	9	800	809	..	9	10	785	5	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	..	90	90	5	..	17	68	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under section 250, Cr.P.C.	Frivolous and vexatious charges, complaints	..	5	5	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under section 514, Cr.P.C.	Forfeiture of bonds	11	201	302	20	6	86	173	17	..	..	..
		Total ..	136	5,287	5,425	273	255	843	3,721	333	15	..	1

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1955--cont.

PART I—Return of cases.—concl'd.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offences.	(4) Number pending at beginning of year.	(5) Cases reported in the year.	(6) Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	(7) Number dismissed without trial.	(8) Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane, charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 249, 250, 252, 253, and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in			(11) Number pending at the close of year.	(12) Number declared by the Court to be mistakes of law or fact.	(13) Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	(14) Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								(9) Discharge or acquittal.	(10) Conviction.					
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.														
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		4,867	88,768	93,615	2,727	6,380	10,493	68,081	5,934	273	..	..	..
34A	107, Cr.P.C.	 Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	119	177	296	75	16	97	25	83	..	..	..	..
34B	109 Do.	 Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	137	1,764	1,901	3	3	525	1,252	118	..	..	..	..
34C	110 Do.	 Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	46	581	627	..	..	213	385	29	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..			6,077	110,063	116,140	4,592	9,216	17,025	78,174	7,133	330	7	11	..

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CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.

33	Offences under special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	other	
34A	107, Cr.P.C.	..	Security for keeping peace
34B	109 Do.	..	Security for keeping peace
34C	110 Do.	..	Security for keeping peace

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.	(3) Offence.	(4) Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year among whom process had issued.	(5) On complaint.	(6) On Magistrate's own motion or on information from the Police.	(7) Persons not arrested because accomplices were outstanding at end of the year.	(8) Persons who appeared before the courts.	(9) Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	(10) Acquitted or discharged.	(11) Convicted.	(12) Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued [Columns (5) and (6)].	(13) Persons under trial at close of the year.	(14-a) Number concerned in cases abandoned, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	(14-b) Number of those in Column (11) convicted of cognizable offence.	(14-c) Persons who died, escaped before appearance.	Remarks.
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	.. ..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
118, 119	.. ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	.. ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.—																
2	121 to 130 and 505 ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	170 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	30	587	267	83	825	39	112	655	76.7	25	13	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	1	2	7	..	10	..	2	8	88.9	..	..	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	5	94	29	14	92	14	73	22	17.9	4	1	..	..	..
7	465 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	2	77	26	1	91	1	33	62	60.2	2	2	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	53	649	369	24	980	1	31	964	94.7	44	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks	..	21	4	..	25	..	12	7	28.0	3	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 166, 166.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	204	3,407	2,129	133	5,612	108	1,060	4,335	78.3	282	..	..	..	..
Total ..			295	4,837	2,831	255	7,635	103	1,316	6,053	78.9	360	16	..	..	..

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CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*—

2	121 to 130 and 505	..	Offences against the State
3	137	..	Harbouring deserters by Master
4	170	..	Offences against public justice
	204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.		
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.		Offences by public servants
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.		False evidence, false compo- sitions and fraudulent dis- position of property.
7	465 to 477-A ..	..	Forgery or fraudulently using documents not being Govt. Promissory Notes and accounts.
8	264 to 267 ..	..	Offences relating to weights and measures.
9	482 to 489 ..		Making or using false trade marks
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.		Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray

STATEMENT B—cont.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1955—cont.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—cont.

Serial number.	(1)	Law.	Offence.	(2)	(3)	Persons against whom process issued.			(7)	(8)	(9)	Persons tried.		(12)	(13)	Remarks.		
						(4)	(5)	(6)				(10)	(11)			(14)	(15)	(16)
				Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Aquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns (5) and (6)).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column (11) convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.		
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
11	312 to 316	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	2	66.7	..	..	..	..	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.																		
12	384 to 389	..	..	..	6	57	4	..	60	16	38	5	8.2	..	2	..	6	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
13	345	..	..	..	7	8	6	..	21	5	14	1	7.1	1	..	..	191	
14	352, 355, 358	..	..	..	339	3,909	687	427	4,309	991	2,232	591	12.9	159	415	3	..	
15	334	..	..	..	..	6	75	..	79	5	58	15	18.5	2	1	2	303	
16	323	..	..	..	940	8,866	841	568	9,678	2,024	5,850	911	9.4	613	392	6	..	
17	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	1,286	12,789	1,609	995	14,177	3,025	8,154	1,518	10.5	775	808	11	494	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.																		
18	417, 418	..	..	..	2	55	59	..	116	5	59	45	39.5	4	3	..	1	
19	403 to 405	..	..	..	..	22	60	..	81	6	27	43	62.4	2	3	..	1	
20	420, 427, 434	..	..	..	67	944	87	7	998	146	586	139	13.5	70	74	..	39	
	Total	..	..	..	69	1,021	206	7	1,195	157	672	227	18.5	76	80	..	32	

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	295-A, 298	..	..	..	2	25	3	1	31	..	7	21	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	490 to 492	..	..	..	..	1,222	21	8	1,226	63	945	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	493 to 498	..	..	..	73	1,222	17	4	1,011	46	83	23	91	146	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	500 to 502	..	..	..	24	155	17	..	1,029	165	665	110	20	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	504, 506 to 510	..	..	..	41	937	115	21	2,789	3	559	1,097	45	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	..	..	..	55	2,187	670	94	..	..	..	..	241	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	294-A	..	..	..	..	86	3	..	87	..	84	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Cases under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	..	47	350	6	391	7	38	85.4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	9	709	123	..	832	4	405	418	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	..	98	1	..	97	..	24	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	250, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	514, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	11	100	207	33	295	14	70	196	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	215	5,571	1,110	167	6,973	302	2,881	3,236	420	228	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	..	..	..	3,147	60,015	23,653	804	83,157	2,017	10,401	70,152	2,336	178	..	..	..	..	..	..
34a.	107, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	136	255	18	16	351	..	119	49	132	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
34b.	109, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	105	813	709	111	1,097	..	485	1,115	109	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
34c.	110, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	..	..	29	148	467	8	602	..	216	386	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	..	..	..	5,288	85,508	31,038	2,367	115,253	5,680	21,283	82,743	4,248	1,339	27	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT C.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

Serial number and offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(A) COGNIZABLE.						
Thefts.						
				RS.	RS.	RS.
1. (a) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	6,358	3,156	49.6	11,40,009	3,44,651	30.2
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	64	54	84.4	8,840	8,160	92.3
(c) Other thefts.	20,893	11,435	54.7	17,40,169	6,64,998	38.2
Robbery.						
2. (a) Dacoity	70	33	47.1	73,105	14,090	19.3
(b) Other robbery	240	110	45.8	52,616	15,337	29.1
3. Criminal breach of trust.	1,298	687	52.9	5,02,434	1,07,626	21.4
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	311	121	38.9	3,15,369	53,137	16.8
Total	29,234	15,596	53.3	38,32,542	12,07,999	31.5
(B) NON-COGNIZABLE.						
5. Extortion	5	..	..	55	..	..
6. Criminal misappropriation	13	1	7.7	2,558	108	4.2
Total	18	1	5.6	2,613	108	4.1

STATEMENT D

STATEMENT CC.

CLASSIFICATION OF THEFTS AND ROBBERIES ACCORDING TO NATURE OF PROPERTY INVOLVED.

Serial number and offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				RS.	RS.	
1. Theft of copper wire . .	295	94	31.9	18,099	5,200	28.7
2. Theft of cattle	2,698	1,664	61.7	2,37,500	1,34,643	56.7
3. Theft of cycles	868	267	30.7	1,00,564	37,691	37.5
4. Theft of motor vehicles and accessories	43	23	53.5	67,681	64,840	95.8
5. Theft of fire-arms	9	6	66.7	1,855	1,655	89.2
6. Theft of explosives	20	16	80.0	280	185	66.1

STATEMENT D.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police for 1955.

Ranges.	Districts.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Number of head constables including Jamadars.			Number of constables.			(10)
											Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
Western Range	Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	109	65	353	36	4	2,319	203	19	3,124
	Madras City	1	3	1	1	1	1	11	73	9	186	1	1	1,320	1	1	1,600
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	63	8	194	1	1	1,369	1	1	1,647
	Salem	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	16	2	46	1	1	288	1	1	356
	Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	72	10	207	1	1	1,593	1	1	1,896
	The Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	45	5	104	1	1	741	1	1	903
	Malabar	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	269	34	737	1	1	5,311	1	1	6,400
Total		1	5	1	1	1	1	46	269	34	737	1	1	5,311	1	1	6,400
Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	38	11	130	1	1	974	1	1	1,160
	Madurai Urban	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	36	8	84	1	1	554	1	1	682
	Madurai North	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	63	12	192	1	1	1,573	1	1	1,851
	Ramanathapuram	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	62	9	190	1	1	1,639	1	1	1,912
	Tirunelveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	109	32	596	1	1	4,740	1	1	5,606
Total		1	5	1	1	1	1	34	109	32	596	1	1	4,740	1	1	5,606
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	53	8	138	1	1	1,066	1	1	1,273
	Chingleput	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	64	9	172	1	1	1,269	1	1	1,516
	North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	64	7	176	1	1	1,386	1	1	1,646
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	64	7	170	1	1	1,429	1	1	1,681
	Tanjore	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	72	13	204	1	1	1,493	1	1	1,795
	Tiruchirappalli	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	307	44	800	1	1	6,343	1	1	7,610
	Total	1	5	1	1	1	1	51	307	44	800	1	1	6,343	1	1	7,610

Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	{ Deputy Inspector-General Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Note.—This statement does not include the following strengths of the Mahabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Units at Red Hills:—

Mahabar Special Police—

Permanent.—1 Commandant, 1 Assistant Commandant, 5 Assistant Commandants, 17 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 53 Jamadars, 13 Havildars-Major, 58 Havildars, 99 Nalks, 1,747 Constables including Lance Nalks, 52 Followers and 25 Bugler Boys.

Temporary.—1 Jamadar, 21 Havildars, 60 Nalks and 55 Constables including Lance Nalks.

Special Armed Police—

Permanent.—1 Commandant, 5 Assistant Commandants, 15 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 44 Jamadars, 11 Havildars-Major, 54 Havildars, 130 Nalks, 1,534 Constables including Lance Nalks and 44 Followers.

Temporary.—2 Jamadars, 2 Havildars, 2 Nalks and 40 Constables including Lance Nalks.

(c) Cadre strength not yet fixed.

(b) One post of Sergeant converted as Sub-Inspector temporarily.
* Includes Deputation Reserve.

STATEMENT D—concl'd.
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police for 1955—concl'd.

Range.	Districts.	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	Proportion of Police.		(27)	(28)
										To area.	To population.		
		Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Central and State Revenues.	Grand total cost (19)-(18)-(17)	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.			Total amount of crime investigated.	Proportion of crime investigated to the Police Force.
Western Range]	Chief Office ..	..	..	..	..	1,416,056	..	40	5	..	..	100,085	34
	Madras City ..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	0.2	453	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem ..	..	..	..	6,003	3,371,769	471,319	63	11	3.8	2,107	27,281	18
	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	7,121	3,293,204	653,172	68	14	4.3	2,000	40,585	2
	The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	989	311,729	88,997	16	9	2.8	876	2,553	7
Southern Range	Malabar ..	..	..	..	5,790	4,758,342	507,975	72	14	3.1	2,510	12,205	6
	South Kanara ..	..	..	..	4,010	1,748,991	242,185	32	7	4.4	1,937	5,401	0
	Total ..	..	..	..	24,003	13,484,035	1,963,048	251	55	3.7	2,106	88,025	14
	Deputy Inspector-General ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Urban ..	..	..	..	1,218	2,891,817	805,304	27	3	2.3	1,570	20,234	17
	Madurai North ..	..	..	..	3,099	..	..	41	2	..	..	13,572	20
Central Range	Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	4,851	2,080,519	538,553	67	8	2.6	1,124	15,185	8
	Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	4,201	2,445,967	761,563	68	22	2.2	1,279	14,818	8
	Total ..	..	..	..	13,369	7,418,303	2,108,420	203	35	2.4	1,323	63,839	11
	Deputy Inspector-General ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput ..	..	..	..	3,054	1,853,619	321,362	50	11	2.4	1,456	14,777	12
	North Arcot ..	..	..	..	4,053	2,859,157	528,212	58	12	3.1	1,880	32,084	22
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	South Arcot ..	..	..	..	4,208	2,776,767	327,463	67	7	2.6	1,088	14,308	9
	Tanjore ..	..	..	..	3,727	2,982,670	577,896	73	4	2.7	2,160	13,802	10
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Criminal Investigation Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges and Schools.	Police Training College, Vellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total ..	..	..	..	58,678	35,734,489	7,526,322	(a) 835	(b) 165	2.4	1,479	386,446	16
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes temporary stations.

(b) Includes temporary outposts.

* Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues, Rs. 5,09,68,726.

† Total cost payable from other sources than Central and State Revenues, Rs. Nil.

‡ Grand total cost, Rs. 5,09,68,726.

Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	5,514	2,943,882	583,275	65	8	3.1	1,640	24,230	13
Total ..	..	..	..	..	21,156	13,416,095	2,338,208	313	42	2.8	1,763	99,801	13
Deputy Inspector-General ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Investigation Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	..	..	..	..	58,678	35,734,489	7,526,322	(a) 835	(b) 165	2.4	1,479	386,446	16

STATEMENT B.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1955.

(1) Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength.		Armament of the Force.										Punishments.					
		Sanctioned.		Actual.										Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.					
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	(7) Number of Bren guns.	(8) Number of Bren guns or Tommy guns.	(9) Number of rifles.	(10) Number of smooth bores.	(11) Number of revolvers.	(12) Number of Very Light pistols.	Dismissed.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Other offences.
	2) Chief Office ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City ..	243	3,545	243	3,535	..	..	..	1,537	319	..	20	..	60	780	..	..	..	..
Western Range.	Salem ..	134	1,934	149	1,928	5	18	452	1,390	134	4	4	1	29	202	..	..	..	4
	Coimbatore ..	139	2,297	139	2,292	3	18	392	1,634	124	4	11	..	67	538	..	..	..	6
	The Nilgiris ..	31	481	31	482	..	..	..	394	29	..	2	..	1	25	..	..	..	..
	Malabar ..	131	2,183	153	2,183	5	20	443	1,652	171	..	3	..	24	117	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara ..	59	875	73	871	3	8	218	659	97	4	4	..	5	67	..	..	..	1
	Total ..	494	7,770	545	7,756	16	64	1,505	5,729	555	20	24	1	126	949	..	..	..	14
Central Range.	North Arcot ..	113	1,917	124	1,911	8	..	465	1,318	112	4	4	..	6	194	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput ..	106	1,688	132	1,691	4	22	363	1,219	114	4	3	..	..	215	..	..	..	3
	South Arcot ..	106	1,806	133	1,817	6	14	352	1,373	130	4	8	..	33	372	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore ..	124	1,932	145	1,981	4	12	280	1,594	139	4	10	..	52	383	..	..	..	2
	Tiruchappalli ..	133	2,315	149	2,292	7	31	568	1,650	135	5	18	..	34	288	..	..	..	2
	Total ..	581	9,688	688	9,682	28	79	2,028	7,151	630	21	43	..	125	1,457	..	..	..	7
South Range.	Madurai North ..	72	968	72	959	..	..	..	847	67	..	5	..	38	147	..	..	..	1
	Madurai Urban ..	84	1,477	93	1,488	5	20	616	1,601	159	4	4	1	29	168	..	..	..	1
	Ramanathapuram ..	114	2,032	132	2,038	7	21	531	1,392	128	12	4	..	5	243	..	..	..	2
	Tirunelveli ..	107	2,192	115	2,182	4	14	349	1,611	104	4	14	..	106	365	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	377	6,669	412	6,657	16	55	1,496	5,453	458	20	27	1	178	923	..	..	..	4

Railway Police, Tiru-chirappalli.	61	1,307	60	1,304	..	..	..	..	1,240	79	..	..	..	2	18	468	..	..	..
* Criminal Investigation Department.	94	214	90	202	..	..	..	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore.	22	23	22	21	..	..	2	19	224	44	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	15	4	15	5	..	..	..	60	202	2	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	9	11	10	12	..	..	..	60	200	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	46	38	47	38	..	..	2	139	626	52	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	1,897	29,231	2,086	29,174	60	200	200	5,168	21,914	2,093	61	2	116	511	4,572	..	..	1	31

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.

Districts.	Rewards.				Number of men in the force and who cannot read and write.	Number enlisted during the year.	Number of constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of the year.			
	Rewarded during the year.						Of one year and under	Of three years and under	Of five years and under	Of ten years and under	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
	By promotion.	By presents, good conduct, money or rewards etc.	Medals for gallantry.	Medals for Meritorious distinguished services.																
Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	70	261	1,123	488	1,147	37	19	30	7	11	16	18.51	68.29	0.42	
Madras City	..	2,159	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Western Range.	Salem	..	851	..	18	147	654	633	240	11	4	5	..	2	6	41.74	3.37	0.29		
	Coimbatore	..	1,942	..	6	157	801	543	523	16	7	11	3	9	7	51.62	3.27	0.29		
	The Nilgiris	..	368	..	1	29	241	131	27	1	..	2	..	..	3	28.61	2.71	0.62		
	Malabar	..	906	..	..	69	808	660	423	23	..	3	..	..	10	58.26	4.83	0.13		
	South Kanara	..	453	..	..	..	171	404	191	4	..	..	4	2	1	1	67.80	3.34	0.11	
Total	..	4,650	..	..	25	402	2,675	2,371	1,404	55	11	25	5	12	27	51.33	3.04	0.32		
Central Range.	North Arcot	..	1,239	1	..	96	837	428	180	31	3	4	..	1	3	81.47	2.03	0.15		
	Chingleput	..	1,020	..	6	196	408	716	189	18	3	3	..	6	4	123.42	3.27	0.21		
	South Arcot	..	1,716	..	3	141	602	733	137	12	4	5	13	3	3	58.00	5.00	0.17		
	Tanjore	..	1,734	..	8	354	613	605	226	17	7	10	3	3	12	97.06	3.42	0.56		
	Tiruchirappalli	..	1,765	..	9	259	802	708	321	33	9	18	3	17	13	65.14	2.09	0.53		
Total	..	7,474	..	1	26	1,046	3,262	3,190	1,053	111	26	40	18	30	35	83.01	2.04	0.34		
Southern Range.	Madurai North	..	721	..	7	78	350	297	101	8	..	5	..	1	3	27.55	1.66	0.29		
	Madurai Ur an	..	1,043	..	7	293	467	393	188	8	1	7	2	..	2	85.20	3.13	0.13		
	Ramanathapuram	..	1,289	..	6	140	467	795	420	19	2	4	7	..	11	50.07	2.5	0.05		
	Tirunelveli	..	1,735	..	2	60	637	621	374	9	6	14	11	2	12	55.11	1.8	0.52		
	Total	..	4,798	..	1	22	571	1,901	2,406	1,083	44	9	30	20	8	28	50.35	2.3	0.40	

	849	..	..	14	62	387	452	312	14	2	2	..	..	7	34.02	2.67	51
Railway Police, Tiru-chirappalli.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Criminal Investigation Department.	261	..	4	..	8	10	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	47	..
Training College and schools. { Police Training College, Vellore. Police Recruits' School, Vellore. Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	49	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	60.34	88	..
	9	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	5	124.68	35	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	161.0	1.9	..
	58	..	..	1	2	5	3	3	1	5	..	4	2	5	..	..	..
	20,119	..	8	69	2,357	9,363	8,915	5,009	262	72	127	54	56	120	81.31	2.32	0.38
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.

STATEMENT F.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF CRIME.

Year.	Total countable crime reported (I.P.C. only).	Rioting.	Offences relating to coins.	Offences relating to currencies, notes and bank notes.	Murder.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	Administering stupefying drugs.	Kidnapping, abduction.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cheating.	Breach of trust.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1951 ..	63,814	1,304	18	4	853	57	12	223	208	564	10,793	848	2,106
1952 ..	64,384	1,317	28	4	1,001	60	17	273	224	524	10,758	1,017	1,974
1953 ..	71,541	1,494	48	5	1,008	70	21	268	255	519	12,760	1,030	2,492
1954 ..	58,762	1,946	22	20	909	88	26	364	153	490	8,967	884	2,046
1955 ..	51,511	2,019	22	11	911	32	25	407	113	321	7,062	774	1,793

STATEMENT FF.

CLASSIFICATION OF THEFTS AND ROBBERIES BY STOLEN PROPERTY.

(Consolidated for five years.)

						Thefts.					
Year.						Copper wire.	Cattle.	Cycles.	Motor vehicles and accessories.	Fire arms.	Explosives.
(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1951	..	..	..	..	..	229	5,311	1,062	42	6	5
1952	..	..	..	..	..	319	5,249	1,050	64	7	8
1953	..	..	..	..	..	463	6,160	1,327	124	6	5
1954	..	..	..	..	..	355	3,716	1,019	53	12	3
1955	..	..	..	..	..	301	2,816	877	43	8	27

STATEMENT G.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF RAILWAY CRIME.

Year.	Theft of goods from			Theft of parcels from		Pick-pocketing from		Theft from passengers (excluding pick-pocketing).		Theft of material.
	Running trains.	Yards.	Sheds and platforms.	Trains vans.	Parcel offices and platforms.	Platforms.	Running trains.	On platforms.	In trains.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1951 ..	66	13	107	37	23	358	64	364	179	91
1952 ..	13	18	73	2	40	279	37	311	214	149
1953 ..	15	26	110	7	26	291	37	287	193	274
1954 ..	53	23	175	4	16	213	34	257	152	251
1955 ..	39	25	87	4	13	201	26	214	131	177

APPENDIX A

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1955.

The Police Force.

Personnel.—I continued to hold charge as Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

Law and Order.

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri L. R. Adigo, B.A. (Hons.), from 1st January to 20th February 1955.

Sri A. Sundaram Pillai, from 21st February to 31st December 1955.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Range. Sri S. T. Thiruchitrabalam, B.A., throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Central Range. Sri C. A. Subbiah Pillai, from 1st January to 13th March 1955 forenoon.

Sri P. Kanakaraj, B.Sc., from 13th March to 31st December 1955.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range. Sri K. Sethumadhava Menon, B.A., from 1st January to 30th April 1955.

Sri Md. Jan, from 1st May to 31st December 1955.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Western Range. Sri M. Balasundaram, B.A. (Hons.), from 12th October to 31st December 1955.

(Sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 2244, Home, dated 16th August 1955.)

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Armed Reserve. Sri C. T. Lyons throughout the year.

Crime Branch.

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri K. Damodaran Nair, B.A., from 1st January to 15th December 1955.

Sri K. R. Shenai, B.A. (Hons.), I.P.S., from 15th to 31st December 1955.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (South). Sri M. U. Mulk, B.A., from 1st January to 5th September 1955.

Sri A. Rangabashyam, B.A., from 6th September to 31st December 1955.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (North). Sri P. Paramaguru, M.A., B.L., from 21st November to 31st December 1955.

(Sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 3101, Home, dated 7th November 1955.)

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Intelligence Section. Sri S. Solai, B.A., throughout the year.

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Government Camp. Sri C. C. N. Beale, throughout the year.

Traffic and Licensing.

Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri R. K. Sukumaran, throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic. Sri G. Nataraja Pillai, throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport. Sri A. E. Hawker, from 1st January to 14th May 1955.

Sri R. K. Sukumaran, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, in additional charge from 14th to 16th May 1955.

Sri R. J. Stooks, from 17th May to 31st December 1955.

Hospital.

Medical Officer .. Sri A. Gopala Nambiar, M.B.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), from 1st January to 14th August 1955.

Capt. V. Selvaraj, M.B.B.S., from 15th August to 31st December 1955.

Assistant Medical Officer .. Dr. Azeezur Rahman, M.B.B.S., throughout the year.

Assistant Medical Officer .. Dr. M. Malathi, M.B.B.S., from 15th August to 31st December 1955.

(Sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 1930, Home, dated 12th July 1955.)

PART I.

1. **General condition of the year.**—The year continued to be one of economic stress without improvement in the position relating to employment.

The Sixtieth Session of the All-India Congress at the beginning of the year, frequent visits of several high personages to the City during the year and the visits of Sports and Cultural Delegations added considerably to the work of the Madras City Police.

The activities of the different political parties and trade unions were much in evidence during the year and resulted in a considerable strain on the City Police.

2. **Political movements.**—During the latter half of the year, the Goa situation exercised the minds of all political parties and a day's general hartal was observed on 18th August 1955 to protest against the action of the Portuguese Police in resorting to firing against the non-violent satyagrahis on Independence Day. All industrial concerns, educational institutions and Banks in the City remained closed for the day and though the hartal was professedly non-violent there were cases of stone-throwing, hooliganism and stoppage of buses and vehicles and trespass into Government Offices.

3. **Communal movements.**—The rift in the Tamilnad Praja Socialist Party culminated in the dissident members of the Praja Socialist Party forming the Socialist Party, Madras and aligning themselves with the leadership of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in August 1955.

The Dravida Kazhagam proposed to burn National Flags on 1st August 1955 as part of their anti-Hindi agitation. In connection with this agitation an order under Section 144, Cr. P.C., was promulgated in the City of Madras on 29th July 1955 to be in force for two days on 31st July 1955 and 1st August 1955. On the statement issued by the Chief Minister allaying all fears that Hindi will not be made compulsory in this State, Sri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker at the last moment called off the agitation scheduled for 1st August 1955.

The City Corporation electioneering campaign was in full swing in September 1955 with intense propaganda by different political parties. The elections which commenced on 26th September 1955 ended on 24th September 1955 peacefully except for a few minor incidents.

Towards the close of the year the publication of the States Reorganisation Commission's report engaged the attention of all political parties who vied with one another in demanding inclusion in the Madras State of the Tamil speaking areas of the Travancore-Cochin State.

4. **Labour trouble.**—Labour was on the whole restive during the year agitating for better conditions of service, such as increased pay, allowances and bonus. Quite a number of stay-in strikes were staged during the year in several minor industries. The Harbour workers were agitated over the non-implementation of the Labour Appellate Tribunal Award and the gang coolies abstained from receiving their pay for about three months. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mill workers agitated over their charter of demands and the Bank Employees over withholding of increments and the cut in the existing emoluments and dearness allowance.

The Buckingham and Carnatic Mill workers served a strike notice on the management on 18th October 1955 and proposed to stage a token strike on 4th November 1955 and a general strike on 19th November 1955, but these did not come off. These workers however struck work for a day on 24th November 1955 as a protest against the suggestion of the Government to refer their dispute for arbitration instead of asking the existing Tribunal to adjudicate on the dispute. Police took preventive

precautions and the strike was called off by the leaders on an agreement having been arrived at between the management and the Union.

The Bank employees were restive at the close of the year and to mark their protest against the cut in existing emoluments they staged demonstrations in front of the different bank premises and observed token strikes.

5. Students' Strikes.—During February 1955, the students of the Thakkar Baba Industrial School, Thyagarayanagar were restive over the dismissal of 5 students for disciplinary conduct, and refusing to work after 5 p.m. on 6th February 1955. The other inmates of the hostel did not turn up for work on 7th February 1955 which resulted in the closure of the hostel the same day. The students represented the matter to the authorities and a settlement was arrived at.

The feelings between the Tamil and Malayalee students of the Presidency College residing in the Victoria Hostel, Triplicane, were strained during November 1955 consequent on a Malayalee students' assaulting a Tamil student. The mischievous elements were expelled by the hostel authorities and there has been no further development.

6. Other disturbances.—There were no other disturbances of importance in the City during the year.

PART II.

Crime.

7. General character of the year.—The total number of true cognizable crimes reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding those under Special and Local laws was 8,060 as against 8,938 in 1954 and 9,216 in 1953. There has been a perceptible fall in the incidence of crime in 1955 due partly to improved economic conditions and partly to preventive work done by the police.

There has been a small increase in the recovery of property lost during the year 1955—23.4 per cent in 1954 to 23.5 per cent in 1955. There was a negligible fall in detection from 48 per cent to 47.7 per cent and this calls for no comment. There were, as usual, many instances in which the same criminal or set of criminals was responsible for a series of offences of the same kind. Special patrols were organized to deal with such crime and results have been good.

Out of the 8,060 true cases reported during 1955 and of 1,271 cases pending from the previous year, 8,605 cases were disposed of.

The following are the figures of crimes for the last two years under classes I to VI :—

Class of offence.	1954.	1955.	Difference of the last two years—plus or minus.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Class I	51	58	+ 7	+ 13.7
Class II	614	633	+ 19	+ 3.09
Class III	781	558	— 223	— 28.5
Class IV	285	438	+ 153	+ 53.7
Class V	7,207	6,373	— 834	— 11.6
Class VI	97,801	97,680	— 121	— .1

8. Drunkenness.—Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness are given below for the last two years :—

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Madras City.	1954	5,452	73	5,430	50
	1955	5,409	26	5,359	20

9. Grave Crimes.—Statistics of grave crimes for the last three years are given below :—

	Reported in			Difference of the last two years—plus or minus.	Percentage of difference.
	1953.	1954.	1955.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Murder	25	21	15	— 6	— 28.57
Dacoity	..	1	2	+ 1	+ 100
Robbery	27	27	28	+ 1	+ 3.7
House-break- ing.	729	679	424	— 255	— 37.5
Theft	6,875	6,485	5,639	— 846	— 13
Cattle theft ..	64	36	42	+ 6	+ 16.6
Total	7,720	7,249	6,150	— 1,099	— 15.16

10. Murder.—Sixteen cases of murder were reported during 1955 and 11 cases were pending from the previous years. Of these, 18 cases ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal, 1 as mistake of law and 3 are pending trial.

Motives for these murders were as follows :—

Factions	8
Family disputes	6
Sexual causes	2
Robbery	1
Other causes	9

There was one murder for gain during the year. There was no murder due to communal feelings and no case is worth special mention here.

11. Infanticide.—There were 25 cases of infanticide during the year. There are no cases worth special mention here.

12. Riots.—During the year there was no case of rioting nor any instance in which the police had to open fire.

13. Dacoity and Robbery—Dacoity.—There were two cases of dacoity during the year. Both the cases were detected and the accused were convicted.

Robbery.—The number of true cases reported during 1955 was 28 as against 27 in 1954. Out of the 28 true cases and 4 cases pending from the previous year, 30 cases were disposed of, 16 cases ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 11 were treated as undetected and 2 are pending trial.

The following is the classification of the cases under dacoity and robbery :—

	Number of cases.	Highway.	Field.	House.
1 Dacoity	2	..	2	..
2 Robbery	28	..	23	5

An ex-convict of Ramanathapuram district and his gang who were responsible for three cases of robbery in Madras City and a number of cases of other districts were arrested and the investigation was taken by the C.I.D. The accused are now taking their trial.

A local ex-convict and his associate who were responsible for two cases of robbery in the Beach area were arrested, charged and convicted.

Patrols are being served regularly to deal with the incidence of robbery in the City and its environs and this has had a steady effect.

14. House-breaking.—Four hundred and twenty-eight cases of house-breaking were reported during 1955 of which 424 were true cases. The percentage of conviction is 55.8 as against 49.7 of 1954.

The average amount of property lost per case in 1953, 1954 and 1955 is Rs. 136, 177 and 198 respectively.

This year there has been a substantial decrease in the number of house breakings. Patrols and beats were tightened up and to some extent credit for this decrease can be attributed to police vigilance.

Local criminals both casual and habitual were responsible for most of the detected cases.

An ex-convict of Pallavaram who was responsible for 20 cases of burglary was arrested and convicted.

A local ex-convict who was responsible for 9 cases of house-breaking was arrested and properties worth about Rs. 3,000 recovered.

A local ex-convict who was responsible for 12 cases of house-breaking was arrested and convicted.

A local ex-convict who was responsible for 3 cases was arrested and properties worth about Rs. 2,000 were recovered.

A local, who was responsible for 10 reported cases and 5 unreported cases of house-breaking was arrested and properties worth about Rs. 2,000 were recovered.

A gang of two local ex-convicts of Tondiarpet and two others who are at large was responsible for 22 cases all over the City. The case was charged under 401, I.P.C., split and the two accused convicted.

15. Thefts—Cattle-thefts.—Forty-two cases were reported during 1955 of which 37 were true. Twenty-six cases ended in conviction.

Cattle poisoning.—Eight cases were reported during the year of which 6 were true. Two cases ended in conviction, 2 went undetected and 2 are under investigation. There is no case worth special mention here.

Thefts—Ordinary.—There has been a decrease under this head. Five thousand eight hundred and thirty cases were reported during the year of which 5,639 were true cases. This includes 389 cycle thefts, 39 thefts of jewels from children and 493 cases of pocket-picking.

The incidence of crime under this head has been kept well under control. The token system introduced last year to prevent cycle thefts has been extended to some more important offices to which public have access and the scheme is working fairly satisfactorily.

Thirty-three cycles were recovered from three ex-convicts whose area of operation was mostly North Beach station limits of the City. All the three accused were convicted. In addition, a good arrest by North Arcot Police resulted in the unearthing of a gang of three cycle thieves and the recovery of nearly 50 cycles stolen in the City over a period of two years and disposed of all over Arionam taluk. The gang was duly convicted.

There has been a slight increase in the number of pocket-picking cases from 370 to 403 in the year under review. Many of the detected cases were by novices. As most of the reported cases were in running buses, regular beats by uniformed police were served at all important bus stops and look-outs arranged with photos of professional pick-pockets for reference. An extensive drive by a shock party has served to break up several organizations of pick-pockets.

16. Other cases of interest.—The following two cases of cheating are worth mentioning :—

(1) A local ex-convict impersonating over the phone as a high Government official, cheated several Europeans and obtained cash from them. He was traced, arrested and convicted.

(2) A dismissed conductor of the Government Transport with his associates had been manufacturing blocks and forging Government Transport bus tickets of different values. This organization has been run to earth and the case stands charged.

17. Justifiable homicide.—There was no case of justifiable homicide during the year.

18. Accidental deaths.—One hundred and thirty-eight cases of accidental deaths were reported during the year. Eight cases disclosed culpable negligence on the part of the injured. Prosecution was launched in two cases of which one ended in conviction and the other in acquittal.

PART III.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

19. Detection.—Crime was kept well under control throughout the year. Effective steps were taken by the Police to prevent and detect crimes. Many of the detected cases were the outcome of preventive arrests by the Police.

The following are the true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code disposed of during the years 1954 and 1955 showing the percentage of detection :—

Year.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Not detected.	Total Columns (2) to (4).	Percentage of detection.	Difference of percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1954 ..	4,549	757	4,085	9,391	48.4	..
1955 ..	4,101	724	3,773	8,598	47.7	— .7

The percentage of detection of grave crimes for the last two years is also given below :—

Head of Crime.	1954.	1955.	Difference of percentage.
Murder ..	(8/10) 80.0%	(18/23) 78%	— 2
Dacoity ..	..	(2/2) 100%	+ 100
Robbery ..	(7/23) 30.4%	(16/30) 53%	+ 22.6
House-breaking.	(220/541) 40.6%	(210/516) 40.6%	..
Theft ..	(3071/5754) 53.3%	(2981/6082) 49%	— 4.3
Cattle-theft.	(14/32) 43.7%	(26/35) 74.2%	30.5

Sustained efforts were made and precautionary methods adopted throughout the year by organizing Strangers' Day, laying traps and making systematic enquiries about known criminals with good results.

20. Cases in which investigation was refused—

	1954.	1955.
Number of cases reported to the Police. (Serials 1 to 38 of Statement—A. Police)	9,261	8,419
Number of cases in which investigation was refused by the Police	85	7
Percentage	.9	.08

21. Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Thirty-one cases were referred by the Magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 45 in 1954.

22. Attendance at Sessions—

Number of sessions held	4
Number attended by Commissioner	4
Number attended by Deputy Commissioners.	4
Number attended by Assistant Commissioners.	13

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

Year.	Amount lost.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1953	Rs. 12,65,784	Rs. 2,18,049	17.1
1954	9,33,367	2,18,779	23.4
1955	12,44,363	2,91,837	23.5

Recovery during the year of property lost in the previous years—Rs. 1,49,431.

24. Prosecutions.—A comparative statement for the last two years in respect of cases coming under classes 1 to 5 of Statement A. Police cases, which have been decided during the year is given below :—

Year.	Cases.			Persons.		
	Number decided.	Number convicted.	Percentage.	Number tried.	Number convicted.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1954 ..	5,306	4,549	85.7	5,646	4,668	82.7
1955 ..	4,825	4,101	84.9	5,106	4,236	82.9
Difference.	— 481	— 448	— .8	— 540	— 432	+ .2

25. Convictions.—The following is the statement showing the number of cases charged, number pending in courts and percentage of pendency with a note showing how the pendency affects the percentage of detection of crime :—

Cases under.	Number of cases charged.	Number of cases disposed of		Number of cases pending in court.	Percentage of pendency on the total number.
		Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

1 Indian Penal Code ..	5,128	4,101	724	313	6
2 Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act ..	21	18	2	1	4.7
3 Security sections ..	338	240	78	20	5.9

NOTE.—Total number of cases disposed of was 4,825. Out of 5,138 cases charged, 4,825 cases were disposed of by the court in which 4,101 case ended in conviction. Assuming that all the cases charged (5,138) were disposed of in the ratio of 4,825 : 4,101 the number of cases convicted would be 4,367. Thus, the percentage of detection would work out to 50.7 per cent instead of 47.5 per cent. In view of the pendency of 313 cases in courts, detection is affected to an extent of 2.9 per cent.

26. Prosecuting staff.—A comparative statement of the number of cases conducted by the prosecuting staff during the years 1954 and 1955 is given below :—

and 1955 is given below :—									
	Number of completed original cases—				Percentage convicted.		Number of completed appeals—		Percentage upheld.
	Prosecuted—		Convicted.		1954.	1955.	Opposed.	In which original orders were upheld.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Chief Assistant State Prosecutor ..	2,694	2,486	2,532	2,349	93	94	..	..	..
Assistant State Prosecutor, II ..	1,085	1,512	957	1,220	88	81	..	..	..
Do. III ..	789	954	711	903	90	95	..	..	..
Do. IV ..	2,819	2,948	2,656	2,863	94	97	..	..	..
Do. V ..	847	469	696	390	82	83	..	..	..
Do. VI ..	468	494	436	473	93	96	..	..	..
Do. VII ..	364	680	329	538	90	79	..	..	..
Do. VIII ..	771	1,136	733	1,075	95	95	..	..	..
Assistant State Prosecutor, Special Court ..	2,830	2,746	2,616	2,432	92	89	..	..	..
Assistant State Prosecutor, Prohibition.	10,505	14,937	10,269	14,704	98	98	..	..	..

Note.—The following three Assistant State Prosecutors were on leave during the year for the periods noted against each and in all cases a substitute was appointed :—

Sri Krishnamurthy—From 8th May to 20th May 1955.

Sri Lakshmananthan—From 9th December 1955 to 9th January 1956.

Sri M. Mohab Ali—From 16th August to 14th October 1955.

27. Inadequate sentences and retrials.—There was no case during 1955 on a grave or inadequate sentence by a court or of any important case being retried after discharge.

28. Escapes.—The number of escapes from Police custody during the year is given below :—

	From Jail.	From Police loc. sup.	From other Police custody.	Total.
Nil.	2	2	4	

29. Prosecutions for false complaints—

(a) Including cases of the previous year, the number of cases referred by the Police as false—20.

(b) The number of such cases struck off as false by the Magistrates—Nil.

31. Return of known deprecators, receivers of stolen property and suspected persons for the year 1955—

Class of persons.	Number at large (i.e.) excluding those in but not in the out of view.				Number brought under on account of arrivals from outside the City.				Surveillance by release from Jail.				By fresh registration.			
	31st December 1954.		31st December 1955.		1954.		1955.		1954.		1955.		1954.		1955.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
K.Ds. ..	947	11	974	25	4	..	11	..	402	..	335	..	6	..	56	1
Receivers of stolen properties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	947	11	976	25	4	..	11	..	402	..	335	..	8	..	60	1
Active and inactive criminals ..	41,006	4,005	42,165	4,110	40	..	35	..	300	35	406	48	1,440	160	556	62
Grand total ..	41,953	4,016	43,141	4,135	44	..	46	..	702	35	741	48	1,448	160	616	63

Of the numbers in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register.

Class of persons.	By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.		On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crimes.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.	
	1954.		1955.		1954.		1955.		1954.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
K.Ds. ..	12	..	26	1	34	..	..	..	..	..
Receivers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	..	26	1	34	..	..	..	..	..
Criminals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,126	140	926	95
Grand total ..	12	..	26	1	34	..	1,126	140	1,004	97

Of those included in columns (2) to (5) number in jail on 31st December.

Class of persons.	1954.		1955.		1954.		1955.		1954.		1955.		1954.		1955.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
K.Ds. ..	314	..	261	3	874	25	996	20	543	8	562	6	71	..	374	11
Receivers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	314	..	261	3	874	25	1,002	26	543	8	562	6	71	..	374	11
Criminals ..	406	42	395	39	41,764	3,918	41,841	4,106	20,321	1,816	20,922	2,116	1,651	205	675	91
Grand total ..	720	42	656	42	42,628	3,943	42,843	4,126	20,864	1,824	21,484	2,122	1,722	205	1,049	102

Number sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code.

Number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 365, Criminal Procedure Code.

Number of persons prosecuted for failure to notify the residence or change of residence.

Number convicted

32. The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—The Act is working satisfactorily but it is not effective in controlling

Year.	Number of persons put up.		Number bound over.		Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Number sentenced to imprisonment for failure to furnish security.	Number of those in column (2) for every sheet cited.	Average amount demanded.
	Local. (i)	Extra district. (ii)	Local. (i)	Extra district. (ii)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1951 ..	321	69	283	54	Nil.	86	81	36	218
1952 ..	422	63	370	51	Nil.	87	111	55	191
1953 ..	853	96	632	64	6	73	142	44	278
1954 ..	501	98	434	76	7	86	118	77	177
1955 ..	3.3	67	256	58	20	83	103	44	202

34. Port Police.—Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, was in charge of Harbour Division up to 14th October 1955 and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, is in charge from 15th October 1955.

The passenger traffic between Madras—Rangoon and Madras—Singapore continued to be on the increase and there was also a large number of arrivals of cargo ships in the Harbour.

The Quarantine Establishment attended to the routine work of disembarkation and embarkation of passengers, checking of passports, etc. The total number of passengers embarked during the year was 5,352 (Rangoon) and 15,803 (Singapore) as against 5,582 and 14,151 passengers respectively.

Two cases of smuggling of opium were put up during the year in which all the accused were convicted.

Six hundred and twenty-four cases of thefts were reported during the year as against 484 cases of last year. During the year, 265 cases of preventive arrests as against 371 cases for last year were charged under City Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Code.

The present strength is 1 Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Sergeants, 33 head constables and 189 constables. The strength of the Quarantine Establishment is 1 Sub-Inspector, 3 head constables and 14 constables. The total strength is 1 Inspector, 13 Sergeants, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 36 head constables and 203 constables. The Quarantine Establishment attended to the routine work of disembarkation and embarkation of passengers, checking of passengers, etc.

The Harbour Police performed their duties well in co-operation with the Madras Port Trust and Customs departments.

35. Cinematograph Act.—The working of the Act in the city is satisfactory. The following licences were issued under the Act :—

	1954.	1955.
Number of licences issued to Cinematograph theatres ..	40	40
Number of certificates issued in respect of Cinematograph films ..	..	..
Licences to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) ..	..	..
Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of the Cinematograph films ..	..	..

36. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The working of the Act in Madras City is satisfactory. The Act has been extended throughout the City of Madras.

The total number of persons convicted under the Act

37. City Police Act.—The Act has been extended throughout the City of Madras. The working of the Act has been satisfactory. The following figures are furnished with regard to the licences issued under the Act :—

	1954.	1955.
Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	2,632	2,705
General licences for music and religious institutions.	232	308
Occasional licences to sell foreign liquor.	4	4
Licences for gymnasium licences for places of public resort.	238	247
Other music licences ..	3,709	3,902
Sound amplifiers licences ..	4,076	4,498

habitual criminals. During the year 3 persons have been registered as Habitual Offenders and none of them is an ex-notified member.

Number of members registered under the Act at the beginning of the year 1955.	Number registered in the year 1955.	Number removed from the register during the year.	The number of members at the end of the year 1955.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
109	3	Nil.	112

33. Security for good behaviour.—A comparative statement showing the number of persons charged under security sections for the last five years is given below :—

Class of offence.	Number charged.		Number convicted.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
4 (1) (a) ..	5,492	5,492	5,242	5,222
4 (1) (i) ..	806	807	806	801
4 (1) (g) ..	21	22	19	19
4 (1) (j) ..	5,435	5,435	5,387	5,379
4 (1) (b) ..	191	191	178	178
Total ..	11,945	11,947	11,632	11,599

39. Inspection of shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and Indian Explosives Act.—All the shops licensed under these Acts were inspected by the officers concerned promptly. The various licences issued under the Acts are furnished below :—

Arms Act.	1954.	1955.
Licences to import arms and Military stores (Form II).	67	98
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).	544	641
Licences to manufacture, sell or keep for sale arms and ammunitions (Form IX).	35	30
Licences to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	39	42
Licences for safe custody of arms and ammunitions (Form XIII).	4	4
Licences to possess firearms (Form IV).	20	13
Licences to possess ammunition and Military stores (Form XIV).	2	2
Licences for the possession and use for the purpose of target, etc. (Form XV).	1	1
Licences to possess arms and ammunitions for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,937	2,122
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX) ..	17	15
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	16	21
Sales of arms and ammunitions verified ..	6,280	7,220
Licences to import explosives (Form F) ..	20	19
General licences to transport explosives (Form G).	3	3
Licences to store films up to 200 lbs. under Cinematograph Film Rules (Form C).	8	8

40. Inspection.—A list of Police stations and outposts in Madras City as on 31st December 1955—

Police stations	
Permanent.	Temporary.
B-1 North Beach.	B-4 Fort.
B-2 Law College.	D-4 Jam Bazaar.
B-3 Muthialpet.	G-4 Otteri.
C-1 Flower Bazaar.	J-1 Saidapet.
C-2 Elephant Gate.	J-2 T. Nagar.
C-3 Seven Wells.	J-3 K. dambakkam.
D-1 Triplicane.	J-4 Adyar.
D-2 Mount Road.	K-1 Sembiam.
D-3 Ice House.	K-3 Aminjikarai.
E-1 Mylapore.	K-4 Ayanavaram.
E-2 Royapet.	
E-3 Teynampet.	
F-1 Chintadripet.	
F-2 Egmore.	
F-3 Nungambakkam.	
G-1 Vepery.	
G-2 Periamet.	
G-3 Vyasarpadi.	
H-1 Washermanpet.	
H-2 Rayapet.	
H-3 Tonliarpet.	
K-2 Kilpauk.	
General Section.	
Traffic Investigation.	
Harbour.	

Outposts.	
Permanent.	Temporary.
....	C-4 General Hospital.
....	Abiramapuram.
....	Thousandlights.
....	Erukkanchery.
....	Stanley Hospital.
....	Korukkupet.

All the stations and outposts have been inspected by Gazetted officers during the year.

41. Execution of warrants.—Particulars in the following form showing the number of warrants pending during the year is given below :—

Number pending over.			Total.
One year.	Six months.	Three months.	
Nil.	Nil.	98	98

42. Office.—The work in the office continued to be very heavy during the year, consequent on the increase in the strength of the executive force with no corresponding increase in the ministerial staff; the office staff had to work overtime and on holidays also.

43. Service books.—All service books and service rolls have been correctly maintained during the year.

PART IV.

44. Strength.—A comparative statement for two years of permanent and temporary establishment is given below :—

Strength as on 31st December 1954 and 1955.

	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jaradars.	Head constables.	Police constables.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1954.							
Permanent	22	5	50	110	2	351	2,316
Temporary	3	1	9	27	9	125	582
Total	25	6	59	137	11	476	2,898
1955.							
Permanent	22	5	50	109	2	351	2,319
Temporary	7	1	9	41	9	143	711
Total	29	6	59	150	11	494	3,030

Actual strength as on 31st December 1954 and 31st December 1955.

	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jaradars.	Head constables.	Police constables.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1954.							
Permanent	22	5	48	107	2	336	2,253
Temporary	3	1	9	27	9	125	573
Total	25	6	57	134	11	461	2,826
1955.							
Permanent	22	5	50	109	2	351	2,319
Temporary	7	1	8	41	9	143	700
Total	29	6	58	150	11	494	3,019

Details for increase or decrease—

Inspectors (temporary) as on 31st December 1954	..	3
G.O. No. 2190, Home, dated 9th August 1955	..	1
G.O. No. 2775, Home, dated 6th October 1955	..	2
G.O. Ms. No. 3386, Home, dated 30th November 1955	..	1
Total	..	7

Sub-Inspectors (permanent) as on 31st December 1954.	110
Reduction ordered in G.O. No. 2775, Home, dated 6th October 1955	1
Total ..	<u>109</u>

Sub-Inspectors (temporary) as on 31st December 1954.	27
G.O. No. 2775, Home, dated 6th October 1955	12
G.O. No. 2959 Home, dated 21st October 1955 (super-numerary)	1
G.O. No. 2968, Home, dated 25th October 1955	1
Total	41

Head Constables (temporary) as on 31st December 1954	125
Disbandment of Ration Sub-Treasurer—G.O. Rt. No. 500, Home, dated 22nd February 1954 (minus)	1

G.O. No. 2775, Home, dated 6th October 1955 (reorganization)	..	2
G.O. No. 2959, Home, dated 21st October 1955 (super-numerary)	..	9
G.O. No. 2968, Home, dated 25th October 1955 (I.S. and A.R.)	..	4
G.O. Ms. No. 3157, Home, dated 10th November 1955 (Courts)	..	3
G.O. No. 3441, Home, dated 6th December 1955 (Museum)	..	1
Total	..	143

Police Constables (permanent) as on 31st December 1954	2,316
Permanent retention of VI Court orderlies—vide G.O. No. 2329, Home, dated 25th August 1955	3

Police Constables (temporary)	.. .. .	582
G.O. No. 22, Home, dated 22nd January 1955 (Intelligence Section)	.. .. .	2
G.O. Ms. No. 334, Home, dated 7th February 1955	..	3

Disbandment of Ration Sub-Treasurer (minus)	..	8
Total	..	579

G.O. Ms. No. 2968, Home, dated 25th October 1955 (Finance Minister)	..	5
G.O. No. 2775, Home, dated 6th October 1955 (reorganization)	..	127

Disbandment of Deputy Inspector-General of Police special orderlies	..	3
Total	..	708

G.O. No. 3240, Home, dated 17th December 1955 (orderlies for Deputy Commissioner, Intelligence Section)	..	2
G.O. No. 3441, Home, dated 6th December 1955	..	4

Consequent on the permanent retention of 3 orderlies for VI Court (minus)	..	3
Total	..	711

45. Enlistment.—Recruitment to the Police was being done periodically. The recruits were up to the average when compared with the previous years. The particulars of recruitment in the year are as below :—

(i) Number of recruits possessing qualification of and above the S.S.L.C. standard	..	3
(ii) Number of Harijans recruited	..	10
(iii) Number of ex-army men enlisted	..	Nil
(iv) The total number of recruits enlisted during the year	..	70

46. Casualties.—The particulars of casualties during the two years are furnished in the following form :—

Casualties.	1954.	1955.
Number retired	..	51
Number resigned	..	12
Number dismissed	..	36
Number discharged	..	14
Number deserted	..	11
Number died	..	5
Total	..	118

Number of police officers killed or injured in the course of their duty.	3	7
--	---	---

The details are furnished below :—

(i) In H. 1 Cr. No. 237/54, Sections 147, 148, 332 and 333, I.P.C. P.C. 430 Govindan of 'H' Traffic, while on duty at the junction of Walltax Road and Basin Bridge Road was attacked by rowdies Nandagopal, Murugesan, Govindarajulu and Shanmugham on 11th July 1954 at 17-45 Hrs. A-1 was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' Rigorous Imprisonment under section 333, I.P.C. and A-2 Murugesan and A-3 Govindarajulu to 2 years' Rigorous Imprisonment under section 332, I.P.C. and A-4 Shanmugam was acquitted in S.C. No. 14/54 of IV Criminal Session of High Court on 30th November 1954.

(i) In H-1 Cr. No. 472/54, Section 332, I.P.C. and 19 (b) Arms Act, H.C. 2033 Govindan of H-1 was attacked with bayonet while on duty at the junction of T.H. Road and Thulasigam Street by rowdies Kosuru and his associate Gunesan. The case against Kosuru was acquitted and case against Ganesan was withdrawn.

(iii) On 1st July 1955 at about 14-30 Hrs. P.C. 230 Akbar Sheriff attached to B-1 North Beach Police station boarded a bus at Clive Battery on North Beach Road and was proceeding to Parry's Corner on duty. When the bus reached the Custom House Bus stop some persons got in and while it was moving away there was a hue and cry that a passenger's pocket was picked and the culprit was caught red-handed. P.C. 230 who was in the bus at the rear moved up to the front and assisted in securing the pick-pocket when an accomplice of the culprit Raju by name who was seated at the rear of the bus got up and raised an alarm and showed a knife. On seeing this the P.C. 230 Akbar Sheriff went to arrest him when the said accomplice Raju jumped down from the moving bus and took to his heels. The P.C. 230 also jumped off and gave chase. While chasing the said Raju he was cut with the knife on his face, but the Police Constable did not flinch and continued chasing the said Raju and after being cut again on his face and neck he grappled with the accused and finally arrested him after chasing him for a distance of nearly a mile.

(iv) On 6th May 1955 there was information that one rowdy Kosuru of Choolai, who had been released on the same day as the case of hurt against him had been discharged, had come to Muthialpet to murder one Vandu another rowdy of Muthialpet station due to previous enmity. On this information the Sub-Inspector, B-3, along with P.Cs. 1918 and 2452 of B-3 Muthialpet station proceeded to the spot immediately. At the junction of Pidiarai Koil Street and Amman Koil Street they spotted the rowdy Kosuru and his henchmen in a drunken mood challenging the passers-by. The time then was about 18-20 Hours. P.C. 1918 rushed up to the accused Kosuru and caught him by his hair. The rowdy on being caught tried to wriggle out and both the Police Constable and the rowdy fell down. Taking this opportunity the rowdy whipped out a knife from his waist and stabbed the P.C. 1918 on his leg near his ankle. He was finally over-powered and arrested and brought to the station and a case in B-3 Crim. No. 129/55, Section 332, Indian Penal Code, registered and investigated into. He was charge-sheeted before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate who convicted and sentenced him to six months' Rigorous Imprisonment in C.C. No. 5607 on 15th September 1955.

(v) On 8th December 1955 at about 5-20 p.m. Southern Raiding Party Sub-Inspector Sri Sarvanam consisting of P.Cs. 2718 Hayat Basha, (2) P.C. 2875 Sankaran Nair and others went to Narayanasami Garden, Mylapore, on a Prohibition raid and saw one Radhakrishnan alias Bhavan, son of Ayya Gramani, Mandavalli, (2) Chandran, son of Balasundaram, Mandavalli, creating disturbance branding bithuva. When P.Cs. 2875 and 2718 approached the above two persons, No. 1 threw the bithuva on P.C. 2718 and the bithuva hit on his knee and accused 2 assaulted P.C. 2875. The bithuva was seized and the accused were arrested for drunkenness and causing injuries on Police Constables while discharging their duties and cases in E-1 Crime No. 879/55, Section 332, Indian Penal Code and E-1 Crime Nos. 880/55 and 881/55, Section 4 (i) (j), Madras Prohibition Act, were registered.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 days in C.C. No. 5742 and No. 5743 by Sixth Presidency Magistrate on 9th December 1955 and the case against them in E-1 Crime No. 879/55, Section 332, Indian Penal Code, is pending.

(vi) E-2 Crime No. 480/55—P.C. 818 Kathirvelu of E-2 was assaulted by a Gurkha watchman while the P.C. was doing bundobust duty in the polling station at Gopalapuram at 01-00 hours on 19th November 1955. The Gurkha watchman was charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Saidapet. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for two months in C.C. No. 5546/55 on 15th December 1955 under Section 332, Indian Penal Code.

(vii) Crime No. 128/55 Section 333, Indian Penal Code, dated 6th March 1955. While P.C. 971 of H-3 was arresting a person, carrying illicit arrack at Thangavelupillai Garden, (1) Ramalngam, (2) Murugesan, (3) Jeeva, (4) Venkatesan, (5) Natarajan, (6) Chockalingam, (7) Kesavan, assaulted the Police Constables and prevented the Police Constable in arresting the accused. All the accused were charged and Natarajan and Chockalingam were discharged while the others were convicted and sentenced to two months' Rigorous Imprisonment each by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on 14th July 1955.

(viii) In Crime No. 648/55, Section 332 Indian Penal Code, dated 3rd November 1955, Sub-Inspector, C-2, Sri Hameed Khan while arresting one Kothalan who was wanted in his station case in Canaleheri, the accused caused a bleeding injury by pelting a stone on the Sub-Inspector. The case is pending trial before the Eighth Presidency Magistrate, Georgetown.

(ix) In D-2 Crime No. 458/55, Sections 379 and 332, Indian Penal Code. On 17th September 1955 one Kri-hnan who committed pick-pocketing near Bharat Buildings Bus stop was caught by P.C. 2836 Badrinathan of D-2 Police station. While bringing the accused to the station two persons Siva and Dorai intervened and attempted to rescue the accused from the custody of the Constable.

Finding it difficult, they stabbed the Police Constable and ran away. With the assistance of the public the Constable brought the accused to the station in spite of the bleeding injuries on the Police Constable.

A case was registered and filed in the Court. The case was committed to Sessions and the accused were sentenced to five years Rigorous Imprisonment.

47. Health.—The information is furnished in the following form :—

Year.	Number of admissions into the hospital.	Percentage on actual strength.	Percentage of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1954	8,738	1.5	6
1955	7,563	1.8	5

The common diseases treated were Influenza, Malaria, Cold, Disorders of the digestive system, Scabies, Venereal Diseases, etc.

The Police personnel and their families suffering from Tuberculosis were treated with modern costly antibiotics such as Streptomycin, Isonex, PAS, etc. Those requiring necessary treatment like A.P., P.P., etc., were sent to the Government Tuberculosis Institute, or the various Tuberculosis clinics in the City.

Cases deserving Sanatorium treatment were admitted in the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram. Tuberculosis cases that are discharged from the Sanatorium and those that are returned with instructions of treatment to be carried out are followed up and cases for check whenever necessary are directed to the various Institutions as per direction.

On the appointment of the additional staff of one Woman Assistant Surgeon, one female Nursing Orderly and one Compounder better treatment is afforded for the families of the Police personnel.

The health of the force continued to be satisfactory.

48. Education.—The particulars are furnished in the following form :—

	Head Constables.	Police Constables.
(i) Number of men on the last day of the year	494	3,019
(ii) Number illiterate	..	..

49. Increments granted or postponed.—Increments were granted to the force on due dates periodically except in a few cases where the increments were postponed for specific reasons. The following information is furnished in this regard :—

(i) Number of increments granted during the year.	2,755
(ii) Number of increments postponed during the year.	15

50. Conduct.—The conduct of the force on the whole was satisfactory. In certain cases departmental action was taken against those who were found at fault, with a view to maintain discipline in the force.

51. Departmental punishments.—(a) A Comparative statement for two years is furnished below:—

(1)	For offences other than absence without leave.		For offences without leave.		For all offences.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number dismissed ..	29	21	7	9	36	30
Number discharged including removals.	8	7	..	..	8	7
Number reduced ..	95	66	9	6	104	72
Number suspended ..	8	4	3	..	11	4
Number awarded blackmarks only.	585	567	105	115	690	692
Total ..	725	665	124	130	849	775

Percentage of men departmentally punished—

	Per cent.
(i) for absence without leave (excluding blackmarks).	40
(ii) for offences other than absence without leave (excluding blackmarks).	27
(iii) By award of blackmarks	18.6

The state of discipline and conduct of the force on the whole was satisfactory. The discipline of the force was well maintained.

(b) Deferred punishments—

Number pending at the beginning of the year ..	13
Number awarded in the year	206
Number confirmed	14
Number remitted	184
Number pending at the end of the year ..	21

52. Appeals.—A statement for two years is furnished below—

(1)	To the Deputy Commissioner of Police.		To the Commissioner of Police.		To the Inspector-General of Police.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Confirmed	7	14	26	17	..	1
Reversed	1	2	11	9	..	..
Punishment reduced ..	1	3	25	19	..	..
Punishment enhanced ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pending	5	..	1	..	..	1
Total	9	24	62	46	..	2

The instructions to temper punishments on appeals were followed during the year.

53. Judicial punishments.—The information for two years is furnished below:—

Categories.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		In official capacity.		In private capacity.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sergeants-major ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sergeants	..	..	..	..	1	..
Jamadars	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head constables ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police constables ..	..	..	6	3	..	..
Total	..	..	6	4	..	..

54. Medals and Rewards.—(a) The following are the particulars of the medals awarded in the year:—

Medals.—The following officers were awarded the Police Medal for merit during 1955:—

- (1) Sri V. P. Duraisami, Inspector of Police.
- (2) Sri K. Damodaran Nair, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Retired).

(b) A statement of the monetary rewards awarded is furnished below:—

Police Officers.	REWARDS.			
	1954.		1955.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Inspectors ..	14	894 0 0	10	976 3 0
Sergeants-major ..	..	..	..	..
Sergeants ..	24	1,934 0 0	27	2,078 14 0
Sub-Inspectors ..	93	8,435 0 0	113	9,098 0 0
Jamadars ..	..	..	..	..
Head Constables.	366	5,232 0 0	397	6,691 2 2
Police Constables.	1,303	6,683 0 0	1,612	9,218 0 0
Total ..	..	23,178 0 0	..	28,062 3 2
To private individuals.	841	4,732 0 0	1121	8,517 14 0
Rewards paid from sources other than Government.	..	Nil.	..	..

On account of the use made of the grant of Special Rewards the Police officers of the rank of Sub-Inspectors, Head constables and Police constables earned more rewards during the year. Private individuals also earned more rewards when compared with that of last year.

55. Extraordinary Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities.—A statement showing the cases of extraordinary family and injury pensions and gratuities sanctioned by the Government during the year is furnished below in the following form:—

Compassionate Gratuity.			
Rank, number and name.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted, number and date of the G.O.	
Police Constable 3387 Arumugam.	Kamalammal (Widow).	Rs. 500 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 250, Finance (Pension), dated 4th April 1955.	
Head Constable 2156 Md. Ghouse.	Kathusi Bi Bi.	Rs. 1,000 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 281, Finance (Pension), dated 21st April 1955.	
Head Constable 1007 Gajendran.	Meenakshi ..	Rs. 1,000 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 460, Finance (Pension), dated 21st July 1955.	
Police Constable 2471 Robert.	1. Salethumary (Widow). 2. Uraramary (Mother).	Rs. 500 } Sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 469, Finance, dated 26th July 1955.	
Head Constable 2307 Ranga-swami.	Ammani Ammal.	Rs. 825 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 596, Finance (Pension), dated 8th October 1955.	
Police Constable 1771 Swaminathan.	1. Padmavathi (Widow). 2. Vaduvabul (Mother).	Rs. 325 } Sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 601, Finance (Pension), dated 8th October 1955.	
Police Constable 1521 Chidambaram.	Deivanayaki	Rs. 800 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 663, Finance (Pension), dated 11th November 1955.	

56. Cost.—The total cost of the force in the last two years is furnished below:—

The total cost of the force—

	1954	1955
Rs.	47,63,505 11 7	49,32,665 0 0
A. P.	..	..

57. Buildings.—Housing the Force.—A comparative statement for two years is furnished below:—

Number of Police officers for whom quarters existed.

At the end of	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Jamadars.	Police Constables.
1954 ..	7	30	29	224	..	1,284
1955 ..	7	30	29	224	..	1,294

N.B.—Ten huts for Constables were constructed in D-3 Police Lines during the year and occupied by the Constables.

58. Police Co-operative Societies.—Figures are furnished in the following form:—

Number of societies.	Number of members on rolls.	Amount of paid-up share capital.
Madras City Police Officials' Co-operative Society, Limited.	193	12,102
Madras City Police Constables' Co-operative Society, Limited.	1,796	50,500

The societies are in a sound and healthy condition. The societies are very useful to the members.

59. Police Co-operative Stores.—There is no Police Co-operative Stores attached to the Madras City Police.

Polish Fund.—The Polish Fund has been working satisfactorily. The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 2,731-9-2. The capital at the end of the year was Rs. 20,631-4-3 as against Rs. 17,122-4-9 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.

60. General Provident Fund.—Figures are furnished in the following form:—

Rank.	Number eligible to join the fund.	Number of subscribers.	Percentage of subscribers on the number eligible to join the fund.
Inspectors ..	24	23	96
Sergeants-Major ..	5	5	100
Sergeants ..	43	31	72
Sub-Inspectors ..	103	82	80
Jamadars, Head Constables and Constables ..	2,204	1,551	70
Office establishment.	53	48	83

61. Contributory Provident Fund—

Rank.	Number of subscribers.
Inspectors ..	2
Sergeants-Major ..	1
Sergeants ..	16
Sub-Inspectors ..	28
Jamadars, Head Constables and Constables ..	609
Office establishment ..	33

52. Standard of work turned out by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors—

Inspectors—	
(1) Power of control	Good.
(2) Value of inspections	Satisfactory.
(3) Personal investigation of crime ..	Satisfactory.
(4) Village visiting and local knowledge ..	Fair.
(5) Character	Good.

Sub-Inspectors—	
(1) Maintenance of discipline and relations with subordinates	Good.
(2) Investigation of crime and detective ability	Good.
(3) Local knowledge and relations with the public	Satisfactory.
(4) Character	Good.

Work done by the Station Vigilance Committees during the years 1954 and 1955.

District.	Number of Station Vigilance Committees as on 31st December.		Number of Indian Penal Code cases which were reported with property (excluding cattle thefts).		Number of cattle thefts in which were arrested with property.		Number of out of view bad characters (V.B.C.s, etc.) arrested or put up for security.		Number of warrants issued.		Number of O.V. members traced or arrested.		Gambling cases put up.	
	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.	1955.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Madras City ..	23	28	237	160	..	1	9	17	8	16	..	..	145	160

63. Armed Reserve—Strength—

Particulars.	Mo- sergeant per.	Sergeant.	Jamadars.	Head constables.	Nalks.	Lance Nalks.	Con- Police constables.
Sanctioned strength.	1	9	9	36	36	36	432
Temporary additional ..	..	..	..	25	9	1	116
Total ..	1	9	9	61	45	37	548
Under strength ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Actual strength ..	1	9	9	61	45	37	459

The Armed Reserve continues 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 district and the Special Armed Police.

Discipline is quite satisfactory. The physique and general fitness are good. None was removed being found unfit. The Armed Reserve was mobilized on the dates noted against each:—

16th to 24th January 1955 ..	In connexion with the 60th Congress Sessions at Avadi.
17th March 1955 ..	On the demise of the King of Nepal.
28th July 1955 ..	Riot orders in connexion with the agitation of burning of the National Flag
31st July to 1st August 1955.	Agitation of the Scheduled Caste Federation.
17th and 18th August 1955 ..	Muharram bundobust.
26th to 29th August 1955 ..	In connexion with the Annual Fire Treading festival at Lakshmiammam temple, Sembium.
19th to 24th September 1955.	Corporation Election.
30th September to 6th October 1955.	Visit of the Prime Minister of India.
12th to 14th November 1955.	Visit of the President of India.
19th November 1955 ..	Thousand Lights Constituency Assembly Bye-election bundobust.
24th to 29th November 1955 and	Visits of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal.
29th November 1955 ..	Visits of Their Excellencies Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev, Prime Minister and Secretary of the Communist Party of U.S.S.R. respectively.

The emergency strength was maintained at full strength. Accommodation does not exist for the entire Reserve. Quarters are being built at Egmore. The percentage of natives of head-quarters town in the Reserve is 10 per cent.

64. Tear Smoke Squads.—The Tear Smoke Squad consists of one Sergeant, 2 Head Constables and 12 Police Constables attached to No. IX Platoon on 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 mishap. During the year the squad was called out on 15 occasions. But there was no gas action.

65. Village Police.—This does not apply to Madras City.

66. 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 promote goodwill and to ensure their active co-operation.

PART V.

Traffic Department.

67. Staff.—There was no change in the strength of the Traffic Department during the year under review.

68. Accidents.—The number of accidents reported was 2,900 and the number of cases recorded was 2,890 as against 2,690 in the previous year. The number of fatal accidents for the year was 48 as against 54 in 1954. Forty-nine persons were killed this year as against 54 persons in 1954. The total number of persons injured during the year was 1,620 as against 1,425 during the last year. The increase in accidents is due to the steady increase in vehicular traffic, population figures, and in the number of transport vehicles in the City.

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

Particulars of areas where accidents were heavier and the types of persons responsible for them are given below:—

Place where accidents were heavier.

	1954.	1955.
1 Mount Road	263	326
2 Poonamallee High Road	91	83
3 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road	66	53
4 General Hospital Road	45	64
5 North Beach Road	39	44
6 Wall-Tax Road	47	49
7 Broadway	38	79
8 Triplicane High Road	20	31
9 Purasawalkam High Road	24	31
10 Royajetta High Road	39	44
11 South Beach Road	33	55
12 Tiruvottiyur High Road	52	77
13 Road junctions	558	334
14 Cross-roads	204	159
15 Places controlled by Police or traffic signals.	123	76
Total	1,642	1,505

(a) Persons responsible.

(a) Pedestrians	588	387
(b) Drivers of motor vehicles	1,296	1,587
(c) Drivers of other vehicles	608	395
(d) Pedal cyclists	398	432
(e) Passengers	35	36
(f) Other kinds of traffic	..	53
Total	2,920	2,890

Causes.

(a) Pedestrians responsible	427	256
(b) Walking on the roadway	115	86
(c) Playing	8	21
(d) Confused by traffic	23	15
(e) Sleeping and sitting	9	2
(f) Defective hearing	6	7
Total	588	387

(b) Drivers of motor vehicles responsible.

1 Negligence (high speed and careless driving, etc.).	713	962
2 Overtaking, negligence and cutting in or out.	352	211
3 Under the influence of liquor	6	9
4 Emerging from the side streets	34	37
5 Bad reversing	48	65
6 Following vehicles too closely	23	196
7 Swerving in front of moving vehicles and turning into side streets	18	12
8 Defective mechanism, brakes, steering	20	51
9 Sudden application of brakes	..	..
10 Disobeying traffic signals	27	15
11 Careless parking	2	..
12 Inadequate clearance	4	..
13 Motor cyclists slipping	..	5
14 Rounding corners on wrong side	..	..
15 Disregarding off-side rules	18	24
16 Off-side parking	2	..
17 Driving on the wrong side of the road	24	..
Total	1,296	1,587

(c) Other vehicles responsible.

1 Rickshaws	156	53
2 Hand-carts	90	133
3 Bullock-carts	122	69
4 Jutkas	111	45
5 Cycle-rickshaws	119	3
6 Trolley carts	10	92
7 Trams	..	..
Total	608	395

(d) Pedal cyclists responsible.

1 Negligence (high speed, inattentive and careless driving)	217	226
2 Emerging from side streets	63	45
3 Turning in front or behind	48	56
4 Overtaking in front or behind	27	44
5 Disobeying traffic signals	9	25
6 Inefficient brakes	13	12
7 Self-falling not due to collision	..	2
8 Rounding corners on the wrong side	6	12
9 Riding on the wrong side of the road	10	8
10 Confused by traffic	..	..
Total	393	432

(e) Passengers responsible.

1 Mounting or alighting from trams	..	..
2 Mounting or alighting from buses	34	26
3 Mounting or alighting from lorries	..	2
4 Mounting or alighting from cars	..	1
5 Mounting or alighting from jutkas	1	..
6 Mounting or alighting from double-bullock carts	..	7
7 Stealing a ride on motor vehicles	..	..
Total	35	36

(f) Period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents.	
	1954.	1955.
1 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (65 cases)	2.8	2.3
2 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. (303 ")	11.2	10.5
3 9 a.m. to 12 noon (759 ")	28.0	26.3
4 12 noon to 3 p.m. (543 ")	15.0	18.8
5 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (584 ")	16.0	20.2
6 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (504 ")	22.0	17.4
7 9 p.m. to 12 midnight (132 ")	5.0	4.5
Total	100	106

69. Statement of cases charged in accidents—

1 Cars	483	387
2 Taxis	65	90
3 Buses	275	218
4 Delivery vans	55	46
5 Lorries	193	175
6 Motor cycles	71	47
7 Auto rickshaws	55	60
8 Tram car drivers	..	..
9 Jutkas	24	20
10 Bullock-carts	34	22
11 Hand-carts	99	19
12 Rickshaws	31	46
13 Cycle rickshaws	54	186
14 Cycles	300	73
15 Jeeps	9	..
Total	1,748	1,359

The number of cases against the workers of the Government Bus Transport placed before the Enquiry Committee during the year was 167 in which prosecution was ordered in 105 cases and disciplinary action was taken in 49 cases. Thirteen cases are pending. In addition to this 3,513 minor offences from March to December 1955 were listed and sent to the Director, Government Transport, for taking disciplinary action against the running crew of the Government Bus Service.

70. Traffic control.—Persistent propaganda in educating the public and the motorists on road safety rules was carried out throughout the year with good results. Intensive propaganda against joy walking and crossing the roads at random and to

confine the pedestrians to the footpath was continued with satisfactory results. Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven cases were charged for joy walking during the year as against 3,006 cases during the last year. A drive was organized against riding abreast and other offences committed by cyclists and 4,779 cases as against 1,821 cases in 1954 were charged against cyclists for bad riding and riding abreast. The drive is being kept up, and obviously it is time that we think of some regulations to inspect the fitness of the cycles and the knowledge in cycling, of the person riding them.

Speed traps were regularly laid throughout the year to keep an eye over overspeeding as a result of which 2,973 cases of overspeeding were detected as against 1,109 cases in 1954. One thousand and sixty-eight cases of overload were also charged during the year as against 966 cases in 1954. In addition to these disciplinary action was taken against 482 professional drivers and 68 conductors under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as against 468 drivers and 76 conductors during the previous year. In 352 cases permits were suspended for varying terms for various infringements of permit conditions as against 324 cases during the previous year. There has been an increase in the number of cases of disciplinary action taken against permit holders and drivers of transport vehicles and this has to be continued as the drivers of these class of vehicles are generally found given to reckless driving.

The scheme drawn up at the meeting held in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, on 9th March 1954 for carrying out improvements for the smooth flow of traffic was approved by Government and a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 (rupees one lakh) has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 928, Home, dated 7th April 1955, for carrying out the improvements. The scheme is now being implemented.

Restrictions on slow moving traffic (such as hand-carts and bullock-carts intended to carry goods) during peak hours have been continued on the General Hospital Road from Fort Umbrella to the western end of General Hospital Bridge for a further period of six months from 1st September 1955—G.O. R. No. 2832, Home, dated 26th August 1955.

Restrictions on other roads were removed by Government on representations made to them.

Traffic problems which arise due to the increase in traffic in the City and the causes which impede the smooth flow of traffic were discussed at a meeting held in my office on 21st September 1955 which was attended by the Transport Commissioner, Deputy Director, Government Transport, Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing and City Engineer, Corporation of Madras. Government have been apprised of the remedial measures proposed to be taken and requested for an additional sanction of rupees two lakhs ex gratia grant to the Corporation authorities for implementing these measures on a progressive scale. Government orders are awaited in the matter.

Doctors of the General Hospital who were recommended by the Dean were given special identification marks to be exhibited on their vehicles to enable them to go in-and-out of the hospital straight without taking the circuitous route on the General Hospital Road considering the urgency for their movements. Similar permits were given to Hospital Ambulances entering and going out of General Hospital.

Speed restrictions were imposed on Luz Church Road between Andhra Malila Sabha and Alwarpet corner and between Kutchery Road and Eldams Road and on Railway Station Road, Kodambakkam, on representations from the public.

Errabalu Chetty Street and Mooker Nallamuthu Street have been declared as 'ONE WAY' streets with entry from west and east respectively, thereby lessening the congestion in these two streets with the resultant drop in accidents.

A roundabout with barrels as a temporary measure had been formed at the Mint Junction early this year to slow down traffic at that intersection. This has considerably reduced the congestion in that area.

The 'NO RIGHT TURN' restriction between General Hospital Bridge and Medical College Umbrella Point which has till now served to decrease traffic hold-ups in this area has become inadequate and special Police parties are being deputed during peak hours to regulate traffic at the point. The Georgetown area comprising of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Godown Street, Bunder Street, Thathamuthiappan Street, Anna Pillai Street with its system of alternative 'ONE WAY' traffic streets require constant attention of the Traffic Department. There have been complaints of jamming vehicles in this area. Effective patrolling has become impossible due to lack of staff. Anyhow what is possible is being done. Congestion in these parts can be reduced if a part of the business carried on in the place is shifted to some other part of the City. This idea is gaining ground and it is hoped that something effective will be done in course of time.

Traffic lanes at the margin of the roads for slow moving traffic are being marked out. Railings are being provided at certain places to prevent pedestrians from having access to roadway. Crossings at appropriate places have been provided.

The Madras City had the heaviest traffic in its history during the Avadi Sessions of the Congress and the Traffic Department rose to the occasion and it is a matter for gratification that the arrangement went off smoothly without any accident or traffic hold-up.

71. General.—The number of vehicles running in the City is 13,215 as against 11,893 during the last year. The Baby Taxis which were introduced in 1953 are very popular and there is a great demand for permits. The number of such taxis running in the City at the end of the year is 128. The number of big taxis and auto-rickshaws plying for hire are 388 and 201 respectively.

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

	Registered.	Re-registered.
Motor cars	1,195	345
Motor cycles	351	30
Lorries	219	35
Taxis	..	22
Buses	66	4
Auto-rickshaws	38	..
Others	70	..
Total	1,939	436

72. Hackney Carriage.—The total number of hand-drawn rickshaws registered during the year is 3,750 and the cycle rickshaws 1,000. These are the maximum admissible numbers fixed by Government for these vehicles.

The other types of hackney carriages registered during the year were 401 jutkas, 332 single bullock-carts and 2 coaches as against 368 jutkas, 335 single bullock-carts and 2 coaches during the last year.

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

Offences.	1954.	1955.
1 Unlicensed vehicles	1,509	776
2 Unlicensed drivers	756	641
3 Failure to surrender plates	25	2
4 Failure to surrender badges	1	..
5 Overloading	477	398
6 Obstruction	156	370

73. Taxation.—The number of licences issued during the year was 48,763 as against 45,337 in 1954. The total revenue was Rs. 51,34,008-4-0 as against Rs. 46,30,497-6-0 in 1954.

Forty-five cases of non-payment of tax, 537 cases of late payment and 114 cases of non-exhibition of tax licences were charged during the year.

Number of vehicles for which tax was paid in 1955—

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending			
	31st March 1955.	30th June 1955.	30th September 1955.	31st December 1955.
Motor cycles	1,420	1,492	1,608	1,597
Lorries	1,178	1,705	1,874	1,637
Buses	553	613	530	571
Taxis	313	327	388	324
Cars	7,814	7,185	8,551	8,177
Miscellaneous	48	39	63	48
Auto-rickshaws	168	157	201	182
Total	11,494	11,518	13,216	12,536

The corresponding figures for 1954 are as follows:—

Type of vehicles.	For the quarter ending			
	31st March 1954.	30th June 1954.	30th September 1954.	31st December 1954.
Motor cycles	1,302	1,259	1,431	1,370
Auto-rickshaws	134	111	139	133
Lorries	1,356	1,224	1,444	1,290
Taxis	216	243	296	254
Buses	521	545	582	557
Cars	8,007	7,183	7,941	8,008
Others	50	17	60	64
Total	11,586	10,532	11,893	11,676

PART VI.

Reforms and Needs.

74. General.—The special features from Police point of view relating to the Madras City Police during the year 1955 are furnished below:—

(1) Opening of three Out-posts at the places mentioned below:—

- (i) Stanley Hospital.
- (ii) Korukkupet.
- (iii) Abhiramapuram.

(2) Conversion of the following Out-posts into Police Stations:—

- (i) Adyar.
- (ii) Kodambakkam.
- (iii) Ayyanavaram.
- (iv) Jam Bazaar.
- (v) Fort St. George.

(3) Division of Madras City into four Ranges each under an Assistant Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, with jurisdictions as follows:—

- (i) Northern Range .. North Beach, Harbour and Washermanpet Divisions.
- (ii) Western Range .. Vepery and Sembium Divisions.
- (iii) Central Range .. Flower Bazaar and Chintadripet Divisions.
- (iv) Southern Range .. Saidapet, Mylapore and Triplicane Divisions.

An additional Assistant Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, for Madras City, was sanctioned in G.O. No. 2244, Home, dated 16th August 1955.

(4) Provision of two Prohibition Special Squads in the City each with a strength of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and ten Police Constables.

(5) Employment of a staff of one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, three Head Constables and three Police Constables for working the Control Room and "93" Phone more effectively.

(6) Employment of an additional staff of four Naik drivers to work the "Patrol Car System" on a 24-hour basis.

Miscellaneous.

75. Dog Squad.—(1) The Police Dog Squad comprises of seven dogs and five pups as against the sanction of nine dogs.

(2) The local Police indented for the services of the Police Dogs far more freely during 1955 than in the past. The dogs were called out in 244 cases during the year as against 95 cases of 1954.

(3) During training hours and tracking the dogs have of their own pointed out the carriage of illicit liquor in five different instances during the year.

(4) The Police Dogs gave demonstrations of their work before several V.L.P.s. They also took part in the All-India Dog Show held in Madras in February 1955 and in the Zoo Centenary Celebrations held in November 1955. Dogs Deva and Peggy have won prizes at these shows.

76. Government Care Camp.—(1) The Government Care Camp continued to function during 1955 with the staff of one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and twelve Constables under the control of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) The average strength of the inmates during the year per diem was 433. Sixty per cent of the inmates are utilized in various branches of cottage industry like weaving, needlework, carpentry and pottery, under the guidance of instructors in each of three branches and the rest are absorbed in gardening, cooking and other miscellaneous work.

(3) During this year clothing like dhoties, sleeveless vests, jackets, saris, etc., were manufactured at the camp for the use of the inmates and this is an improvement on the previous year, when the above clothing was purchased from outside. In addition to this policy of self-sufficiency, the policy of rehabilitation has been undertaken during the year under review and deserving inmates on discharge have been recommended for employment in some of the private institutions according to the training and skill they have acquired, during their stay in the Camp.

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1956.

Law and Order.

Cases of betting on horse races and cotton prices were dealt with and several Agents of Cotton betting were brought to book. There are two Raiding Parties organized in the City and regular raids will be conducted in all bad spots to put down cotton betting completely. This is still a matter causing anxiety and affecting the fair name of the Police and the need for special staff is felt.

2. There is information that large scale illicit arrack is being brought from the City borders from Chingleput District. Joint raids by the City and Chingleput District Police will be continued in the known black spots. Further efforts will be taken to prevent the transport of arrack on large scale from areas outside the City.

3. Close study of active rowdies will be made and such rowdies will be put up for action under the security sections. Reliable and paid informants will be set up and public co-operation enlisted for the purpose of getting timely information regarding cotton betting, illicit distillation and sale of illicit arrack.

4. Regular patrols on cycles and light motor cycles will have a salutary effect on the morale of citizens and will lead to the prevention of isolated robberies and house-breakings in the absence of men at their offices.

5. The introduction of the "93" Card will be followed up analysing calls and organizing local preventive action.

6. Juvenile begging and vagrancy will be dealt with and all such sent to Homes.

7. Securing the co-operation of parents and educational authorities to control student indiscipline.

TRAFFIC.

1. Implementing the proposals by stages (submitted to Government for sanction of funds) regarding laying of roundabouts, marking lines of traffic, providing parking spaces in shopping areas, making traffic lanes for slow moving vehicles, provision of road railings at necessary places with pedestrian crossings at suitable places.

2. Intensifying propaganda in educating the public and motorists on road safety rules particularly in school zones and by way of posters, cinema slides and displaying traffic safety films, etc.

3. To obtain the sanction of Government for a van for mobile patrol to be used to clear congestion wherever required and another van for propaganda.

4. Intensifying the drive against jay walking, overspeeding, cycling abreast, illicit plying of taxis and rickshaws and cycle rickshaws.

5. Elimination of Blind Corners, i.e., provision of clear vision distance, and widening of Mount Road near P. Orr & Sons.

6. Training of Scouts employing them to persuade the pedestrians and cyclists to observe the rules.

7. Making provision for lorry parking at suitable places.

8. Provision of sub-ways or overbridges at congested places.

9. Uniformity of lighting and special lights at important beat points.

10. Opening of a pucca Traffic Out post in Georgetown area with necessary staff.

11. Provision of keep-left bollards at certain roundabouts.

12. Installation of automatic signals at Round Tana, Central Station and Broadway junctions.

13. Removal of bottlenecks and road obstructions caused by telephone, telegraph and electric light posts.

14. Putting up cantilever footpaths on both sides of the following bridges:—

- (1) Moore Market Bridge.
- (2) Brodies Road Bridge near Luz.
- (3) Harris Bridge.
- (4) Wallajah Bridge.
- (5) Bridge on Kutcheri Road, Mylapore, near "Dinathanthi" Office.
- (6) Dr. Rangachari Road bridge near Saibaba Temple.

15. Diversion of wholesale business from Kothawal Chavadi area to satellite markets.

Crime.

Efforts will be made—

(1) To put down pocket-pickings by vigorously enforcing the Anti-Pocket-picking scheme and by intensifying beats at bus stands and busy thoroughfares.

(2) To prevent offences attended with violence occurring during day time by organizing cycle patrols in vulnerable areas.

(3) To utilize the North and the South Raiding Parties for a constant drive against prohibition, cotton betting and brothels.

(4) To improve crime detection by resorting to scientific methods of investigation and by using trained dogs.

(5) To improve the working of the Record Section so as to bring about increased co-ordination and co-operation between the Record Section and the Detective Staff in the City.

(6) To seek the co-operation of the magistracy to reduce case pendency.

(7) To improve the relationship between the public and Police and enlist public co-operation for prevention and detection of crime.

(8) To settle habitual criminals in a large Discharged Prisoners' Home and make of them honest workers.

MADRAS,
25th February 1956.

S. PARTHASARATHY,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX B.

REMARKS OF THE COLLECTORS ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS STATE FOR 1955.

Chingleput district.

Forwarded with the following remarks.

Sri O. A. Muthuswamy Ayyar succeeded Sri T. Ramanujam on 25th February 1955 and continued in office in the remaining period of the year under review.

Consequent on the merger of the Prohibition Department with the Police Department two new subdivisions have been formed from 1st October 1955 and the overall strength of the staff has also increased. As the office staff of the Prohibition Department was not well versed with routine work, a degree of high efficiency in office work is reported to have not been achieved after the merger. The inexperienced staff should be guided by the regular staff to get better results.

During the year under review, there had been some political movements and agrarian agitations in parts of the district. The situation was brought under control in time by the efforts of the Police in co-operation with the Revenue authorities. The labour trouble in some parts was also kept under control without leading to serious incidents. In general, it can be said that the interference of the Police in such situations was, only when necessity demanded, impartial and justified.

The most notable feature for the year was that the All-India Congress Session was held at Avadi. The bandobust and traffic arrangements by the Police Force deserves special mention. The security and other arrangements made during the visits of High Personages were in a most satisfactory manner.

Though there has been some decrease in the booking of offences against properties, the booking of other offences has notably increased as a result of better enforcement of special and local laws.

Under grave crimes, there has been a rise in the number of murder cases. More than 50 per cent of the cases have ended in acquittal or treated as undetected. Greater efforts should be bestowed in investigating such cases successfully. Out of ten cases of infanticide not even one has ended in conviction. It is gratifying to note that the percentage of detection of dacoity and robbery crimes has improved.

In cases of rioting the Police took timely action and saved damage to Government properties (Railway). Fire was opened in two cases and the award of President's Police Medal for Gallantry in one case deserves worth mentioning. There has been no occasion for utilizing the tear smoke squad.

A series of temple burglaries has occurred in the year under review. Some cases of counterfeiting coins and one case of impostor were also reported. These should be put an end to by bestowing special attention in booking the offenders successfully.

The overall decrease in the detection of crimes has been attributed to the fact that the Police were engaged in bandobust duty, etc. Inasmuch as the strength has now increased, improvement is expected for the current year. A steep fall in the percentage of property lost and recovered is noticed. The percentage of convictions has not been improved. Better efforts are required for these aspects of work.

Only one case of escape from Police custody was reported. Even this should be avoided.

The large pendency in the number of cases pending trial is attributed to the contested nature of the cases and free grant of adjournments by the Judicial Magistrates. But prompt prosecution and quick execution of warrants and serving of processes will certainly lead to better results.

Thirty-nine cases of accidental deaths have been recorded. These can be attributed mainly to overspeed. This branch requires special attention of the Police. More speed traps should be laid at frequent intervals and it will be an effective check to prevent fatal accidents. Special attention should be paid to put an end to overloading in buses.

The attendance at sessions by the Subdivisional Officers is not adequate. It is desirable that they should attend more sessions cases. The number of cases prosecuted by the Circle Inspectors and which ended in conviction is not satisfactory, when compared with 1954, especially for St. Thomas Mount Circle. Adequate attention should be bestowed by the Circle Inspectors over this item.

A steep rise has been recorded in the number of admissions of the staff into hospital. Good health is the prerequisite for achieving efficiency. Efforts to improve the health of the staff should be taken. Twenty-seven illiterates are reported to be working in

the Force. Adult education should be resorted to in these cases to eradicate illiteracy and to show "Nil" against this item. Generally the discipline and conduct of the Force are satisfactory.

The functioning of the village police and the village vigilance committees is satisfactory. The village police had performed its duty well in implementing the Railway Protection Scheme.

The marked increase in the number of persons arrested and convicted for drunkenness proves that adequate attention is being paid by the Police for this branch of work.

General.—The relationship between the Police, Magistracy and the public continues to be cordial. The Police administration of the district is satisfactory. This was mainly due to the ability of Sri O. A. Muthuswamy Ayyar, then District Superintendent of Police. He was able to tackle all the Kisan troubles tactfully and effectively. He was able to guide his subordinates in the proper direction and see that all complaints were dealt with promptly. I have not seen the work of Sri T. Ramanujam. I personally feel that better results can be achieved by effectively checking the overload in buses and overspeed of lorries, cotton betting, prohibition and other property offences. The present District Superintendent of Police, Sri M. U. Mulk, has started well in this direction and it is hoped that better results will be achieved in 1956.

14th March 1956.

A. VENKATESAN.

North Arcot district.

I forward herewith the Police Administration Report of North Arcot district for the year 1955 with a copy of the remarks left by Sri A. Venkatesan, I.A.S., on the eve of his transfer. No remarks were left by late Sri S. M. Balakrishna Pillai, I.A.S., who was his successor.

During the year under review, it is gratifying to note that there has been some decrease in the overall volume of crimes which state of affairs is ascribed to the increased vigilance and effective handling of the Bad Characters by the Police. But it should be pointed out that the "detection of crimes" records a decrease this year also which is not a satisfactory feature indeed. This deserves the serious attention of the department to set right the drawback.

There is remarkable increase in the number of Prohibition cases booked this year—the highest since the introduction of Prohibition. The District Superintendent of Police and his officers have acquitted themselves creditably in conducting vigorous and surprise raids against active distillers in the district.

The discipline of the Armed Reserve and the Police was well maintained.

The relations between the Police and the Magistracy continue to be cordial.

The programme of work for the year 1956 outlined towards the end of the Administration Report is a well conceived one and I hope it will be successfully implemented especially in regard to the improvement of traffic control in towns and the vigorous enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act and rules which I should say have not been paid the attention they deserve.

The Police Administration in the district is on the whole, satisfactory.

20th March 1956.

N. KRISHNASWAMY.

Remarks on the administration of the Police for the year 1955 up to 20th April 1955.—The Police administration continues to be satisfactory. There is marked improvement in the morale of the force. Their co-operation with the magistracy and the public continues to be cordial.

25th April 1955.

A. VENKATESAN.

South Arcot district.

Law and order was generally well maintained. The labour agitation at Neiveli project was also handled tactfully. The Police had a tremendous responsibility for providing adequate and effective bandobust during the Maha Kumbabishekam festival of Sri Nataraja temple at Chidambaram and the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Pondicherry on 16th January 1955 and to Cuddalore on 4th October 1955 besides the visit of the Yuvaraja of Kashmir and the Silver Jubilee celebrations of

the Annamalai University in February 1955. There was also improvement in the work of the Police on the preventive side and there has been a marked fall in crimes. One significant arrest was that of a gang of counterfeiters of currency and inter-district cheats in duplication of currencies operating mainly in Salem and Vriddhachalam. The percentage of detection showed an increase from 45 to 53.

Organized raids for prohibition offences yielded good results, especially in Chidambaram.

The relations between the Police and the public continued to be cordial and I am glad to be able to place on record the excellent co-operation I had from all the officers of the Police Department in the maintenance of law and order, control of crime and traffic.

Sri G. V. Narayanan has been evincing keen interest in all aspects of police work and special mention should be made of the steps taken by him for providing amenities to the Armed Reserve Police. A basic school has been opened in the Armed Reserve lines from 29th June 1955. Milk powder and butter-oil were also distributed to the families of the Armed Reserve personnel. These have gone a long way to improve the morale of the Police.

9th October 1955.

A. UTHANDARAMAN.

Forwarded.

The seasonal conditions during the year 1955 were favourable and the general crime level recorded a further fall during the year. Statistics show that while conviction figures remain at the same level as in 1954, the proportion of property recovered to that lost has recorded a very steep and commendable increase. Crime under all heads has fallen in 1955. Only 2 of the 36 murder cases of the year were for gain and the others were due to sex, jealousies, personal quarrels, family disputes and factions. Out of 26 murder cases that were committed to Sessions this year, 19 ended in conviction as against 17 out of 28 last year.

2. After the merger of the French Territories with the Indian Union in 1954, the Law and Order situation in the District was quiet during the whole of 1955. Kisan associations sponsored by the Communists were in evidence in some parts of Chidambaram and Tirukoilur taluks and they continued to make more and more demands on landlords but these matters were settled amicably. The police had arduous work to do in providing security and bandobust arrangements during the visits of the Prime Minister of India to Pondicherry on 16th January 1955 and to Cuddalore on 4th October 1955 and also during numerous visits by V.I. Ps. including the Vice-President of India, the Governor of Madras and the Rajpramukh of Mysore to the Annamalai University. They did particularly well and earned the praise of the Press and the Public in connexion with bandobust arrangements at the time of the Kumbabishekam at the great Chidambaram temple. The work of the courtesy squads was much appreciated by all.

3. The working of the Prohibition Act in the District showed marked improvement after the Police took over Prohibition work. There was much drive in evidence and good results were achieved by the frequent raids conducted.

4. The relations between the police and the public continued to be cordial; and the standard of discipline in the District Force maintained a high level. The prestige of the Force in the District continued to be high under the able guidance of the District Superintendent of Police, Sri G. V. Narayanan, I.P.S.. Considerable headway has been made in the matter of provision of amenities to the police men in the District, thanks to the interest evinced by the District Superintendent of Police, and the Police Force in South Arcot district is efficient, disciplined and generally contented.

2nd March 1956.

A. KUNHAMIED.

Tanjore district.

I was Collector of Tanjore throughout 1955 till about the middle of October. During the greater part of this period the D.S.P. was Shri W. Carlson. Shri L. R. Adige was D.S.P. from the end of August 1955. I am happy to be able to state that I got the greatest co-operation from both Shri Carlson and from Shri Adige. The relationships between the Police Department and the other Departments were also very cordial at all levels.

The outstanding events during the period were the visits of Yuvaraja Karan Singh, Sardar-e-Riyasat of Kashmir, the Governor of Madras and finally the Prime Minister. All these visits imposed a severe burden upon the Police, but the visits ended successfully without any untoward event. I should mention particularly the great enthusiasm and initiative displayed by Shri L. R. Adige during the bandobust arrangements made in connexion with the Prime Minister's visit. It involved elaborate arrangements for the public meeting held at Tanjore, and also lining of the long road route from Tanjore to Karaikkal via Kumbakonam, Nengapatam and other important towns. I can say without exaggeration that nothing was left to be desired from the Police point of view, and that Shri Adige handled the problem with great tact and imagination.

In regard to the activities of Communists and other unsocial elements, there were only minor incidents from time to time and these were tackled satisfactorily as and when they arose.

On the whole the Police had a successful year.

10th April 1956.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN.

I took charge of this district only on 11th November 1955. Still on a perusal of the Police Administration Report for the year 1955 and from my personal knowledge of the Police Administration in the district after I joined duty as Collector of Tanjore, I could say as follows:—

Part II—Crime.

(1) *Criminal character of the year—Paragraph 2 of the report.*—The Police and the Police Radio System were certainly of immense help in connexion with the relief work, which the Government had to undertake soon after the devastating Cyclone on 30th November 1955 night. The work of the Special Armed Police was praise worthy. They cleared the debris and also helped the victims to rebuild their dwellings which were destroyed by the Cyclone.

From the marked increase in cases in 1955 under Special and Local Laws and in Nuisance cases, I am satisfied that the Police have been taking effective steps to put down such offences which include Prohibition offences also.

(2) *Drunkenness—Paragraph 3 of the report.*—It is satisfactory to note that the Police have been vigilant in this regard and that there has been an increase in the number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness in 1955 both in the urban and rural areas. When compared with the figures for rural areas for 1954, very nearly, three times the number have been arrested and convicted in 1955.

(3) *Grave crimes—Paragraph 4 of the report.*—There is an increase in the number of murder cases reported in 1955. The increase is mostly under the classifications 'family disputes', 'enmity' and 'other causes'. There is an increase in the percentage of detection of murder cases in 1955 but efforts should be made to raise this percentage still further.

This year records a satisfactory decrease in other grave crimes like Dacoity, Robbery, House breaking and theft.

(4) *Part V—General.*—The relationship between the Police and other Departments of the Government and the members of the Public in general was quite cordial.

20th February 1956.

N. KRISHNASWAMY.

Tiruchirappalli district.

There had been perfect peace in the District except for some minor incidents during the year under review.

Agitations were organized by the Communist controlled Kisan Sangams in Musiri, Lalgudi and Tiruchirappalli taluks and by Dravida Kazhagam controlled Kisan Sangams in Karur and Kulittalai taluks. But the Madras Cultivating Tenants Act put an end to their agitations and the hold of the Communists in Agrarian front went down considerably on this account. A few strikes were organized in Mahaganapathi Mills, Namanasamudram Mills and Karur Mills, where the majority of the labour is under Communist influence. But they were short-lived. The Handloom Weavers of Karur agitated for the implementation of the Factory Act; but the result was that some of the factories were closed.

The maintenance of law and order had been satisfactory.

2. The relations between the Police and the Magistracy continued to be cordial.

3. There had been a noticeable fall in the number of crimes during the year compared with the two preceding years but the number of grave crimes under family disputes has shot up. The percentage of detection has come down in all crimes except under robbery. During the year, the police have refused to investigate 38 cases out of a total of 4,272 cases.

The percentage of conviction on cases during the year has come down from 72.36 to 67.36 per cent.

There has been one escape from police lock-up and three escapes from other police custody. The District Superintendent of Police had not furnished the details whether the escaped have been re-arrested and how many persons were involved in the escapes.

The offences under tapping of sweet juice without licence and possession of liquor without permits have increased in the current year, even though there is a decrease in the total number of cases under prohibition offences. There has been a decrease in the punishments awarded to Police officers whilst rewards have been granted to larger number of persons on the departmental side. The number and amount of rewards recommended to private individuals has decreased during the year.

Sub-Inspectors are generally wanting in enforcing discipline and do not have cordial relationship with their subordinates to extract work from them. The investigation and detection ability of the Sub-Inspectors are not to the standard and this has resulted in the decrease in percentage of conviction. The Inspectors have not exercised proper control over the Sub-Inspectors and their inspections have not been effective. The minimum qualification for the Sub-Inspectors' posts may be prescribed as a pass in the B.A. examination except in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Backward classes. Similarly for the Police Constables persons who have studied in High School classes may be preferred. The Police Constables and Head Constables may also be given special training about good manners. The City Police may be trained to be of help to tourists who visit Tiruchirappalli.

16th March 1956.

R. S. MALAYAPPAN.

Madurai Urban District.

The major event which the Police had to handle during the year was the stay-in-strike by about 1,500 workers of the Madurai Mills in the middle of January 1955. The strikers at the instigation of the Communists, seemed to be intent on a clash with a view to precipitate a general strike. The job of maintaining order during the two or three days of the strike and of finally clearing out such a large body of determined strikers called for a good deal of patience and careful timing of the action. They were finally cleared out almost at the point of the bayonet so to say, but without actual use of force on any person. This was rendered possible by the presence of the top level Police Officers and Magistrates on the spot who were able to direct the operation.

Another major occasion when the Police had to be alert to prevent a breach of the peace was in connexion with the staging of the "Ramayana" by Sri M. R. Radha and party. The Force was partially mobilized for the purpose. There was no incident.

2. The municipal elections during the year went off peacefully.

3. *Crimes.*—There has been a further welcome decrease in the number of cognizable offences compared with 1954. The decrease in the percentage of detection seems to be due to more cases failing in the courts. A systematic scrutiny of discharged or acquitted cases with a view to take up the cases on appeal or to fix responsibility for defective investigation or indifferent prosecution is sure to improve matters.

Drunkenness.—The improvement in the number of arrests and the number of convictions secured is satisfactory.

4. *Paragraph 18 of the report—Accidental deaths.*—The 'Nil' statement under this paragraph requires checking up. There must have been several fatal traffic accidents.

5. *Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.*—One hundred and ninety-six persons were removed from the Register during the year as the requisite number of previous convictions had not been proved against them. There are now only 45 persons on the register. Among the persons convicted in the last one or two years there must be several habitual criminals. It will be useful to examine the cases of such persons to see whether they should not be registered.

6. *Health of the Force (paragraph 5, Part IV of the report).*—The following figures show the abnormal increase in the number of admissions into the hospitals since 1953:—

	Year.	Number of admissions into the hospitals.	Percentage on actual strength.
1953		* 870	* 64.15
1954		783	57.11
1955		1,347	85.20

* The correct figures for 1953 since furnished by the District Superintendent of Police are 870 and 64.15 instead of 436 and 47.03.

Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S., pointed out that even the figure for 1953 represented an abnormal increase and that the problem was serious enough to require thorough investigation with a view to discourage men from going to hospital except when absolutely necessary. There has been a 300 per cent increase since then. In Madurai North district the percentage was only 27.55. The result of the investigation suggested by my predecessor is not mentioned either in last year's report or this year's report. The Ex-Prohibition guards of Malabar reporting sick due to change of place can be only a temporary cause. I wish to reiterate the suggestion that the problem should be investigated.

7. *Paragraph 12—Cost of the Force.*—The figures given show that the cost of the Force has increased by 1.17 lakhs during the year. I presume that the object of requiring this information to be furnished in the Administration Report is to see whether the increase is justifiable and whether there is any scope for economy. In future reports at least, information may be given regarding the sub-heads under which the increase has occurred and whether it is justifiable.

8. The initiative of the Police in enlisting the students in Madurai City for voluntary work in inculcating road sense among the public and in guiding the pedestrians and maintaining order during festivals, etc., deserves to be commended.

9. The work of the Department during the year was generally satisfactory.

11th March 1956.

R. KUNCHITHAPADAM.

Madurai City.

I return herewith one copy of the Police Administration Report for Madurai City for the year 1955. The remarks furnished on 12th March 1956 cover the Administration of Madurai City as well.

26th March 1956.

R. KUNCHITHAPADAM.

Madurai North district.

Except for one instance when the Cumbum Police had to open fire to keep out an unruly mob that was trying to force entry into the Police Station, there was no serious disturbance to public peace in the year in the district. Even the firing at Cumbum did not result in any fatal casualty. The political situation was uneventful. In the field of labour also there was calm during the year except for some minor strikes which were soon settled.

2. There has been a fall in detection from 45.4 per cent in 1954 to 38.8 per cent in 1955. Among the reasons given are that the Sub-Inspectors in several stations were inexperienced and that a larger percentage of cases failed in courts. Both these reasons show the need for improvement of supervision at the stage of investigation as well as prosecution. The District Superintendent of Police has been looking into this during his inspection of the Stations and issuing instructions. The instructions should be enforced.

3. The special attention paid to enforcement of prohibition is gratifying. There has been increased detection under all heads of prohibition offences and the percentage of conviction also is fair.

4. The Five-Year Programme for the construction of quarters for the Police personnel has been taken up during the year and appreciable progress is expected.

5. There was no case at all under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act in Didigul, Periyakulam and Palni towns where it is in force. The Act does not appear to have been seriously enforced by the local Police. The overcheck of the work by the superior officers will be useful.

6. *Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.*—The figures given under this paragraph do not add up correctly. Taking the number removed from the register as 445 the number still on the register should be 432 but the number is shown as 55. This may be investigated.

7. The working of the Department during the year was satisfactory.

11th March 1956.

R. KUNCHITHAPADAM.

Ramanathapuram district.

During my period the police administration was very good. The relations between the police and the public and other departments were very cordial. The whole Police Force worked as one man and with pleasure. Discipline was of very high order. I cannot but mention here that much of this good work is due to the untiring efforts of the District Superintendent of Police Sri C. V. Narasimhan.

9th April 1956.

R. R. VISUVASAM.

Forwarded.

2. I took charge of this district on the 20th July 1955 and have had ample opportunities of closely watching the work of the Police department, both in the matter of detection of crimes and in the maintenance of Law and Order. The decrease in grave crime has been steady and substantial from 3,396 in 1953 it came down to 1,756 in 1954 and during the year under report, it was only 1,493. The fall is marked in respect of theft and its aggravated forms. This improvement is to be attributed mainly to the gradual betterment of the general economic condition of the lower classes of the people. Substantial improvement is noticeable in regard to recovery of lost property and in the detection of offences under all heads of grave crime except dacoity. This is satisfactory. It would have been possible for the Police to show a still better record, had not its normal work been interrupted by the unprecedented floods and cyclone which devastated this district during the month of December last.

3. General bandobust arrangements during the visits of V.I.Ps. and on other occasions when the maintenance of Law and Order required special attention, have been adequate and consistently satisfactory.

4. More than anything else, what requires special mention is the way in which the District and the Reserve Police threw themselves heart and soul into relief work. The enthusiasm and earnestness with which they set themselves to the task of repairing

roads, carrying food-stuffs to marooned people and generally helping the distressed to tide over the crisis, drew generous and well-deserved praise not only from their superiors and visiting High Officials and dignitaries, not only from the public at large, but also from those who are normally inclined to be hypercritical about Police work. The general conduct and attitude of the Police infused a sense of security and confidence in the minds of the people, which served to keep up public morale at a high level. I have seen them at work and been impressed with the cheerfulness and efficiency with which they carried it out. The relationship of the Police with the Magistracy (both Judicial and Executive) and other departments has also been quite cordial. The working of the Police department in the district was quite satisfactory from all points of view.

4th March 1956.

K. S. MENON.

Tirunelveli district.

There had been a general fall in the incidence of crimes in the district during 1955. Even grave crimes such as murder, dacoity, robbery, etc., recorded a steep fall compared to last year. There had again been a fall in the value of properties lost in theft cases, while the percentage of recovery has increased.

There was a remarkable rise in the detection and conviction of prohibition offence. This is due to the change over to the Police department and to the systematic raids against black spots.

The percentage of detection of grave crimes and convictions in the courts has also increased. The percentage of convictions in cases conducted by Assistant Public Prosecutors have increased to 60 per cent this year.

There were twelve escapes from police custody this year as against two last year and the delinquents have been suitably dealt with.

During the year under review the number of punishments awarded to the subordinate officers was considerably more than in 1954 and this has contributed to the increased efficiency of the police staff.

There were no serious disturbances this year.

The relationship of the Police with the Magistracy and the public continued to be cordial.

The Police administration was on the whole satisfactory and law and order well maintained.

I think the general improvement in the last year or two is very noteworthy and commendable.

25th February 1956.

R. V. RAMAN.

Salem district.

I forward herewith the Police Administration Report of the Salem district for the year 1955 received from the District Superintendent of Police, Salem.

2. As reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Salem, the economic conditions prevailing in the district during the year were fairly satisfactory. As a result of this, the conditions in the district were fairly quiet and peaceful. Law and Order was never seriously challenged at any time during the year.

3. There has been a slight increase of about 4 per cent in the incidence of I.P.C. cases and of about 6 per cent under Special and Local Laws. The latter is attributable to the stricter enforcement of the Prohibition Act. A satisfactory feature is that there has been a decrease in the total volume of property crimes and in the number of grave crimes reported. Detection continued to be quite satisfactory and the figures show a slight increase over the figures of last year.

4. Prohibition offences, as reported earlier, show a slight increase and the Police are doing a good job in enforcing the law in spite of many difficulties. As regards security cases, out of 427 persons put up under the various preventive sections, 279 were bound over. This shows a good record of preventive work being done by the Police which incidentally is reflected in the decrease shown under the property offences. It is noticed that during the year 162 cases were referred by the Police as false. Of these, prosecutions have been launched in only two cases. Prosecuting the complainant for false complaints will have deterrent effect and will save the time of all concerned. It is suggested that prosecutions for false complaints should be launched in greater number of cases.

5. The men in the Armed Reserve were well looked after and the District Superintendent of Police, in particular, was evincing keen interest in the welfare of the Armed Reserve. There has been a decrease in the number of punishments imposed on the subordinates showing greater discipline among the members of the Police Force in the district.

6. The Police did very good work during the year in the bye-election held for Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency and during the Prime Minister's tour in this district. Also, in a few cases where there was the possibility of breach of peace due to hartals and agitations by various political parties, the situation was handled efficiently and firmly by the officers concerned.

7. The Police Administration in the district for the year has been entirely satisfactory.

23rd February 1956.

R. BALASUBRAMANIAN.

Coimbatore district.

The Police administration of this district continued to maintain a high standard during 1955. There was definite improvement in crime and detection. Special attention was devoted to the enforcement of Prohibition. The labour situation was handled with tact and firmness. The Police officers maintained harmonious relationship with different sections of the public and have earned their esteem.

2. A large number of distinguished visitors came to this district in 1955. They were the Prime Minister of Russia, the King and Queen of Nepal, the President of the Indian Republic, the Prime Minister of India, the Governor of Madras and the Governor of Andhra and many others. During all these visits, the Police made excellent security arrangements and at the same time afforded full facilities to the public.

3. More attention can be paid to the improvement of traffic in important towns of the district though something has been attempted in this direction. The post of Additional District Superintendent of Police has been created with a view to assist the District Superintendent of Police so that more attention can be devoted to such problems; but so far the role of the Additional District Superintendent of Police has not been properly appreciated and he does what the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police has done in the past.

4. A special effort has been made to improve the morale of the force by providing amenities for them under Local Development Scheme. It was a significant feature of the administration that 25 charkas were supplied to the womenfolk of the Police lines and spinning was taught to them. The District Police Administration also began to identify themselves with the public and play a definite role in the development of the district. For this purpose, they undertook the execution of a good number of local development works in which the men contributed labour and made facilities available to the public like reading rooms, community halls and children's parks, the significant feature being that these amenities would not be useful to the Policemen themselves.

5. I must record my personal appreciation of the good work which Sri S. M. Diaz, with the help of his enthusiastic officers and devoted me, has done in maintaining a high standard of Police administration and identifying themselves with activities calculated to improve the welfare of the people. They have also extended to me full co-operation in all branches of administration other than Police and have played a definite role in the development of Coimbatore district.

17th April 1956.

P. K. NAMBIAR.

The Nilgiri district.

It is gratifying to note that there is decrease in crime under all heads except murder and offences in classes IV and VI.

2. There is also improvement in detection work, the percentage of detection under all heads of crime having increased except in the case of house-breaking.

3. Prohibition work, judged by the number of cases put up and convictions secured, is commendable.

4. The strength of the Police Force, in my opinion, is inadequate for the district and requires augmentation. There is also need for stationing one platoon of Reserve Police or M.S.P. in the district.

5. The health of the Police Force, I am glad to note, has been satisfactory throughout the period under report.

22nd February 1956.

P. SHANKAR RAO.

Malabar district.

In spite of keen rivalry to gain power by the several political parties in this district, the law and order situation was, on the whole, peaceful in 1955 due to prompt action and tackling with success situations likely to flare up. Grave crimes also decreased substantially though there was a fall in detection also. The Police Force deserves congratulation for the hard work in bundobust duties in connection with the visits of the Chief Minister, Prime Minister and the Governor during the year.

17th February 1956.

R. C. JOSEPH.

Malabar Special Police.

The year 1955 was comparatively a quiet year for the Malabar Special Police from the point of view of law and order. All the same the Force kept up its high standard of efficiency and carried out bundobust duties wherever deputed in an exemplary manner.

16th February 1956.

R. C. JOSEPH.

South Kanara district.

During my time as Collector of South Kanara district, there were no law and order situations except the trouble at Kodoth in Hosdrug sub-taluk, where, the Communists sponsored tenants and their partymen were at loggerheads with the Kodoth family members and their henchmen. Some houses also were set on fire in this connection by both the parties and the situation there was tense. The then District Superintendent of Police, Sri O. A. Muthuswami Ayyar and myself went to the spot and advised both parties to get on well. Sri O. A. Muthuswami Ayyar co-operated with me very well as District Superintendent of Police in all law and order matters. During the time when Sri. V. Subramaniam was the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, in my time, we had the Chief Minister's visit for a week and visits of many other Union and State Ministers also, and Sri Subramaniam co-operated with me in making all necessary bundobusts. Both the District Superintendents of Police, during my time and all Deputy Superintendents of Police and the other ranks of the Police Force were evincing high sense of duty and the public were pleased with them.

There was dearth of space for Police parade ground for local Police in Kanganady and town stations and I had proposed a vacant site belonging to the Government, next to the District Board Office, as Police parade ground. I hope, by this time, the Government would have permitted the Police department to have this site.

6th April 1956.

A. KUNHAMED.

I was in charge of the District of South Kanara from 2nd May 1955. I find that the year 1955 on the whole was quiet except for the few short-lived strikes and agitation in Kasaragod as a result of the Report of the S.R.C.

2. The strength of the Police increased during the year consequent on the opening of additional stations and circles after the merger of the Prohibition Department with the Police. Discipline was maintained among the Police. The health of the Policemen however seems deteriorated, as is evidenced by the increase in number of Policemen admitted to the hospital.

3. There is no appreciable change in the number of crimes, though offences relating to nuisances and special and local laws increased remarkably during the year. There is a slight decrease in the number of grave crimes. There is a slight fall in the percentage of success in prosecutions, attributed mainly to the untrained prohibition Sub-Inspectors who were put in charge of stations after the merger.

4. There were six illiterate constables in the Police Force in 1955. They were the illiterate guards transferred from the Prohibition department after the merger.

5. Stray cases of strained feelings between Muslims and Hindus occurred during the year. However an amicable settlement was effected between the two groups by me and the District Superintendent of Police, regarding the playing of music in front of mosques. Mild undercurrent of agrarian unrest continued to flow in the Hosdrug sub-taluk. However law and order was maintained by the Police. Their relationship with the Magistracy and the public was cordial.

6. Incidentally I have to remark that there were frequent transfers of District Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in 1955 which in my opinion are not conducive to the continuity of good Police administration. The recent transfer of Sri V. N. Rajan, I.P.S., District Superintendent of Police, has not even initiated to the Collector as a "Copy Addressee" let alone consultation as it used to be in the olden days. The Collector came to know about the transfer only after the District Superintendent of Police had handed over charge by telegram to the Deputy Inspector-General. I am obliged to point this out because at that time I was also going outside the District (in connection with the President's visit) and the sudden transfer of both the District Superintendent of Police of South Kanara and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Puttur, was a source of anxiety to me, especially with the then prevailing law and order situation in Kasaragod.

23rd February 1956.

M. G. RAJA RAM.

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