

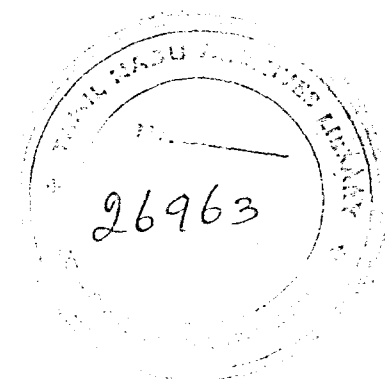
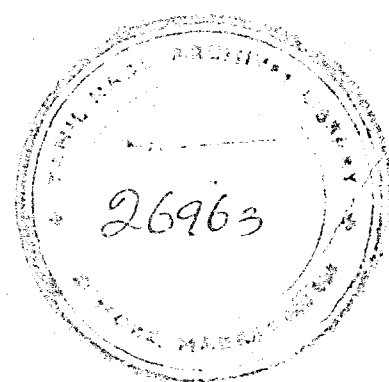
REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS
STATE
1958

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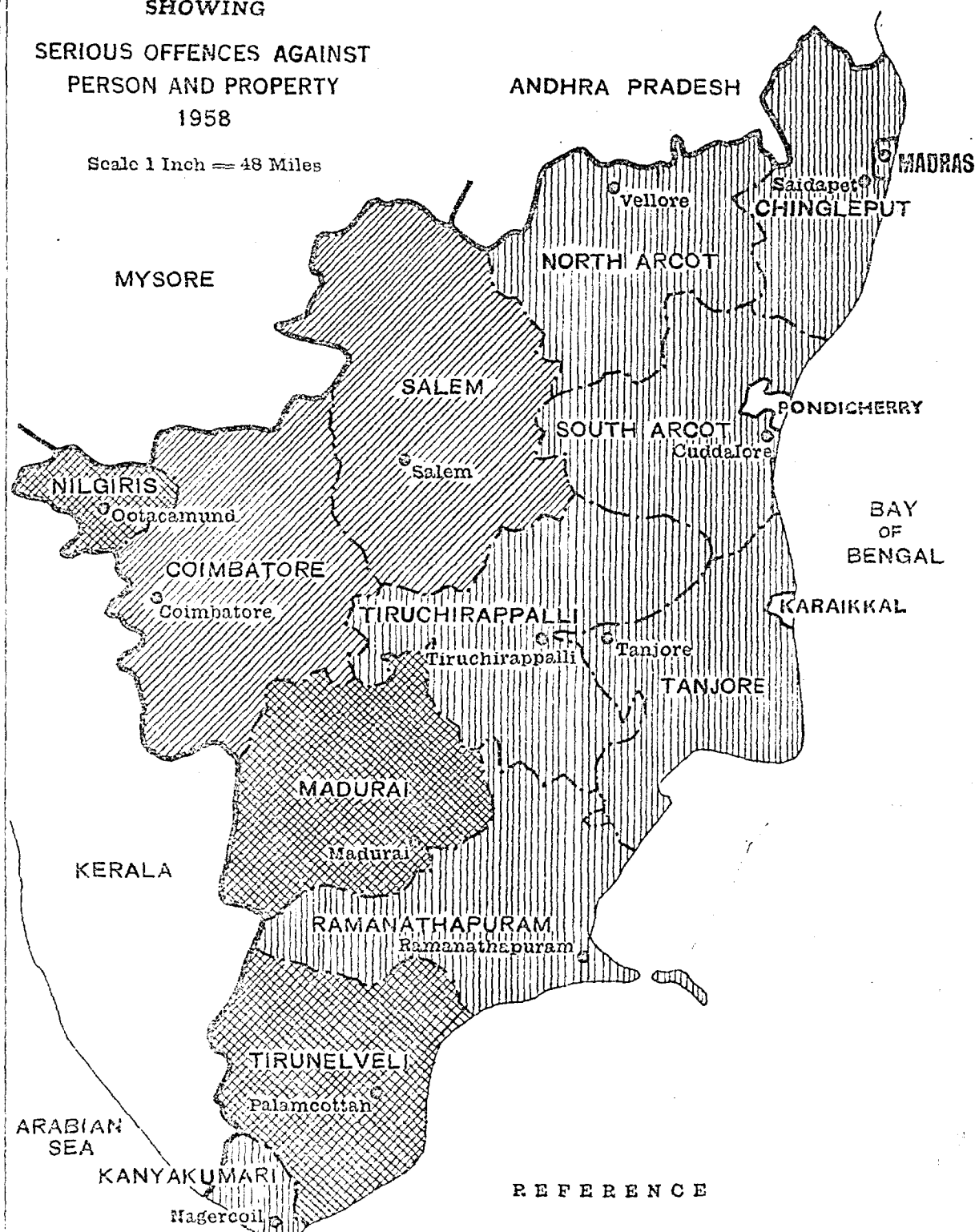
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MAP OF THE MADRAS STATE

SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY
1958

Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles



One case to every 2000 persons to 2500

Do. 1500 Do. 2000

Do. 1000 Do. 1500

Average for the State One case to every 1711 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 25th March 1901. printed in G.O. No. 553; Public, dated 3rd June 1901.]

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POL.—A

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1958.

PART I.

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.—The year 1958 was generally peaceful and law and order was well maintained.

Bye-elections to the State Assembly from the Tiruvadanai Constituency in the Ramanathapuram district and the Tuticorin Constituency in the Tirunelveli district were held during the year and they passed off peacefully.

High personages including the President of India, the Prime Ministers of India, Czechoslovakia and the Rumanian People's Republic, and Ministers of the Central and State Governments visited Madras State during the year and adequate bundobust was provided on all occasions.

2. The overall communal situation in the State was generally satisfactory and there were no major clashes during the year.

3. Labour was generally restive during the year. Short-lived stay-in strikes and minor agitations were evidenced in some of the textile mills in the Madurai and Coimbatore districts.

4. Rainfall in the State was not uniform and was below normal in some districts. The year was "not prosperous agriculturally" due mainly to the failure of rains in majority of the districts in both the monsoon periods. As a result, the prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities continued to be high and in consequence, the cost of living index stood at a higher level than that of 1957.

5. The Police Village Development Scheme continued to function satisfactorily. Most of the Superintendents have already completed development work in the villages selected by them and they have taken up a new project under the scheme.

The Police welfare activities received a new orientation this year.

A Traffic Week was held from 22nd to 28th August 1958 in Madras City and in most of the districts with a view to educate the public on "Road Sense and Safety". Supplements were published by the "Swadesamitran" and "The Hindu" on 22nd August 1958. Public meetings were arranged in Madras City and in important towns of the State, and lectures were delivered on traffic control, necessity for public co-operation, importance of road safety campaign, etc. Traffic safety films were also screened in several centres to infuse traffic consciousness in the minds of the public.

PART II—CRIME.

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

6. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—During the year, the seasonal conditions were not favourable for agricultural operations. Rainfall was on the whole inadequate. The unfavourableness of seasonal rains and severe incidence of pests and diseases adversely affected

the condition of the crops. But the yields were not vitally affected due to the skill of the farmers, who have by experience become experts to adjust their practices to suit the freaks of weather conditions and due to their adopting improved agricultural practice on a larger measure. The prices of staple food and essential commodities, however, continued to be on the rise.

The labour situation was generally satisfactory. Employment was generally available in rural and urban areas. Economic conditions in the State continued to be in the same state. The average cost of living index, which was high even last year, rose higher in 1958 and the incidence of crime was largely due to the high cost of living that prevailed. Sporadic labour agitation on local issues continued in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and other centres.

The downward trend of crime may perhaps be attributed to increased and vigilant policing and to the intensified drive and preventive action against potential criminals. In spite of their pre-occupations in providing bundobust and security arrangements in connexion with the visits of several Very Important Personages to this State and in combating the strikes and agitations of various political parties, the Police kept crime well under control and maintained law and order satisfactorily.

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 47,373 as against 48,144 in 1957—771 cases or 1.6 per cent less than last year.

A graph showing the trend of total cognizable crime in the districts of the Madras State during the last ten years is furnished in Part VI of this report.

As compared with 1957, noticeable decrease in crime was recorded in the following districts in 1958 :—

	PER CENT.			
Madras City	..	..	..	13.0
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	5.7
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	6.01
Salem	..	..	..	38.9

The total number of cases under the special and local laws also decreased during the year. As against 228,749 cases in 1957, there were 199,794 cases in 1958, i.e., a decrease of 28,955 cases or 12.7 per cent. Decrease was noticeable in Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts.

The number of nuisance cases also decreased from 149,049 in 1957 to 135,567, i.e., a decrease of 9 per cent. Marked decrease was noticeable in Madurai Urban, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts. Preoccupation of the Police on more important work and an attempt to educate the public rather than 'harass' the public by attempting a statistical increase in the number of prosecutions may perhaps have been the reason for this reduction in the number.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

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

incidence of crime in proportion to the Police force is by far the highest in this State, i.e., 19.3 against 12.0 in Andhra Pradesh, the nearest second:—

Statement showing proportion of Police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1957.

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	62,230	0.984	61,857	62,531	1,27,393	2.015	1.025	1.89
2 Madhya Pradesh ..	26,471,000	38,010	1.07	63,807	62,764	1,26,571	4.8	2.4	4.1
3 West Bengal ..	23,085,703	33,761	1.5	62,884	24,938	77,822	3.3	2.2	2.3
4 Assam ..	8,837,757	12,781	1.45	17,223	3,866	21,089	2.4	1.94	1.66
5 Orissa ..	14,645,946	13,852	0.945	19,476	4,474	23,950	1.675	1.329	1.728
6 Bihar ..	38,779,564	20,899	0.64	62,668	5,377	68,055	1.75	1.61	3.04
7 Bombay ..	48,235,221	85,164	1.76	107,150	527,215	634,665	13.15	2.22	7.43
8 Kerala ..	13,549,118	11,325	0.8	..	..	24,772	1.8	..	2.18
9 Mysore ..	19,401,193	23,779	1.225	24,051	167,963	1,92,014	9.23	1.24	7.6
10 Andhra Pradesh ..	31,365,500	36,224	1.15	38,610	323,778	362,388	11.55	1.2	12.0
11 Rajasthan ..	15,959,596	32,626	2.046	18,599	30,708	49,307	3.089	1.165	1.33
12 Punjab ..	16,134,890	33,216	1.95	19,951	34,147	57,998	3.5	1.2	1.7
13 Madras ..	30,026,168	28,630	0.95	52,300	355,057	407,357	13.6	1.7	19.3

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 ..	1957	38,597	310	37,926	288
	1958	22,426	393	21,908	376
Rural ..	1957	43,701	442	42,530	417
	1958	37,164	408	35,690	373

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

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1957 and 1958.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
	1957	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
Madras City ..	12	10	3	1	10	6	334	210	44	61	4,709	3,927	5,112	4,205
Chingleput ..	18	14	3	2	9	10	513	529	118	108	1,182	1,286	1,943	1,949
South Arcot ..	36	37	5	5	20	10	631	701	308	318	1,277	1,422	2,277	2,493
Tanjore ..	47	55	2	4	12	25	925	884	231	240	1,603	1,736	2,720	2,944
Tiruchirappalli ..	75	65	2	7	20	23	713	626	279	263	1,521	1,532	2,610	2,516
Madurai, North ..	53	61	11	2	20	22	313	297	185	179	816	845	1,398	1,405
Madurai, Urban ..	30	31	..	2	13	6	198	285	100	99	1,101	1,230	1,442	1,653
Ramanathapuram ..	68	73	36	11	16	22	296	333	166	179	802	1,161	1,374	1,779
Tirunelveli ..	92	88	9	10	57	56	678	685	248	241	1,347	1,112	2,391	2,222
Kanyakumari ..	7	18	1	..	24	8	152	163	32	11	410	353	626	563
North Arcot ..	70	56	5	3	10	12	893	954	169	166	1,853	1,778	2,999	2,909
Salem ..	112	122	2	5	19	23	729	578	332	315	1,353	1,236	2,548	2,269
Coimbatore ..	117	120	6	10	19	17	487	601	245	226	1,273	1,240	2,146	2,214
The Nilgiris ..	8	4	..	..	..	..	103	173	2	4	160	152	273	333
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	..	2	..	3	2	3	10	9	..	..	909	953	921	970
Total ..	745	755	85	65	251	243	6,964	7,018	2,159	2,440	20,176	19,933	30,680	30,504

There was a decrease of 176 cases or 0.6 per cent under grave crime in 1958.

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

	PER CENT.
Murder ..	+ 1.3
Dacoity ..	— 22.5
Robbery ..	— 3.3
House-breaking ..	+ 0.8
Cattle theft ..	— 0.8
Theft, ordinary ..	— 0.25

10. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder was 755 as against 745 in 1957, indicating an increase of 10 cases or 1.3 per cent. Of these, three cases were

reported directly to the Magistrates. Salem accounted for the highest number of murders (122) followed by Coimbatore (120), Tirunelveli (88), Ramanathapuram (73), Tiruchirappalli (65), Madurai North (60), North Arcot (56) and Tanjore (55).

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

Motive.	1957.	1958.
1 Sexual causes ..	144	177
2 Family disputes ..	211	183
3 Faction ..	90	66
4 Robbery ..	34	31
5 Other causes ..	266	193
Total ..	745	755

It could therefore be seen that there was a large increase in murders due to sexual and under 'other causes' in 1958. The number under other heads had decreased evidently due to vigilance by the Police and advance preventive action.

Twenty-one murderers committed suicide as against 23 in 1957.

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

A case of murder for gain reported during the year was the sensational "Madras City Bank Official Murder Case" which caused considerable excitement. One Suryanarayana, an Accountant of the Andhra Bank, T. Nagar, was lured away in a car on 14th November 1958 after he had cashed a cheque for Rs. 13,000 by accused Narayanaswamy, Joginder and Vijayakumar, stabbed to death and relieved of the money. Narayana swamy is facing his trial and Vijayakumar has since been apprehended. Efforts continue to apprehend the third accused Joginder.

Another case was the stabbing and murder of Police Constable 2733 Krishna Gupta of Harbour Police Station in Madras City by local criminal Korangu alias Thiruvengadam when the former tried to arrest him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Perumal, son of Arumuga Naicker of Kancheepuram and Varadan, son of Kuruputhambiran of North Arcot district, scaled over the roof of Swamiyammal Rice Mill in Madam Street, Pillaipalayam, Kancheepuram, Chingleput district, on the night of 18th July 1958, and murdered the inmate Sumathiammal, who was fast asleep, by throttling her and committed theft of gold jewels worth Rs. 800. Both of them were arrested and the entire properties were recovered. The accused were sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Chingleput.

In Madavaram Station, Chingleput district, one Poonaganam son of Dharmalingam of Dharasucheri, gave I.D. arrack to one Govind swamy Reddy of Perungavoor village, and robbed him after strangulation of the entire cash of Rs. 1,050, with him, two gold rings and a cycle. The accused was arrested and cash Rs. 860 the two gold rings and the cycle were recovered. The case is pending trial at the end of the year.

In Namagiripet Station limits, in Salem district on 20th January 1958, at about 7 a.m. one Oppayee, wife of Arumugha Padayachi, was found hanging dead, in her house. Jewels worth about 13 sovereigns were missing from her person. One of the sheep, out of four, was also found missing. Investigation disclosed a case of murder for gain. Kannappan, a casual, along with two others was arrested in this connection, and a major portion of the property was recovered. Fearing that the Police dog would locate him, one of the accused Kolandai Padayachi of Volampalayam committed suicide, by hanging, in his house on 31st January 1958. The case ended in conviction.

In Devattipatty Station limits in the same district, on 19th September 1958, Palani, a boy, aged 12 years, was playing with some of his friends. The game was "Forest Guard and Thieves". The thieves were supposed to have stolen firewood and when they saw the 'Forest Guard' (the accused), they ran. The accused in the role of the 'Forest Guard', chased them. In the course of the chase, the accused threw a stick at the running archers. It hit the deceased who fell unconscious. Thinking that the boy had died and fearing the consequent enquiry, the accused threw a stone at the deceased and hid his body in a Samai field. The Sessions Judge committed the juvenile accused to a junior certified school for four years.

POL.—1A

In Ramanathapuram district, on account of the ill-feelings among the Thevars of T. Velangulam in Tirupachetty Station limits, Muthu Servai and two others were brutally murdered by Irulappan Servai and 14 others near Tirupachetty Railway Station on 12th July 1958. The feelings among the villagers were greatly strained. Proposals for the stationing of additional police at the village are under consideration. The case is pending trial against the said 15 persons.

In Coimbatore district, there was a case of murder for gain in which an old woman of about 70 years was murdered at about 4-30 p.m. on 10th March 1958 by two young men (locals) by gagging and strangling her to death in Myleripalayam village. They committed theft of cash and jewels worth Rs. 12,900. Both the accused were arrested and the properties lost were recovered. The two accused were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.

On 15th June 1958, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Perur, went out with a posse of men for a Prohibition raid. At Sakkamputtur village, the party surrounded six persons who were suspected to have consumed arrack. During the check-up, two persons Sadanantham and Subri, who were registered rowdies, escaped. When the party was proceeding from Panaimarathur to Telungupalayam along a foot-path with the persons concerned in Prohibition offence, the two escapees suddenly emerged from the sugarcane field with bichuvas and stabbed fatally Police Constable 353 Venkatarama Chetty, who was leading a drunkard. The Sub-Inspector was also stabbed on his cheek. Both the accused who were charged were convicted and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment each, by the Sessions Judge.

11. INFANTICIDE.—Cases of infanticide occurred in ten districts (including Madras City) as against five in the previous year. They were mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic unhappiness, poverty or insanity.

12. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—There were 1,564 cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies as against 1,426 in 1957, 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 six occasions during the year either in self-defence or for the purpose of preserving Law and Order.

Some interesting cases of rioting are given below:—

In Ramanathapuram district, consequent on the murder of one Muthuramalinga Thevar of Ariamanpalam who was done to death by three Maravars of Velankulam, Siramata Thevar and about 50 other close relatives of the deceased armed themselves with sticks and attacked the house of the accused, and those of their relatives and set fire to the thatched houses and two hay ricks. Siramata Thevar and nine others stand committed to sessions.

To mark their protest against the alleged abusive and insulting expressions used by the Prime Minister in respect of the leaders of the South, the members of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party decided to stage a black flag demonstration during the visit of the Prime Minister to the City in January, in Madras City. The leaders of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam wanted to organise a public meeting but permission was refused and a prohibitory order was promulgated as a precautionary measure. Despite the refusal, the leaders of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam announced their intention to address the meeting defying the prohibitory order. The crowd which collected was a led to disperse. The crowd grew restive, took to violence and pelted stones and other missiles on the police, shops, running Government buses, and also on some cars on the road. Tear gas had to be used to disperse the mob. The leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Sri C. N. Annadurai, and ten others were arrested, as they were proceeding to conduct the

meeting in defiance of the prohibitory orders. In the day's incidents, 32 State Transport buses, some shops and 6 hotels in the Mount Road and a few cars parked on the road suffered damages. Lathi charge and tear gas action had to be resorted to, to quell the disturbances. Three of the cases, in which 25 accused were involved, ended in conviction.

The Port and Dock Workers of the harbour in Madras City struck work on 16th June 1958. Special volunteers were elected by the Employees' Unions and instructions were given to them to man all the entrances to harbour to prevent workers from going to work and to defy the Police in case of interference. Elaborate preventive and security measures were put into operation from 15th June 1958, a.m. About 2-15 a.m. in the night, two buses carrying labourers from Wallajah to Harbour were stopped on the North Beach Road by a crowd of about 200 harbour workers, the outside labourers were threatened, the driver of a bus and Reserve Inspector were deprived of their belongings, manhandled and sent back. The Harbour workers who were on strike assembled in the vicinity of the harbour from the very early hours. The crowd swelled to over 10,00. A few minutes later, five buses under Police escort arrived, carrying a contingent of labourers from Chingleput district and as they were nearing the main gate, a section of the crowd rushed in front and some of them laid themselves down across the road to prevent them from being taken inside. The Police on the spot attempted to clear the obstruction but the crowd opposite the harbour gates started throwing stones, bricks, blocks of iron ore and other missiles. A section of the crowd surged towards the main gate and the remaining showered brick-bats on the Police and the buses. The assembly was thereupon declared unlawful and was warned to disperse and this had no effect and stones continued to rain, injuring badly Police Officers on duty. As the crowd became very unruly, the Gas Squad was brought in and tear gas shells were fired and hand-grenades thrown. This was not effective because of an unfavourable wind. The crowd was warned to disperse but with no effect. A lathi charge was ordered on the mob and this too, was ineffective and the stone throwing continued unabated, endangering the lives of Police Officers and the public. More Policemen received injuries. As there was imminent danger of the Police being completely overwhelmed, and the entire Port area being invaded and wrecked by the mob, fire was opened, and 20 rounds were fired in all. Six of the rioters were killed due to the firing and the rioters dispersed. A one man commission of enquiry appointed by the Government who reported later, held, that the action of the Police in having opened fire, was justifiable. Seventy-six rioters stood charged for rioting and other offences.

In Tanjore district on 15th December 1958, the West Mobile Sub-Inspector and party conducted a Prohibition raid at Vedagal village in Tanjore Taluk Police Station limits and rounded up one Veerian of Panaveli village in the act of distilling arrack illicitly. About 20 villagers of Panaveli attacked and injured the Sub-Inspector and his party with brickbats and sticks, demanding the release of Veerian. The Sub-Inspector after warning the assailants fired six rounds in self defence with his revolver. There was no death due to the firing. Sivasami Nattar and Narayanasawami sustained bullet injuries. The case has been charged.

On 6th August 1958, the villagers of Mitnankuppam and Madinancheri, in North Arcot district, while returning to their villages after kavadi procession, set fire to two thatched sheds and threw brick-bats at the mosque and Muslim houses. The Muslims retaliated throwing brick-bats. As both parties were well armed and defiant and as cane charge by the Police had no effect, the First Class Magistrate, Tirupattur ordered the police to open fire. Four rounds were fired resulting in injuries to two persons. Fire had to be opened for a second time on the same day by Sub-Inspector, Vaniambady Town in self-defence when a defiant crowd of 50 Hindus armed with sticks and iron-rods attempted to loot a shop in Flower Bazaar and

refused to disperse. Two Hindus were injured. Strained feelings between two families of Vadugapalayam in Coimbatore District led to a case of rioting on 17th January 1958 in which one Marappa Gounden was stabbed to death and the ties of his house were damaged by one Pulaniswamy Gounden and others. The Sub-Inspector, Kamanaickenpalayam, on receiving information, rushed to the village with one Head Constable and four Police Constables and was forced to open fire when the rioters continued pelting stones at them in spite of repeated warning. None was, however, injured due to Police firing. The accused were convicted to imprisonment ranging from 3 to 6 years.

In the same district, on 12th March 1958 the Sub-Inspector of Police, Cheyyur was returning to his station after a petition enquiry in a jutka with Police Constable 377, via Asinalipalayam. At about 9-30 p.m. about 4 furlongs from Asanallipalayam, two boys, namely, the son and servant of Muruga Gounden frightened the horse with a stick, and made it run fast. The Sub-Inspector got down and warned the two boys against such mischief. When the jutka was proceeding Muruga Gounden and three others stopped the jutka and threatened the Sub-Inspector with dire consequences. As they were smelling arrack, the Sub-Inspector sent a note to station through Police Constable 377 to send reinforcement. At about 10-45 p.m. the Sub-Inspector went to the garden of Muruga Gounden with Police Constable 377 and two other Police Constables. The accused about 40 in number, pelted stones at the party at a distance. Two stones hit the Sub-Inspector. As they rained stones in spite of warning, the Sub-Inspector fired six rounds from his revolver while Police Constable 377 fired one round on the order of the Sub-Inspector. None was injured. The firing was in self-defence but the case against the rioters ended in acquittal.

Violent resistance to Prohibition raiding parties appear to be on the increase with the increase in pressure against prohibition offenders.

Communal tension.—The overall communal tension in the State was generally satisfactory. The year was free from major clashes, and on the whole communal harmony prevailed throughout the State.

In South Arcot district, there were differences of interests between caste Hindus of Aryaperumanur village in Kallakrichi taluk and the Harijans of its hamlet, Ranganathapuram over the recent election of members to the Panchayat Board and its President which led to the creation of a faction at the village. This rivalry spread to neighbouring hamlets and villages. The caste Hindus dispensed with the services of the Harijan field labourers while the Harijans retaliated by committing theft of cholam and other grains from standing crops in fields and caused damages by felling trees. This bitterness finally culminated in clashes between the two parties on 4th and 5th December 1958. Cases against the parties were registered and vigorous action was taken by the Police as a result of which the situation soon returned normalcy.

In Madurai North district, the feelings between the Piramalai Kallars and Nadars in the Kallarnad (Usilampatti area) remained strained during the major part of the year under review. On 7th March 1958 a Thever threw night soil on a Nadar when he was sitting in his shop. The accused was charged. He was convicted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Effective preventive action was taken by the local Police by arranging regular patrols to prevent further developments.

Agrarian situation.—Though there was no agrarian or kisan trouble in Madurai Urban district, worthy of mention, the Communist Party leaders helped the tenants to fight their case in the Labour Courts. At North Pudupatti in Melur taluk, the local Kisan leaders and some of the Harijans who trespassed into the lands of a Muslim landlord and unauthorisedly attempted harvesting, etc. were prosecuted. There was, however, no breach of the peace.

In Chingleput district at Nazarathpet in Poona-mallee Police Station limits the Harijans with the support of the Socialist party revived their agitation for "land-rest" and tried to trespass into the lands of the local Srothiruyamdar. All the 16 trespassers were prosecuted and except the six who apologised, the rest were convicted.

On 26th January 1958 Sri E. V. Srinivasachariar, Public Prosecutor of Tiruchirappalli district while returning home after attending the Republic Day meeting at Srirangam, one Chinnaswamy (accused 1) threw some liquid (acid) on the left side of his face and another person Thiagu (2nd accused) stabbed him on the back of the right shoulder and also on the right side of the abdomen with a sharp weapon allegedly because the Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution vigorously against Sri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, their leader. The two accused were reported to have been members of the Dravida Kazhagam. The case against them was committed to Sessions but both of them were acquitted by the assistant Sessions Judge, Tiruchirappalli. The case was also taken on appeal to the High Court, but the appeal was dismissed.

Labour troubles.—Labour was as usual restive during the year demanding increased wages, bonus, gratuity, provident fund facilities, confirmation of temporary workers, D. A. commensurate with the cost of living index and other better conditions of service. Cases of stay-in and token strikes, refusal to receive pay, refusal to come out of the Factory and similar demonstrations by the workers were reported in different industrial concerns in the City and elsewhere in the State. In the weaving mills, tannery shops and iron safe factories in Palni and Dindigul in Madurai North district, labourers organized strikes demanding increase in wages, payment of bonus and reinstatement of dismissed workers. The strikes were generally peaceful. In Kanyakumari district the revolutionary Socialist party and Communist controlled unions were responsible for some of the strikes.

The Dock Workers' strike in Madras City on 16th June 1958 necessitated the Police opening fire to quell the riot. There was labour unrest in the Hindu Office, the Vikrama Engineering Works and the B. & C Mills, etc., in Madras City during the year but peace was properly maintained.

Students' activities.—The students of the IV B. Sc., (Physics Main) of the Presidency College numbering about 50 abstained from their classes on 18th July 1958 a.m. as a protest against the alleged attitude of the Assistant Professor (C. Kamala Kannan) in insulting one of their class fellows the previous day and decided to go on strike. On the advice of the Principal, who stressed the need for discipline among the students, the students gave up the idea.

In Chidambaram, in South Arcot district during March 1958, the students of Annamalai University behaved rudely and indulged in acts of rowdism and incendiarism, when the Police had to resort to a mild lathi charge to bring the situation under control. Two cases registered against 74 students mostly responsible for these disturbances were withdrawn subsequently on the orders of the Government when the students apologized and expressed regret for their acts.

On 25th June 1958 the students of the Devanagara High School, Chinnalapatti in Madurai North district, stayed away from school for a day demanding the reinstatement of a temporary teacher whose services were terminated at the end of the contract period of service. The strike was unsuccessful.

13. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for 1957 and 1958 are given in the statement under paragraph 9 of this report. There were 65 cases during 1958 as against 85 in 1957, a decrease of 23.5 per cent. Of these seven were reported to the Magistrate direct. There were 19 highway dacoities, 23 field dacoities and 23 house dacoities. There was no case of dacoity in the Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris

districts. Ramanathapuram registered 11 cases, the largest number under this head, followed by Tirunelveli and Coimbatore 10 each, Tiruchirappalli 7 and South Arcot 5.

Some interesting cases of dacoity are given below:—

On the night of 8th January 1958, local K. D. Bhaskaran of Kancheepuram and four other marked K.D.s of Madras City entered the premises of V. Ramaswamy Chettiar, Jeweller in No. 27, Raja Street, Bg Kancheepuram, by making auger holes on the terraced roof of the premises. They intimidated the inmates at the point of knives and decamped with cash and jewels worth Rs. 9,000 after inflicting injuries on the Chettiar. The culprits brought the owner of the house to his bed room and locked him from outside and decamped. The C.I.D. took up the investigation and the case was charged. Two out of five of the accused were convicted to 3 years R.M. by the Sessions Judge, Chingleput. The other three accused escaped from the sub-jail.

On 8th September 1958 at about 11 a.m., one Parthasarathi and six others of Madras City joined together, armed themselves with long knives and sticks surrounded a batch of eight persons who were playing cards near Chetput Railway Bridge and robbed them of Rs. 2 after inflicting bleeding injuries on one of the gamblers. They then proceeded to Kodambakkam Railway Station. On the way, one of the accused picked cash Rs. 30 from the pocket of a passenger. At Kodambakkam Railway Station, the passenger noticed the loss and made a complaint to the duty Station-master. While the Station-master attempted to complain to the Police over the phone, three of the accused entered his room, one of them cut his right forearm and another cut the telephone wire while the remaining accused intimidated the passengers and successfully prevented them from helping the Station-master. By this time, an electric train arrived at the station. The culprits rushed towards that train and prevented the passengers from alighting, and also attacked its engine driver.

Subsequently all the accused were arrested and charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Saidapet. The cases stand committed to Sessions.

14. ROBBERY.—There were 243 cases of robbery in 1958 as against 251 in 1957, i.e., a decrease of 3.3 per cent. Details are given under paragraph 9. Of these, 15 were reported direct to the magistrates. Eighty-six were highway robberies, 71 field robberies and 86 house robberies. As in previous years, Tirunelveli registered the highest number of cases (56) followed by Tanjore (25) Tiruchirappalli and Salem (23) each and Madurai North and Ramanathapuram (22) each.

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

On 10th February 1958 evening after sunset one Dhanabagaya Ammal of Madras alighted from a bus at Madurantakam, Chingleput district, to go to Velikadu. She proceeded to a way-side tea-shop and took tea. At the tea shop one Ekambara Naicken of Anicut in Cheyyar Police Station limits gained her confidence and as it was then dark promised to lead her to Velikadu. She followed him accordingly. On the way at Melakandal village near a casuarina tope, the said individual compelled her to remove her ear-rings. On her refusing to do so, the culprit pulled out one of her ear-rings with the "Mattil" causing her bleeding injuries on ear-lobes and decamped. The value of the stolen properties was Rs. 70. The accused was arrested and the case ended in conviction.

On 14th December 1958 at 4-30 p.m. a non-local casual Palani Vannan of Kuruvithurai in Sholavandan Police Station limits in Madurai North district, working as a dhoby, at Coleroon in Tiruchirappalli district, gagged the mouth of a woman coming from the river, pushed her aside and removed her gold neck-chain worth Rs. 200. The accused was caught red-handed and the case is under trial.

In Madurai Urban district on 18th June 1958 a merchant by name Muhammad Kasim of Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram district, while proceeding towards Mahalapatti along the footpath close to the Railway line, was waylaid by five accused from M. dukalathur area, who snatched away his bag containing cash Rs. 1,816 at the point of a knife and decamped. The accused were promptly traced and charged and the case ended in conviction.

Mail robbery.—On 7th July 1958 at about 10 a.m. accused Alagapadayachi of Keeramboor village, South Arcot district, waylaid the mail bag carrier between T. Padayur and Padugalanatham and carried away two mail bags containing letters. When the accused was chased, he dropped the mail bag at a distance. The case against him, however, ended in acquittal.

There was another case of mail robbery in Tirupachetti Police Station limits in Ramanathapuram district. On 9th July 1958 at 5 p.m. one Angamuthu, son of Kattayan Servai of Avarangadu and Rangaswamy Thevar of Sullangudi waylaid the post-peon of Muthanendal and deprived him of his gold ring, fountainpen, cash Rs. 201.87 nP. and postal mails. One of the accused was acquitted and the other was convicted to seven years rigorous imprisonment under section 397 Indian Penal Code and three years rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 250 under section 394, Indian Penal Code, in default to one month rigorous imprisonment.

With the increasing criticism of the Government as well as the Police both in the press and on the platform and as a result of some of the political parties encouraging and indulging in violent activities, growing general disrespect for law and order is noticed. Increased indiscipline among students and others needs stern action by the Police but they appear to be hesitant due to the large number of enquiries ordered against them and action taken against them on biased complaints sometimes sponsored by the opposition political parties.

15. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 7,018 cases of house-breaking as against 6,964 in 1956, an increase of 0.8 per cent. Of these, 183 were reported direct to the Magistrates. North Arcot registered 954 cases followed by Tanjore 884, South Arcot 701, Tirunelveli 685, Tiruchirappalli 626, Coimbatore 601, Salem 578 and Chingleput 529.

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 176 as against Rs. 195 in 1957 and 191 in 1956.

Details of some of the interesting house-breaking cases are given below:—

On the night of 30th July 1958 at Krishnarayanapuram Agraham, Lalpet Station limits in Tiruchirappalli district local K. D. Dharmalingam of Karuppanspatty (Thottiam Police Station limits) and 3 local casuals committed house-breaking by scaling over the compound wall and entering into the house by wrenching the window-bar and stole jewels, clothes, vessels and cash all worth Rs. 3,792. The properties were recovered and the accused convicted.

In Ramanathapuram district, on the night of 17th October 1958, 3 old offenders committed a house-breaking in the house of Sri Subramaniam Chettiar of Chockulingampudur by scaling over the wall and making a roof hole, carried away gold and silver jewels all worth about Rs. 15,000. "Chief" the Madras City Police dog did excellent work in tracking down the criminals and properties worth Rs. 13,750 were recovered. The case against accused 1 and 2 ended in conviction and the case against the third is pending as he is absconding.

16. THEFT.—Nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-three cases of ordinary theft were reported in 1958 as against 20,176 in 1957, a decrease of 0.95 per cent. Of these 814 cases were reported direct to the Magistrates, Madras City, as usual, recorded the largest number with (3,927) cases followed by North Arcot, (1,778), Tanjore (1,736) and Tiruchirappalli (1,532).

In Madurai North District, on 22nd November 1958, three Iranis came to Usilampatti in a taxi car and alighted in front of the local Co-operative Urban Bank. Two of them entered the bank while the third stood at the entrance. One of the two, dressed in a costly suit, approached the counter and requested the clerk for change, showing a hundred-rupee currency note. The clerk went into the cash chest room and opened the iron cash chest placed on the floor. The Irani holding the currency note also went near the cash chest and received changes in 10-rupee currency notes from the clerk. Then, the Irani gave another hundred-rupee note to the clerk and wanted change. The clerk innocently again gave the change, holding the ten-rupee note bundle in his hand. In a twinkling of an eye, the Irani put his hands inside the cash chest took away some hundred-rupee notes and escaped. The other two Iranis also got into the car and drove away. The clerk returned to the chest and found that 11 hundred-rupee notes out of 20 were taken away by the accused.

On a complaint made to the Police, the Police of Usilampatti station promptly apprehended the accused at Battagundu, 46 miles off, while proceeding in the same car. The entire stolen currency notes were recovered and the accused have been charged.

Between October 1953 and October 1956, one Ramudu Chetty and 19 others of Madras City, North Arcot and Salem conspired to carry on an illicit business in sandalwood by removing it from the Government Reserve Forest with the help of illiterate villagers in North Arcot and Salem and transporting it to Madras in lorries. The business was carried on in the name of various companies. Ramudu Chetty and 19 others were arrested by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. and charged under sections 120-B 379, 411 or 413 and 414, I.P.C., before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Madras. Thirty-five tons of sandalwood were also recovered. The case was committed to a special Sessions Court constituted and Ramudu Chetty and 19 others were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for one to three years.

17. CATTLE THEFT.—There were 2,440 cases of cattle theft during the year as against 2,459 in the previous year, a decrease of 19 cases or 0.8 per cent.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 106 cases of cattle poisoning during 1958 as against 112 in 1957. Thirty cases ended in conviction and 21 out of 66 persons arrested, were convicted.

18. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Forty five cases of counterfeiting were disposed of in 1958 of which 24 ended in conviction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 17 and 14 respectively. As against 2 cases of Note forgery in 1957 there was only one case in 1958.

Some interesting cases of counterfeiting are given below:—

During May 1958, Suryanarayana Iyer, village munsiff of Keelaveeraraghavapuram, Tirunelveli district, was arrested at Koilpatti with four counterfeit blocks which could be used for making one-rupee currency notes. A case in Crime No. 176/8 of Koilpatti was registered and investigated by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. On a search of the house of the accused, 18 slips containing impressions of the above blocks were found. The accused was charge-sheeted before the Sub-Magistrate, Koilpatti, who committed the accused to the Sessions. The Sessions Judge, Tirunelveli, convicted and sentenced the accused to 3 years rigorous imprisonment.

A non-local gang consisting of 11 persons (6 females and 5 males) headed by Lakshman of Jaipur, Sindhya State, was found exchanging counterfeit coins in Arkonam Town in North Arcot district. On information furnished by a shopkeeper, this gang was rounded up. Moulds

and other implements for the manufacture of counterfeit coins were also seized. All the accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

19. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases and explosives.—During the year 1958, 76 explosions of a non-political nature occurred resulting in the death of 17 persons and injuries to 124 persons as against 53 cases reported in the previous year resulting in the death of 38 persons and injuries to 97 persons.

On 22nd August 1958 at Ramasamipuram in Watrap Station limits, in Ramanathapuram district, a country bomb was thrown on Vellaya Kudumban of Ramasamipuram on account of previous enmity, as a result of which he died in the hospital. Naraya a Kudumban, Chitruguptan and Devaraja Nadar are facing trial. Five country bombs were recovered on the information of Narayana Kudumban. The case is pending trial.

Firearms.—Forty-five cases involving injury from firearms were reported and examined during the year as against 50 cases in 1957. The Firearms Expert was summoned to give evidence in courts in 11 cases as against 14 cases in the previous year.

Cheating and other cases.—One Shivnarayan Kabra, Proprietor of Messrs. Jawarml Gulchand of Bombay represented and published in the newspapers that he was dealing in Forward Contract Trade in bullion, cotton, oil-seeds, etc. Sri A. Rajam of Kumbakonam sent the accused Rs. 12,000 from time to time to purchase cotton, oil-seeds, etc., but when he wanted the accused to settle the accounts the accused gave vague replies and evaded payment of the principal as well as profits. A case was registered in Madras City and charged before the District Magistrate, Kumbakonam. The case is pending trial.

There was a case of conspiracy and cheating by the Manager, Central Co-operative Stores, Coimbatore, and by the Presidents and Secretaries of the Primary Societies of Gobichettipalayam, Dharapuram, Sulur and Karamadai in the export of 520 tons of chillies to Ceylon. A case was registered in R.S. Puram police station in Coimbatore and investigation was taken up by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. Investigation disclosed that chillies were purchased at cheaper rates at Rajapalayam and Dindigul instead of from the members of the Primary Societies. The difference at the rate of approximately Rs. 490 per ton on 520 tons was misappropriated by the accused by falsifying accounts of the Primary stores concerned. The case is under investigation.

In another case, allegations were made that one Adisasha Raju, former clerk in the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, was running a bogus concern at Rovapettah and permits for iron and steel materials were being issued to him very often. On a complaint from the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, a case was registered on 13th May 1958. Investigation disclosed that five of the office staff of the Industries and Commerce department and five private persons had entered into a criminal conspiracy to cheat the Government of Madras by fabricating the authorized lists of approved fabricators for the year 1957-58 and of Small Scale Industries for the same periods. All these accused managed to secure quota certificates or permits for iron and steel in the names of nine bogus firms which they sold at a premium. The case was still under investigation at the end of the year. The internal audit party attached to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanjore, took up the audit of the accounts of Agricultural Department, Tiruturai-pundi, for the period from 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957 and detected several serious irregularities such as tampering with official records, manipulation and falsification of Government accounts and defalcation of Government money and stores. On the complaint made

by the Collector of Tanjore, a case was registered. Another case was also registered on the complaint of the District Agricultural Officer, Pattukottai, for misappropriation of Chemical Manures, etc.

In these two cases, two depot clerks D. Arputharaj and Ponnusami with the collaboration of the officers of the Department were found to be responsible for causing a loss of Rs. 40,000 to Government. The case which is complicated is still under investigation.

A series of cases of kidnapping of minor girls for sale for slavery and marriage was transferred to this State by the C.I.D., Andhra. There were about eighteen instances in all and the cases were registered and investigated by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. Investigation disclosed that two women of Chingleput in Madras State and two Vysyas of Telengana were responsible for the systematic kidnapping of minor children. Their modus operandi was for the women to contact girls between 8 and 10 years of age when they were alone and to persuade them to follow, holding out some temptation. They would then take them to the nearest Railway Station and thence to Andhra for sale through their agents. Sampoorammal, a Harijan woman of Natnam village in Chingleput district was found to have kidnapped eight girls aged between 8 and 10 from various places, sold them to merchants for sums ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Sampoorammal and her associate Pattammal, Pynlialla and Balayya were arrested and a charge-sheet has been laid against them in the Court of Sub-Magistrate, Tindivanam.

20. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—There was only one case of justifiable homicide reported during the year as against six in 1957.

21. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Four hundred and ninety-four cases of deaths attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported in 1958 as against 515 in 1957. Three hundred and fifty persons were prosecuted of whom 160 were convicted and 132 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 percentage 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 are as shown below:—

	Year.				Percentage of total detection of total cognizable crime.
	1956	1957	1958		
	..	..	..	..	44.4
	..	..	..	..	45.4
	..	..	..	..	47.6

There was improvement in ten districts while there was a decline in five districts. Madras City showed the maximum increase in detection by 9.8 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The figures of detection under the various heads of grave crime are—

	Percentage of detection.		
	1956.	1957.	1958.
Murder	43.5	47.8	51.9
Dacoity	42.0	31.6	42.9
Robbery	40.3	41.4	38.5
House-breaking	46.3	47.9	47.9
Cattle theft	52.7	52.3	49.9
Ordinary theft	49.0	50.4	54.2
Total, grave crime ..	48.6	49.8	52.3

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 1,326 as against 1,698 in 1957. The average amount demanded was Rs. 100 as against Rs. 179 in 1957.

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

29. **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.

30. **THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT.**—Some useful 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.

31. **PROHIBITION.**—Prohibition was enforced by the Police as part of their regular duties in all the districts of the State.

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 various districts:—

Statement showing the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved for offences under the Prohibition Act.

Statement showing the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of cases charge-sheeted															
	Chingleput district.		South Arcot district.		Tanjore district.		Tiruchirappalli district.		Madurai Urban district.		Madurai North district.		Ramanathapuram district.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.	..	..	72	72	86	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
IA Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	..	..	384	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	285	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	2,200	2,008	650	717	1,863	2,106	1,031	1,031	225	225	556	556	231	223	
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	2,738	2,617	1,773	1,772	1,793	1,858	1,496	1,496	979	979	1,006	1,006	371	371	
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	15	15	2	3	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
VII-a Tapping of fermented toddy ..	374	350	152	152	135	146	289	289	..	..	15	15	256	258	
VII-b Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	2	2	72	72	76	78	10	10	532	532	16	16	27	27	
VII-c Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	..	..	30	30	343	356	96	96	..	..	82	82	347	347	
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	457	455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	18	6	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	385	394	540	538	208	208	6	6	11	11	26	26	347	347	
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
XV-a Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	14	14	14	14	18	10	46	46	779	779	879	879	264	263	
XIX Miscellaneous ..	3,953	3,053	4,155	4,159	2,274	2,273	5,078	5,078	984	984	982	982	892	892	
XIX-a Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	165	116	11	11	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	21	21	10	10	1	1	
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	5	5	7	7	35	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	
Petty cases under section 4 (e), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	9,870	9,476	8,608	8,669	6,875	7,218	8,102	8,102	3,549	3,549	4,172	4,172	2,737	2,739	

Statement showing the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved for offences under the Prohibition Act—cont.

	Tiruchelvai district.		Kanyakumari district.		North Arcot district.		Salem district.		Coimbatore district.	The Nilgiris district.
	Cases. (10)	Persons. (17)	Cases. (18)	Persons. (19)	Cases. (20)	Persons. (21)	Cases. (22)	Persons. (23)	Cases. (24)	Persons. (25)
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.							6	7		
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 ..	654	654	..	..	2,836	2,850	1,261	1,310	1,713	1,713
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	1,252	1,252	..	..	3,210	3,235	3,720	3,716	2,635	2,635
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	7	7	..	..	11	11	2	2	7	7
VII-a Tapping of fermented toddy ..	247	247	..	..	241	241	412	412	457	457
VII-b Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	14	14	..	..	1	1	5	5	6	6
VII-c Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	537	537	..	..	28	31	54	54	356	356
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	719	719	140	137	142	142	371	371	250	250
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV-a Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	136	126	..	..	123	123	135	135	81	81
XIX Miscellaneous ..	3,078	3,078	38	40	7,562	7,562	11,797	11,797	5,516	5,516
XIX-a Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	9	9
XX Smuggling of opium ..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	23	23	..	..	8	8	25	27	44	44
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,693	6,693	423	417	14,178	14,220	17,700	17,838	11,173	11,173
									1,628	1,643

32. **INSPECTION OF SHOPS LICENSED UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT 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.

33. **EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.**—Eight-hundred and forty-nine warrants were pending execution at the end of the year as against 695 in 1957. Of these 178 warrants were pending for more than a year.

34. **INSPECTIONS.**—I toured South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai Urban and Madurai North, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris districts during the year.

35. **THE POLICE DOG SQUAD.**—The Police Dog Squad continued to function efficiently, attached to the Madras City Police and has come to stay as a limb of the Police force. The dogs were used to assist in the investigation of the various types of crime, from murder to prohibition offences. They were requisitioned in 165 cases during the year and the dogs did excellent work, leading to detection of several important cases in the city as well as in the districts. In a grave House-Breaking case of Chettinad Police Station, the Police Dog 'Chief' located the House-Breaker after tracking a distance of 17 miles over a period of 3 days which was an outstanding piece of good work.

The dogs gave demonstrations before the Governor, High Officials and non-officials and during the exhibitions in different parts of the State and have been appreciated by one and all for their skill and detective ability.

36. **CARE HOME AND CARE CAMP, MELPAKKAM.**—This Institution continued to function satisfactorily during the year. An additional staff of one Head Constable and 3 Police constables was sanctioned during the year, the total strength at the end of the year being one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 15 Police Constables. The Camp was visited by several distinguished personages and its administration was well commented upon by everyone. More details about this home are given in the Administration Report of the Madras City Police for the year 1958 printed as Appendix A to this report.

The Government have approved the proposal of the Nagercoil Municipality to take over the management of Sri Avittam Thirunal Memorial Home, Nagercoil from the existing private committee and to run it as a special home.

The question of opening a special home at Kancheepuram to accommodate the beggars indulging in begging at the important tourist centres of Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram is still under the consideration of the Government.

37. **GENERAL.**—(a) **Police Morale.**—The morale of the Police continued to be quite high.

(b) **Police Benevolent Fund.**—The Madras Police Benevolent Fund, which came into existence in July 1957, continued to function satisfactorily. The grant received from the Government in March 1958 this year was Rs. 26,546. A sum of Rs. 34,854.36 nP. has been expended so far, for the relief and welfare of the members of the Force, from this Fund.

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

(i) **Police Welfare Scheme.**—Useful handicrafts such as Sewing, embroidery, Dhurry making, charka spinning cutting and crochet work are being taught to the families of the Policemen, to help them to supplement their family income.

The All-India Police Families' Welfare and Cultural Meet was held at Cuttack during August 1958 and

the Madras State Police Families Welfare Team participated in the Meet.

(ii) **Buildings.**—For the year 1958-59, the Government have sanctioned the construction of quarters for the following staff at a cost of Rs. 77,00,000:

Inspectors ..	..	..	..	30
Reserve Inspector ..	..	..	..	1
Sub-Inspectors ..	..	..	..	140
Sergeants ..	..	..	..	15
Jamadars ..	..	..	..	14
Head Constables ..	..	..	..	161
Constables ..	..	..	..	878

The Government have also sanctioned the electrification of line huts in Madras City, at a cost of Rs. 2,54,440.

(iii) **Police Village Development Scheme.**—The Police Village Development Scheme continues to function satisfactorily. Most of the Superintendents of Police have already completed development work in the villages selected by them and they have taken up a new project under the scheme.

(iv) **Visits.**—High personages including the President of India, the Prime Ministers of India, Czechoslovakia and the Rumanian People's Republic and Ministers of the Central and State Governments visited Madras State during the year and adequate handobust was provided on all occasions.

(v) **Conference.**—The State Police Officers' Conference was held at Ootacamund on the 11th and the 12th May 1958 under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister, Madras. Various problems were discussed and decisions taken.

(vi) **Change of Designation of Police Officers.**—In order to ensure uniformity in respect of designation in all States the designation of District Superintendent of Police, and Sergeant Major were changed as Superintendent of Police and Reserve Inspector respectively from 1st May 1958.

(vii) **Bye-Elections to the State Assembly.**—The bye-elections to the State Assembly from the Tiruvadanai and the Constituency in the Ramanathapuram district Tuticorin Constituency in the Tirunelveli district were held on 5th April 1958 and 25th July 1958 respectively and they passed off peacefully.

(viii) **Provision of a Deputation Reserve of Deputy Superintendent Police, of Category (1).**—Eleven permanent posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Category 1 were sanctioned during the year to provide a deputation reserve.

(ix) **Formation of a Watch and Ward Branch for the Madras Legislature.**—The Government have sanctioned the formation of a Watch and Ward Branch, with special uniform, for the Madras Legislature, to look after the security arrangements in the precincts of the Legislature and to regulate the admission of visitors to the various galleries. The staff required is found from the existing strength of the Madras City Police.

(x) **Extension of certain Section of the Madras City Police Act to the Mufassal.**—Certain sections of the Madras City Police Act were extended to 29 places in the districts of South Arcot, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Chingleput and The Nilgiris.

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

(i) to improve crime detection by resorting more to scientific methods of investigation.

(ii) to put down pocket-pickings by regular beats at bus-stops, etc.

(iii) to enforce the Prohibition Act more vigorously.

(iv) to improve co-operation between the police and the public by taking part in village development schemes.

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

(vi) to extend the provisions of the Madras City Police Act, the Town Nuisance Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, wherever necessary,

(vii) to have a better control over crime and criminals and a greater watch over the activities of the anti-social elements.

(viii) to eliminate beggar nuisance by methodical and a more regular rounding up of able bodied and diseased beggars,

(ix) to further improve traffic conditions in towns and to intensify propaganda for developing road sense among the public, and

(x) to provide more amenities for the policemen and their families.

PART IV—POLICE FORCE.

39. **GAZETTED OFFICERS.**—I continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Charges of various ranges during the year were—

Southern Range.

Name of the officer.	Period.
Sri S. M. Diaz (Additional charge).	From January 1 to January 24.
„ M. J. Holmes ..	From January 25 to March 20.
„ M. Balakrishna Menon	From March 21 to December 31.

Western Range.

Sri G. Pasupathy (Additional charge).	From January 1 to January 10.
„ O. L. Burrell ..	From January 11 to December 31.

Central Range.

Sri O. L. Burrell ..	From January 1 to January 3.
„ A. Narayana Rai ..	From January 4 to December 31.

Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

Sri R. M. Mahadevan ..	From January 1 to December 31.
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Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Sri F. V. Arul ..	From January 1 to December 31.
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Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Sri T. T. P. Abdullah ..	From January 1 to December 31.
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Deputy Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Sri C. Thangayyan ..	From January 1 to December 31.
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Personal Assistant (Administration).

Sri P. Srinivasavaradan ..	From January 1 to December 31.
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There were no change of Superintendents of Police in six districts while there was one change in seven districts. The Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions on thirty occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on two occasions. The Superintendents of Police, Madurai Urban and Coimbatore were in charge of the Southern Range and Western Range respectively on one occasion each. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum.

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 S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar.	Inspector-General, Railway Protection Force, Railway Ministry, Railway Board, New Delhi, till 31st October 1958.
2 Sri P. V. Bhaskaran ..	Joint Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
3 Sri K. Sankaran Nair ..	Joint Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
4 Sri E. L. Stracy ..	Deputy Commandant, Central Police Training College.
5 Sri M. Balakrishna Menon.	Inspector-General of Police, Pondicherry up to 20th March 1958.
6 Sri P. Kandaswami ..	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Police Establishment, New Delhi.
7 Sri M. Singaravelu ..	Chief Security Officer, Southern Railway, Madras.
8 Sri P. Kuppuswami ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras up to 30th November 1958.
9 Sri M. Srinivasa Acharya.	Central Intelligence Officer, Vijayavada.
10 Sri A. C. Madhavan Nambiar.	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
11 Sri T. M. Subramaniam.	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
12 Sri K. Ravindran ..	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
13 Sri R. Govindarajan ..	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
14 Sri S. Bashir Ahmed ..	Security Officer, Southern Railway, Madras.
15 Sri K. S. Venkataraman.	On deputation to the Government of India.
16 Sri C. V. Narasimhan ..	On deputation to the Government of India.
17 Sri R. N. Manickam ..	On deputation to the Government of India.
18 Sri M. J. Holmes ..	On deputation to Government of India from 18th April 1958.
19 Sri M. U. Mulk ..	On deputation to Pondicherry from 1st October 1958.
20 Sri L. R. Adige ..	On deputation to Government of India from 28th June 1958.
21 Sri T. Ramanujam ..	On deputation in Intelligence Bureau.
<i>Madras Police Service officers on other duties.</i>	
1 Sri A. Krishnaswami ..	Superintendent of Police, Karaikal, up to 13th July 1958.
2 Sri C. A. Subbiah Pillai.	On deputation in the Intelligence Bureau up to 2nd February 1958.
3 Sri V. Subbiah Mudaliar.	On deputation in Southern Railway up to 9th September 1958.
4 Sri T. D. Ramabhadran.	On deputation, Southern Railway.
5 Sri N. Kollandai ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.
6 Sri P. Gopalan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Quilon.
7 Sri V. Krishnan Nair ..	Joint Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
8 Sri T. S. Venkataraman.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.
9 Sri S. Palaniappan ..	Superintendent of Police, Pondicherry.
10 Sri R. S. Krishnan ..	Joint Assistant Director, Kozhikode.
11 Sri N. V. Choodamani ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi.
12 Sri K. V. Raghavan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Cochin.
13 Sri G. Santanakrishnan.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi.
14 Sri N. Sivasankara Menon ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Palghat up to 19th June 1958.
15 Sri H. R. Bangara ..	On other duty in Government of India as Superintendent of Police Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.	Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
<i>Madras Police Service officers on other duties—cont.</i>		<i>Madras Police Service officers on other duties—cont.</i>	
16 Sri R. Kaliappan ..	Superintendent of Police, Karaikal, from 14th July 1958.	25 Sri T. S. G. K. Ruknuddin Ahamed. ..	On other duty in Southern Railway from 9th May 1958.
17 Sri C. T. Lyons ..	Commandant, Railway Protection Force Training Centre, Southern Railway, Tiruchirappalli.	26 Sri K. Sreekumara Menon.	On other duty as A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras.
18 Sri S. P. Nallanayagam.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Pondicherry.	27 Sri M. Subbiah Bhandary.	On other duty in Intelligence Bureau from 18th October 1958.
19 Sri P. Ramiah Naidu ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi.	28 Sri S. Murugan ..	On other Duty in Intelligence Bureau from 26th November 1958.
20 Sri P. N. Krishnaswami.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi up to 19th July 1958.	Retirement. —One officer of the Indian Police, one Officer of the Indian Police Service, eight officers of Madras Police Service and two Personal Assistants to the Superintendents of Police retired during the year. One officer of the Madras Police Service died during the year.	
21 Sri K. Kumaraswami ..	Assistant Security Officer, Southern Railway.	40. STRENGTH. —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 21,083.	
22 Sri A. Rajasodalai-muthu.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, up to 13th May 1958.	The temporary additional Forces shown at the end of Statement D are—	
23 Sri J. A. Harris ..	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, from 14th May 1958.		
24 Sri N. Krishnamurthi ..	Assistant Security Officer, Southern Railway, from 9th May 1958.		

	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Superintendents of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Reserve Inspector and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadar and Head constables.	Police constables.	Total.
Madras City	..	..	..	8	10	48	174	794	1034
All other temporary forces ..	..	2	10	112	11	400	842	5,426	6,802
Total ..	..	2	10	120	21	448	1,016	6,220	7,837

Recruitment.—There were 251 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 159 in 1957. Difficulty is being experienced in a few districts in securing suitable candidates satisfying the prescribed qualifications.

Four ex-army men and 160 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against 7 and 74 respectively in 1957. Among the recruits 199 were holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as against 123 in 1957.

Casualties [Statement E, columns (35) to (40)].—The total number of casualties in the Force was 665 as shown below as against 543 in 1957, i.e., an increase of 122 or 22.5 per cent :—

	1957.	1958.
Retirements	214	262
Resignations	100	123
Dismissals	56	103
Discharges	47	37
Desertions	45	42
Deaths	81	98
Total ..	543	665

Six Police constables were killed and 82 police officers were injured during the year as against 70 persons injured in the year 1957.

Health [Statement E, columns (41) to (43)].—The health of the Force was fairly satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital decreased from 124.6 in 1957 to 86.9 in the year 1958.

Ninety-eight Police Officers died in 1958 as against 81 in 1957.

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

41. EDUCATION [STATEMENT E, COLUMN (29)].—There were 3,025 head constables and 23,713 Police constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these eight or 0.03 per cent were illiterate.

42. TRAINING COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.—The Police Training College, Vellore.—Sri H. G. C. Barboza continued to be the Principal till 5th March 1958 when he proceeded on leave. Sri M. D. Ebenezer, Vice-Principal, held full additional charge from 6th March to 27th May 1958 when Sri G. V. Narayanan assumed charge on 28th May 1958 and continued throughout the rest of the year. Sri M. D. Ebenezer continued as Vice-Principal till 5th August 1958. Sri A. Krishnaswami was the Vice-Principal from 6th August to 26th December 1958. Sri M. D. Ebenezer assumed decharge as Vice-Principal from 26th December 1958 afternoon and continued for the rest of the year.

Sri K. Mohandas, IPS, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, underwent training in the Police Training College from 3rd January to 2nd May 1958. Sri B. P. Rangaswamy, I.P.S. and Sri Roshan Lal Hunda, I.P.S., Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, underwent training for four months from 23rd November 1958 and 27th November 1958 respectively.

Two ex-prohibition Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Police Training College for four months from 5th May to 4th September 1958.

A batch of 25 directly recruited Sub-Inspectors cadets joined the Police Training College for one year's training on 5th June 1958 one of the Cadets resigned on 5th September 1958 afternoon. The rest continued their training in the College.

A batch of 26 officiating Sub-Inspectors underwent training in the college from 4th December 1957 to 3rd June 1958.

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

Museum.—The Museum continued to be in charge of the Assistant Law Instructor who taught Scientific Aids to Investigation and it was made use of for necessary instructional purposes.

The Governor of Madras, the Inspector-General of Police, Special Police Establishment, New Delhi, the Joint Director of Central Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, one of the High Court judges, Madras, Air Marshal Chief of Air Staff, India and the Madras Home Minister were

among the distinguished visitors to the museum during the year.

State Police Band.—The State Police Band consisting of one Band Master, 8 Head Constables and 11 constables continued to maintain its usual high standard of efficiency. The band attended all important Government functions and had 11 private engagements during the year as against 15 in 1957.

Police Recruits' Schools.—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each Recruits' School in 1958 :—

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
Police Recruits' School—							
Vellore	71	436	507	262	59	186	507
Coimbatore	44	231	275	156	10	109	275

43. 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 :—

	1956.	1957.	1958.
For absence without leave ..	0.3	0.3	0.4
For offences other than absence without leave.	1.9	1.6	2.5
Total ..	2.2	1.9	2.9

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 10.82 as against 12.23 in 1957. The total number of persons dismissed from the Force was 145 of whom 45 were for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1957 being 101 and 55 respectively.

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

Authority.	Number of appeals received.			Number of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified.			Number of appeals pending at the end of the year.			Percentage of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified to those which were disposed of.		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
By the Inspector-General of Police ..	9	9	13	5	4	3	..	..	..	55.5	44.4	23.8
By the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	478	310	436	149	75	99	23	18	10	32.75	25.68	22.6

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

Judicial Punishments [Statement E, columns (17) to (24)].—The total number of Police officers and men punished by Criminal Courts during the year was 53 as against 46 in the previous year. Of these, 10 were convicted for offences in their official capacity and 43 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 12 and 34 respectively in the previous year.

44. TITLES.—N7.

Medals and Rewards.—The following medal was awarded during the year :—

- (a) The President's Police and Fire Services Medal. N7.
(b) The Police Medal for meritorious service.—

Name of the Officer.	Nature of Medal.
1. Sri R. N. Manickam (Superintendent of Police).	Police Medal for Meritorious service.
2. Sri R. K. Subramanian (Superintendent of Police).	Do.
3. Sri S. Nagalingam (Deputy Superintendent of Police).	Do.
4. Sri A.V. Thangavelu (Deputy Superintendent of Police).	Do.
5. Sri S. Veeramany (Inspector).	Do.

	Rewards.			
	1957.		1958.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
Madras City	2,016	24,579	2,544	33,455
Districts including the C.I.D.	20,616	1,09,496	14,738	1,15,927
Total ..	22,632	1,34,075	17,282	1,59,382

	Rewards to private individuals including village officers.			
	1957.		1958.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
Madras City	727	5,340	740	5,496
Districts including the C.I.D.	5,131	33,536	5,107	36,615
Total ..	5,858	38,876	5,847	42,111

The total number of persons rewarded decreased when compared to previous year, while the amount expended registered an increase.

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

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

Serial number.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1	Widow and 4 children of late P.C. 1912 Sri A. Shanmugam of Tirunelveli district.	A gratuity of Rs. 142 and a monthly pension of Rs. 8 75 nP. to the widow. A monthly pension of Rs. 2-25 nP. to two sons and two daughters.	The Police constable died as a result of injuries to heart and lungs due to bullet shot while in the discharge of his duties—Due to "Special risk of office".
2	Widow and 3 children of late P.C. 2733 Sri Krishna Gupta of Madras City Police.	A gratuity of Rs. 162 and a monthly pension of Rs. 12 15 nP. to the widow. A monthly pension of Rs. 2-70 nP. two sons and a daughter.	The Police constable died as a result of stab injuries received in the course of an act of devotion to duty—Due to "special risk of office".
3	The dependants of 114 deceased Police officers (as against 72 in 1957).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 250 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.

45. COST [STATEMENT D, COLUMNS (17) TO (19)].—The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1958-59 was Rs. 5,34,58,704 as against Rs. 5,19,36,276 in 1957-58.

46. 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 Reserve Inspectors and Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, Head constables and Police constables are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.		Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
Sergeants and Reserve Inspectors.	102	114	64.6	71.2
Sub-Inspectors	310	363	37.1	43.5
Head constables	1,629	1,736	68.1	72.6
Constables	11,178	11,972	64.6	69.0

The Government have appreciated the need to improve the housing position of the Police force and to provide amenities for them. Accordingly they have drawn up a Five-Year Programme of Police Housing Scheme beginning from 1956-57 at a total cost of Rs. 450 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 90 lakhs per year. When this programme is implemented in full, accommodation will be available for about 80 per cent of the members of the Police Force in 1961.

In 1958-59, the Government have sanctioned proposals for the construction of quarters for 30 Inspectors, 1 Reserve Inspector, 15 Sergeants, 140 Sub-Inspectors, 14 Jamadars, 161 Head constables, and 878 Police constables at a cost of Rs. 81 lakhs.

The Government have also sanctioned proposals for the electrification of City Police Lines costing Rs. 2,54,440 in 1958-59.

Proposals have also been sent to the Government for the construction of the following quarters in 1959-60

at a cost of Rs. 1,27,03,500 and their orders are awaited :—

Twenty Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 15 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Jamadars, 42 Head constables and 398 Police constables, of the City and mufassal.

Three Subedars-Major, 12 Subedars, 49 Jamadars, 12 Company Havildar-Majors, 58 Havildars, 121 Naiks, 148 Lance Naiks and 1,536 Police constables, of the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police Tamilian companies.

An appropriation of Rs. 32,03,900 for new major works of the Police Department and an appropriation of Rs. 1,09,100 for the Police minor works have been sanctioned by the Government for 1958-59.

47. 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 17,275 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 6,02,316 the corresponding figures for 1957 being Rs. 17,147 and Rs. 5,89,777 respectively.

Police Co-operative Stores.—The Police Co-operative Stores existed only in Tirunelveli district and it continued to function satisfactorily.

General Provident Fund.

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
Inspectors	239	243	98.4	94.0
Reserve Inspectors and Sergeants.	104	103	85.2	83.7
Sub-Inspectors	627	687	85.1	89.0
Jamadars and Head constables.	1,863	1,981	89.3	90.7
Constables	10,031	12,306	77.4	88.7
Total ..	12,864	15,320	79.7	88.9

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.

48. WORK OF CIRCLE INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The standard of work of Circle Inspectors and their efficiency continued to be generally satisfactory. Out of 730 stations (excluding Madras City) Head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months in 118 stations as against 76 out of 700 stations in 1957. Many stations are still manned by junior or less experienced ex-prohibition 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.

49. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, dacoity, robbery, criminal intimidation, forgery, counterfeiting currency, criminal misappropriation, torture, cheating and conspiracy, kidnapping of minor girls, issue of bogus money orders, theft, forging documents, conducting lottery without authorization from Government, explosives and cotton betting, etc.

The Criminal Intelligence Bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux, co-ordinating their work and functioning as the Central Agency for dealing with organized crime. The District Intelligence Bureaux in the districts, worked satisfactorily.

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

Police Laboratory.—Eighty-eight cases of examination of questioned documents were undertaken during the year.

Proposals for the establishment of a well-equipped Forensic Science Laboratory are still under the consideration of the Government.

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—The Bureau was manned by one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head constables and 15 constables. The main function of the Bureau is to tackle the racket in Narcotics and to deal with the National and International smugglers and it has jurisdiction throughout the State.

The Bureau continued to function efficiently and the alertness on the part of the staff paid good dividends in the seizure of a large quantity of contraband articles. The total value of seizures during the year reached the peak figure of Rs. 4,98,408 as against Rs. 3,92,690 in 1957 and Rs. 4,16,924 in 1956.

The Bureau also furnished information to several Superintendents of Police about the existence of black spots in their districts where Prohibition Crime was rampant, and the names of persons who were involved in them. The Bureau has done useful work in raiding a large number of black spots and tracking down many prohibition offenders.

Legal Adviser.—Sri T. P. Venkatarama Naidu continued to be the Legal Adviser to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

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 and no-loss" basis.

There were 494,756 Finger Print slips on record at the beginning of the year both in the Main and in the Assembly bureaux. 27,221 Finger Print slips were received for record 12,471 slips were removed from the records during the year leaving a total of 492,354 at the end of the year. Of these 358,348 related to the Madras State and 134,008 to the Andhra State.

Forty-nine thousand and ninety-eight search references were received in the Bureau in 1958 as against 46,286 in 1957. Of these 40,785 were from Madras State and 8,313 from other States. Madras City as usual sent in the largest number of search references, viz., 14,562 followed by Railway Police (5,815), Salem (2,146), Tirunelveli (2,079), Tiruchirappalli (2,049) and South Arcot (2,017).

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

	Number received for search.	Number traced.	Percentage.
Madras State	40,785	12,514	30.7
Other States	8,313	1,213	14.6

Of the references received from outside States Bombay, as usual, sent in the largest number (4,641) followed by Mysore (1,594), Hyderabad (438), Kerala (319) and West Bengal (312).

The number of finger-prints of unidentified dead bodies received for search was 159 and of these 8 were identified, the corresponding figures for 1957 were 171 and 14 respectively.

Finger Print Experts visited scenes of Crime in 24 cases against 15 in 1957. In 195 cases objects and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau from districts as against 170 cases in 1957.

The tester Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau visited the Jails and tested 15,377 Finger print slips as against 11,318 in 1957. Wrong finger printing was found in 15 cases and fresh slips were prepared in 6,465 cases.

Finger Print Experts gave evidence in courts in 220 cases and furnished expert opinion on 432 occasions the corresponding figures for 1957 being 264 and 434 respectively.

During the year, 3 Central Intelligence Bureaux cadet Sub-Inspectors, 6 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 51 Head constables were given training in the Bureau in Finger-Prints and Finger Print photography. The test in finger prints for the top squad recruits of the Police Recruits School, Vellore, was conducted by the Finger Print Experts. Some magistrates and district munsifs undergoing training also visited the bureau and learnt about its working.

The work of the photographic section of the Bureau continued to function satisfactorily.

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

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau was 2 Inspectors and 28 Sub-Inspectors/Junior Reporters.

The staff of the bureau attended 1,691 political and labour meetings and 73 conferences as against 1,625 and 31 respectively in the previous year. The Governor and the Home Minister, Madras, visited the Bureau, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., inspected the bureau during the year. The scheme for the replacement of Sub-Inspectors by junior reporters is working satisfactorily.

The standard of work in the Bureau continued to be satisfactory.

50 RAILWAY POLICE.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Tiruchirappalli Railway Police district during the year.

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

	1956.	1957.	1958.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a). From passengers ..	180	203	215
(b). From mail and luggage vans.	2	13	7
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	343	341	329
III. Thefts in running goods trains.	14	28	34
IV. Thefts from stationary wagons, goods-sheds and yards.	106	77	71
V. Thefts of railway materials.	136	169	208
VI. Other thefts	106	78	89
Total	887	909	953

There was no case of sabotage during the year.

During the year there were 18 alleged attempts to derail trains as against 7 in 1957.

There were 23 cases of stone throwing on trains as against 15 in 1957.

There were 13 cases of collision in 1958 as against 12 in 1957. In 1958 there were 20 derailments as against 35 in 1957.

Four hundred and sixty-two persons were run over and killed in 1958 as against 394 in 1957. Of these 72 were cases of suicide.

The Special Railway Magistrates, Courts at Madras Central, Egmore, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Katpadi, Arkonam and the Special Railway Mobile Court at Madras continued to function satisfactorily.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty-six destitute children were rounded up in 1958 under the Madras Children Act as against 2,324 in 1957.

Theft a major crime in the Railway Police District increased from 999 in 1957 to 953 in 1958. Thefts from passengers in running trains and from running goods trains, thefts of railway materials and other thefts registered an increase during the year.

There were 3,805 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year as against 2,964 in 1957 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 78,308 as against Rs. 81,754 in 1957. Care was taken not to treat the properties lost in cognizable offences as shortages.

51. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police Establishment at Tuticorin continued to function satisfactorily.

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

- 1 In connection with the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam agitation.
- 2 Visit of Prime Minister of India.
- 3 Visit of Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.
- 4 Madras State Electricity Board Strike.
- 5 Labour Strike, at Harbour, and
- 6 Visit of President of India.

The percentage of natives of the headquarters of the Reserve was kept as low as possible. The visits of High personages, Labour and Communal riots and activities of the anti-social elements imposed a very heavy strain on the Reserves, but they discharged their duties well on all occasions.

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

Tear Smoke Squads.—Tear Smoke Squads exist in the Madras City and in all districts where there are Armed Reserves. Tear Smoke was used thrice in Madras City on 3rd January 1958, 6th January 1958 and 16th June 1958 and in Chingleput on one occasion on 6th January 1958.

53. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—After the division of the Force between Madras and Kerala States on 1st November 1956 the Malabar Special Police (Madras Battalion) consisted of six active companies and half headquarter company. In February 1957 four active companies were formed of the Tamilian Special Armed Police personnel received on repatriation from the Andhra Pradesh and they were attached to the Malabar Special Police.

One company of the regular Malabar Special Police continued to be on deputation in Pondicherry. The remaining five companies with the headquarter groups were deputed to the Government of India in May 1957 for duty in Assam and they continued to be on deputation during the year 1958.

The following officers were in charge of the Malabar Special Police during the year 1958 :—

Commandant.

Sri K. S. Venkataraman .. From January 1st to 27th June and from 30th July to 31st December 1958.

Sri M. V. Moidunni .. From 28th June to 29th July 1958.

Assistant Commandant in-charge of Malabar Special Police, Tiruchirappalli.

Sri N. Govindaraj.

Assistant Commandant, Palni.

Sri V. G. Manoharan. .. From 1st January to 1st October 1958.

Sri N. Govindaraj held additional charge from 2nd October to 13th October 1958.

Sri D. Narayanaswamy .. From 14th October to 31st December 1958.

Assistant Commandant, Pondicherry.

Sri P. M. Mahamood.

Assistant Commandants on duty in Assam.

Sri M. V. Moidunni .. From 23rd January to 16th November and on 31st December 1958.

Sri K. P. Sankarankutty Menon From 28th January to 30th December 1958.

Sri C. P. Ramakrishnan .. From 1st to 29th January and from 13th April to 31st December 1958.

Sri T. P. Spadigam .. From 1st to 22nd January and from 17th November to 31st December 1958.

Sri C. V. Chandrasekaran .. From 1st to 27th January and from 30th January to 5th April 1958.

Sri M. V. Moidunni .. From 6th to 11th April 1958.

The Malabar Special Police was kept up to the strength.

The casualties in it were :

Deaths—2.

The annual military inspection could not be done during the year due to the continuous absence of the companies on deputation and other bundobust duties. But the A.I.A. Headquarters, 20 Inf. Division inspected the arms of all kinds of the unit in May 1958 and commended well on the general maintenance of the arms.

The daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness decreased from 4.42 in 1957 to 3.54 in 1958.

Over 90 per cent of the officers and other ranks eligible to join the General Provident Fund and Contributory Provident Fund were subscribing to the Funds.

Training.—There was no annual training for companies according to programme this year as the battalion was on deputation in Assam.

No recruits were trained during the year.

One Non Commissioned Officer had undergone Platoon Weapons Non-Commissioned Officer's Course at Mhow and two Police constables Physical Training Assistant Instructor course at Army School of Physical Training, Poona.

Two Police Constables were undergoing Basic Armourer's Course at E.M.E., Secunderabad.

Radio.—The companies now on deputation in Assam do not possess any radio sets. They are depending upon radio stations controlled by Army and other Police Battalion for the transmission of the messages.

Proposals for the supply of radio sets and for the establishment of direct radio communication between Malabar Special Police Headquarters at Kohima and Madras is under the consideration of the Government.

The maintenance of R/T sets at Pondicherry is done by Assistant Commandant, Malabar Special Police, Tiruchirappalli.

Motor Transport.—There are 5 lorries and 2 jeeps in-charge of the Malabar Special Police company at Pondicherry.

Seventeen vehicles as detailed below were supplied by the Government of Assam for the use of the companies on deputation.

Lorries	8
Power-wagon	5
Jeep with trailer ..	2
Ambulance	1
Pick-up van	1
	17

The maintenance of these vehicles and the Motor Transport left with the Tamilian Companies at Tiruchirappalli was satisfactory.

Sports.—The Annual Battalion Championship Meet of the Malabar Special Police was conducted between 20th November and 21st December 1958. All companies under deputation in Assam participated. This was presided by officiating General Officer Commanding, Assam and prizes were distributed by Mrs. LUTHRA, wife of the Commissioner, Naga Hills and Tuensang Area. There was a Tattoo performance on the final day of the events, i.e., 21st December 1958 at Headquarters, General Officer Commanding, Assam Grounds at Kohima. The Battalion took part in League Tournaments conducted by 301 Inf. Bde. in Basket-ball and Volley-ball. In Volley-ball the League Championship was won by this Unit. But in Basket-ball they came third.

The Fourth Tamilian Malabar Special Police Companies were treated as a district in the Central Range for Sports activities. In the Central Range Sports held between 30th October and 5th November 1958 the Malabar Special Police Team did well and the individual Athletic Championship came to Malabar Special Police.

Inspection.—Annual inspection of the Companies by the Commandant and half-yearly inspections by the Assistant Commandants concerned, kept up the Force at its high level of efficiency.

Company moves.—The Malabar Special Police detachments and the Tamilian Companies were used for bundobust duties during the visits of the V.I.Ps., etc. The Tamilian Companies were stationed for law and order or for bundobust purposes in Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tanjore and Madras City.

Buildings.—The question of acquisition of the old Ceylon Emigration Camp at Tiruchirappalli is still under the consideration of the Government.

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

54. SPECIAL ARMED POLICE.—The following officers were in-charge of the Special Armed Police during the year 1958:—

Commandants.

Sri R. P. Swamy. .. .	From 1st January to 23rd September 1958.
Sri S. T. Thiruchitrabalam ..	From 24th September to 31st December 1958.

Assistant Commandants.

I. Sri R. R. Adige .. .	From 1st January to 7th May and from 29th May to 31 December 1958.
Sri K. Raman Nair .. .	From 8th to 28th May 1958.

2. Sri D. Narayanaswamy. ..	From 1st January to 3rd October 1958. (Transferred to Malabar Special Police from 4th October 1958.)
3. Sri V. G. Manoharan .. .	From 4th October to 31st December 1958. (Received on transfer from Malabar Special Police.)
4. Sri S. Ranganadhan .. .	From 1st January to 31st December 1958.
5. Sri L. M. Devasahayam. ..	Do.
6. Sri A. R. Balagopal .. .	Do.

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 2 retirements, 6 resignations, 28 dismissals, or removals, 18 desertions, and 5 deaths during the year as against 1, 2, 5, 13 and 5 respectively in 1957.

The percentage of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness decreased from 0.21 to 0.17 when compared to the previous year. The 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. Owing to their movement to the districts on law and order duties, the training was interrupted but resumed on their return to Headquarters. The radio station at the Battalion Headquarters functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Sports.—Special attention was paid to sports activities during the year with encouraging results. In the Triangular Meet held at Mysore in June 1958, the Unit won the first place in Hurdles, Discus Throw and 100 Meters. During the Madras State Police Sports, held at Madras, in December 1958, this unit entered in all the events and took first and second places. The Gymnastic team of this unit had become one of the outstanding teams in the State and has won the State Championship in the All-India Police Meet also.

Inspection.—The Commandant and Assistant Commandants carried out regular inspections of the companies during the year. The Assistant Inspector of Arms from the Area Headquarters, Madras, Mysore, and Kerala States at Madras, conducted the annual inspection of Arms during the year and gave an excellent report on the maintenance of the Arms in this unit. Lt., Col. Gurubau Singh, Commandant of Madras Base also carried out the annual military inspection of the unit.

The Rebrowning Workshop continued to function well.

Buildings.—Special Armed Police Battalion Headquarters continued to be at Avadi.

Proposals for the construction of suitable quarters to the Commandant have been taken up and the matter is under correspondence. Quarters for the five Assistant Commandants are provided within the camp area.

Family quarters are available only for 112 other ranks in the camp and the personnel are given accommodation therein according to their turn in the waiting list. Proposals for the construction of quarters for 80 per cent of the staff have already been taken up and the matter is being pushed through.

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

The Special Armed Police Companies were utilized throughout the State during the year for the general maintenance of law and order on several occasions.

such as, All-India Dock Workers strike in Harbour, Madras City, deputation to the Minicoy Islands by the Government of India, for special duties visits of the Prime Minister of India, and threatened strike by the Madras Electricity System. The Unit continued to be efficient and 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 throughout the year and Sri A. D'Sylva continued as his Technical Assistant.

At the end of the year the State Police Radio Net work consisted of 2 control, 12 static and 18 Transportable stations with an operating staff of 18 Head Constables, 34 Naiks, 48 Lance Naiks and 21 Police Constables, including 9 for vacancy reserve. A staff of one Head Constable and 6 Police Constables operators for the static and Transportable stations at Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district was continued throughout the year.

During the year 16 Malabar Special Police Personnel, 4 Special Armed Police, 8 State Police Personnel were trained in Radio signalling for a period of six months.

A selected team of Madras Police Radio Operators was given intensive training for taking part in the Fourth All-India Police Wireless Competition at Jaipur in November 1958. In the competition the Madras team was awarded the III prize out of 17 State teams.

Radio Traffic was heavy during the year due to the number of political, and communal disturbances in Southern Group V.I.Ps. visits and proposed labour strikes, etc., especially the stations in Southern group had to work on a 24 hour basis. The standard of efficiency was maintained at a high level.

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, his technical 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.

Good work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1957-58.

Districts.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees as on 31st December.		Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle thefts).		Number of cattle-thefts in which accused were arrested with property.		Number of out of view lad characters (K.Ds. D.Cs., etc., traced or put up for security).		Number of warrants arrested.		Number of O.V.N.T. members traced or arrested.		Gambling cases put up.	
	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Chingleput	457	454	11	26	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	23	19
South Arcot	581	581	71	20	13	1	..	12	2	..	..	..	135	84
Tanjore	509	525	31	71	2	6	7	22	1	13	..	..	69	41
Tiruchirappalli	1,637	1,637	28	25	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	43	65
Madurai Urban	639	629	6	76	..	11	..	4	..	9	..	..	77	60
Madurai North	477	475	66	93	6	4	9	57	4	2	..	..	93	40
Ramanathapuram	1,575	1,575	41	98	8	11	22	7	5	1	..	..	52	25
Tirunelveli	695	695	141	98	4	6	26	17	8	..	..	5	4	19
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	1,351	1,428	88	58	17	12	9	5	5	25	2	..	51	51
Salem	1,788	1,788	85	140	14	37	4	11	..	31	6	8	19	17
Coimbatore	1,192	807	29	42	3	5	11	4	3	2	..	..	133	129
The Nilgiris	161	336	25	7	..	..	9	..	11	..	13	..	15	..
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	86	87	97	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11,548	11,417	719	819	77	97	190	110	40	85	21	13	717	530

The following were the special features during the year:—

(1) All mobile stations were used during the visits of Prime Minister of India to Madras City in January 1958, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia to Madras City in January 1958, and the President of India to Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts in August 1958.

(2) Special 24 hours patrolling of VHP Radio vans for the Bye-election duty at Tuticorin, Tirunelveli District, in July 1958.

(3) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam agitation in Madras City—January 1958.

(4) Dock Worker's strike in Madras Harbour in June 1958.

During the year 1958, the Urban Radio stations, were put to good use for the various bundobust arrangement in connection with the visits of Prime Minister of India, and the President of India. They were also used in connection with important festivals, public meetings, during political and Communal agitations, Panchayat Board elections and strikes.

The entire staff did excellent work on all these occasions in maintaining uninterrupted communication.

56. VILLAGE POLICE.—The co-operation of the Village Officers with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime continued to be satisfactory. The system of Talayaris working as Village Police has gone into disuse generally. Efforts were made to bring back the Talayaris to act as Village Policemen.

The number of Village Officers rewarded and the amount of rewards granted to them are given below:—

1957.		1958.	
Number.	Amount. rs.	Number.	Amount. rs.
249	1,893	261	1,909

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

The following statement shows the extent to which they helped the Police during 1957 and 1958:—

The number of Village Vigilance Committees had decreased from 11,548 in 1957 to 11,417 in 1958. The need to secure the maximum co-operation of the Village Vigilance Committees by reorganising and revitalising them has been impressed on all officers concerned.

PART V.

57. REFORMS AND NEEDS.—(1) A well-equipped Forensic Science Laboratory is an urgent necessity and proposals for its formation are under the consideration of the Government.

(2) For a disciplined Force like the Police, the provision of quarters for all officers and men is absolutely essential. In the Five-Year Programme, the target has been fixed to provide Government quarters for about 80 per cent of the Police subordinates in the City and mufassal. Quarters will be constructed according to programme. Superintendents of Police should watch progress in their districts.

(3) The Government have sanctioned proposals for the provision of amenities, like electric street lights, flush-out latrines, reading-rooms, etc., in the Police lines in certain districts. Similar amenities will be required in all Police lines.

(4) The Government have been addressed for the provision of telephones in all Police Stations and at the residences of the Gazetted Officers in places where telephone exchanges are available. Similar facilities are necessary at the residences of Circle Inspectors.

MADRAS,
26th May 1959.

(5) 'May I help you' Squads so far formed have done useful work and are getting popular. More such squads will be organised with a view to improve Police-public relations.

(6) It is necessary to improve the mobility of the Police and for this, the question of supplying more light vehicles to the Police will be taken up.

(7) More active co-operation of the village officers will be secured, to detect Prohibition offences. Rewards will be granted more liberally as an incentive for the village officers to collect and communicate useful information regarding Prohibition offenders.

(8) More Tear Smoke Squads are still required. The Government have been addressed for 14 additional squads and the proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

(9) Police Stations which are undermanned will require increase in strength.

(10) The yard-stick for assessing the staff required for Police Offices in relation to the executive strength requires revision.

(11) Special steps will be taken to tackle juvenile delinquency.

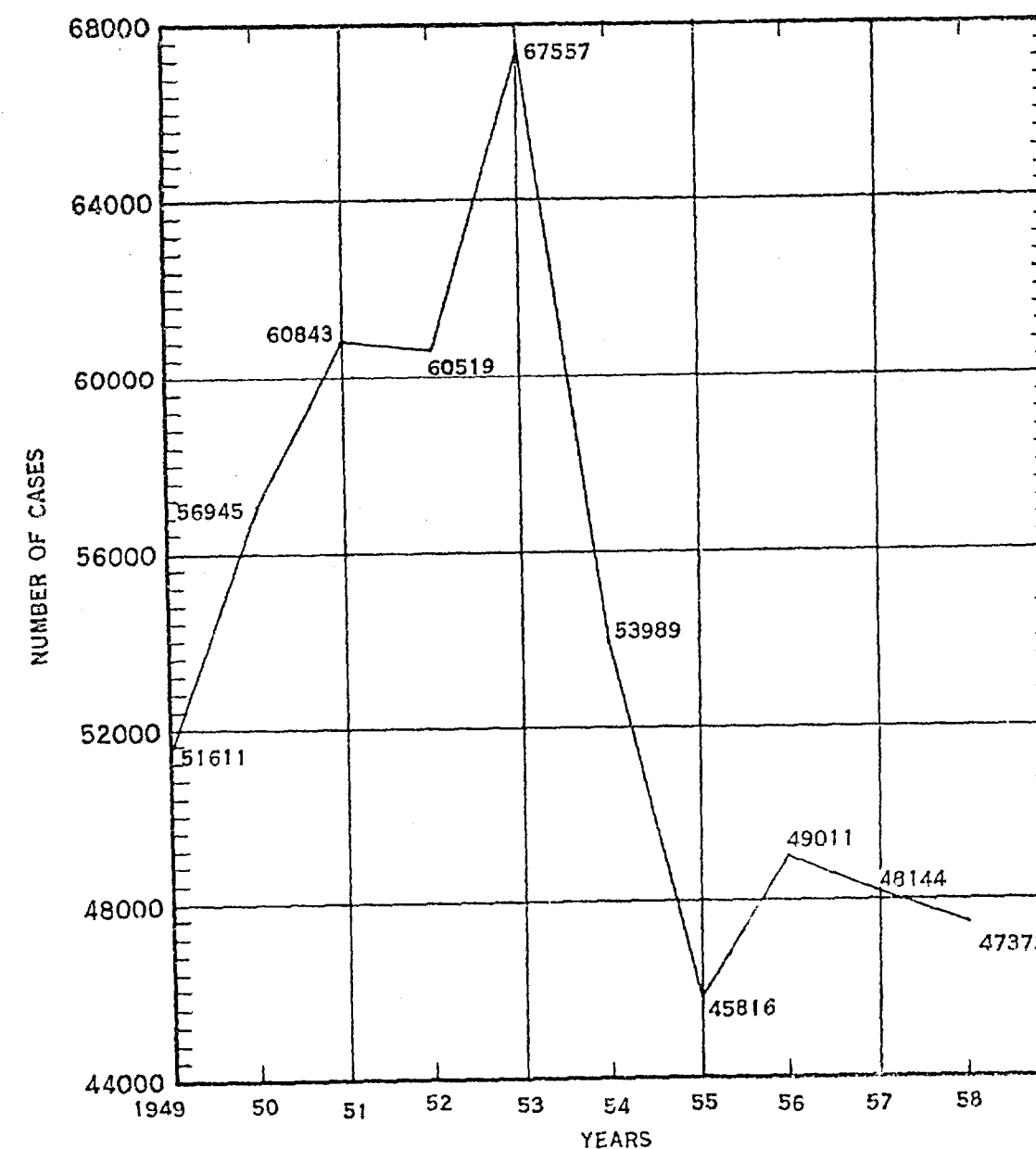
(12) The Police will be encouraged to take more active part in the Police Village Development Schemes.

(13) The provision of public relation unit for the department is necessary to keep the press correctly briefed about crime and other developments.

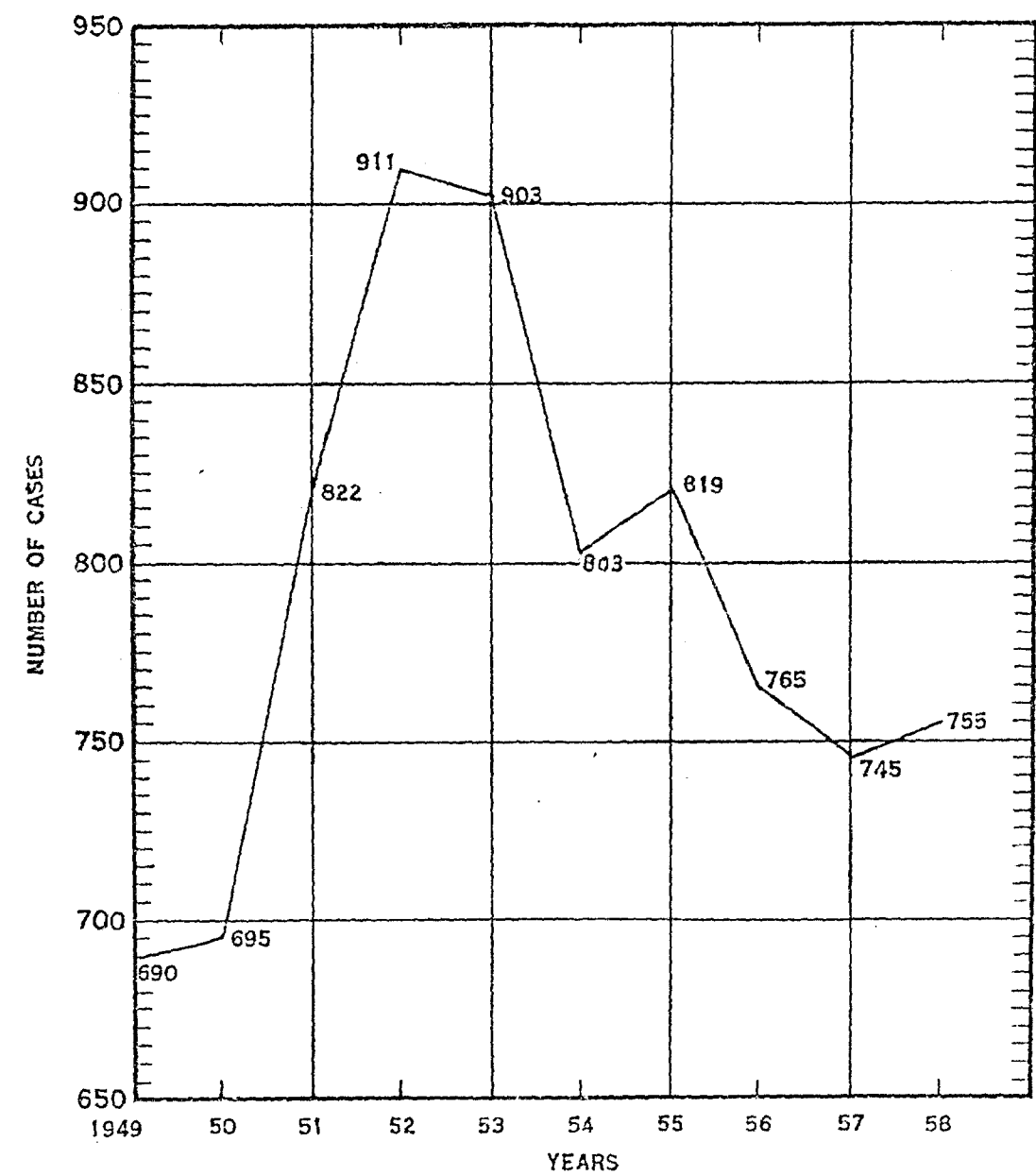
S. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY,
Inspector-General of Police.

PART VI GRAPHS NO. 1

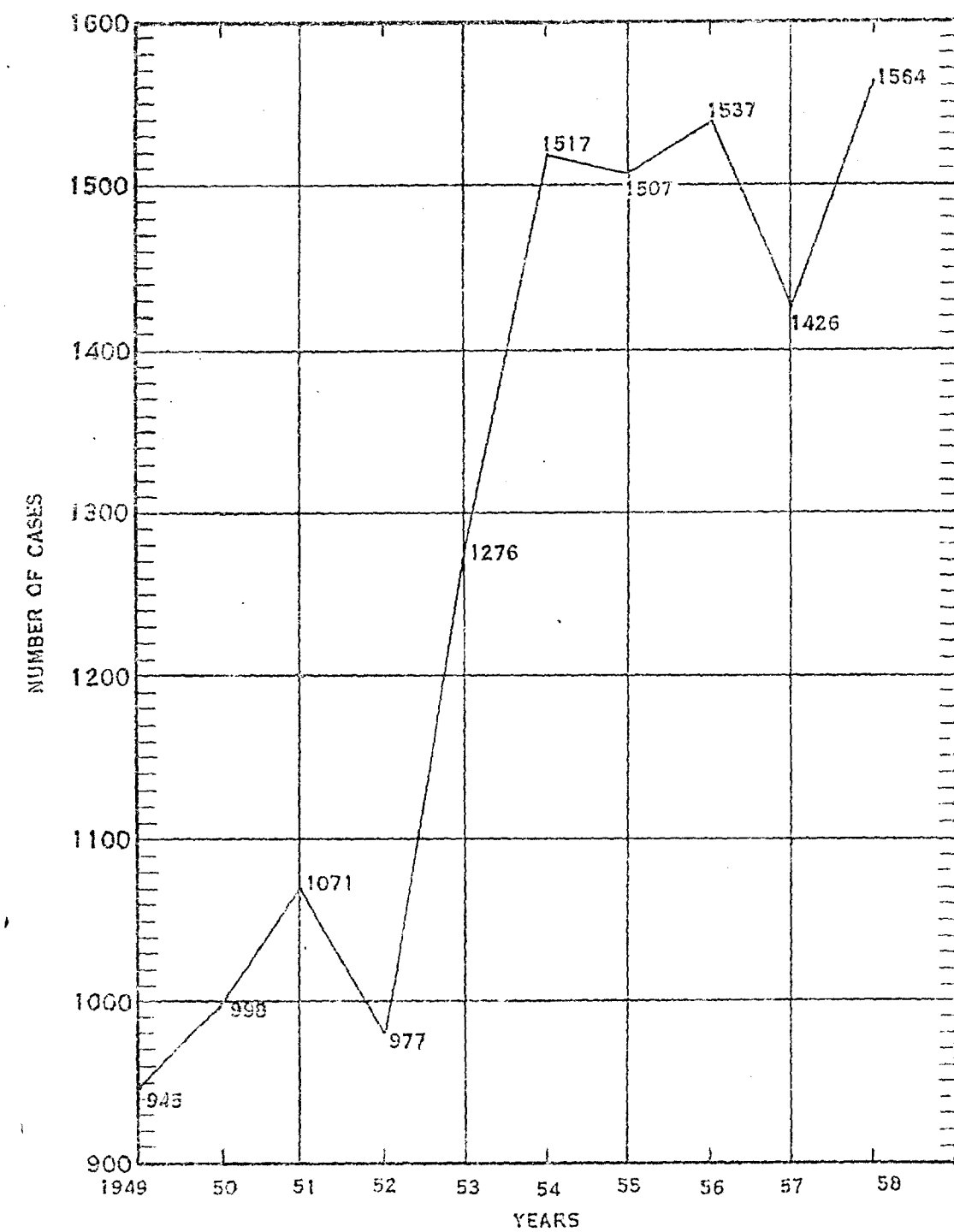
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



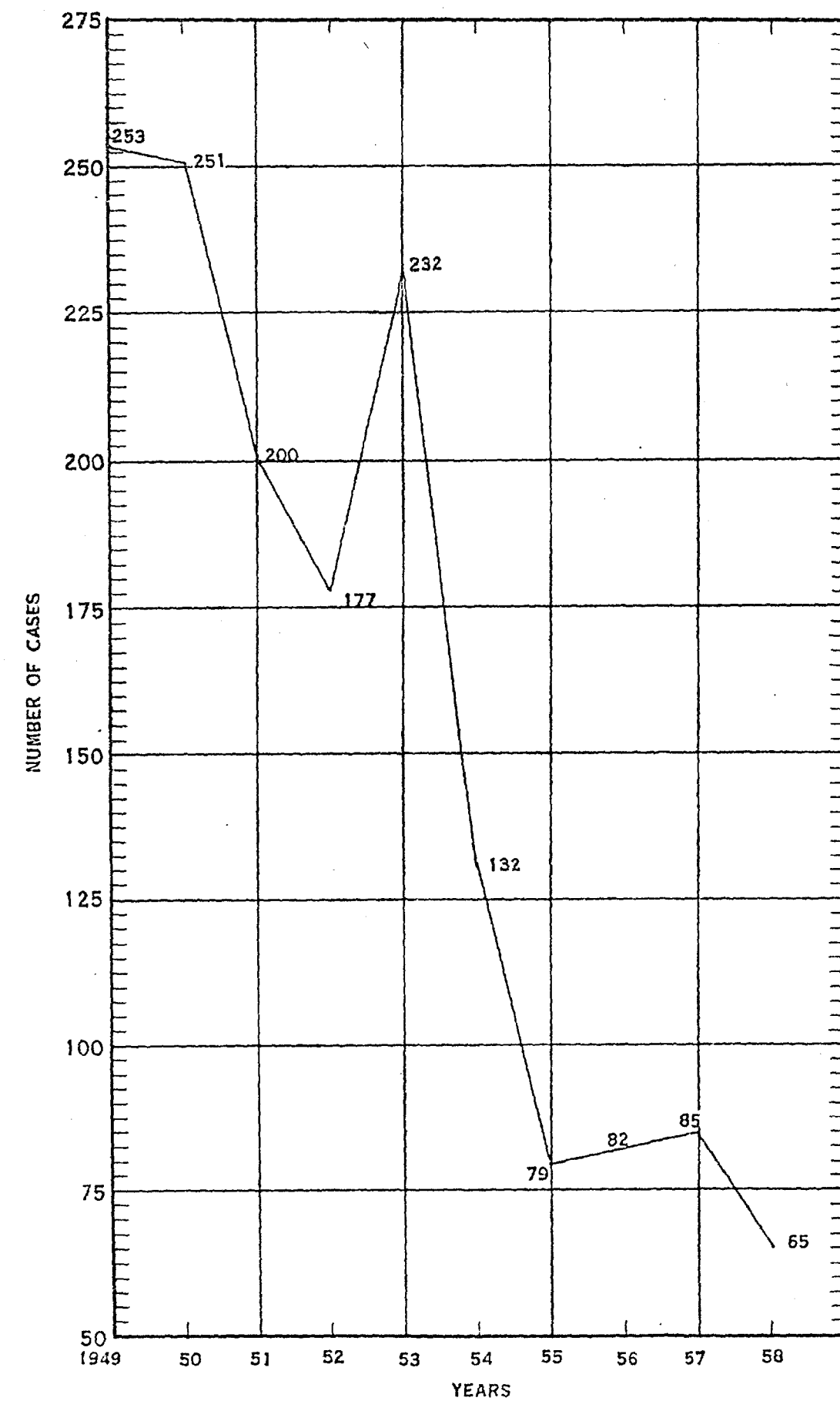
NO. 2
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER



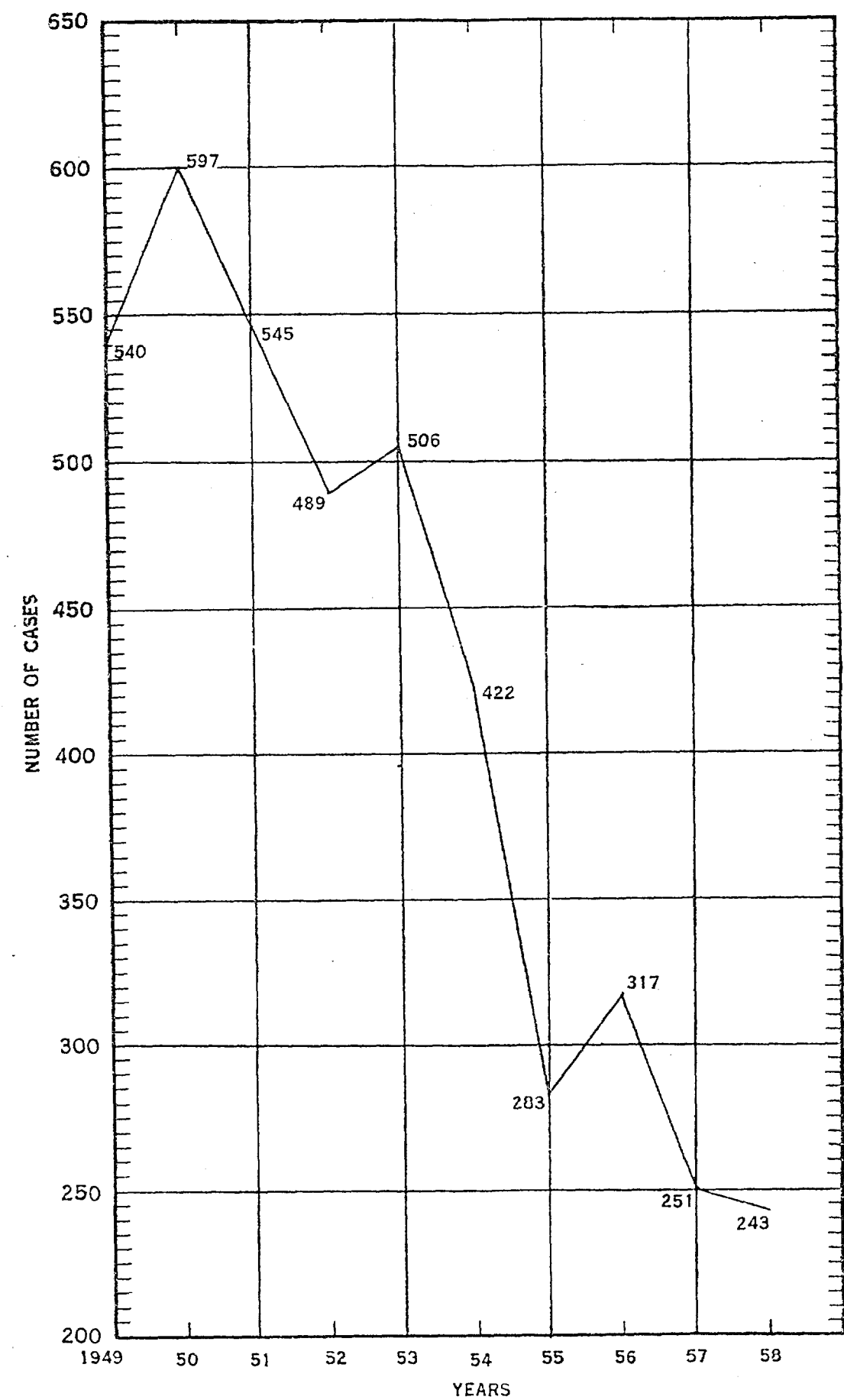
NO. 3
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY



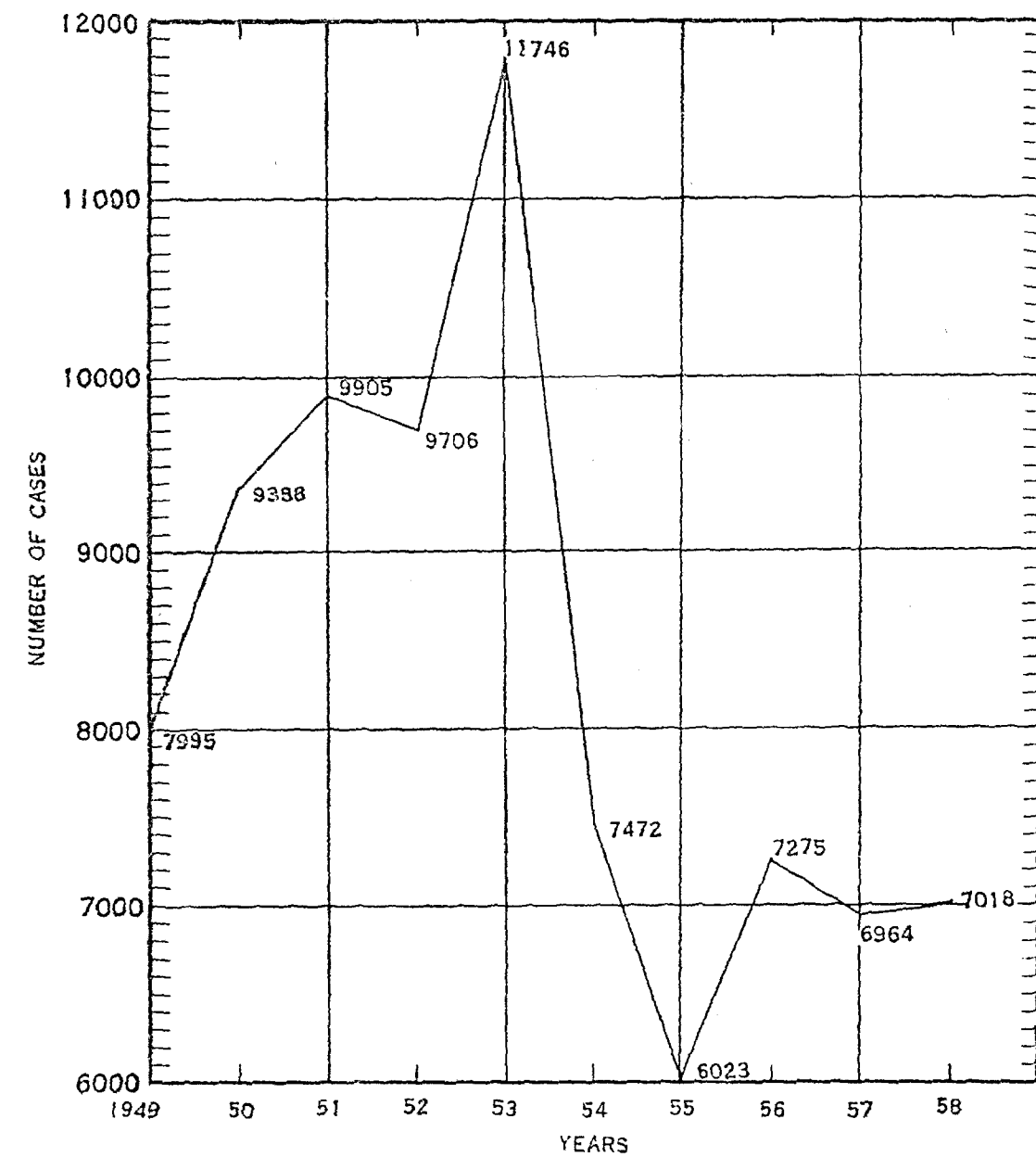
NO. 4
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
DACOITY



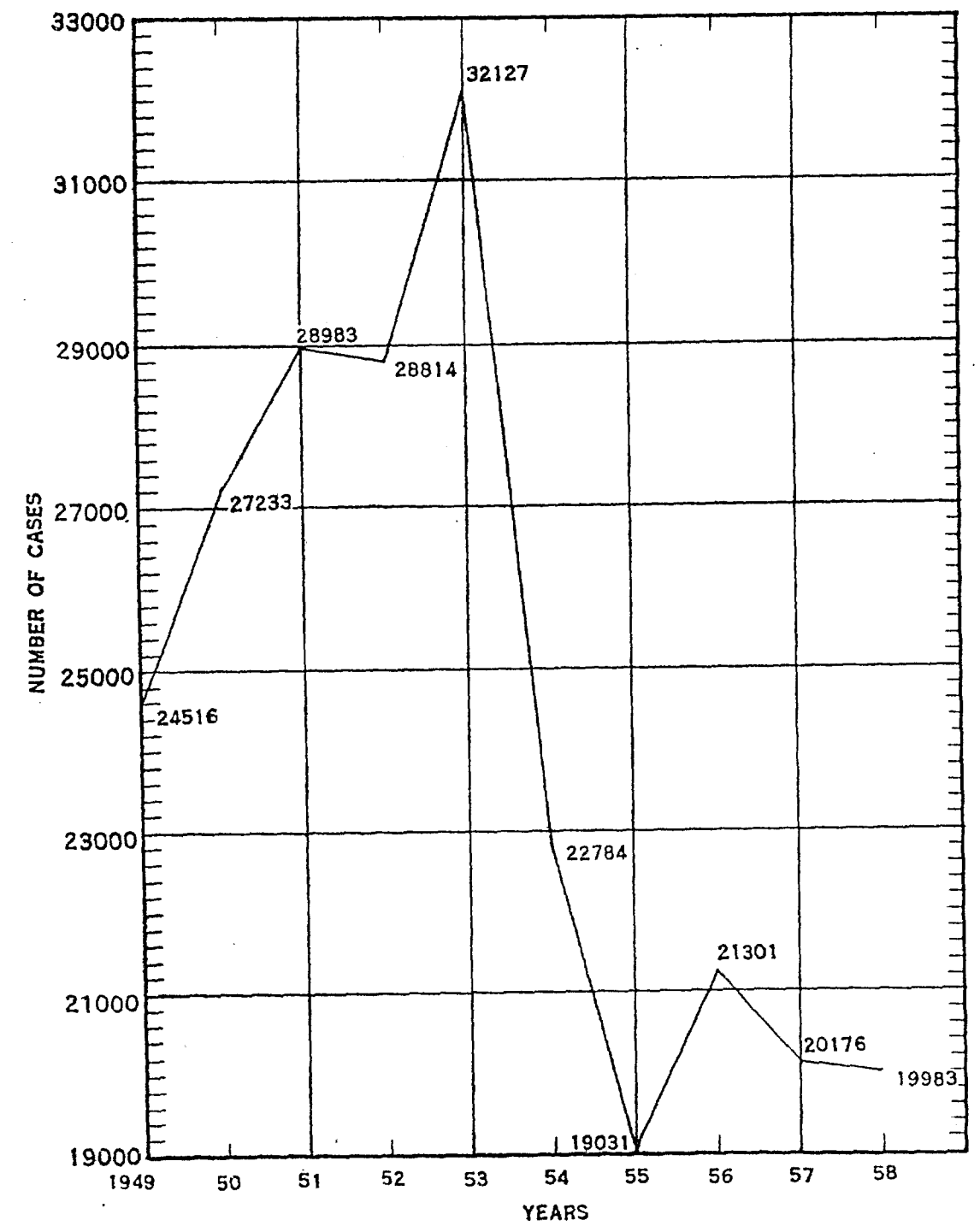
NO. 5
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



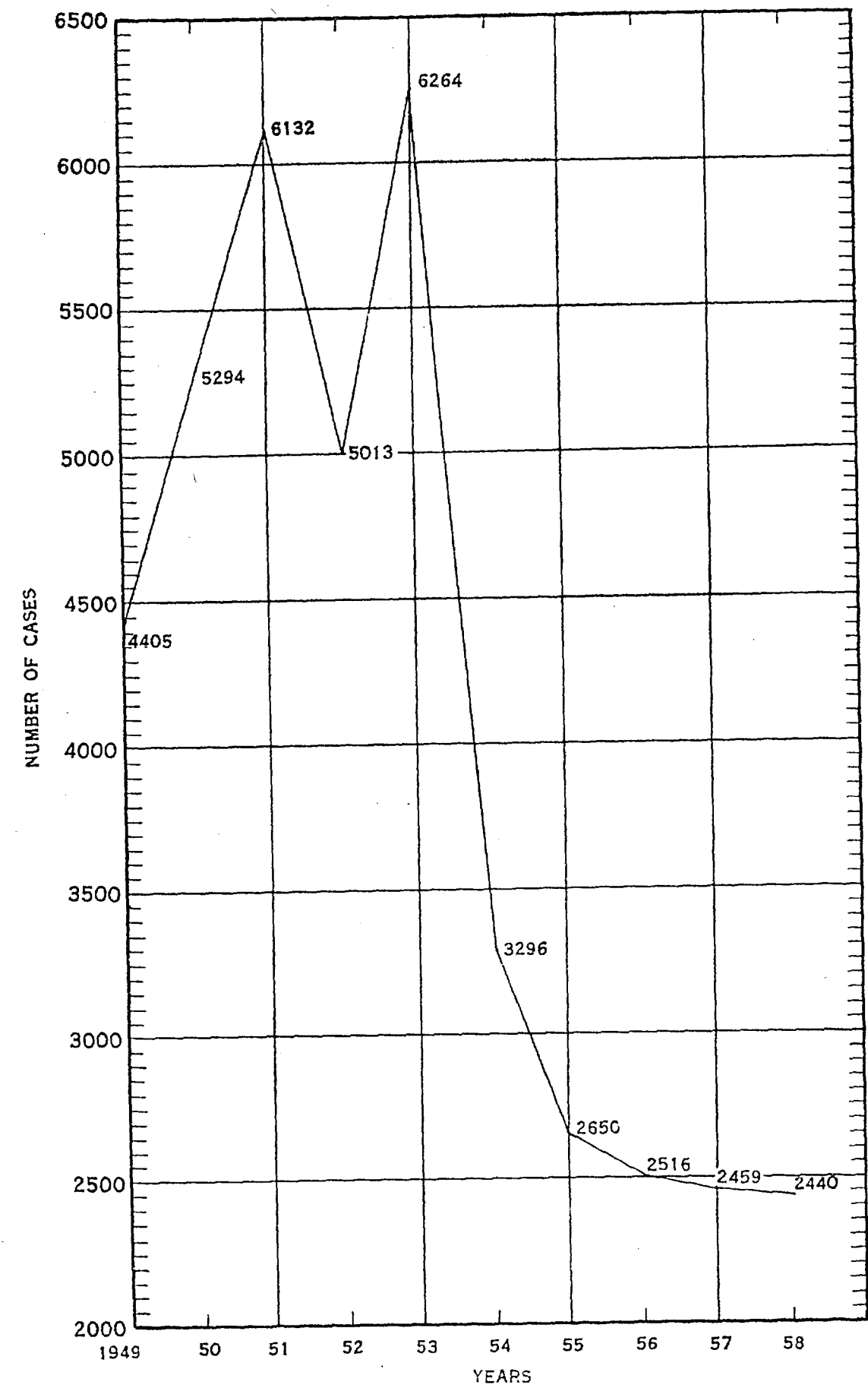
NO. 6
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE BREAKINGS



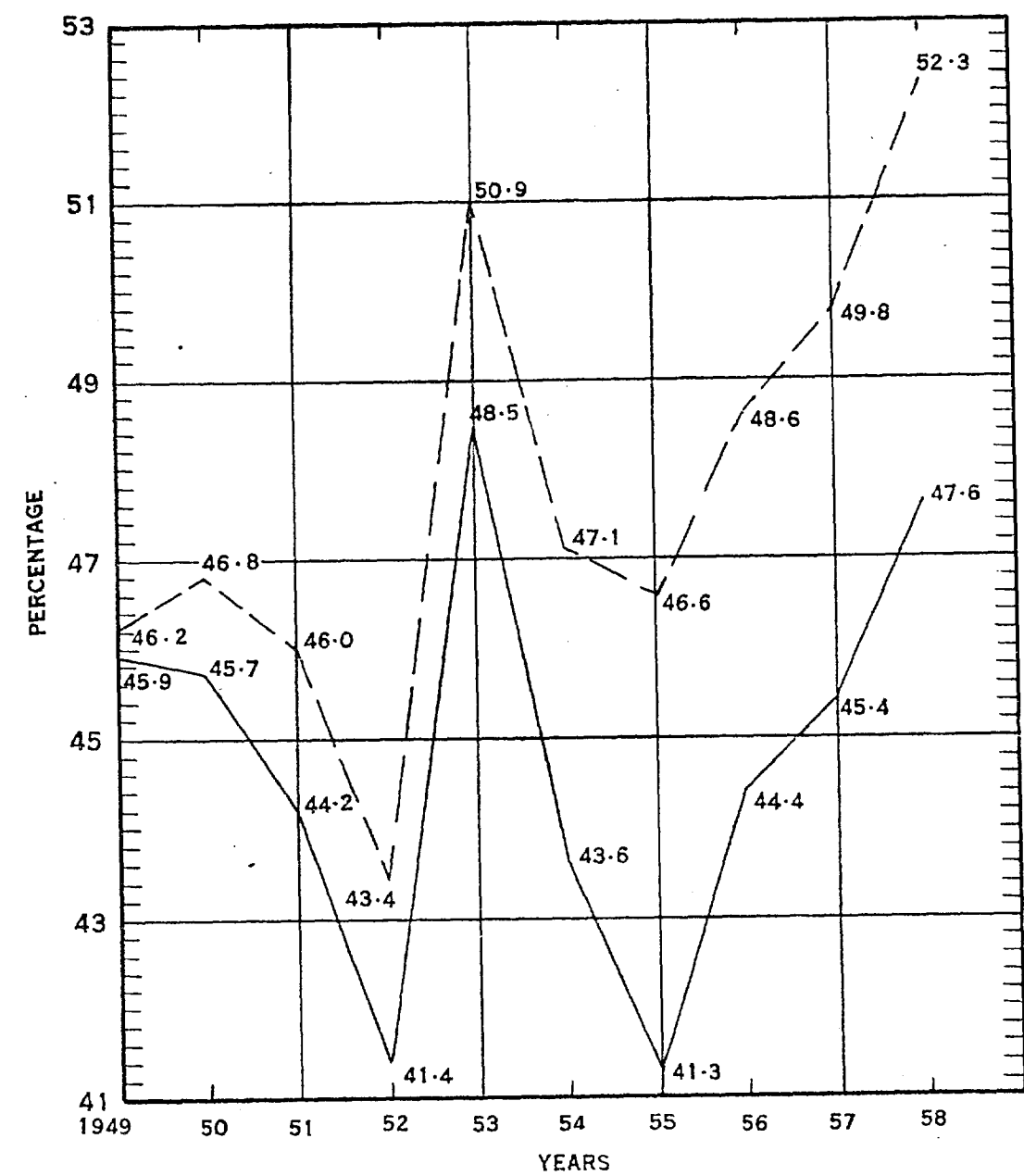
NO. 7
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



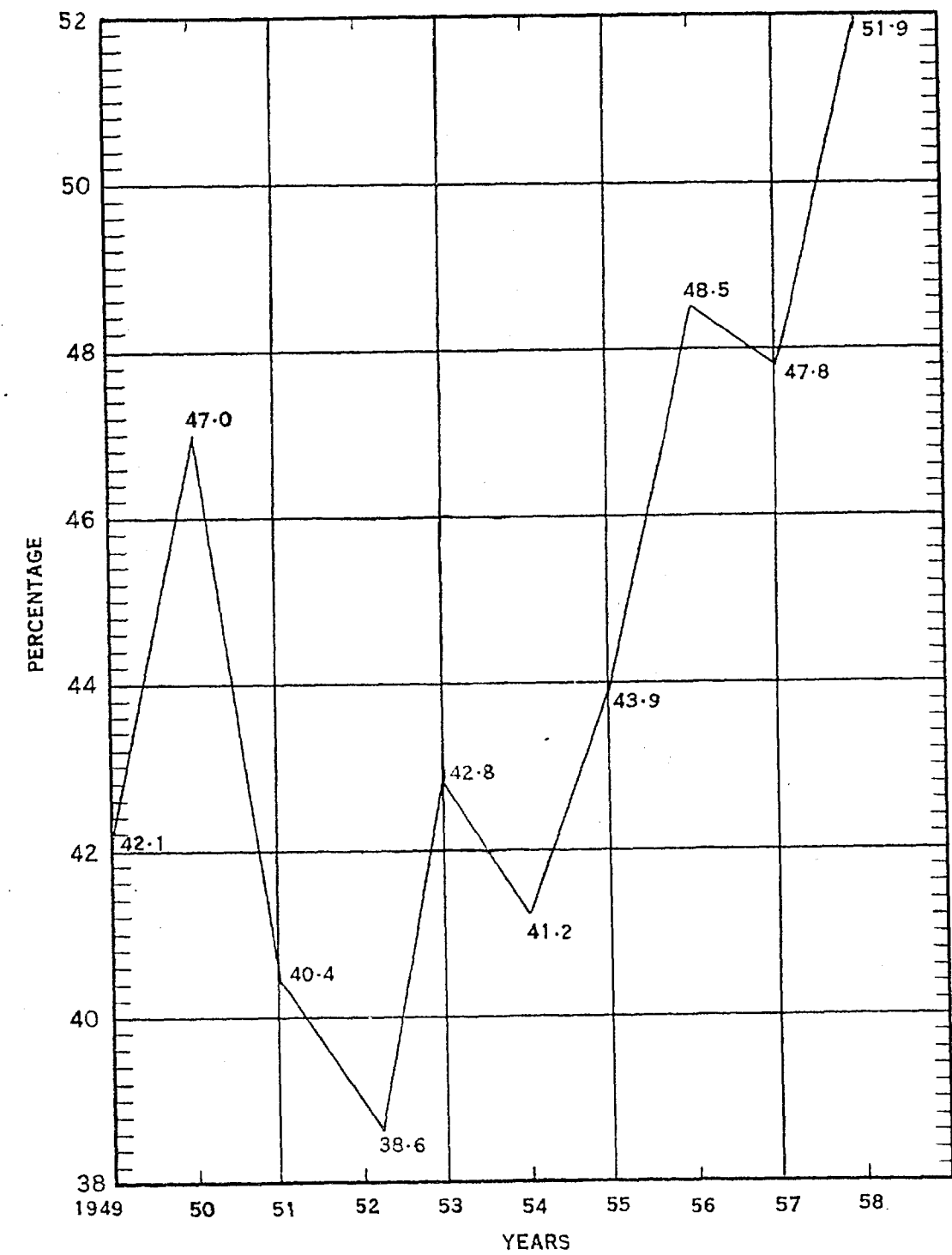
NO. 8
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
CATTLE THEFTS



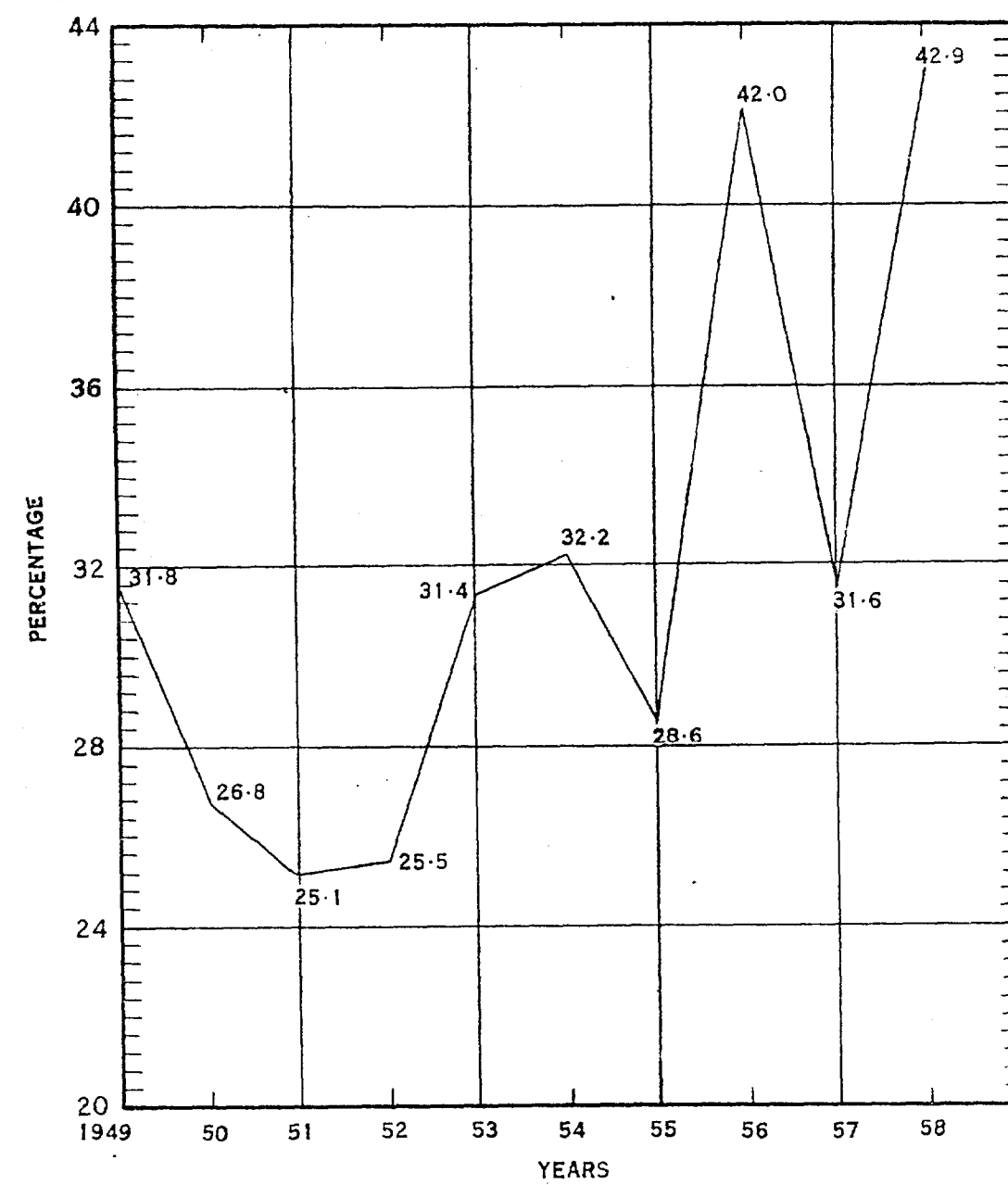
NO. 9
 GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
 TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME AND GRAVE CRIME



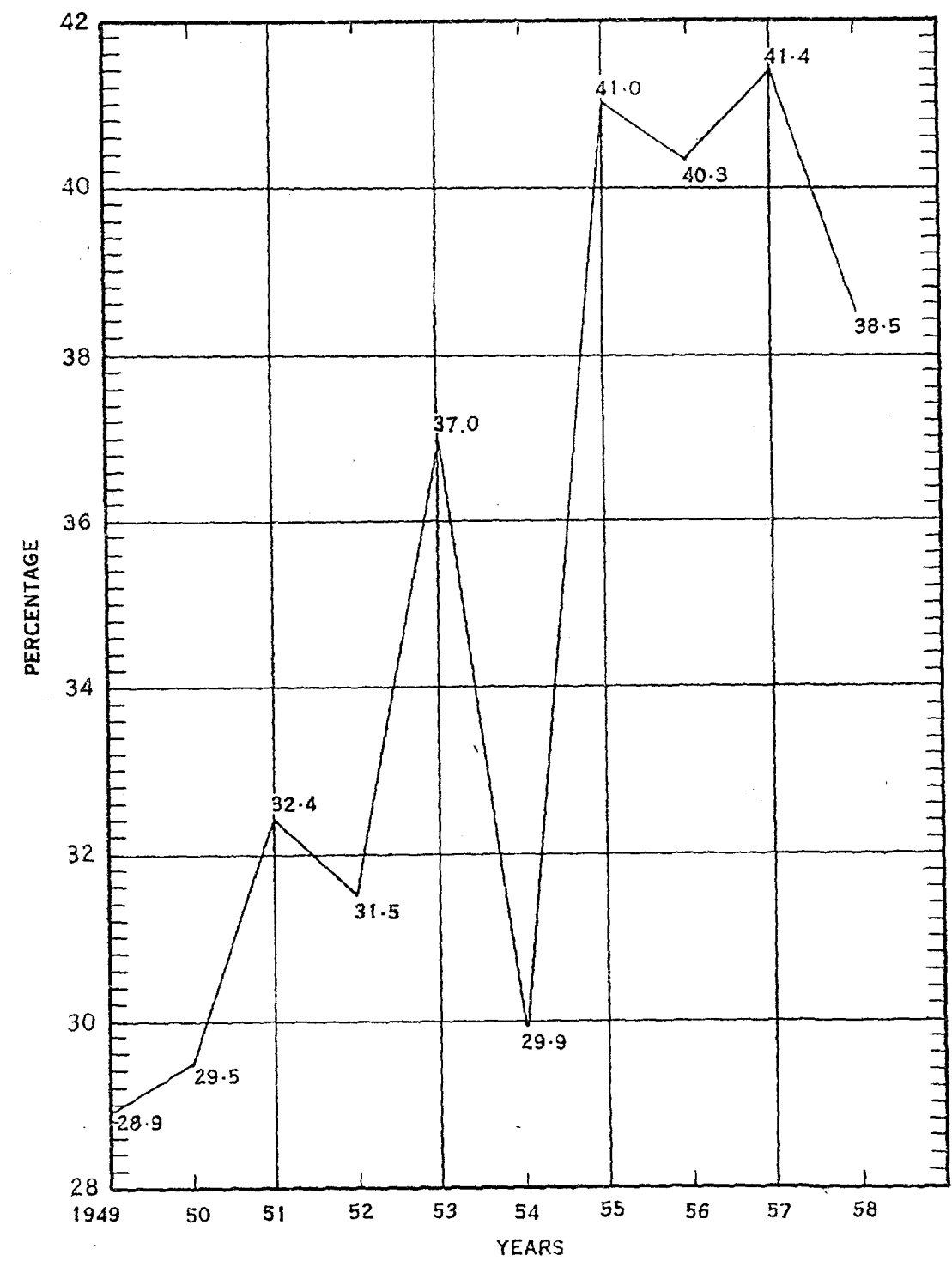
NO. 10
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
MURDER



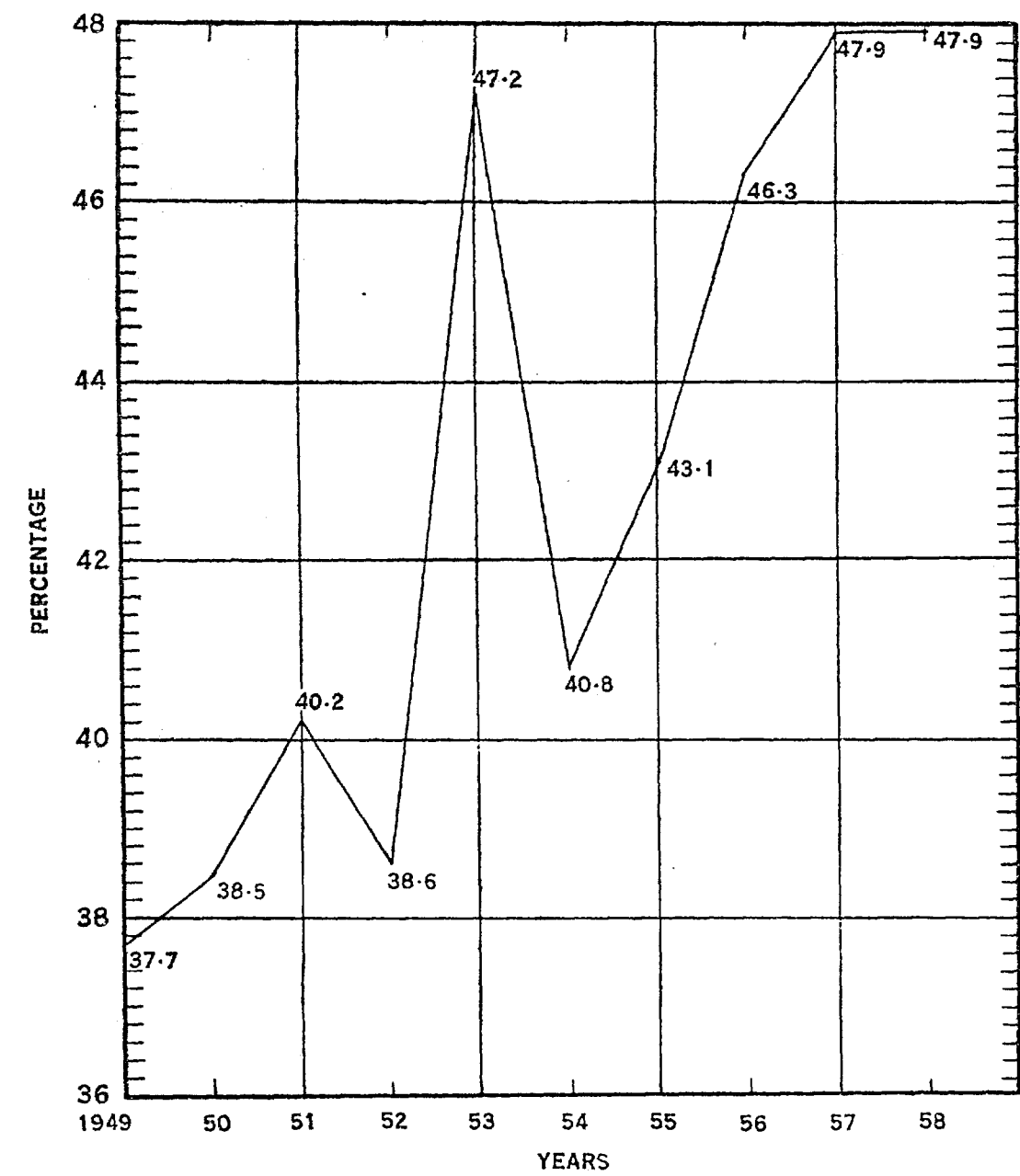
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DACOITY



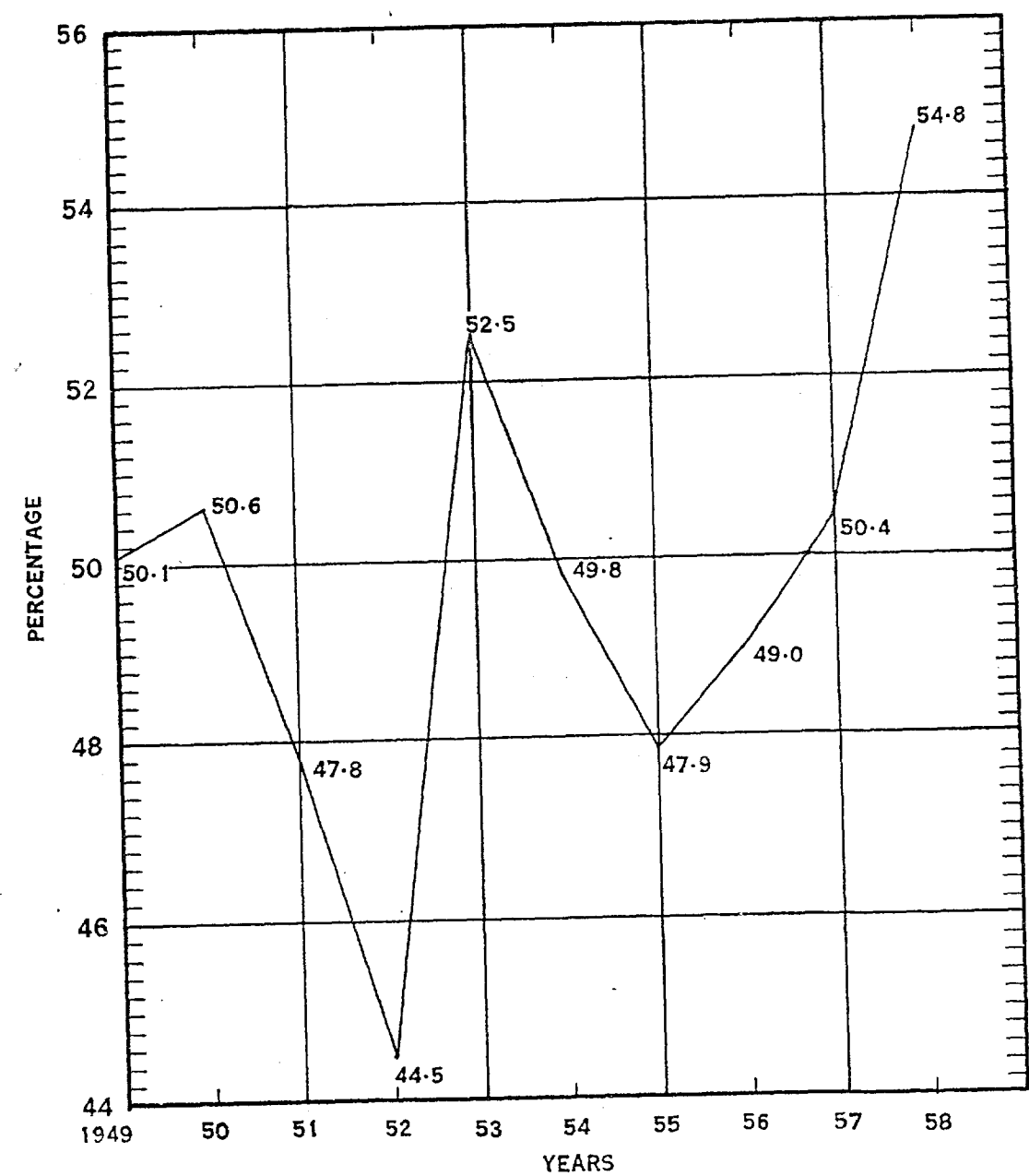
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ROBBERY



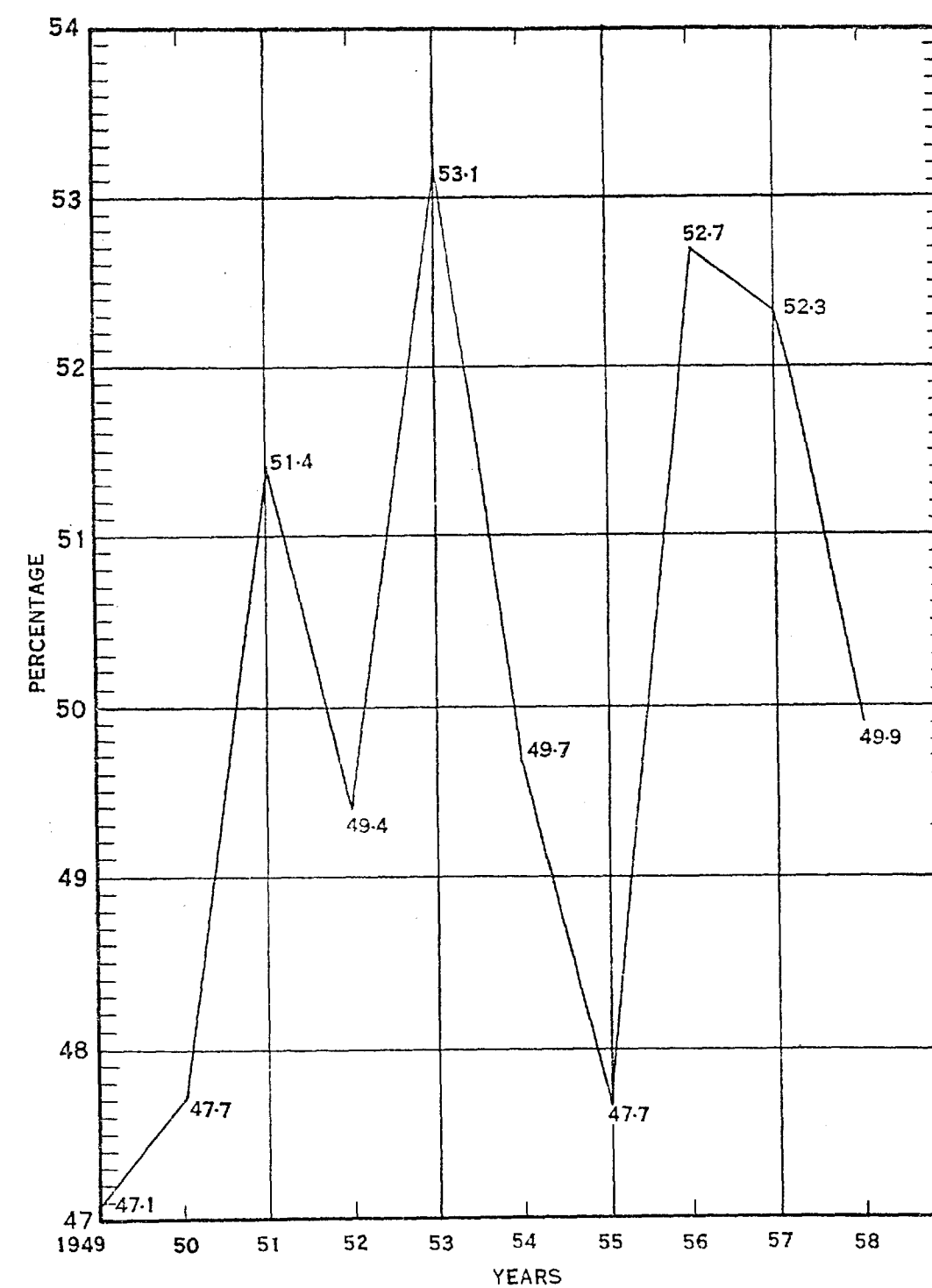
NO. 13
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
HOUSE BREAKINGS



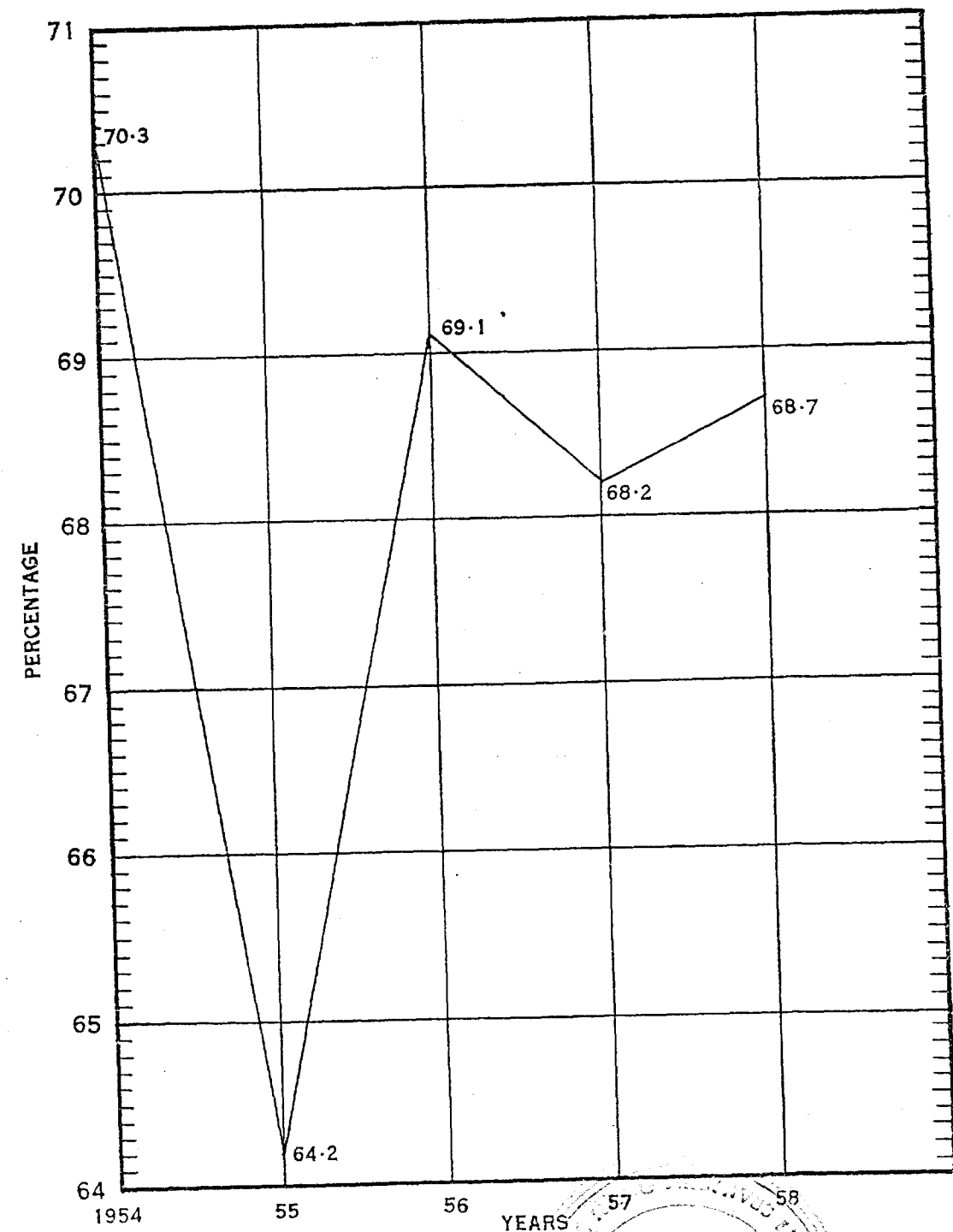
NO. 14
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



NO. 15
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE THEFTS

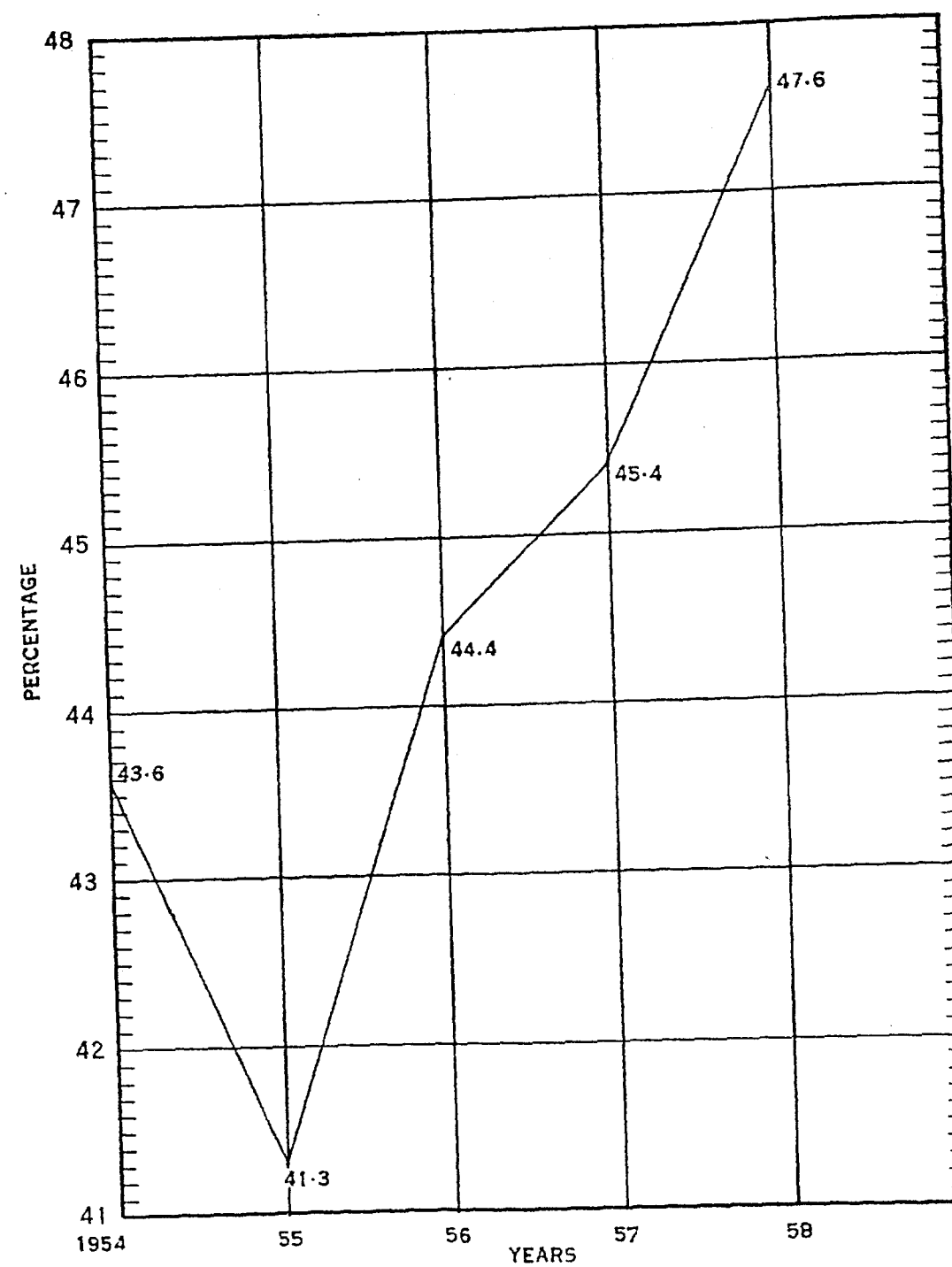


NO. 16
 PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS IN I. P. C.
 CASES ONLY TO THE NUMBER OF CASES
 DECIDED IN COURT



26963

NO. 17
PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONVICTED
TO TRUE CASES INVESTIGATED
(RESULT OF INVESTIGATION)



PART VII—STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1958.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offences.	(4-a) Cases pending investigation from the previous year.	(4-b) Cases pending disposal in Court.	(5) Number reported in the year.	(6) Number in which investigation was refused.	(7) Number remaining for investigation (a) + (b) - (c).	(8) Number proved or declared to be false.	(9) Number due to mistake of law or fact or cognizable.	(10-a) Cases pending investigation with the police.	(10-b) Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	True cases				(15) Total true cases directly filed before Magistrates.	(16) Total true cases disposed of (11) + (12-a) + (13) + (14).	(17) Grand total of true cases columns (14) + (15).	(18) Remarks.
												Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Compounded.	Not apprehended or apprehended.				
1	115, 117, 118 and 119.	Abatement of offence.	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
	120-B (1)	..	1	1	3	..	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	..
		Cognizable criminal conspiracy.																	
			1	1	8	..	9	..	..	2	3	3	1	..	1	5	..	5	..
		Total ..	1	1	8	..	9	..	..	2	3	3	1	..	1	5	..	5	..

CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.

2	131 to 136 and 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	1	6	42	..	43	..	1	1	2	24	21	..	..	45	..	46	..
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps.	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	4	3	36	..	40	..	2	8	1	23	4	..	5	32	5	1	37
6	480-A to 480-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	..	1	4	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
7	212, 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	2	10	1	11	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	18	51	184	..	202	1	9	10	29	120	68	5	11	204	1	1	205
9	143 to 153 and 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	148	312	2,335	26	2,457	92	638	184	317	326	829	69	314	1,564	200	50	1,764

STATEMENTS

FOJ-15A

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	5	12	..	16	..	1	1	..	3	6	5	..	6	17	..	17
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	1	13	..	14	1	2	..	..	3	3	2	..	4	9	2	11
		Total ..	176	387	2,033	26	2,783	94	657	203	359	504	936	74	343	1,883	209	64	2,092
11	302 and 303 ..	Murder ..	73	189	809	..	882	14	43	58	233	375	249	..	99	723	7	2	730
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	13	38	199	..	212	12	16	20	33	99	59	3	8	169	10	3	179
13	304 and 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	..	4	27	..	27	..	2	3	2	13	9	..	2	24	6	2	30
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	9	17	114	..	123	10	15	12	23	27	36	1	16	80	6	2	86
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	..	1	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	5
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	11	6	100	..	111	..	16	5	1	27	4	2	62	95	..	..	95
17	305, 306 and 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	39	61	619	..	658	2	129	27	21	417	41	7	73	538	3	2	541
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 336.	Grievous hurt ..	84	226	1,740	1	1,823	22	270	60	217	492	559	302	127	1,481	234	125	1,715
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	..	67	..	71	..	17	2	6	7	6	29	4	46	1	1	47
20	324, 327 and 330 ..	Hurt ..	221	467	4,302	17	4,506	124	777	154	500	945	1,206	776	401	3,435	441	181	3,876
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	40	41	546	1	585	13	253	44	59	100	97	..	60	258	43	10	301
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	..	20	..	21	..	8	2	2	1	1	1	4	7	9	2	16
22A	342 and 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	36	97	625	5	656	10	115	38	101	245	193	7	44	494	29	14	523
23	354, 356 and 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	31	321	..	335	7	49	10	37	122	114	8	19	263	149	49	412
24	304-A and 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	54	116	1,023	2	1,075	3	319	47	96	351	256	61	58	728	33	17	761
		Total ..	599	1,294	10,517	26	11,090	219	2,029	483	1,331	3,225	2,921	1,197	977	8,346	971	410	9,317

2 Cases a date as the a caused died.

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1958—cont.

PART I.—Return of cases—cont.

Serial number.	Law.	Offences.	STATISTICS																		Remarks.			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10-a)	(10-b)	(11)	(12-a)	(12-b)	(13)	(14)	(15)		(16)	(17)	(18)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.—cont.																								
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.																								
25	305, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	10	24	79	..	95	16	5	6	22	30	29	..	11	70	7	4	77	..				
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	Robbery	30	31	305	..	335	51	27	19	35	90	56	..	88	234	18	5	252	..				
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	66	61	1,621	6	1,681	54	248	46	46	62	186	11	1,080	1,354	39	20	1,393	..				
28	428 and 429 .. .	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	9	17	219	3	225	15	43	9	14	32	52	24	53	164	23	9	187	..				
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.	508	527	7,276	2	7,782	204	345	395	496	3,292	605	49	2,923	6,871	213	174	7,084	..				
30	311, 400 and 401 ..	Attempt Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	8	1	122	..	130	2	7	3	8	50	12	..	49	111	..	..	111	..				
			..	4	22	..	22	..	..	..	3	20	3	..	..	23	..	..	23	..				
Total ..			637	665	9,644	11	10,270	342	675	478	624	3,576	943	84	4,213	3,827	300	212	9,127	..				

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344 .. .	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	14	27	593	2	605	15	109	23	110	133	136	61	45	377	92	20	469	..
32	336 and 337 .. .	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	127	162	2,746	11	2,862	15	1,023	110	130	1,070	374	120	182	1,767	40	35	1,797	..
Total ..			141	189	3,339	13	3,467	30	1,132	133	240	1,203	510	181	227	2,134	132	55	2,266	..

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

33	379 to 382 .. .	Theft { of cattle .. ordinary ..	201 949	310 894	4,394 20,036	31 242	4,564 20,743	104 412	509 2,001	207 607	264 920	1,894 9,609	330 1,262	217 334	1,289 6,402	3,821 17,539	672 433	440 92	4,493 18,372	..
34	406 to 409 .. .	Attempt	..	2	14	..	14	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	9	14	..	..	14	..
35	411 to 414 .. .	Criminal breach of trust ..	290	305	1,954	10	2,234	18	310	216	379	977	251	60	328	1,626	214	109	1,840	..
36	415 and 420 .. .	Receiving stolen property.	10	30	437	..	447	..	3	7	36	324	103	1	3	431	39	28	470	..
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Cheating Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	121 47	101 94	748 860	1 4	868 903	11 35	105 230	113 51	103 115	276 161	129 240	46 86	186 79	638 570	105 424	59 109	743 994	..
38	401 and 462 .. .	Breaking closed receptacle.	1	..	28	..	29	1	3	2	..	8	2	..	13	23	..	..	23	..
Total ..			1,619	1,736	28,471	288	29,802	581	3,163	1,203	1,817	13,344	2,377	744	8,309	25,062	1,887	837	26,949	..
Grand total ..			3,173	4,272	54,612	364	57,421	1,266	7,056	2,502	4,374	21,855	7,088	2,280	14,070	46,257	3,499	1,578	49,756	*

NOTE.—(1) The number of cases in which fire-arms were used or suspected to have been used—21.
(2) The variation in serials when compared to 1957 is due to the transfer of cases from one serial to another.
* 2 cases abate as the accused died.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1958.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10-a)	(10-b)	True cases.					(16)	(17)	(18)	Remarks.	
															Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Compounded.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases disposed of (column (8) + (11) + (12) + (13)).					
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 Act II of 1947.	Public nuisance and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and bribery under section 161, Indian Penal Code, and Act II of 1947.	65	3,686	135,594	4	135,655	1	292	64	3,645	133,730	1,564	1	44	135,343	41	40	135,384	..				
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2A		Arms Act	48	603	18,076	..	18,124	2	33	71	877	15,789	1,830	29	96	17,744	..	..	17,744	..				
2B		Opium Act	8	11	301	..	309	2	1	12	27	245	31	..	2	278	..	..	278	..				
2C		Gambling Act	21	611	20,614	..	20,635	..	..	19	481	20,015	730	..	1	20,746	..	..	20,746	..				
2D		Excise Act	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2E		Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	20	18	184	..	204	..	40	8	25	115	20	9	5	149	..	..	149	..				
2F		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	422	7,052	164,940	7	165,355	58	349	360	6,386	155,006	8,641	20	1,587	165,261	176	176	165,437	..				
3		Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	4	47	177	..	181	..	1	4	44	162	17	..	..	179	..	..	179	..				
Total ..			588	12,028	339,887	11	340,461	63	716	539	11,485	325,062	12,833	69	1,735	339,700	217	216	339,917	..				

Note.—The variation in serials when compared to 1957 is due to the transfer of cases from one serial to another.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4) Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of trial.	(5) Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial.	(6) Arrested by the Police during the year.	(7) Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	(8) Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	(9) Number of persons tried.	(10) Number convicted.	(10-a) Number discharged, acquitted or	(10-b) Number against whom cases were compounded.	(11) Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	(12-a) Number of persons in custody pending investigation at the end of the year.	(12-b) Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year.	(13) Number arrested.	(14) Number convicted.	(15) Number acquitted or discharged.	(16) Remarks.	
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																		
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.																		
	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and Act II of 1947.	Public nuisance and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and bribery under section 161, Indian Penal Code and Act II of 1947.	46	3,347	135,925	118	21	135,514	133,936	1,577	1	2	48	3,614	55	40	15	..	
2	—	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2A	—	Arms Act	30	602	18,077	113	37	17,653	15,761	1,885	4	..	51	855	..	..	..	..	..
2B	—	Opium Act	4	15	303	3	5	284	214	40	..	..	5	25	..	..	..	..	..
2C	—	Gambling Act	24	530	21,000	180	228	20,658	19,928	730	..	..	8	480	..	..	..	..	..
2D	—	Excise Act	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2E	—	Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	12	14	207	5	32	162	129	32	1	4	10	24	..	..	..	..	..
2F	—	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	484	4,956	183,575	17,034	592	164,912	156,185	8,750	7	78	271	6,206	176	176	..	..	..
3	—	Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	..	38	170	..	..	177	169	17	..	14	4	27	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	690	9,532	259,258	17,453	918	339,390	326,346	13,051	13	98	398	11,231	231	216	15	..	..

Note.—The variation in serials when compared to 1957 is due to the transfer of cases from one serial to another.

PART I—Return of cases.

POL.-6A[illegible]

STATEMENT B—cont.
RETURN OF NON-RECOGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PRELIMINARY SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1958—cont.

PART I.—Return of cases—contd.

(1) Serial number	(2) Sections of Indian Penal Code	(3) Office	(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, during trial or in which charges were withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 249, 250, 251 and 254, Cr.P.C.)	(9) Discharge or acquittal	(10) Conviction	(11) Number pending at the close of year	(12) Number directed by the Court never to have occurred to the 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
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		1,018	34,404	35,422	395	1,530	3,519	29,406	512			
34A	107, Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	140	415	555	2		61	29	453			
34B	109 Do.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	68	3,638	3,706	4	4	336	3,276	86			
34C	110 Do.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	39	174	213			35	140	38			
	Total ..		1,265	38,631	39,896	401	1,534	3,951	32,921	1,089			
	Grand total ..		1,733	50,465	52,198	1,421	2,731	6,944	39,438	1,664	20		

Note.—The variation in class totals when compared to 1957 is due to the transfer of cases from one serial to another.

STATEMENTS

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number	(2) Sections of Indian Penal Code	(3) Office	(4) Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year namely:—			(5) Persons against whom process issued:			(6) Persons for arrested, absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year:			(7) Persons who appeared before the courts:		(8) Persons discharged after appearance without trial:		(9) Persons tried:		(10) Percentage of number convicted to issued (Columns 8 and 9):		(11) Persons under trial at close of the year:		(12) Remarks:		(13) Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offence:		(14) Persons who died, excepted or appearance, who were transferred before:	
			(a) Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year namely:—	(b) Under trial	(c) Against whom process issued	(d) On complaint	(e) On Magistrate's own motion or police	(f) For arrested, absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year:	(g) Persons who appeared before the courts:	(h) Persons discharged after appearance without trial:	(i) Persons tried:	(j) Acquitted or discharged	(k) Convicted	(l) Percentage of number convicted to issued (Columns 8 and 9):	(m) Persons under trial at close of the year:	(n) Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offence:	(o) Persons who died, excepted or appearance, who were transferred before:										
1	116 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	51	1		1			52				51		1												
2	117 ..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.		1		1			1																		
3	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence.																									
4	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy																									
	Total ..		51	2		2			53	1			51		1												
5	121 to 130 and 505 ..	Offences against the State		10		10			10				10	100													
6	137 ..	Harboring deserters by Master of Ship.																									
7	170 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	37	202	112	202	112		351	46		61	224	71.3	3												
8	161 to 169, 217 to 225.	Offences by public servants	1	6		6			7			3															
9	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	15	33	51	33	51		39	2		38	40	47.6	17												
10	463 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Premissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	16	31	69	31	69	2	114	1		35	60	60	16												
11	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	23	222	300	222	300		1,245			56	1,166	95.4	23												
12	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks	3	1	10	1	10		14			4	9	81.8													
13	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	40	1,714	1,180	1,714	1,180	4	2,450	59		561	2,116	73.1	181												
	Total ..		135	2,919	1,722	2,919	1,722	6	4,770	167		758	3,625	78.1	240												

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

STATEMENT B—*cont.*RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1958—*cont.*PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—*cont.*

Sl. No.	Law	Offence,	Persons against whom process issued.		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Persons tried.		(12)	(13)	Remarks.				
			(1)	(2)						(10)	(11)			(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)		
			Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process has issued.	Persons against whom process issued.	On complaint.	On information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted 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 lapsed during trial.	Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.		
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
11	312 to 316	 Causing mischief	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.																		
12	381 to 389	 Extortion	..	..	36	..	..	36	2	21	1	2.7	8	..	..	4	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
13	345	 Wrongful confinement	..	..	5	16	..	21	..	..	13	61.9	..	..	..	8	..	..
14	352, 355, 368	 Criminal force	..	..	2,169	99	224	2,425	..	1,012	357	15.7	76	..	..	357	..	..
15	331	 Hurt or grave or sudden provocation	..	..	103	..	5	103	15	61	10	9.7	4	..	..	10	..	..
16	323	 Voluntarily causing hurt	..	..	3,762	313	77	4,467	702	2,256	768	18.8	207	..	..	534	..	..
17	374	 Compulsory labour	..	..	41	..	..	41	11	28	6	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	855	428	6,083	428	306	7,060	1,351	3,360	1,153	17.7	287	..	..	909	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.																		
18	417, 418	 Cheating	1	13	13	..	..	14	2	8	3	23	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	403 to 405	 Criminal misappropriation of property	13	13	13	252	..	258	4	31	210	85.7	12	..	..	..	..	..
20	426, 427, 434	 Mischief (simple)	67	623	623	6	6	753	81	404	114	16.4	45	..	..	109	..	..
		Total	81	649	649	301	6	1,025	87	443	327	34.4	58	..	..	110	..	..

STATEMENTS

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	295-A, 298	 Offences against religion	..	..	..	10	..	11	..	..	9	90	2	..	..	..	..
22	490 to 492	 Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	493 to 498	 Offences relating to marriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	500 to 502	 Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	504, 508 to 510	 Intimidation, insult and annoyance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, 290.	 Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	294-A	 Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Cases under section 106, Criminal Pro. Code.	 Security for keeping peace on conviction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, Criminal Pro. Code.	 Public nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Criminal Pro. Code.	 Disputes as to immovable property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	250, Criminal Pro. Code.	 Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	514, Criminal Pro. Code.	 Forfeiture of bail bonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	151	2,783	2,783	1,784	24	4,691	200	1,290	2,945	61.4	91	..	..	165	..
33	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		960	28,437	28,437	2,294	..	31,691	314	2,039	28,407	92.01	509	..	..	381	..
34A	107, Criminal Pro. Code.	 Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	181	519	519	307	..	1,070	..	87	230	25.9	742	..	..	11	..
34B	109, Criminal Pro. Code.		71	585	585	3,925	..	4,581	71	332	4,099	90.8	79	..	..	..	..
34C	110, Criminal Pro. Code.		36	119	119	66	..	221	3	37	142	76.7	39	..	..	..	..
		Total	1,251	29,660	29,660	6,652	..	37,563	388	2,545	32,878	90.3	1,360	..	..	392	..
		Grand total	2,524	42,138	42,138	10,887	342	55,207	2,156	8,423	40,980	77.2	2,018	..	..	1,620	..

Note.—The variation in class totals when compared to 1957 is due to the transfer of cases from one serial to another.

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.						
<i>Thefts.</i>						
1. (a) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	7,395	3,932	53.2	Rs. 12,98,412	Rs. 4,55,905	35.1
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	213	106	92.01	23,110	21,771	94.2
(c) Other thefts. . . .	20,804	12,356	59.4	17,71,324	7,01,061	39.6
<i>Robbery.</i>						
2. (a) Dacoity	44	32	72.7	25,010	20,145	57.5
(b) Other robbery . . .	207	107	51.7	43,481	15,582	35.8
3. Criminal breach of trust.	1,329	875	65.7	6,27,393	2,22,850	35.5
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	488	248	50.8	3,92,225	76,684	19.6
Total	30,450	17,744	58.2	41,90,955	15,13,998	36.1
(B) NON-COGNIZABLE.						
5. Extortion	3	1	33.3	1,345	..	..
6. Criminal misappropriation	11	6	54.5	5,857	3,465	59.2
Total	14	7	50.0	7,202	3,465	50.2

	RS.
NOTE.—(1) Recoveries made during the year of property stolen in previous years ..	78,511
(2) Recoveries made during the year of property stolen outside the State ..	360
(3) (a) Value of property stolen in 1957 in 5,421 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year	8,04,855
(b) Value of property reported as stolen in 1958 in 4,928 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year	9,20,822
(c) Value of property recovered in 1958 in 2,571 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year	2,47,872
4) Property stolen and recovered without intervention of the Police	1,20,543

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT CO.

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

[illegible]

STATEMENTS

STATISTICS

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police Force for 1953.

Range.	Districts.	Number of head constables including Jannadars.						Number of constables.								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Western Range	Chief Office	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	324	27	..	..	..	..	3
	Madras City	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	55	..	..	..	..	143	19	2,885
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	North Arcot]	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	0	176	..	..	..	..	..	1,521
	Salon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	186	..	..	..	..	..	1,592
Southern Range	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	189	..	..	..	..	..	1,606
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	48	..	..	..	..	..	358
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	36	28	699	..	..	..	..	..	5,081
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Madurai Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	130	..	..	..	..	..	1,161
Central Range	Madurai North	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	40	92	..	..	..	..	..	694
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	197	..	..	..	..	..	1,851
	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	195	..	..	..	..	..	1,918
	Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	34	32	614	..	..	..	..	..	5,625
General Range	Deputy Inspector-General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	141	..	..	..	..	..	1,277
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	176	..	..	..	..	..	1,648
	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	175	..	..	..	..	..	1,389
	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	204	..	..	..	..	..	1,795
Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	35	696	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,110

POL.-7A

Railways and Criminal Investigation Department. Training College and Schools.	Deputy Inspector-General Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli Criminal Investigation Department, Police Training College, Vellore Police Recruits' School, Vellore Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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NOTE.—This statement does not include the following strengths of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Units.

Matlabar Special Police—

Premiere.—1 Commandant, 3 Assistant Commandants, 9 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 27 Jamadars, 7 Havildars-Major, 29 Havildars, 75 Naiks, 861 Constables including Lance Naiks, 20 Followers and 12 Bugler Boys.

Temple Staff.—0 Priests, 0 Brahmins, 0 Amins and 44 Constables including Lance Constables including Lance Nalks and 16 Followers.

Special Armed Policy:-

Special Armed Police:—
Pravara, 104 Commisariat, 15 Subbatahs including Suba-lahs-Majors, 44 Tanna-Lahs, 11 Havildars-Majors, 54 Havildars, 130 Naiks, 1,534 Constables including Lance Naiks; and 14 *Patilgavars*.

Formed.—1 Commandant, 5 Assistant Commandants, 15 Subdars including Suba. *Peonary*.—1 Janadar, 2 Ilayldars, 1 Nalk and 7 Constables including Lance Nalks.

* Includes Deputation Reserve.

STATEMENT D—Contd.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police Force for 1958—contd.

Range	District	Total cost payable from State Revenue, Rs. Lakhs	Total cost payable from Central and State Revenue, Rs. Lakhs	Grand total cost, Rs. Lakhs	Area of District in square miles	Population of District	Urban population, Rs. Lakhs	Number of Police Stations	Number of constables	Strength of Police	Total strength of Police	Proportion of constables to the total strength
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Eastern Range	Chief Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	..	..	..	50	1,416,056	1,416,056	35	11	0-017	490-8	33-4
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	..	..	..	4,653	2,859,157	528,212	56	12	3-03	1,876	15-5
	Salem	..	..	..	6,093	3,371,769	471,319	76	10	3-8	2,118	16-4
Southern Range	Coimbatore	..	..	..	6,024	3,200,000	782,000	71	14	3-8	1,993	15-5
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	989	311,729	88,997	17	6	5-3	871	10-7
	Total	..	..	..	17,759	9,742,655	1,870,528	250	42	3-5	1,918	15-1
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Urban	..	..	..	1,218	2,891,817	805,504	28	3	..	..	..
Central Range	Madurai North	..	..	..	3,099	2,080,519	538,563	41	5	2-3	1,559	15-7
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	4,851	2,514,183	761,663	63	7	2-6	1,121	12-4
	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	4,407	824,000	79,000	8	16	1-0	1,240	6-0
	Kanyakumari	..	..	..	616	8,310,519	2,187,120	203	59	2-5	1,477	15-4
	Total	..	..	..	14,221	8,310,519	2,187,120	203	59	2-5	1,477	15-4
Railways and Criminal Investigation Department	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	..	3,054	1,853,619	321,362	46	13	2-4	1,452	21-0
	South Arcot	..	..	..	4,208	2,776,767	327,463	63	7	2-6	1,685	11-0
	Tanjore	..	..	..	3,727	2,982,679	577,896	73	5	2-7	2,147	18-2
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges and Schools	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	..	..	..	43,533	30,026,168	7,934,009	(a) 730	(b) 177	2-3	1,124	13-7

(a) Includes temporary staff.

(b) Includes temporary staff.

* Total cost payable from Central and State Revenue, Rs. 5,31,53,703.

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

‡ Grand total cost, Rs. 5,31,53,703.

§ Total cost for the previous year, Rs. 5,19,26,271.

STATEMENT B.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1958.

District.		Total strength.		Armament of the Force.										Punishments.									
		Sanctioned.	Actual.	Number of horse guns.	(7)	Number of rifle guns or tommy guns.	(8)	Number of rifles.	(9)	Number of smooth bore.	(10)	Number of revolvers.	(11)	Number of very light pistols.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				Other offences.	
															Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Western Range	Chief Office	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	..	..	254	3,661	252	3,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	..	..	113	1,907	109	1,879	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem	..	..	135	1,930	138	1,869	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	..	..	138	2,263	159	2,276	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Range	The Nilgiris	..	..	31	493	30	492	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	420	6,596	427	6,516	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	96	1,696	108	1,653	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	..	109	1,796	103	1,763	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore	..	..	125	1,970	121	1,937	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Range	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	133	2,334	161	2,373	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	463	7,796	496	7,726	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai North	..	..	72	972	70	959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Urban	..	..	85	1,468	85	1,461	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	117	2,052	121	2,029	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	Tirunelveli	..	..	112	2,294	130	2,260	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	15	650	16	648	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	401	7,436	412	7,357	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Railway Police, Tiru-chirappalli.	59	1,180	56	1,159	..	..	..	10	1,741	79	..	..	1	6	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Criminal Investigation Department.	133	297	133	297	..	..	..	..	..	145	14	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore.	7	26	7	26	1	26	1	15	139	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	9	14	9	14	..	..	..	60	191	2	..	1	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	9	10	9	9	..	..	..	60	198	6	..	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25	50	25	49	1	49	1	135	528	51	..	1	10	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	† 1,756	† 27,016	1,802	26,765	60	108	108	5,068	20,611	2,106	64	4	§ 141	647	3,730	..	4	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	40

* Includes Probation Intelligence Bureau.
† 1,167 Permanent plus 559 Temporary.
‡ 19,780 Permanent plus 7,236 Temporary.
§ Includes 42 cases of dismissals ordered on account of desertion.

Notes:—(1) The excess of actual strength over sanctioned strength in columns (3) and (5) is due to supernumerary Sub-Inspectors in service.
(2) Recruitment is being made to fill up the existing vacancies in the constabulary (column (4) and (6)).

STATEMENT K—contd.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1958—contd.

Battalions		Rewards.					Number of men in the force who cannot read and write.		Number of constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of		
		Received during the year.					(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
		(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)															
By promotion.		(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						
By present, past and future service.		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)						

Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	2,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.7	2.73	..
Criminal Investigation Department.	571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.06	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore.	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.0	1.5	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.06	1.37	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212.6	5.06	..
Total ..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.5	2.1	..
Grand total ..	27,091	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.9	2.4	..

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.
 Note:—(1) Number of Policemen killed—6.
 (2) Number of Police officers injured—9.
 (3) Number of Policemen injured—73.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT F.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF CRIME.

Year.	Total cognizable crime reported (I.P.C. only).	Rioting.	Offences relating to coinage.	Offences relating to currency, notes and bank notes.	Murder.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	Administering stupefying drugs.	Kidnapping and abduction.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cheating.	Breach of trust.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1954 ..	54,447	1,821	22	11	831	87	25	340	150	471	8,127	842	1,564
1955 ..	47,495	1,839	21	10	833	29	25	387	107	307	5,347	732	1,649
1956 ..	46,861	1,546	17	5	758	32	18	259	63	285	7,143	708	1,633
1957 ..	45,147	1,536	18	1	732	33	11	276	81	219	6,773	662	1,708
1958 ..	45,690	1,605	41	3	752	25	50	280	58	227	6,727	632	1,626

STATEMENT FF.

CLASSIFICATION OF THEFTS AND ROBBERIES BY STOLEN PROPERTY.

(Consolidated for five years.)

Year.				Thefts.											
				Copper wire.				Cattle.				Cycles.			
				Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
1954	..	..	..	327	..	..	..	3,264	3	1	3	979	..	1	3
1955	..	..	..	294	..	1	..	2,680	1	..	2	851	..	..	3
1956	..	..	..	443	..	..	4	2,329	6	2	25	798	..	2	20
1957	..	..	..	300	..	..	1	2,371	8	7	14	974	..	1	6
1958	..	..	..	207	..	..	1	2,376	1	4	12	850	..	2	8

Year.				Thefts—cont.											
				Motor vehicles and accessories.				Fire arms.				Explosives.			
				Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
1954	..	..	..	52	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
1955	..	..	..	37	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
1956	..	..	..	44	..	..	6	9	..	..	1	25	..	..	..
1957	..	..	..	51	..	..	1	12	..	..	5	6	..	..	..
1958	..	..	..	41	..	1	5	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT G.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF RAILWAY CRIME, 1958.

Year.	Theft of goods from			Theft of parcels from		Pick-pocketing from		Theft from passengers (excluding pick-pocketing).		Theft of railway material.
	Running trains.	Yard.	Sheds and platforms.	Trains yard.	Parcel offices or platforms.	Platforms.	Running trains.	On platforms.	In running trains.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1954	53	23	175	4	16	213	34	257	152	251
1955	39	25	87	4	13	201	26	214	131	177
1956	14	13	81	1	12	214	56	217	125	138
1957	28	8	56	12	13	207	30	197	174	169
1958	34	13	35	4	23	195	41	208	177	203

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT H.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STATISTICS, 1958.

[illegible]

and two M.L.As. were arrested under Section 151, Cr.P.C. The most important engagement for the Prime Minister on 6th January 1958 was the inauguration of the Science Congress near the University Examination Hall on Triplicane Beach. In view of the proclaimed policy of the party to stage demonstrations at all functions in which the Prime Minister participated in the City, elaborate bandobust arrangements were made. Several incidents in the City resulted that day, consequent on the unruly mob who collected on Mount Road, expecting the Prime Minister to pass that way, taking to violence and disorder. Disappointed since the Prime Minister took a different route, the large mob, that collected, attacked the Police with stones and also damaged the glass windows of some of the shops in Mount Road area, broke the wind-screen of running buses and set fire to seven State Transport vehicles in Sami Naicken Street, Chintadripet. Two of the vehicles were badly damaged and the rest were partly damaged. The mob was dispersed by use of tear gas. In a stampede which took place in Mount Road when the crowd pressed forward, two individuals died, one due to heart failure and the other due to injuries sustained as a result of being trampled upon by the crowd. In this connection 503 persons were arrested and cases registered against them under different Sections of the Indian Penal Code. One hundred and eighty of them were convicted, 327 were acquitted and 2 are absconding.

(d) The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam observed 'Dravidanad Separation Day' in October 1958 at which the speakers stressed the need to free the South from the exploitation of the North and to form a separate Dravidanad free from the control of the Centre. During the latter half of the year the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was exercised over the plight of the Tamilians in Ceylon and the different branches held meetings to protest against the alleged indifferent attitude of the Government towards the sufferings of Ceylon Tamils.

(e) The Dravida Kazhagam held meetings during the first half of the year to express its protest against the incarceration of E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, the leader, and other members of the party who courted imprisonment in the Constitution burning agitation and to condole the death of the two members of the party in prison in Tiruchirappalli. The Kazhagam also held meetings to accord reception to the members who were released from jail on completion of their term of imprisonment under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act. The members continued to reiterate their stand that the abolition of the caste system and the achievement of a separate Tamilnad were the two issues before the Dravida Kazhagam and that they would achieve these objectives at any cost. They also advocated the social boycott of Brahmins. Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker was released on 13th June 1958 and at meetings addressed by him, he indicated that the next struggle of his party would be the launching of an agitation to burn the map of India excluding Tamilnad in order to express the determination of the Tamilians to free Tamilnad from the control of the Centre. Srimathi E. V. R. Mani Ammai and C. N. Natarajan alias Nedumaran were convicted on 18th August 1958 and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a month, for publishing an article in Tamil entitled 'Ilanthamizha-Purappadu Porukku' in the issue of 'Viduthalai', dated 19th January 1958. Srimathi Mani Ammai was released on 1st September 1958 on Payment of the fine amount. During the latter half of the year the Dravida Kazhagam organised meetings to celebrate the 80th birth-day of Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and to canvass support to the proposed campaign of burning the map of India minus Tamilnad.

(f) The Praja Socialist Party evinced interest during the year over the plight of Ceylon Tamils and held meetings, passing resolutions condemning the Ceylon Government for not safeguarding the interests of the Tamilians in Ceylon, and for not treating them on a par with the Sinhalese in the political, economic, social, linguistic and cultural spheres. This Party also carried on propaganda against the Communist Party for the shooting incidents in the Kerala State. Sri Jaya Prakash Narayan, leader of the Praja Socialist Party, visited the City in October 1958 and addressed meetings in the City, reminding the people of the call of Gandhiji to the Congress to retire from power and politics and to convert itself into an organisation of Lok Sevak Sangh, and also appealed to the top leaders to come out of office and serve the people, formulating a constructive programme of work. A volunteer corps for the City Socialist Party was formed in March 1958. The Annual Conference of the Madras City Socialist Party was held in April 1958 at Ayyanavaram at which a resolution proposed by Sri M. Lajapathi that efforts should be taken to bring together all the Socialist forces in the Country especially the Praja Socialist Party was put to vote and lost. In July 1958, to protest against the intervention of Americans in the internal affairs of the Middle East, the members of the Socialist Party, numbering about 40 took out a procession on 19th July 1958 from West Cott Road, Royapettah, and staged a demonstration for about three minutes in front of the office of the American Consulate in Mount Road and dispersed at Napier Park. 'Mankind'—a Tamil Weekly of the Socialist Party was inaugurated at a meeting of the Tamilnad Branch of the Socialist Party held on 1st October 1958. During the remaining part of the year, the Socialist party in the City showed some activity, but organisationally, it was weakened due to dissensions and lack of funds.

(g) The Communists exploited the death of Arumugam concerned in a case of theft in Kodambakkam Police Station and at meetings held, resolutions were passed appealing to the Government to hold a public inquiry into his death. The local Communists observed 'Algoria Day' on 30th March 1958. In connection with the observance of the Day, Sri A. S. K. Ayyangar (Communist) organised a procession of about 100 harbour workers from No. 17/3, Broadway and proceeded to the office of the French Consulate at Conotaph Road, Teynampet, where they shouted slogans criticising the French Government and appealing to them to quit Algeria. Sri Ayyangar presented a memorandum addressed to the President of the Republic of France to the French Consul appealing to the French Government to annul the death sentences passed on Algerian patriots and to respect the rights of Algerian people and to quit Algeria. In April 1958 the Communist party held meetings at which the Party leaders gave an account of the proceedings and resolutions passed at the extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of India at Amritsar, justifying the peaceful turn in the Communist Party politics and dealing at length on the two main features of the Congress, viz., the adoption of the new Constitution of the Communist Party and also the draft political resolution dealing with the decline of the Congress and the steps to be taken by the Party to preserve the national unity from the reactionary and disruptive forces and to effectively replace the Congress, etc. In May 1958 the Communists were related over the success of the Party candidate in the Devicolum bye-election in the Kerala State and held it as an indication of the support extended by the people to the Administration run by the Party in the Kerala State. In July and August 1958, the Communists were exercised over the landing of American and British troops in Lebanon and Jordan respectively. They held meetings and organised demonstrations in front of the American Consulate in Mount Road and the Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for United Kingdom, Catholic Centre, shouting slogans demanding the withdrawal of the Americans and British troops. The Communists were also exercised over the propaganda carried on by the Opposition Parties against the shooting incidents in the Kerala State. About 150 workers of the Communist Party took out a procession on 4th August 1958 from No. 17/3, Broadway, under the leadership of Sri K. Murugesan and staged a demonstration in front of the Gokhale Hall where a meeting of the Praja Socialist Party was in progress shouting slogans 'Down with the collective plot in Kerala against the Ruling Party', 'Janasakthi', the Party Organ was inaugurated in a larger size at a meeting of the Madras District Committee of the Party held on 15th August 1958. October was a period of concentrated activity for the Communist Party. In accordance with an earlier decision to resort to hunger strike to urge the Southern Railway Administration to concede the 11-point charter of demands Sri K. Anandan Nambiar, General Secretary of the Southern Railway Labour Union commenced his hunger strike at 11-15 a.m. on 2-10-1958 on the eastern pavement in Mint Street opposite the Offices of the General Manager of the Southern Railway, Park Town. The different trade unions sponsored by the Communist Party took out processions in the evenings mainly from North Madras Area and Egmore and Central Railway Stations to the place of the hunger strike shouting slogans en route. Important leaders of the Communist Party contacted Sri Nambiar and conferred with him. Sri K. Anandan Nambiar broke his fast on the evening of 11th October 1958 on receipt of a communication from the Prime Minister to Sri A. K. Gopalan, M. P., informing the latter that Mr. Nambiar could meet representatives of the Railways in his personal capacity.

The 25 Member Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India met at Madras between 3rd and 7th October 1958 followed by the meeting of the 101 Member National Council of the Party from 8th to 13th October. Discussions were held over a report of the Party's General Secretary on the national and international situation, on a report by Sri B. T. Ranadive on the crisis of the Second Plan, on the 'Work Report' containing details of the activities of the Central Committee and Central Secretariat, on the 'Kisan Document' prepared by an expert Sub-Committee and last but not the least over matters of internal Party Organisation, Finances, Party Organs, publications, etc. The 8-Member Central Secretariat of the National Council of the Party also met here on 10th October 1958 and discussed various questions relating to 'Kerala' including an examination of the police policy of the Kerala Government. In November 1958 the Madras District Committee of the Communist Party of India held political instruction classes for the benefit of the local leaders of the Party in pursuance of the directive of the Tamilnad Committee of the Party. The members of the Communist Party were exercised during December over the rise in the prices of food-stuffs and the alleged apathetic attitude of the State Government in not taking steps to check the rise in prices by opening fair price shops as has been done by the Communist Government in the Kerala State. The different Area Committees of the Communist Party held propaganda meetings to observe 'Food Struggle Day' and 'Kerala Day' in this connection. The Speakers exhorted the citizens to sign mahazars demanding the scaling down of prices of essential commodities.

(h) The Tamil Arasu Kazhagam was exercised during the year over the medium of instruction in Colleges for teaching Science and Technology, renaming of Madras State as Tamilnad, the demands of the Non-Gazetted Government Servants, etc.

(i) A new Party under the name of Tamil Tani Arasu Party (Nam Tamizhar Movement) emerged during the early part of the year and this Party has for its objective the achievement of a separate sovereign independent Tamil State free from the control of the Union Government. Sri S. B. Adityan, M. L. A., the sponsor of the Party who subscribes to the views of Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, leader of the Dravida Kazhagam, addressed a meeting on 24th March 1958 to propagate the aims and ideals of the Party. He stated that the demand for an independent Tamilnad was just and reasonable because the ancient Tamilnad was a separate entity historically, linguistically and culturally.

(j) The State Branch of the Bharateeya Jan Sangh was inaugurated in October at a meeting held on 3rd October 1958 in the Gokhale Hall under the presidentship of Dr. V. K. John, M.L.C. Sri V. Rajagopalachari stated that the Bharateeya Jan Sangh was a non-communal organisation which stood for unity and integrity of the country and was opposed to the totalitarian conception in political and economic life. Another new Party under the name of the 'Revolutionary Workers Party of India' was formed in November.

3. Social or Communal Movements.—There were no social or Communal movements or instances of friction between communities during the year.

4. Labour (a).—Labour was as usual restive during the year demanding increased wages, bonus, gratuity, provident fund facilities, Confirmation of temporary workers, D.A. commensurate with the cost of living index and other better conditions of service. There were cases of stay-in and token strikes, refusal to receive pay, refusal to come out of the factory and similar demonstrations by the workers in different industrial concerns in the City.

(b) The major events in the labour field were the strike by the Port and Dock Workers of the Madras Harbour on 16th June 1958 and the closure of the B & C Mills from 11th June 1958 to 30th June 1958 and the strike by the workers of the 'Hindu' from 30th July 1958 to 10th August 1958, the threatened strike by the M.E.S. workers on 11th March 1958, the threatened token strike for a day on 15th May 1958 by the Non-Gazetted Government Servants, which however did not materialise and the agitation by the employees of the Express Newspapers Limited in October and November 1958, the threatened closure of the concern by the management and the subsequent settlement arrived at between the Management and the workers' representatives before the State Chief Minister and the Home Minister at the Secretariat on 6th November 1958 and the strike by the employees of the Indian Bank in December 1958.

(c) The Port and Dock workers who are members of the Madras Port Trust Employees' Union (S.P.), the Madras Harbour Workers Union (C.P.I.) and the Madras Port United Labour Union (C.P.I.) struck work on 16th June 1958. Special volunteers for the occasions were selected by the unions and instructions were given to them to man all the entrances to the Harbour to prevent workers from going to work and to defy the Police in case of interference. The Leaders of the Madras Port and Dock Workers Union, which is controlled by the INTUC were also prevailed upon by Sri S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai to join the strike. Accordingly, they also joined the strike. Elaborate preventive and security measures were put into operation from the after-noon of 15th June 1958. At about 2-15 a.m. in the night, two buses carrying labourers from Wallajah to the Harbour were stopped on North Beach Road by a crowd of about 200 Harbour workers, the outside labourers were threatened, the driver of a bus and a Revenue Inspector were deprived of their belongings, manhandled and sent back. The Harbour workers who were on strike assembled in the vicinity of the Harbour from the early morning. Sri S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai and Sri A. S. K. Ayyangar arrived at the Harbour main gate and gave instructions to the volunteers and then left the place. At this time, the crowd swelled to over 10,000. A few minutes later, 5 buses under Police escort arrived, carrying contingent of labourers from Chingleput district and as they were nearing the main gate, a section of the crowd rushed in front and some of them laid themselves down across the road to prevent them from being taken inside. The police at the spot attempted to clear the obstruction but the crowd opposite the Harbour Gates started throwing stones, bricks, blocks of iron ore and other missiles. A section of the crowd surged towards the main gate and the remaining showered bri k-bats on the Police and the buses. The assembly was thereupon declared unlawful and was warned to disperse and this had no effect and stones continued to rain, injuring badly police officers on duty. As the crowd became very unruly, the gas squad was brought in and tear gas shells were fired and hand-grenades thrown. This was not effective because of unfavourable wind. The crowd was warned to disperse but with no effect. A lathi charge was ordered on the mob and this too, was ineffective and the stone throwing continued unabated, endangering the lives of police officers and the public. More police-men received injuries. The police party was in imminent danger of being completely over-whelmed, and the entire Port area being invaded and wrecked by the mob. At this stage, there was no other way except to open fire to bring the situation under control. Fire was therefore opened and 20 rounds were fired in all. As a result, 3 were killed, 14 received gun-shot injuries and 56 persons were arrested on the spot. The injured were given first aid and removed to hospital expeditiously. Three of the 14 persons admitted in the hospital with gun shot injuries

subsequently died in the hospital. Due to stone-throwing, 2 Assistant Commissioners, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 1 Subedar 2 Head Constables and 10 Police Constables in addition to 5 Police Constables who were escorting the buses carrying the labourers, were injured. Five glass globes on the main gate of the Harbour, the telephone booth and glass panes in the Pointsman's Cabin nearby were damaged besides the 5 buses carrying the labourers. In this connection 76 persons including Sri S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai and Sri A. S. K. Ayyangar have been prosecuted under Section 147, 148, 149, 323, 324, 332 and 397, I. P. C. and are facing trial.

(d) To protest against the Police firing a general hartal was called for in the City on 18th June 1958. Elaborate bandobust arrangements were made. Except for stray cases of stone throwing at running buses, there were no other incidents that day. Many of the commercial concerns in the City and a few industrial establishments had declared a holiday on 18th June 1958, while many of the shops and business houses in North Madras and Mount Road area remained closed. There was very little evidence of the hartal in South Madras, where many of the shops were kept open. Seventy-one persons were arrested, out of whom 3 were arrested under Section 337 I. P. C. for throwing stones at buses and the rest under Section 75 City Police Act for disorderly behaviour. Seven more persons were arrested on 19th June 1958 in connection with the incidents on 16th June 1958 and were remanded to custody. Dead bodies of two out of the six persons who died due to police firing were handed over to their relatives on 19th June 1958 and the remaining four on 20th June 1958. The bodies were taken in procession to the burial ground.

(e) The workers of the 'Hindu', Mount Road, who are members of the Hindu Office and National Press Employees' Union struck work from 9 p.m. on 30th July 1958 to mark their protest against the action of the management in dismissing Sri P. G. Balasundaram, Lino Operator and Vice President of the Union. The strikers assembled in groups in front of the 'Hindu' Office that night with the object of preventing the loyal workers from going in for work for the last shift and for the second shift. They also obstructed a van which brought the loyal workers to the Office for work, beat and used further force on the driver of the vehicle and caused damage to the vehicle. They also attacked the police party on duty at the spot with brickbats and stones as a result of which, 3 Police-men sustained simple injuries. As the workers became unruly, a mild lathi charge was ordered after due warning, and six of the workers sustained simple injuries. Eight persons were arrested in this connection. On 31st July 1958, out of 748 employees of the 'Hindu' working in the various departments, 252 turned up for work. The loyal workers of the 'Hindu' continued to work till 5th August 1958. Representatives of the workers waited in deputation on the State minister for labour on 1st August 1958 and complained about the alleged police excesses on 31st July 1958. The picketers staged demonstrations in front of the 'Hindu' Office, shouting antimanagement slogans, took out processions and held meetings. They were joined in the demonstrations by the employees of the Simson and Company, the 'Mail' the 'Express Newspapers', workers of the Tamilnad Congress Committee Labour Section and others, etc. The strikers assaulted some of the loyal workers and also mobbed the lorries carrying the 'Hindu' newspapers for Egmore and Central Railway Stations, took out bundles of newspapers and tore them to pieces. The 'Hindu' temporarily suspended publication from 5th August 1958 and all the loyal workers came out of the concern that afternoon. The Hindu Office and the National Press remained closed from 3 p.m. on 5th August 1958. However, the strike was called off on the night of 10th August, on an amicable settlement arrived at between the Management and the representatives of the workers, according to which, Sri T. G. Balasundaram was reinstated in service from 11th August 1958 on giving a letter to the management expressing regret. The 'Hindu' office and the National Press were reopened on 11th August 1958 and the employees resumed normal work, and the Hindu Newspaper resumed publication from 12th August 1958.

(f) The workers of the Vikrama Engineering and the Saganla Engineers, Adyar, staged a stay-in-strike from 4th November 1958 evening to protest against the action of management in retrenching 12 workers. In this connection 87 workers were arrested by the Police on 9th November 1958 for trespass and later let off on bail. The concern was, however, reopened on 12th November 1958 and work is being carried on with some loyal workers and casual labourers.

(g) During December 1958 the Electricity workers agitated for the implementation of the recommendations of the Negotiating Committee over their demands.

(h) The workers and staff of the S.V.O.C. and Caltex who are members of the Petroleum Workers Union (Communist-controlled) demanded the appointment of a national tribunal to go into the service conditions of the petroleum workers on an All-India basis. They also staged demonstrations in front of the Head-office and installations of the S.V.O.C. and Caltex.

(i) Sri T. V. Elumalai, a Congress worker and an ex-worker of the Social Printers Press, Mint Street, under took a hunger strike in front of the Press from 1st to 4th December 1958 to protest against the lock-out declared by the management. He gave up the fast unconditionally on the night of 4th December 1958.

(j) About 400 employees of the Head-Office of the Indian Bank abstained from work for about half-an-hour on 16th December 1958 to seek redress of some of their grievances relating to

(ii) Kasturi ammal, a local casual, was prosecuted for twelve offences of theft of gold jewels and valuables from houses in which she was employed.

(iii) The arrest of a way-ward youngster Kittappa responsible for fourteen cycle thefts is an instance of good detection, emanating from the quarterly check of cycles. Another gang of K. D. Mani of Markaniam was found responsible for a series of eleven cycle thefts.

(iv) An important series of open-door day thefts of silver vessels—during the year—from open houses in the Southern Range were put an end to, with the arrest of a gang of up-country Waghari Women—Shanthi and Kasi.

(v) Local K.D. Liaquat Hussain was arrested and convicted for a series of nine children jewel theft offences.

(vi) Local K.D. Mohanraj—responsible for a series of open-door day house-thefts was arrested and convicted during this year.

(vii) Non-local K.D. Ramanathan was arrested and convicted for his complicity in twentyone cases of a cattle-thefts. He was jailed for 21 months R. I. and two years N. I.

(viii) Ex-convict James of Avadi—arrested under suspicious circumstances, was found responsible for ten house-theft cases. Property worth Rs. 2,000 was recovered and he was convicted.

16. Other cases of interest.—(i) One Babulal—a local ex convict who cheated several persons by making and supplying bogus-rickshaw plates and who was successfully eluding the Police for long, was arrested during the year by the Crime Branch and convicted.

(ii) One I. Krishna Reddi who cheated people by unauthorisedly pledging their cars and making away with the money was brought to book.

(iii) Several cases of cheating the Department of Industries in the misuse of steel permits were successfully handled during the year by the Crime Branch.

(iv) Local Casual Ganesan employed in the Bank of India misappropriated the bank money to the tune of Rs. 8,800 and absconded. He was arrested and a major portion of the property was recovered. He was convicted.

(v) Non-local Juvenile Lakshmi of Thiruvarambur was caught, while running away with a hand-bag belonging to a complainant, adopting filth-rubbing M. O. This girl, along with some others, Thottai Nalks of Thiruvarambur—are suspected to be responsible for three cases of filth rubbing and two cases of corrosive irritant powder-rubbing. A special party from G. S. has been constituted for a through investigation of this pattern of cases.

17. Justifiable Homicide.—There was only one case of justifiable homicide during the year, in which six persons, due to the Police-firing on 16th June 1958 in connection with the Harbour Rioting—received gun-shot—injuries and died.

18. Accidental deaths.—Two hundred and fourteen cases of accidental deaths were reported during the year. Twenty eight cases disclosed culpable negligence and in all these cases, prosecution was launched. Eleven cases ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal, 2 under investigation and 5 cases are pending trial.

PART III.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

19. Detection.—(i) Crime was kept well under control throughout the year. Crime has gone down and detection and the percentage of property recoveries have improved markedly during 1958, over the 1957 level.

(ii) The following are the true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code disposed of during the years 1949 to 1958 showing the percentage of detection:—

Year.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Not detected.	Total Columns (2) to (4)	Percentage of detection.	Difference of percentage between last two years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1949					63.7	
1950					61.1	
1951					33.2	
1952					46.4	
1953					47.5	
1954					48.4	
1955	4,101	724	3773	8,598	47.7	..
1956	3,663	439	3794	7,896	46.4	..
1957	3,517	570	2986	7,073	49.7	..
1958	3,762	452	2106	6,320	59.5	+ 9.8

(iii) The percentage of detection of Grave crimes during 1954 to 1958 is also furnished below. In respect of previous years, the Printed Administration Reports do not contain these particulars).

Head of Crime.	1954	1955	1956
PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1 Murder ..	(8/10) 80	(18/23) 78	(7/14) 50
2 Dacoity ..	..	(2/2) 100	..
3 Robbery ..	(7/23) 30.4	(16/30) 53	(6/15) 40.0
4 House-break-king.	(220/541) 40.6	(210/516) 40.6	(262/584) 44.9
5 Theft ..	(3071/5754) 53.3	(2981/6082) 49	(2223/5329) 41.7
6 Cattle-theft.	(14/32) 43.7	(26/35) 74.2	(33/36) 91.6

Head of Crime.	1957	1958	Difference of percentage. (for last two years).
PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1 Murder ..	(4/9) 44.4	(7/14) 50	+ 5.6
2 Dacoity ..	(1/3) 33.3	(1/1) 100	+ 66.7
3 Robbery ..	(4/14) 28.6	(3/6) 50	+ 21.4
4 House-breaking ..	(214/359) 59.6	(163/242) 67.4	+ 7.8
5 Theft ..	(2256/4807) 46.9	(2378/4129) 57.6	+ 10.7
6 Cattle-theft	(34/45) 75.5	(50/58) 86.2	+ 10.7

20. Cases in which investigation was refused—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number of cases reported to Police. (Serials 1 to 38 of Statement A. Police).	9,261	8,419	8,515	7,145	6,288
Number of cases in which investigation was refused by the Police ..	85	7	9	5	19
Percentage ..	.9	.08	.1	.07	.3

This provision of the Law was used with due care.

21. Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Fifteen cases were referred by the Magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 6 cases in 1957. This calls for no comments. There was no unnecessary reference.

22. Attendance at Sessions.—The City Sessions Court functioned throughout the year and Gazetted Police Officers continued to attend the sessions on all the days.

23. Property lost and recovered.—A comparative statement for the last five years:—

Year.	Amount lost.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1954	9,33,367	2,18,779	23.4
1955	12,44,363	2,91,837	23.5
1956	8,55,705	1,92,225	23.3
1957	8,15,209	2,21,053	27.1
1958	11,69,617	3,98,493	34.1

Recovery during the year of property lost in the previous years is Rs. 67,886 as against Rs. 84,203 in 1957.

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

Year.	Number decided.	Number convicted.	Percentage.	Number tried.	Number convicted.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1957	4,087	3,517	86.1	4,392	3,702	84.3
1958	4,214	3,762	89.3	4,749	4,110	86.5
Difference.	+ 127	+ 245	+ 3.2	+ 357	+ 408	+ 2.2

25. Convictions.—The following is a 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 courts.	Percentage of pendency on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Indian Penal Code ..	4,376	3,762	452	16.2
2 Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act ..	8	8	..	..
3 Security sections ..	2,432	2,377	87	14

26. Prosecuting staff.—A comparative statement of the number of cases conducted by the prosecuting staff during the years 1957 and 1958 is given below:—

(1)	Number of completed original cases.				Percentage convicted.	
	Prosecuted.		Convicted.		1957	1958
	1957 (2)	1958 (3)	1957 (4)	1958 (5)	(6)	(7)
Chief Assistant State Prosecutor	..	..	..	..	93	82
Assistant State Prosecutor, II	..	..	..	..	96	98
Do. III	..	..	..	..	95	96
Do. IV	..	..	..	..	92.8	93
Do. V	..	..	..	..	93	96
Do. VI	..	..	..	..	95	96
Do. VII	..	..	..	..	96.2	98
Do. VIII	..	..	..	..	94	98
Assistant State Prosecutor, Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court.	1,365	4,522	1,261	4,325	93	95
Assistant State Prosecutor, Prohibition ..	15,405	7,443	15,267	7,316	99	98

NOTE.—The following Assistant State Prosecutors were on leave during the year for the periods noted against each:—

(1) Sri T. R. Subramaniam, Assistant State Prosecutor, VI Court—From 16th June to 27th October 1958.
(2) Sri P. S. Krishnamurthi, Assistant State Prosecutor, VIII Court—(a) From 8th September to 30th November 1958 and (b) from 22nd to 31st December 1958.

(3) Sri Lakshminathan, Assistant State Prosecutor, III Court—From 1st April to 30th May 1958.
Substitutes were appointed for the first and third items and in respect of the second item, during the period of leave mentioned in (a), the work of this Assistant State Prosecutor was attended to by the Assistant State Prosecutor of a neighbouring court and in respect of the leave period in (b), a substitute was duly appointed.

27. Inadequate sentences and retrials.—During the year, there was a case—DI Crime No. 210/58 under section 408 I.P.C., in which the accused was convicted to two weeks R.I., a revision petition was filed for enhanced sentence; but, on subsequent legal opinion, further action was dropped. In another case under section 363, I.P.C. (E-2 Cr. No. 426/58), the accused was acquitted by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Saidapet. An appeal preferred against the acquittal is pending. No case of 1958 came to be retried after discharge.

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

From Jail.	From Police lock-up.	From other Police custody.	Total.
..	..	12	12

29. Prosecutions for false complaints—

(a) Including cases of the previous year, the number of cases referred by the Police as false—30.

(b) The number of such cases struck off as false by the Magistrates—30.

(c) The number of cases in which prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints and the number of such cases filed on magisterial complaints—5.

31. Return of active and inactive Criminals of Madras City for the year 1958—

Class of persons.	Number brought under surveillance during the year 1958.										Of the number	
	Number of persons at large on 31st December 1957 (i.e.) excluding those in Jail but including those out of view.		On account of arrivals from outside the Districts.		By release from Jails.		By fresh registration.		By reasons of death.		By reasons of old age or infirmity.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Active and inactive criminals in Madras City ..	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	952	23	17	..	90	3	319	8	11	..	15	2

Of those included in columns (2) to (5).									
On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the City.		From other causes.		Number in jail on 31st December 1957.		Number at large on 31st December 1958.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
310	5	5	..	..	1	295	4	772	23



HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1391, 6th May 1960.

Police—Administration Report, 1958—Reviewed.

Order—No. 1391, Home, dated 6th May 1960.

Recorded.

2. The year was marked by a slight decrease in the total number of crimes due mainly to the effective preventive measures adopted by the Police. The total number of true cases of cognizable crimes excluding offences under the special and local laws and "nuisance" sections of the I.P.C. fell from 48,144 in 1957 to 47,373 in 1958 or a decrease of 1.6 per cent. The number of grave crimes decreased from 30,680 in 1957 to 30,504 in 1958, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. Decrease was noticeable under all heads of grave crime except murder and house-breaking. The number of cases of dacoity fell from 85 to 65 (23.5 per cent), robbery from 251 to 243 (3.3 per cent) cattle theft from 2,459 to 2,430 (0.8 per cent) and theft (ordinary) from 20,176 to 19,933. The number of cases of murder increased from 745 to 755 (1.3 per cent) while the number of cases of house-breaking increased from 6,964 to 7,018 (0.8 per cent). The total number of cases registered under the special and local laws decreased from 228,749 in 1957 to 199,794 in 1958, i.e., a decrease of 28,955 cases or 12.7 per cent. The number of the "nuisance" offences also decreased from 149,049 in 1957 to 138,567 (9 per cent). The number of serious offences against person and property also decreased by 380 cases or 2.1 per cent as compared with the previous year. The ratios of such offences to population in this State for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 were one case for every 1,640, 1,675 and 1,711 persons respectively.

3. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime during the year was 47.6 as against 45.4 in 1957 and 44.4 in 1956. There was improvement in detection in ten districts and decline in five districts. Madras City showed the maximum increase in detection by 9.8 per cent as compared with the previous year.

4. There was no major agrarian unrest during the year. There was, as usual, restive during the year; but there was no breach of the peace. On the students' front there was some amount of activity; but no major incidents happened. On the whole communal harmony prevailed throughout the State and the year was free from major clashes.

There were 1,554 cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies as against 1,426 cases in 1957; but the public peace was, on the whole, well maintained. The Police had to open fire on six occasions during the year, either in self-defence or for the preservation of law and order.

5. The Crime Branch of the C.I.D., Madras, continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, dacoity, robbery, criminal intimidation, forgery, counterfeiting currency, criminal misappropriation, torture, cheating and conspiracy, kidnapping of minor girls, issue of bogus money-orders, theft, forging documents, conducting lottery without authorization from Government, explosives and cotton betting, etc. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau attached to the C.I.D. continued to function in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau co-ordinating their work and functioning as the central agency in dealing with organized crime. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau attached to the C.I.D. continued to function efficiently in tackling the racket in Narcotics and in dealing with the National and International smugglers. The total value of contraband articles seized during the year was Rs. 4,16,924 as against Rs. 3,92,690 in 1957.

The Special and 'X' Branches of the C. I. D. continued to work satisfactorily.

6. In the Madras City, intensive raids were conducted against prohibition offences with good results.

The number of traffic accidents registered an increase of 172 cases from 3,975 in 1957 to 4,147 cases in 1958, of which 57 cases were fatal as against 63 in the previous year. The increase in the number of traffic accidents was mainly due to the increase in the vehicular traffic and population and in the number of transport vehicles operating in Madras City.

The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and were mobilized during the year on six occasions besides the annual mobilization. The health, discipline and morale of the Reserves were quite good. Tear smoke squads were functioning in Madras City and in the District Armed Reserves. Tear smoke was used thrice in Madras City and once in Chingleput.

The morale discipline and standard of the Malabar Special Police as well as the Special Armed Police were maintained at a high level and the units continued to give efficient and loyal service.

8. At the end of the year, the State Police Radio network had 2 control, 12 static and 18 transportable stations. Radio Traffic was heavy during the year and the Radio Branch maintained a high level of efficiency.

9. Housing of the Police Force continued to be an acute problem during 1958 also. Under the five-year programme of Police housing, proposals for construction of quarters for the Police staff estimated to cost about Rs. 84 lakhs were sanctioned in 1958-59.

The performance of the State Police Athletics and Sports Meet was generally commendable.

10. The morale of the force continued to be quite high. Crime was kept well under control and law and order

maintained satisfactorily. The year was one of continued strain to the Police on all sides of their activities. In spite of this, Police discharged their arduous tasks and numerous duties in a commendable manner maintaining their traditional reputation for efficiency and unswerving loyalty. The Government are glad to record their appreciation of the good work done by the Police during the year under review.

(By order of the Governor)

P. P. I. VAIDYANATHAN,

Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.
 „ the Commissioner of Police, Madras-8.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Accountant-General, Madras-13.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Department).
 „ the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
 „ the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.
 Copy to the Parliamentary Library of India.

