



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS
STATE
1959

505/605

©
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1961

PRINTED BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY AND
PRINTING, MADRAS, ON BEHALF OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
1961

R
Z211,1938N59
N61;32
25207

REPORT OF THE

SECRET

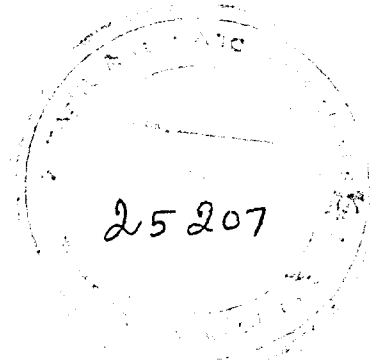
TO THE



FROM THE

R
2.21.1987

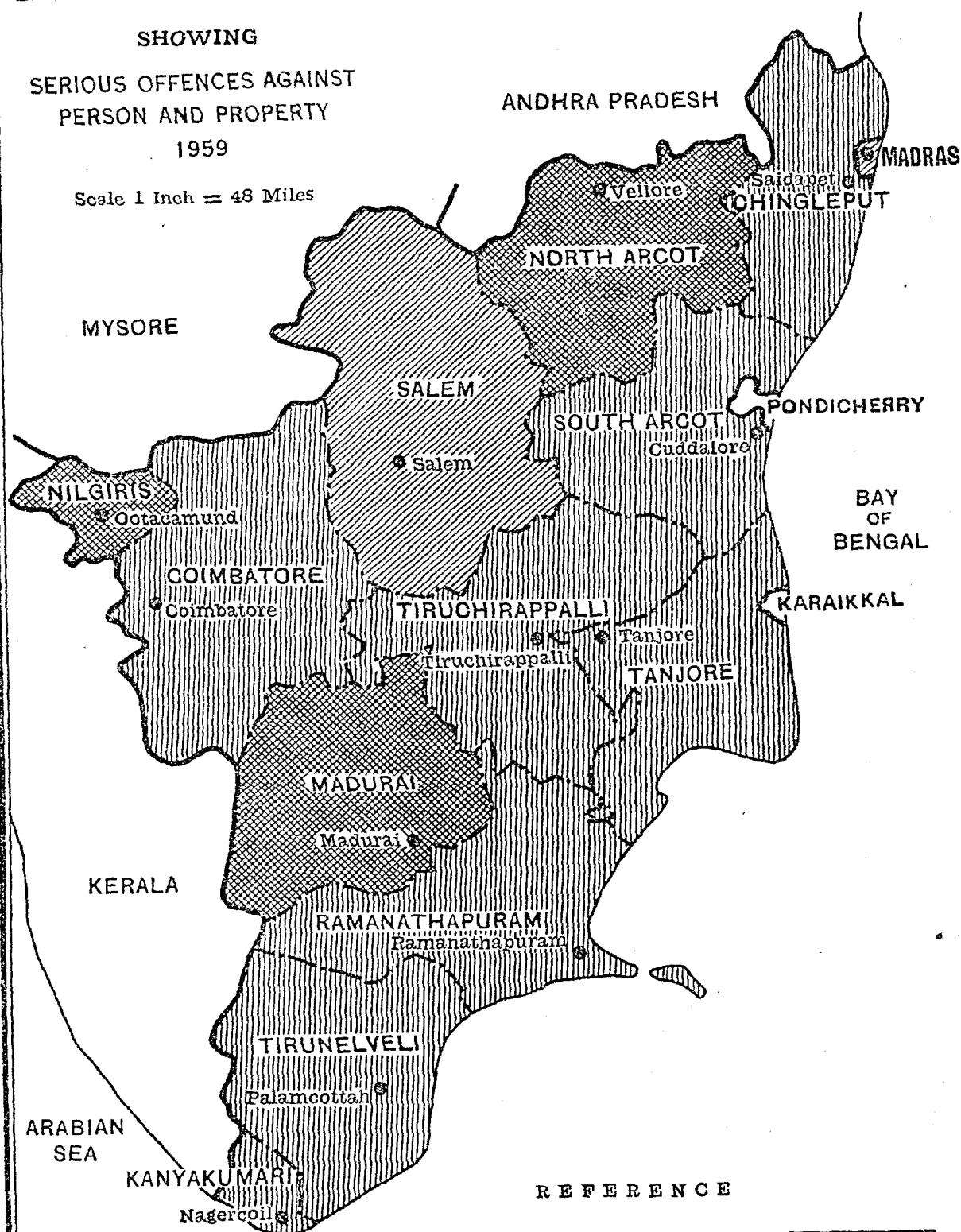
NGI/ATC



MAP OF THE MADRAS STATE

SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY
1959

Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles



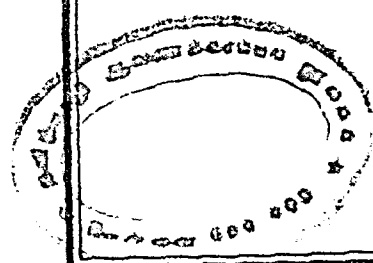
REFERENCE

One case to every 2000 persons to 2500

Do. 1500 Do. 2000

Do. 1000 Do. 1500

Average for the State One case to every 1618 persons



Reg. No. 339 - E '61 (Saka Era 1883)-650

Re-produced from the Original drawn with
the information furnished by the indenter

Printed under the Superintendence of
Sri K. SAMPATH B. A., Assistant Director of
Survey and Land Records, by Helio, at the
P. Z. Press, C. S. O., Madras-5.

Maximum number of pages fixed for the report is 40—vide paragraph 19 of letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public),
No. 2739, dated 26th March 1901, printed in G.O. No. 553, Public, dated 3rd June 1901.]

CONTENTS

PART I.

PARA.	PAGE	PARA.	PAGE
General conditions of the year	1-5	1	1

PART II.—CRIME.

General character of the year	6	1	Robbery	14
Stat cognizable crime	7	2	Mail robbery	14
Serious offences against person and property	8	2	House-breaking	15
Property crime	9	2	Theft	16
Arson	10	3	Cattle theft	17
Fanticide	11	4	Cattle poisoning	17
Acts and disturbances	12	4	Counterfeiting coins and currency notes	18
Communal tension and agrarian situation	12	4-5	Other cases of interest (bomb cases and explosives)	19
Labour troubles and students' activities	12	5	Fire arms, cheating and other cases	19
			Justifiable homicide	20
			Accidental deaths	21

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

How dealt with	22	8	Prevention—	
Cases in which investigation was refused [section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code]	22	9	The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act	27
Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code	22	9	Security for good behaviour	27
Attendance at sessions	22	9	Cinematograph Act	28
Property lost and recovered	23	9	The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act	29
Prosecutions	24	9	The Madras City Police Act	30
Prosecuting staff	24	10	Prohibition	31
Inadequate sentences and re-trials	24	10	Inspection of shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act	32
Escapes	25	10	Execution of warrants	33
Prosecutions for false complaints	26	10	Inspections	34
Cases found false after trial	26	10	The Detective Dog Squad	35
Prevention—Habitual criminals	27	10	Special Homes	36
Old offenders	27	10		

PART IV.—POLICE FORCE.

Sanctioned Officers	37	14	Cost	43
Strength	38	15	Buildings and housing the Force	44
Recruitment	38	15	Co-operative societies and stores	45
Casualties	38	15	General Provident Fund	45
Health	38	15	Work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	46
Education	39	15	Criminal Investigation Department	47
Training College and Schools—			Police Laboratory	47
The Police Training College, Vellore	40	15	Prohibition Intelligence Bureau	47
Police Recruits' Schools	40	16	Legal Adviser	47
			Finger-print Bureau	47
			The Shorthand Bureau	47
Product—			Railway Police	48
Departmental punishments	41	16	Port Police	49
Appeals	41	16	Armed Reserves	50
Judicial punishments	41	16	Tear smoke squads	50
			Malabar Special Police	51
Medals and Rewards	42	16	Special Armed Police	52
Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities	42	16	Police Radio Branch	53
			Village Police	54
			Village Vigilance Committees	54

PART V.

Reforms and Needs	55	21
-------------------	----	----

PART VI.

Graphs	23-50
--------	-------

PART VII.—STATEMENTS.

Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I)	53	Property stolen and recovered (Statement C)	72
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II)	62	Classification of thefts and robberies according to nature of property involved (Statement CC)	73
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement AA, Part I)	64	Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police Force (Statement D)	74
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement AA, Part II)	65	Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force (Statement E)	78
Return of non-cognizable crime and cases under Preventive sections of Criminal Procedure Code—Cases (Statement B, Part I)	66	Quinquennial statement of crime (Statement F)	82
Return of non-cognizable crime and cases under Preventive sections of Criminal Procedure Code—Persons (Statement B, Part II)	67	Classification of thefts and robberies by stolen property (Statement FF)	82
		Quinquennial statement of Railway crime (Statement G)	82
		Juvenile Delinquency Statistics (Statement H)	83

APPENDIX A.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police	85
---	----

[POL.—A]

were fluctuations in the rains during the hot weather period of March to May. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon period of June to September was less than the normal. The conditions, however, improved during the north-east monsoon period of October to December.

There has been no change in the economic conditions. The high cost of living continued throughout the year, as the prices of all foodstuffs and essential commodities remained at a very high level.

Though Community Projects and the implementation of the various schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan provided work in an increased measure to unskilled labourers and artisans, the unemployment problem has not been solved satisfactorily. Unemployment among the poorer classes was still noticeable.

Adequate preventive measures taken by the Police and the unearthing of several criminal organisations and the vigorous drive against professional criminals and potential bad characters have kept total cognizable crime under control in spite of adverse conditions. An increase in the total cognizable crime by 7.4 per cent was, however, recorded during the year, due to adverse economic conditions, steep rise in the prices of food stuffs, and other essential commodities, economic depression and unemployment among the poorer classes.

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 50,893 as against 47,373 in 1958. 3,520 cases or 7.4 per cent.

Statement showing proportion of police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1958.

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 by the Police Force.
				Statement A.	Statement AA.	Total.	Statement A.	Statement AA.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Uttar Pradesh ..	6,32,15,742	63,116	0.98	66,154	62,082	1,28,236	2	1.04	0.9
2 Madhya Pradesh ..	2,60,71,000	39,601	1.5	70,741	87,893	1,58,634	6.08	2.6	5.1
3 West Bengal ..	2,36,85,703	33,893	1.4	53,043	22,147	75,190	3.2	2.2	2.1
4 Assam ..	88,37,757	14,225	1.6	17,261	2,596	19,857	2.2	2.0	1.3
5 Orissa ..	1,46,45,946	13,852	0.945	20,895	4,932	25,827	1.8	1.5	1.86
6 Bihar ..	3,87,79,564	30,914	0.797	59,208	6,778	65,986	1.7	1.53	1.24
7 Bombay ..	4,82,65,221	90,723	1.88	1,04,930	5,59,542	6,64,472	13.77	2.17	7.29
8 Kerala ..	1,35,49,118	10,262	0.757	15,586	14,312	29,898	2.20	1.15	2.9
9 Mysore ..	1,94,01,193	24,542	1.26	23,418	2,26,823	2,50,241	12.89	1.26	10.1
10 Andhra Pradesh ..	3,13,65,500	35,003	1.1	35,762	3,58,754	3,94,516	12.6	1.1	13.0
11 Rajasthan ..	1,59,59,596	32,621	2.044	19,156	15,428	34,584	2.167	1.2	1.252
12 Punjab ..	1,61,34,890	31,792	1.97	19,128	29,014	48,142	2.9	1.07	1.5*
13 Madras ..	3,00,26,168	28,920	.96	54,612	3,39,887	3,94,499	13.1	1.8	18.7

* Figures worked out to the total cases reported.

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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Urban ..	1958	22,426	393	21,908	375
	1959	17,986	287	17,241	273
Rural ..	1958	37,164	408	35,890	373
	1959	29,091	295	27,189	256

8. *Serious offences against person and property.*—A map showing the comparative state of crime in the

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

As compared with 1958, marked increase in crime was noticeable in the following districts in 1959:—

	PER CENT.
Coimbatore	24.0
South Arcot	20.1
Chingleput	12.1
Salem	11.9
The Nilgiris	11.8

The total number of cases under the "Special and Local Laws" decreased during the year. As against 1,99,794 cases in 1958, there were 1,72,072 cases in 1959, i.e., a decrease of 27,722 cases or 13.9 per cent. Decrease was noticeable in Madras City and all districts except Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Salem.

The number of "Nuisance" cases also decreased from 135,567 in 1958 to 1,30,426, i.e., 5,141 cases or 3.8 per cent. Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Kanyakumari and Thanjavur districts registered marked decreases under this head.

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., 18.7 against 13.0 in Andhra Pradesh the nearest second.

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the year 1958-59.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
(1)	1958. (2)	1959. (3)	1958. (4)	1959. (5)	1958. (6)	1959. (7)	1958. (8)	1959. (9)	1958. (10)	1959. (11)	1958. (12)	1959. (13)	1958. (14)	1959. (15)
Madras City ..	10	18	1	..	6	11	200	152	61	44	3,927	3,855	4,205	4,089
Chingleput ..	14	33	2	2	10	11	529	518	108	141	1,286	1,546	1,949	2,251
South Arcot ..	37	54	5	5	10	29	701	788	318	360	1,422	1,756	2,493	2,992
Thanjavur ..	55	66	4	2	25	22	884	859	240	242	1,736	1,655	2,944	2,846
Tiruchirappalli ..	65	68	7	7	23	23	626	682	263	247	1,532	1,660	2,516	2,687
Madurai North ..	60	54	2	6	22	24	297	293	179	167	845	988	1,405	1,532
Madurai Urban ..	31	50	2	2	6	19	285	225	99	101	1,230	1,373	1,653	1,770
Ramanathapuram ..	73	51	11	8	22	32	333	296	179	228	1,161	978	1,779	1,593
Tirunelveli ..	88	83	10	4	56	41	685	614	241	234	1,142	1,151	2,222	2,127
Kanyakumari ..	18	13	..	2	8	11	163	152	11	6	353	452	553	636
North Arcot ..	56	49	3	1	12	12	954	1,072	196	257	1,778	2,178	2,999	3,569
Salem ..	122	101	5	2	23	15	578	640	315	548	1,226	1,249	2,269	2,555
Coimbatore ..	120	118	10	8	17	17	601	760	226	252	1,240	1,576	2,214	2,731
The Nilgiris ..	4	3	..	..	..	..	173	161	4	2	152	205	333	371
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli }	2	..	3	..	3	3	9	13	..	..	953	1,004	970	1,020
Total ..	755	761	65	49	243	270	7,018	7,225	2,440	2,829	19,983	21,626	30,504	32,760

There was an increase of 2,256 cases or 7.4 per cent under grave crime in 1959.

The increase was noticeable under all heads of grave crime except dacoity, as shown below:—

(1)	Per cent.	
	Increase. (2)	Decrease. (3)
Murder	0.8	..
Dacoity	..	24.6
Robbery	11.1	..
House-Breaking	2.9	..
Cattle theft	15.9	..
Theft (ordinary)	8.2	..

Dacoity registered a substantial decrease of nearly 25 per cent.

10. *Murder.*—The number of true cases of murder was 761 as against 755 in 1958, indicating an increase of 6 cases or 0.8 per cent. Of these, nine cases were reported directly to the Magistrates. Coimbatore accounted for the highest number of murders (118) followed by Salem (101), Tirunelveli (83), Tiruchirappalli (68) and Thanjavur (66).

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

Motive.	1958. (2)	1959. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Sexual causes	177	181
2 Family disputes	183	197
3 Faction	66	72
4 Robbery	31	31
5 Other causes	298	280
Total ..	755	761

Forty-eight murderers committed suicide as against 29 in 1948.

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

In November 1959, in an attempt to catch a running thief in Madurai Town, a boy aged 18 years received a stab injury on the left side of his neck and died subsequently. The case is pending trial.

Unable to divorce his wife, a man of the Madurai district deceived her and her two year old child to the Vaigai river-bed and murdered them. The accused was sentenced to death.

POL.—1A

A postman of the Tirunelveli district throttled his mother-in-law to death, removed her jewels valued Rs. 600 and discarded the body in a pit. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Due to longstanding political rivalry and personal enmity, a man of Ramanathapuram district was waylaid and brutally done to death by a gang of four accused, who were all sentenced to death. The sentence has since been modified to transportation for life.

In the course of a petty quarrel over a broken lime pot, a woman of the Coimbatore district stabbed another woman with a knife on her back. The injured died in the hospital subsequently. The accused was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

A constable of the Salem district, having illicit intimacy with another woman and not leading a peaceful life with his wife, took his wife along a bridge and, all of a sudden, lifted her bodily and dropped her in the running water 43 feet deep. The case stands committed to Sessions.

A head constable of the Kanyakumari district was stabbed to death by a drunkard, while about to be arrested. The accused is undergoing life imprisonment.

In an attempt to rescue a Prohibition offender from the custody of a Police party in the Coimbatore district, his relatives cut a constable with an axe till he fell down and died. Of the two principal accused, one was sentenced to death and another to transportation for life.

An old dhoby of Karisalkulam, Tirunelveli district, was murdered and the body packed in a gunny bag and thrown into an unused well. The Police dog was wired for. By the time the dog started at Madras, out of fear, one of the sons of the brother of the deceased confessed to the crime. He and his associates have been arrested and the case is pending trial.

An old man, aged 76 years, was shot dead in Tirunelveli district by his son while he was sleeping on a pial with a view to foist the case on his enemies. The case at first presented peculiar difficulties, as there was no eye witness to the occurrence. Sustained investigation disclosed a conspiracy of the son against his father. One of the confederates of the son was taken as an approver and the case ended in conviction.

Due to family dispute in connection with the partition of properties, a man of the South Arcot district murdered his brother and his brother's wife with a knife. The accused was sentenced to death.

14. Robbery.—There were 270 cases of robbery in 1959 as against 243 in 1958, i.e., an increase of 11.1 per cent. Details are given under paragraph 9. Of these, 19 were reported to the Magistrates direct. Eighty-nine were highway robberies. Seventy-three field robberies and one hundred and eight house robberies. As in previous years, Tirunelveli registered the highest number of cases (41) followed by Ramanathapuram (32), South Arcot (29), Madurai North (24), Tiruchirappalli (23) and Thanjavur (22).

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

On the night of 27th July 1959, three local criminals of Chingleput district cut a rice bag from a moving double bullock cart in the G.S.T. road near Kamarajanagar at Perungalathur, and committed theft of rice worth Rs. 20. They escaped with the booty after pelting stones at the victim and others. The case ended in conviction.

On 18th November 1959, two local criminals of Thanjavur district waylaid an old man carrying cash Rs. 3,000 in daylight, robbed him off and escaped. The accused were traced and property recovered. The case is pending trial.

The accused, on the pretext of helping the complainant in selling the brinjals in Tiruchirappalli for a high price, accompanied him on 17th August 1959. While they were returning to Tirukattupalli during night time, the accused demanded the complainant and another the money they had. When they refused, he forcibly snatched the money from one of them and was caught, when he attempted to escape. The case ended in conviction.

When the President of a Co-operative Weavers' Society in Salem district was returning from a shandy during night in a double bullock cart, on 26th December 1959, the accused waylaid the cart, threw chilli powder in the eyes of the President and the cartman, and snatched away the hand bag with cash Rs. 6,772, the sale proceeds of the clothes in the shandy. The accused was traced and the property recovered. The case is pending trial.

While an accused concerned in a case of theft was being escorted in an electric train from Nungambakkam to Egmore on 5th July 1959, he attempted to escape at Chetput Railway Station but was overpowered. His accomplices created a scene at Chetput Railway Station, by pelting stones. The passengers who got down from the train took shelter in the Station Master's room. One of them, who was left alone on the platform, received knife injuries and was robbed of his purse containing Rs. 10 currency notes and some papers. Of the three accused who were charged in this connection, two were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, while the third was acquitted.

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

15. House-breaking.—There were 7,225 cases of house-breaking as against 7,018 in 1958, an increase of 2.9 per cent. Of these, 343 were reported to the Magistrates direct. As in the previous year, North Arcot continued to lead with 1,072 cases, followed by Thanjavur (859), South Arcot (788), Coimbatore (760), Tiruchirappalli (682), Salem (640) and Tirunelveli (614).

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 206 as against Rs. 176 in 1958 and Rs. 195 in 1957.

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

There was a heavy burglary in Kalankudyiruppu, Tirunelveli district, on 11th November 1959, in which property worth Rs. 7,795 was stolen. Five Marudur-

karai Maravars were concerned. Four of them have been arrested and property to the tune of Rs. 6,000 has been recovered. The case is pending trial.

A gang of criminals from Calcutta committed a series of day house-breakings from April 1959 onwards in locked houses in Madras City. Masquerading as electrical engineers and business-men and staying in hotels, they went about residential areas, neatly dressed, watched for locked houses and committed theft of valuables within a short time. A case on 25th June 1959 in Dwaraka Colony showed their characteristic modus operandi and indicated their re-appearance. On this, a large number of petrolmen in mufti and disguise were sent on 26th June 1959 to Annamalaipuram and other places where their operation was anticipated with instructions to cover all locked houses and this had its immediate effect. Two offenders Dhiren Singh and Subash Bhaduri were caught by two petrol constables as they were about to break into a house. When discreetly questioned, they gave information about two others Ramlal Gupta and Ajit Bhandary who were arrested the same night in a hotel at Wall Tax Road. The latter were really the leaders who had come to Madras on all the previous occasions and were responsible for a large number of offences. Sustained enquiries in Calcutta resulted in the recovery of stolen properties aggregating about Rs. 5,000 in value. The first two were bound over under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code and sent to Jail, while the latter two were convicted in 12 cases admitted by them. Finger prints of Ramlal Gupta had been identified with those left in the scene of crime in four cases.

In a case of Coimbatore district, a north Indian criminal from Banaras broke into a jewellery shop in Coimbatore on the night of 13th December 1959 and attempted to steal jewels worth about Rs. 13,000. The criminal was caught red-handed by a visitor from Vellore, who was in a nearby shop, with the help of two watchmen and neighbours. On receipt of information, the Police rushed to the spot and arrested the accused with a bag full of jewels. He is found responsible for offences of a similar nature in various parts of India. The case is pending trial.

16. Theft.—There were 21,626 cases of ordinary theft as against 19,983 in 1958—an increase of 8.2 per cent. Of these 1,422 were reported to the Magistrates direct. Madras City continued to lead with 3,855 cases, followed by North Arcot (2,178), South Arcot (1,756), Tiruchirappalli (1,660) and Thanjavur (1,655).

A series of telephone wire thefts occurred in Chingleput district during this year. Though almost all the cases were treated as undetected, the C.I.D. is continuing investigation and has located a gang which is suspected to be responsible for those thefts.

A veteran day house thief of Karaikudi and his associates responsible for 120 cases of day house thefts of various bungalow areas of Madras City were arrested and convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to notify residence for two years. Properties—mostly watches, time-pieces, wall clocks, etc. valued Rs. 15,000 were recovered. Forty-three cases were successfully put up against the receivers of this gang.

On 5th February 1959 when a man was about to step into his house on return from the Sub-Registrar's office with cash Rs. 15,028-12-0 got by the sale of some of his lands and houses, in Kulitalai, Tiruchirappalli district, the cloth bag containing cash and some documents was snatched away from him by a local casual offender. The entire cash was recovered from him and another ex-convict, except Rs. 300 with which one of the accomplices had escaped. The case ended in conviction.

One Nagappa Chettiar, Managing Partner, Bharat Essential Oil Company, Seelanaickenpatti, Salem and his Manager Meyappan and watchman Govindaswami

were arrested in the oil company on 30th January 1959 with stolen sandalwood worth Rs. 7,000. The wood was stolen from the Bothiamalai hills by one Masilamani of Paramarathupatti with the assistance of 10 wood-cutters and transported to the oil mill of Nagappa Chettiar in a lorry. The case is pending trial.

17. Cattle theft.—There were 2,829 cases of cattle theft as against 2,440 in 1958, an increase of 15.9 per cent.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 104 cases of cattle poisoning as against 106 in 1958. Forty-five cases ended in conviction. Seventeen of the 83 persons arrested, were convicted.

18. Counterfeiting coins and currency notes.—Twelve cases of counterfeiting coins were disposed of in 1959, of which ten ended in conviction, as against 45 and 24 respectively in 1958. There were nine cases of note forgery in 1959 as against one in 1958.

Some interesting cases of counterfeiting are given below:—

While one Arumugham of Tiruchirappalli was attempting to sell counterfeit notes of ten rupee denominations to the value of Rs. 30,000 along with his associates, including two constables on 23rd June 1959 night he was apprehended and 30 bundles containing ten rupee notes with the same number T/32-615859 were seized from him. On his confession, another Krishnan of Tiruchirappalli was traced and printing blocks, ink, and cutting blades used for manufacturing counterfeit currency notes were seized. Eight persons are involved in this case. Five have been arrested and three are absconding. All of them have been charged and the case is pending trial.

In the course of investigation of a counterfeit currency note case in Madurai Urban district, it came to light that one Selvanathan of Tiruchirappalli had cheated many persons with the assistance of a Sub-Inspector of Police. Thirty-four counterfeit currency ten rupee notes bearing No. T. 32-615859 were seized from him on 12th April at Tiruchirappalli and the case is pending trial. The Sub-Inspector is under suspension.

An ex-convict of Jaipur State, his wife and another woman were apprehended in North Arcot district and one rupee counterfeit coins, instruments, etc., were recovered from them. All the accused were convicted.

A gang of persons, indulging in the manufacture of counterfeit currency notes and possessing blocks and other chemicals, etc., was rounded up in Ayyanthirumaligai village in the Salem district, on the night of 21st December 1959. One Kandaswami, his father-in-law Arumuga Goundan and one Rathinam were arrested and remanded. A number of letters revealing their activities with their associates in Coimbatore, Kerala, Pollachi, Madras and Pondicherry and other places have also been recovered. During the course of investigation, a counterfeit five-rupee note and a revolver were recovered from their associates in Coimbatore and Pollachi. The case is under investigation.

In a case of Tiruchirappalli district, eight accused, four of them owning printing presses at Pudukottai, one being a block maker, and two others owning match factories at Quilon, conspired with a broker, printed Excise Duty Stamps to be affixed on match boxes, to evade payment of excise tax due to the Government of India. All the accused were charged on 30th July 1959 and the broker, Sri Ganapathi Nadar of Madurai, was taken as an approver. The Government have appointed a Special Magistrate to try the case. The case is under preliminary enquiry.

19. Other cases of interest—Bomb cases and explosives.—During the year 1959, 115 explosions of a non-political nature occurred, resulting in the death of 22

persons and injuries to 186 persons, as against 76 cases resulting in the death of 17 persons and injuries to 124 persons during the previous year.

The increase is mainly due to accidents while blasting rocks for deepening wells on account of failure of monsoon and for collecting road materials.

On 5th August 1959 a serious fire took place in the Kaleswari Colour Match Works, Sivakasi, in the fire dipping hall. Four workers were burnt to death and five seriously injured. Three of the injured succumbed to the injuries subsequently. The case is under investigation.

Fire arms.—Forty-three cases involving injury from fire-arms were reported and examined during the year as against 45 cases in 1958. The Fire-Arms Expert was summoned to give evidence in Courts in 18 cases as against 11 cases in the previous year.

Cheating and other cases.—A local casual offender of South Arcot district, brought one Pattabhiraman from Pondicherry, promising to double the currency notes at Sorakalpet, where a house was taken for daily rent and another men said to be from Bombay was waiting. After bolting the door inside, the stranger was pretending to double the currency notes brought by the complainant. At that time, a constable of Kallakurichi, in uniform, knocked at the door, entered the house, threatened Pattabhiraman and sent him away. The case is pending trial. The Police constable is under suspension.

A serious fire broke out on 22nd March 1959 in the sanctorum sanctorum of Sri Ranganathaswami Temple, Srirangam, resulting in the melting of the heavy "Puzhukappu" ointment on the Moolavar, and damages to the hood of Adi Sesha, the Peedam of the Utsavar, and gold jewels and ornaments. The occurrence was thoroughly investigated and no foul play was suspected. The case was finally treated as an accident.

One Madhava Rao, son of Ramachandra Rao of Kumbakonam, Thanjavur district, posed himself as a Major and Director of Transportation, Transportation Directorate, Engineer-in-Chief Branch, Army Headquarters, 56 A.B.P.O., Delhi, got himself admitted in the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore, in a Special ward, and cheated the Doctors on duty and the patients and absconded. He was arrested and charged in three cases, all of which ended in conviction.

Two cases of cheating on the pretext of doubling the value of cash received, have been reported in Salem district. The amount in each case was Rs. 5,000. One case is under investigation while the other is pending trial.

Four persons of Bodinaickanur, said to be belonging to Bharath Mercantile Emporium, went to the Thangamani Metal Factory, Gobichettipalayam, and represented that they were dealers in copper scrap and obtained advance money on several occasions amounting to Rs. 10,251 in all, representing that they would supply raw copper scrap for the amount and dodged delivery by sending wires and letters. Actually, they were neither dealers in copper scrap nor even purchased such goods. They conspired together and induced the firm to part with their money. They were arrested and charged. The case ended in conviction.

The Manager of the Tindivanam Branch of the South Arcot District Co-operative Society received, on behalf of the Society, 406 bags of ammonium sulphate worth Rs. 15,867 at Tindivanam Railway Station on 17th December 1958. Without bringing them to the accounts of the Society, he diverted them to a permit holder for ammonium sulphate at Tindivanam for disposal. The permit holder, with the aid of his two servants, transported the bags from the local Railway siding to various places in that taluk by lorries and disposed them of.

The Manager was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment while the permit holder was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The two servants were acquitted.

Morrar Lallu and Soma Bhai, residents of Surat District, Bombay State, left Madras Air Port on 14th June 1959 for United Kingdom via Ceylon and as their passports were found forged ones, they were repatriated to India. They were arrested by the Delhi Police on 21-6-1959 and despatched to Madras, as they had emplaned at Madras Air Port. Investigation has disclosed that one A. P. Desai of Surat District arranged for their travel overseas, by issuing forged passports and income-tax exemption certificates for a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 from each. He is absconding and his whereabouts are not known. The two accused have been charged before the Subdivisional Magistrate, Poona-mallee and the case is under trial.

After a preliminary enquiry, the Co-operative Department laid before the Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras, a complaint of cheating, forgery and breach of trust by the office bearers of the Madurai Mill Workers' Co-operative Society in respect of foodgrains bought and sold. Investigation disclosed that in December 1956, the system of purchase of paddy for the stores was changed by a note put up by the Assistant Secretary and approved by the President of the Stores. Contractors were authorized to supply paddy and also produce bills from ryots. The contractors, in connivance with the President, Secretary, Purchase Manager, and Clerk of the Stores produced bogus paddy supply bills and evaded sales tax to the tune of Rs. 40,000 due to the Government. About 112 prosecution witnesses have been examined so far. Many (almost all) ryots, whose names find a place in the invoices, do not exist at all. The case is under investigation.

Sri K. Sivarajan, Translator, Principal City Sessions Court, Madras, received an illegal gratification of a sum of Rs. 50 from an iron merchant of Mint street, Madras, with a promise to do him a favour in the course of discharge of his official duties. The accused was trapped while travelling in the complainant's car. Evidence has been collected by the C.I.D. to show that the accused was habitually receiving bribes in the discharge of his duties. Action has been taken to prosecute him.

The Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, Fort St. George, Madras, complained on 19th February 1959 that travelling allowance of M.L.As. had been drawn from the Indian Bank, Mount Road, Madras, on cheques issued by the department, on the authority of forged Travelling Allowance bills purported to have been submitted by the M.L.As. concerned. Investigation by the C.I.D. had disclosed that the Superintendent of R.R. Section in the Secretariat either forged or caused to be forged the bills of certain M.L.As. and sent them to the Travelling Allowance Section therein and that, when the cheques were received in the ordinary course in his section, he caused the authorisation letter of the concerned M.L.As. to be forged and took delivery of the cheques. The cheques taken delivery of were cashed by a peon of the Legislative Department, after forging the signatures of the concerned M.L.As. Sufficient evidence has been collected to prove that the accused conspired together and fraudulently claimed Travelling Allowance by forging the signatures of various M.L.As. and have cheated the Government to the tune of about Rs. 2,000. The Government have been addressed to sanction the prosecution of the accused.

One Karmachand Ketharanath Sarma of Lahore, an ex-employee of the Postal Department, was sending bogus money orders to defunct jewellery firms in Coimbatore, informing them that he would visit Coimbatore shortly and purchase jewels. His modus operandi was to insert the bogus money orders surreptitiously into the R.M.S. or in the Post Offices, wherefrom the money orders were received in the usual course in the office of payment. His idea was to go round and

ask for payment in cash from these defunct firms which cannot naturally supply the jewels. Such cases have come to notice in Bombay and other States. The money covered by the bogus money orders has been seized. The accused is facing trial in Bombay.

Dhandapani alias Chandrasekaran, an educated young smuggler of Tirunelveli, was arrested by the City Crime Branch in possession of cash and jewels worth Rs. 11,000 being the proceeds of his smuggling business and was charged under Section 65, Madras City Police Act, as he could not properly account for the possession of the property. The entire cash of Rs. 9,000 and gold jewels worth Rs. 2,000 were confiscated to Government and he was convicted and sent to jail.

On 30th January 1959 night, a Sainik of the Railway Protection Force on patrol duty at Thondiarpet Marshalling Yard, challenged some culprits who were attempting to break open the goods waggons. They retaliated by throwing stones at him and were armed with deadly weapons. In self defence, the Sainik fired one round in the air and the culprits ran away. None was injured.

On 29th January 1959, one Karuppan, aged 60, a repatriate from Malaya, was proceeding to his native place in train No. 109 from Egmore Railway Station with his wife and daughter and cash Rs. 400 kept in a cloth bag in his waist. The accused, an ex-convict of South Arcot District, befriended and travelled with them in the same compartment. At Tindivanam Railway Station, the accused got a cup of tea, administered dhatura poison in the tea and made the victim drink it. The victim became unconscious; the accused got down at Mailam and decamped with the purse containing Rs. 400. He was sentenced to undergo 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

20. *Justifiable homicide.*—There was no case of justifiable homicide during the year, as against one and six in 1958 and 1957 respectively.

21. *Accidental deaths.*—Three hundred and seventy-one cases of deaths attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported in 1959 as against 494 in 1958. Two hundred and eighty-six persons were prosecuted, of whom 132 were convicted and 115 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 percentage of detection, i.e., the percentages of the number of convicted cases, shown in column (11) of Statement A, Part I, on the number of total true cases disposed of during the year (column 14), excluding those in which investigation was refused (column 6) in the last three years have been as shown below:—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
1957	45.4
1958	47.6
1959	48.0

There was improvement in Madras City and 7 districts. Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli, showed an increase in detection by 7.2 per cent as compared with the previous year.

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

	Percentage of detection.		
(1)	1957. (2)	1958. (3)	1959. (4)
Murder	47.8	51.9	54.6
Dacoity	31.6	42.9	38.0
Robbery	41.4	38.5	40.2
House-breaking	47.9	47.9	48.1
Cattle theft	52.2	49.9	54.5
Ordinary theft	50.4	54.8	54.2
Total grave crime	49.8	52.3	52.7

Detection of total cognizable crime and of grave crime improved further during the year by 0.4 per cent.

It is a matter of gratification that, in spite of various preoccupations, the Police continued to maintain a good standard of detection. This was made possible by greater application of scientific methods to the detection of crime such as (a) identification of finger prints lifted at scenes of crime, including single digits (b) systematic study of crime records and (c) better co-operation from the Village Officers and the public.

Out of the 14 States in the Indian Union, Madras State leads with the highest percentage of detection of total cognizable crime in 1956, 1957 and 1958 as shown below:—

State.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.			
(1)	1956. (2)	1957. (3)	1958. (4)	1959. (5)
Andhra Pradesh ..	37.2	36.6	41.3	..
Assam	20.2	21.9	20.4	..
Bihar	11.4	10.6	12.7	..
Bombay	24.6	23.8	23.8	..
Jammu and Kashmir ..	12.8	8.3	15.2	..
Kerala	40.5	27.5	30.9	..
Madhya Pradesh ..	27.6	28.1	27.2	..
Madras	44.4	45.4	47.6	48.0
Mysore	38.6	41.5	41.2	..
Orissa	25.1	23.3	24.6	..
Punjab	37.0	36.5	36.1	..
Rajasthan	24.6	23.3	24.9	..
Uttar Pradesh	25.5	27.3	27.8	..
West Bengal	16.0	15.4	16.6	..

Madras has set a new higher record in 1959, with 48 per cent.

Property lost and recovered (Police cases only).

Districts. (1)	1957.			1958.			1959.		
	Lost. (2)	Recovered. (3)	Percentage. (4)	Lost. (5)	Recovered. (6)	Percentage. (7)	Lost. (8)	Recovered. (9)	Percentage. (10)
1 Madras City	8,15,209	2,21,058	27.1	11,69,647	3,93,498	34.1	7,15,853	2,46,195	34.4
2 Chingleput	2,50,881	68,902	27.46	3,20,499	1,05,181	32.8	3,78,900	1,25,939	33.2
3 South Arcot	2,58,406	1,08,596	42.03	3,68,636	93,446	25.3	3,13,006	1,03,200	33.0
4 Thanjavur	3,34,906	98,176	29.5	4,47,171	1,29,346	28.9	3,89,596	1,12,752	28.9
5 Tiruchirappalli	3,47,463	1,46,370	42.15	3,73,140	1,42,621	38.2	3,97,741	1,55,120	39.0
6 Madurai Urban	1,56,194	46,440	29.7	1,67,565	91,980	54.8	1,47,154	79,710	54.1
7 Madurai North	1,77,088	73,724	41.6	96,740	51,452	53.2	1,67,326	83,865	50.1
8 Ramanathapuram	1,55,985	66,222	42.4	1,55,069	70,945	45.6	1,64,368	73,190	44.5
9 Tirunelveli	2,43,325	75,981	31.2	1,80,244	89,364	49.6	2,48,280	99,055	39.9
10 Kanyakumari	51,496	14,561	28.3	47,385	14,748	31.1	65,434	16,161	24.7
11 North Arcot	2,47,451	99,586	36.66	4,51,136	1,55,496	34.4	3,99,343	1,25,616	31.5
12 Salem	2,47,474	1,14,559	46.29	1,81,670	1,07,018	59.6	2,91,457	1,22,696	42.1
13 Coimbatore	2,12,503	92,680	43.61	3,04,825	1,50,243	49.2	5,69,014	2,38,448	41.9
14 The Nilgiris	44,693	19,548	43.7	65,703	35,486	54.01	1,33,293	99,683	74.7
15 Railway Police Thiruchirappalli ..	1,11,650	34,130	30.57	1,29,426	27,603	22.9	1,09,604	25,978	23.7
Total	37,04,709	12,71,533	34.3	44,49,856	16,63,427	37.4	44,90,369	17,07,608	38.03

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property stolen in previous years, Rs. 33,536.

24. *Prosecutions [Statement A-1. Columns (11) and (12)].*—The number of cases decided by the courts was 32,832 as against 31,823 in 1958. Of these, 69.1 per cent ended in conviction as against 68.7 per cent in 1958. A graph showing the percentage of convictions in Indian Penal Code cases to the number of cases decided in courts is furnished in Part VI.

The statement below shows the number of cases pending in courts at the end of the year under the Indian Penal Code, the Madras Restriction of Habitual

The percentage of detection of total grave crime this year is the highest for the last ten years. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime is steadily improving since 1955, and is higher than the record for the last ten years, except 1953, a peak year.

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

Cases in which investigation was refused.—Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code [Statement A-1 Columns (5) and (6)].

Of the 56,032 cases reported to the Police during the year, investigation was refused in 313 cases or 0.6 per cent as against 0.7 per cent in 1958 and 0.8 per cent in 1957. This provision of the law was, as in the past years, used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Five hundred and forty-three cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates in 1959 under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code as against 516 in 1958. No unnecessary references have come to notice.

Attendance at Sessions.—The number of Sessions held in the mufassal was 791 as against 676 in 1958. Superintendents of Police attended 32 Sessions and Subdivisional Officers 223, as against 26 and 238 respectively in 1958. In Madras, the City Sessions Court functioned throughout the year and gazetted Police Officers attended the Sessions on all the days, according to a roster maintained for the purpose.

23. *Property lost and recovered.*—The statement below shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years. It is gratifying to note that there has been an improvement in the percentage of recovery of lost property since 1956.

Offenders Act, and the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

Cases under.	Number disposed of by courts in 1959. (2)	Number pending in courts on 31st December 1959. (3)	Total. (4)	Percentage of pending cases on the total number. (5)
(1)				
Indian Penal Code ..	32,832	4,962	36,994	11.0
The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	171	45	216	20.8
Security Sections ..	6,602	843	7,445	11

Statement A-II [Columns (8) to (10)].—Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two persons were tried in 1959, as against 47,084 in 1958 and 56.4 per cent were convicted as against 67.7 in the previous year.

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

	Number of completed original cases prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of conviction.
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Madras City	33,938	33,072	97.4
Mufassal	18,643	12,624	67.7

In cases of minor importance and in other cases where the services of the prosecuting staff could not be secured, the Circle Inspectors conducted the prosecutions. Out of 5,597 cases prosecuted by them, 4,349 cases, i.e., 77.7 per cent ended in conviction, as against 82.8 per cent in 1958.

Inadequate sentences and retrials.—Serious cases of inadequate sentences or of prima facie miscarriage of justice were duly brought to the notice of the Collectors.

25. Escapes.—Fifty-nine prisoners escaped from Police custody during the year as against 38 in 1958. Of these 12 escaped from sub-jails, 2 from Police lock-ups and 45 from other Police custody, as against 1, nil and

37 respectively in the previous year. Forty-seven of these prisoners were recaptured. One Police officer was convicted for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape and 68 Police Officers were dealt with departmentally for dereliction of duty in guarding prisoners. Eight Police Officers were held free from blame.

26. Prosecutions for false complaints.—Including the 18 cases which were pending magisterial orders, at the beginning of the year, the Police referred 1,044 cases of which 1,020 cases were struck off as false by Magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 55 cases, of which 15 were filed on Magisterial sanctions. Twenty persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 15 in 1958. Fourteen cases were pending orders of the Magistrates at the end of the year.

Four persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints against Police Officers and all of them were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 348,800 cases prosecuted by the Police, only 71 cases were declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

27. Prevention—Habitual Criminals.—Details regarding the number of K.D.s. and bad characters and the action taken to control them are given in the statement below:—

Return of known depredators, Receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1959.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1958, i.e., excluding those in jail but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year.			
			On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of deaths.		By reason of old age or infirmity.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Known depredators ..		7,676 102	1,037 24	1,631 15	1,761 24	102 1	140 6					
Receivers of stolen goods.		77 4	17 1	11 ..	41 3	.. ..	.. ..					
Suspected persons ..		3,425 70	347 42	121 5	1476 24	23 1	49 4					
Total ..		11,178 176	1,401 67	1,763 20	3,278 51	125 2	198 10					
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.		772 28	20 ..	122 3	205 4	9 ..	17 3					
Grand Total ..		11,950 204	1,421 67	1,885 23	3,483 55	134 2	215 13					

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year—cont.		Of those included in columns (2) to (5).						Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.				Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Number in jail on 31st December 1959.		Number at large on 31st December 1959.		Number shown in column (2) number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Known depredators ..	797	9	690	16	240	8	2,392	14	7,735	111	2,089	28	2,198	21
Receivers of stolen goods.	16	1	11	1	5	1	1 ..	113	5	3 ..	2 ..	..	..	..
Suspected persons ..	768	14	328	6	262	8	268	23	3,671	85	322	12	192	3
Total ..	1,581	24	1,029	23	507	17	2,661	37	11,519	201	2,414	40	2,392	24
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	191	3	6 ..	..	.. ..	..	239	9	657	20	443	6	219	10
Grand total ..	1,772	27	1,035	23	507	17	2,900	46	12,176	221	2,857	46	2,611	34

Old offenders.—Four thousand one hundred and thirty-two persons received enhanced punishments during the year under section 75, I.P.C. as against 3,541 in 1958. Three hundred and twelve persons were ordered to notify residence under Section 565 Criminal Procedure Code as against 247 in 1958. Ninety-four persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence of whom 74 were convicted, the corresponding figures for 1958 being 135 and 94 respectively.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—A number of koravas and ex-N.T.Ms. who are all professional criminals are now outside the scope of the working of this Act. As the scope of the Act is very limited, it is not effective in controlling habitual criminals. The suggestion to include in the schedule under the Act, sections 379, 380, 411, 412, 420, 454 and 461, I.P.C. is still under the consideration of the Government and final orders are awaited.

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

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

District.	1957.				1958.				1959.			
	Number put up.	bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madras City	1,697	1,618	14	96.1	3,127	3,075	6	98.5	3,080	3,015	11	97.9
Chingleput	66	42	5	68.8	70	47	8	75.8	220	175	6	81.3
South Arcot	44	23	6	60.5	123	86	18	81.9	194	143	9	77.2
Thanjavur	47	40	4	93.0	103	72	8	75.8	147	112	20	88.2
Tiruchirappalli	57	35	2	63.4	107	63	25	76.8	268	156	17	62.2
Madurai Urban	422	279	38	72.6	379	193	37	56.4	338	227	30	73.7
Madurai North	785	610	40	81.8	885	729	48	88.0	578	457	26	82.8
Ramanathapuram	349	254	12	75.3	377	260	26	74.0	355	236	35	73.8
Tirunelveli	505	326	62	73.5	473	350	38	80.5	514	344	25	70.3
Kanyakumari	57	45	3	83.3	31	19	5	73.0	59	28	10	57.1
North Arcot	167	82	42	65.5	72	45	4	66.2	45	26	6	66.7
Salem	164	98	16	66.2	111	56	17	59.6	70	51	8	82.3
Coimbatore	552	396	23	74.8	86	79	1	92.9	55	46	2	86.8
The Nilgiris	53	40	4	81.6	21	14	1	70.0	14	9	2	75.0
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	460	369	26	85.0	542	434	23	83.6	402	340	10	86.7
Total ..	5,425	4,257	297	83.0	6,507	5,522	265	88.5	6,349	5,365	217	87.5

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

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 1,262 as against 1,326 in 1958. The average amount demanded was Rs. 214 as against Rs. 100 in 1958.

28. Cinematograph Act.—This Act and the Rules thereunder were enforced satisfactorily.

29. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, came into force in this State on 1st May 1958. At present, Gazetted Officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police have been appointed as Special Officers to deal with offences under the Act. Considerable difficulty is experienced in enforcing the Act effectively. A proposal to amend the Act so as to provide for the appointment of any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector of Police as a Special Police Officer for enforcing this Act, is under the

consideration of the Central Government. Final orders are awaited. In Madras City, where a gazetted officer was placed solely in charge of detection of this type of crime good work has been turned out.

Nevertheless, all possible steps are being taken to stamp out this evil.

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 preventive work under the Act was satisfactory.

31. Prohibition.—Prohibition is being enforced by the Police as part of their regular duties throughout the State.

32. *Inspection of Shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act.*—All the shops 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.*—One thousand and thirty warrants were pending execution at the end of the year, as against 849 in 1958. Of these, 150 warrants were pending for more than a year.

34. *Inspections.*—I have toured all the districts during the year and left instructions for the guidance of the District Officers. I have also visited the Police Training College, Vellore and inspected the Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore, the Offices of the Superintendents of Police, South Arcot and Thanjavur and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Erode, and several Police stations. Surprise visits were paid to police stations and district officers and frequent individual and collective meetings were held and officers and men specially instructed. They were also addressed regarding their duties attitude to the public, etc.

35. *The Detective Dog Squad.*—The Detective Dog Squad forms an important wing of the Crime Branch, Madras City and continues to function satisfactorily. The dogs were used in the investigation of almost all types of crimes against person and property. They were called out in 199 cases during the year, as against 165 in 1958. They gave useful clues in—

40 Out of	58 cases of murder.
3 Out of	16 cases of dacoity and robbery.
15 Out of	89 cases of burglary.
3 Out of	36 others cases.

61	199
----	-----

The dogs were trained to advance against gun fire this year and they put up a very good show in the Centenary Tattoo.

Two dogs belonging to the Customs Department and one dog of the Army were trained this year. Two dogs belonging to the Madhya Pradesh Police were under training at the end of the year. Distinguished visitors including General Thimmayya visited the Kennel and were much impressed by the training of these dogs and their demonstrations.

36. *Special Homes.*—The Government Care Camp at Melpakkam continued to function satisfactorily.

The Government have sanctioned the opening of work houses at Madras and Tiruchirappalli and Special Homes at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Chingleput and Palni.

[Part IV—Police Force]

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

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Charges of the various ranges were—

Name of the officer.	Period.
Southern Range.	
Sri M. Balakrishnan Menon.	Throughout the year.
Western Range.	
Sri O. L. Burrell	From 1st January to 30th September.
Sri K. R. Shenai	From 1st October to 31st December.
Central Range.	
Sri A. Narayana Rai ..	From 1st January to 7th May.
Sri S. Balakrishna Shetty (Additional Charge).	From 8th May to 6th July.
Sri A. Narayana Rai ..	From 7th July to 31st December.

Name of the officer.	C.I.D.	Period.
Sri R. M. Mahadevan ..	..	From 1st January to 30th April.
Sri K. R. Shenai	..	From 1st May to 30th June.
Sri F. V. Arul	..	From 1st July to 31st December.

Sri F. V. Arul continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Madras, till 30th April and Sri R. M. Mahadevan remained in charge for the rest of the year.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police.

This post was newly created during the year.

Sri P. Kuppuswami is in charge from the 14th March.

Assistant Inspector General of Police.

Sri T. T. P. Abdullah ..	..	From 1st January to 4th October.
Sri K. Ramamurti	..	From 5th October to 31st December.

Deputy Assistant Inspector General of Police.

Sri C. Thangayyan	..	From 1st January to 26th July.
Sri S. Palanivelu	..	From 27th July to 21st December.
Sri P. Srinivasavaradan ..	..	From 22nd December to 31st December.

Personal Assistant (Administration).

Sri P. Srinivasavaradan .. Through out the year.

There were no changes of Superintendents of Police in six districts, while there was one change in eight districts and two changes in one district. Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions on 12 occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on three occasions. Transfers of officers were, as usual, limited to the minimum.

The following officers were on deputation to the Government of India during the year:—

Indian Police and Indian Police Service.	Madras Police Service.
1 Sri P. V. Bhaskaran ..	1 Sri T. D. Ramabhadran.
2 Sri K. Sankaran Nair ..	2 Sri N. Kollandai.
3 Sri E. L. Stracey	3 Sri V. Krishnan Nair.
4 Sri P. Kandaswamy	4 Sri T. S. Venkataraman.
5 Sri M. Singaravelu	5 Sri T. D. John.
6 Sri M. Srinivasa Acharya ..	6 Sri V. Janakiraman.
7 Sri A. C. Madhavan Nambiar.	7 Sri R. S. Krishnan.
8 Sri T. M. Subramaniam ..	8 Sri N. V. Choodamani.
9 Sri K. Ravindran	9 Sri K. V. Raghavan.
10 Sri R. Govindarajan ..	10 Sri G. Santhanakrishnan.
11 Sri V. R. Lakshminarayanan (from 28th July 1959).	11 Sri H. Sanjeeva.
12 Sri C. V. Narasimhan ..	12 Sri M. Subbiah Bhandari.
13 Sri R. N. Manickam ..	13 Sri R. Kaliappan.
14 Sri M. J. Holmes	14 Sri C. T. Lyons.
15 Sri M. U. Mulk	15 Sri S. P. Nellainayagam.
16 Sri L. R. Adige	16 Sri P. Ramayya Nayudu.
17 Sri S. Bashir Ahmed (up to 25th July 1959).	17 Sri J. A. Harris.
18 Sri K. S. Venkataraman (up to 27th July 1959).	18 Sri P. Gopalan (up to 25th July 1959).
19 Sri T. Ramanujam (up to 27th June 1959).	19 Sri S. Palaniappan (up to 1st November 1959).
	20 Sri K. Kumaraswami (up to 28th February 1959).
	21 Sri N. Krishnamurthi (up to 28th February 1959).

Sri O. L. Burrell, I.P., proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from 1st October 1959.

One Madras Police Service Officer (Sri K. Sreekumara Menon) was on other duty as A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras throughout the year.

The following officers retired from Service during the year:—

Sri A. C. Kanakarathnam.	Deputy Superintendent of Police.	4th February 1959.
Sri T. S. Ramamurthi ..	Do.	1st April 1959.
Sri T. Ramanujam ..	Superintendent of Police.	28 June 1959.
Sri S. Bashir Ahmed ..	Do.	26th August 1959.
Sri P. Gopalan	Deputy Superintendent of Police.	26th July 1959.
Sri H. Nagaraja Rao ..	Do.	15th August 1959.
Sri H. J. Hammond ..	Do.	22nd September 1959.
Sri V. Lakshminarayanan.	Do.	16th October 1959.
Sri S. K. Rajagopalan ..	Personal Assistant to Superintendent of Police.	22nd October 1959.

One officer of the Madras Police Service (Sri Nataraja Pillai) died during the year.

38. *Strength.*—[Statement D. column (16)].—The sanctioned strength of the Force, excluding the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police on the last day of the year was 24,500 permanent and 4,392 temporary, as against 21,083 and 7,837 respectively, at the end of 1958. The variation in strength is mainly due to the permanent retention of most of the temporary posts which were in existence for over five years.

Recruitment.—There were 434 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year, as against 251 in 1958. Difficulty is still being experienced in a few districts in securing the right type of candidates.

Seven ex-army men and 157 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against 4 and 160 respectively in 1958. Among the recruits, 155 were holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate against 199 in 1958.

Casualties.—[Statement E, columns (35) to (40)].—The total number of casualties in the Force was 705 as shown below, as against 665 in 1958, i.e., an increase of 40 or 6 per cent:—

	1958.	1959.
Retirements	262	319
Resignations	123	73
Dismissals	103	132
Discharges	37	38
Desertions	42	47
Deaths	98	96
Total	665	705

Four Police Officers were killed and 40 injured during the year in the course of their duty, as against 6 and 82 respectively in the previous year.

Health [Statement E, columns (41) to (43)].—The health of the Force continued to be satisfactory. The

P.C.L.—4

percentage on the total actual strength of daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 2.2 as against 2.4 in 1958.

Ninety-six Police Officers died in 1959 as against 98 in 1958.

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

39. *Education* [Statement E, column 29)].—There were 3,029 head constables and 23,447 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these, 5 constables or 0.02 per cent were illiterate.

40. *Training College and Schools.*—The Police Training College, Vellore.—Sri G. V. Narayanan continued to be the Principal throughout the year. Sri M. D. Ebenezer continued as Vice-Principal throughout the year except for a short period from 13th April to 20th June 1959 when Sri S. Murugan was in charge.

Two Indian Police Service probationers and 24 directly recruited Sub-Inspector cadets passed out of the Police Training College after training during the year. One Indian Police Service probationer, two probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, one Assistant Security Officer of the Railway Security Force, 28 directly recruited Sub-Inspector cadets and one Sub-Inspector of the Kanyakumari district were under training at the end of the year.

A high standard of discipline and conduct was maintained among the trainees.

The standard of training was good and the curriculum planned with foresight and care.

Sports and recreations.—Games both indoor and outdoor were played regularly and special attention was paid to athletic training of the officers and Cadets. Matches were also organized between the trainees and outsiders, when healthy contacts with the public were insisted upon and achieved.

Hostel.—The hostel was run efficiently by a committee of cadets under the supervision of an Assistant Law Instructor. The mess rate per mensem in 1959 was brought down lower than that of 1958 by efficient management.

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 instructional purposes.

During the year, the College had the honour of being visited by the Bihar Police Commission who studied and appreciated the method of instruction adopted in this institution.

State Police Band.—The State Police Band consisting of one Band Master, eight Head constables and eleven constables, turned out another year's good work and its performance has been appreciated by important visitors. The Band attended all important Government functions and had 16 private engagements during the year, as against eleven in 1958.

The cadets and the staff maintained good health.

I visited the College a few times during the year, and gave necessary instructions to the Principal.

The College was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, in December 1959.

Police Recruits' Schools.—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each Recruits' School in 1959:—

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 admission during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Police Recruits' School—							
Vellore	239	512	751	423	35	293	751
Coimbatore	109	285	394	190	14	190	394
Total	348	797	1,145	613	49	483	1,145

I inspected the Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore, in July 1959. The schools were run efficiently and discipline was well maintained. The general health of the recruits was satisfactory. The hostels attached to the schools were managed satisfactorily.

41. 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—

	1957.	1958.	1959.
For absence without leave ..	0.3	0.4	0.4
For offences other than absence without leave.	1.6	2.5	2.4
Total ..	1.9	2.9	2.9

The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 11.5 as against 10.82 in 1958. The total number of persons dismissed from the Force was 132 of whom 25 were for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1958 being 145 and 45 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.		
	1957.	1958.	1959.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1957.	1958.	1959.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
By the Inspectors-General of Police ..	9	13	17	4	3	2	..	..	..	44.4	23.8	11.8
By the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	310	436	399	75	99	109	18	10	5	25.68	22.6	27.9

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 23 as against 53 in the previous year. Of these, 8 were convicted for offences in their official capacity and 15 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 10 and 43 respectively in the previous year.

42. Titles.—Nil.

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

(a) The President's Police and Fire Services Medal—

(i) for gallantry—
P.C. 2733 K. M. Krishnan of the Madras City Police (Posthumous).

(ii) for distinguished service—

Sri S. Balakrishna Shetty, I.P.—Inspector-General of Police.

Sri O. L. Burrell, I.P.—Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

(b) The Police Medal for meritorious service—

Sri M. Balakrishna Menon, I.P.—Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Sri P. Kuppaswami, I.P.S.—Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Sri T. T. P. Abdullah, I.P.S.—Superintendent of Police.

Sri W. Hammond—Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sri Ali Sultan—Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sri R. N. Krishnaswami—Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sri G. A. Ray—Inspector of Police.

Sri P. J. Thangaswami—Inspector of Police.

Sri N. Venkataraman—Sub-Inspector of Police.

Sri V. S. Duraiswami—Sub-Inspector of Police.

Sri N. Kumaran Nayar—Head constable.

Sri G. Ethirajalu—Head constable.

REWARDS.

Rewards to Police Officers.

	1958.		1959.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.		RS.	
Madras City ..	2,544	43,455	3,022	46,078
Districts including the C.I.D.	14,739	1,15,927	16,265	1,12,274
Total ..	17,282	1,59,382	19,287	1,58,352

Rewards to private individuals including village officers.

	1958.		1959.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.		RS.	
Madras City ..	740	5,496	800	11,316
Districts including the C.I.D.	5,107	36,615	4,166	36,872
Total ..	5,847	42,111	4,966	48,188

Rewards to Police officers were granted, as usual, in deserving cases only.

Rewards to private individuals were, however, granted more liberally, as an encouragement.

Good work was, as in previous years, also 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 certificates 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 and particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Two minor daughters of late constable 353, Venkatarama Chetti of the Coimbatore district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 8 each, till they attain the age of 21 years or marry, whichever occurs earlier.	The constable died as a result of stab injuries inflicted by an accused, while in the course of an act of devotion to duty—Due to "Special risk of office."
2 Widow and two minor sons of late Constable 2,063 Padmanabhan Nayar of the Tiruchirappalli district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 13.35 to the widow till her death or remarriage, whichever occurs earlier and Rs. 3 each, to the two sons until they attain the age of 18 years.	The Constable died as a result of injuries sustained due to a fall from a jeep, while on duty—"Risk of office."
3 Mother and father of late constable 1,634, Kunjuraman Nayar of the Tiruchirappalli district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 2.10 each.	The Constable died due to snake-bite as a result of risk of office, while on duty.
4 Constable No. 430, Govindan Nambiar of the Madras City Police.	An injury pension of Rs. 8.80 per month.	The Constable sustained multiple injuries in an accident, while returning on a motor cycle, after receiving instructions for bandobust for Prime Minister's visit as a result of "Special risk of office".
5 The dependents of 82 deceased Police officers (as against 114 in 1958).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 265.44 to Rs. 2,400.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependents were left.

43. Cost [Statement D, Columns (17) to (19)].—The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1959-60 was Rs. 5,79,59,377 as against Rs. 5,34,58,704 in 1958-59.

44. Buildings and Housing the Force.—The Government had drawn up a five year programme of Housing the Police beginning from 1956-57 at a total cost of Rs. 450 lakhs. The aim of the scheme is to provide quarters for 80 per cent of the subordinate staff.

During 1959-60 proposals for the construction of quarters for 20 Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Jamadars, 75 Head Constables and 692 Constables at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs have been submitted to the Government. Of these, the Government have so far sanctioned the construction of quarters for 10 Inspectors, 15 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Jamadars, 37 Head Constables and 360 Constables at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

The following statement shows the rank-war percentage of quarters that would be reached if all the works sanctioned are completed:—

Rank.	Sanctioned strength.	Quarters existing in 1955-56.	Quarters sanctioned till date.	Total.	Percentage on total sanctioned strength.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Inspectors ..	263	38	61	99	38
Reserve Inspectors.	20	13	3	16	80
Sub-Inspectors ..	1,284	269	336	605	47
Sergeants ..	159	84	35	119	75
Jamadars ..	80	25	34	59	74
Head Constables.	3,309	1,398	640	2,038	62
Constables ..	23,519	10,578	3,770	14,348	61

NOTE.—(i) Column (4) includes (a) quarters completed and taken over (b) quarters under construction and (c) quarters yet to be constructed but sanctioned.

(ii) The percentage is based on the strength at the end of 1958-59 (permanent and quasi-permanent).

The Government have provided a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in the budget for 1959-60 for the provision of electric street lights and flush out latrines in the Police lines in the mufassal. Plans and estimates for the entire amount of Rs. 2 lakhs have since been sanctioned by the Government.

45. Co-operative Societies.—The Police Co-operative Societies in the State functioned satisfactorily.

The total membership of the Societies at the end of the year was 17,188 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 6,16,592 as against Rs. 17,275 and Rs. 6,02,316 respectively in 1958.

Police Co-operative Stores.—The only Police Co-operative Stores in Tirunelveli district continued to function satisfactorily. The Stores earned a net profit of Rs. 2,783 in 1958-59 as against Rs. 552 in 1957-58.

General Provident Fund—

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscriber.	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Inspectors ..	243	234	94.9	93.6
Reserve Inspectors and Sergeants.	103	112	83.7	88.9
Sub-Inspectors ..	687	672	89.0	91.3
Jamadars and Head constables.	1,981	1,968	90.7	93.7
Constables ..	12,306	12,250	88.7	90.0
Total ..	15,320	15,236	88.9	90.4

The percentage of subscribers to the Fund have been calculated on the number eligible to join it.

94.2 per cent of the members of the Force who are eligible have joined the provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Insurance Scheme.

46. *Work of Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.*—The efficiency and standard of work of Circle Inspectors were generally satisfactory and was considerably improved as a result of a review of the work by the superior officers.

The work of Sub-Inspectors was generally satisfactory.

In as many as 132 out of 731 Police Stations in districts, Head Constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months during the year, in the vacancies of Sub-Inspectors on other duty or on leave. This has become necessary in order to avoid unnecessary transfers and to effect economy in expenditure by way of Travelling Allowance and on administrative grounds.

47. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The Crime Branch of the C.I.D. continued to function efficiently. They investigated a number of important and difficult cases of cheating, forgery, criminal breach of trust, theft, misappropriation, murder, conspiracy, corruption, cotton betting, explosion, kidnapping, etc. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau attached to the C.I.D. work 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 worked satisfactorily.

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

Police Laboratory.—One hundred and thirty cases of examination of questioned documents were undertaken during the year, as against 88 in 1958.

The nucleus of the State Forensic Science Laboratory started functioning with effect from 1st December 1959, in accordance with G.O. Ms. No. 3284, Home, dated 18th November 1959.

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—The Bureau continued to function efficiently.

The successful prosecution of several notorious racketeers in narcotics and smugglers of contraband articles from Pondicherry and Bangalore resulted in the fall of seizures from Rs. 4,98,408 in 1958 to Rs. 2,02,213 in 1959.

Legal Adviser.—Sri T. P. Venkatarama Nayudu continued to be the Legal Adviser to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Madras, throughout the year.

Finger-Print Bureau.—The Finger-Print Bureau continued to serve the Andhra State till 17th May 1959. The Andhra Section records and the eight Andhra Searchers who were stationed at Vellore from 1st March 1956 were transferred to Hyderabad on 18th May 1959, from which date the Bureau ceased to render service to the Andhra State.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2409, Home, dated 24th August 1959, the cadre strength of the Bureau was fixed with effect from 18th May 1959, as follows:—

	Permanent.	Temporary.
Superintendent	1	..
Assistant Superintendent	..	1
Finger Print Experts	15	2
Finger Print Searchers	14	6
Tester Sub-Inspectors	3	..
Typist	..	1
Assistant Photographer	1	..
Photo cleaner	1	..
Attender	1	1
Police boys	3	1

The Assembly Bureau continued to function satisfactorily with a temporary staff of one Finger Print Expert, one Finger Print Searcher and one Attender.

Three lakhs fifty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-six Finger Print slips were on record at the beginning of the year and 22,173 slips were received for record during the year. Of these, 8,812 slips were removed from the records, leaving 3,71,707 at the end of the year.

Of the 50,678 search references received in the Bureau (as against 49,098 in 1958) 41,966 were from Madras State and 8,712 from other States. Of the references received from Madras State, Madras City, as usual, sent in the largest number of references (13,458) followed by the Railway Police (4,222), Tirunelveli (3,076), Tiruchirappalli (2,644) and Chingleput (2,494). Of the references received from other States, Bombay, as usual, sent in the largest number (4,988) followed by Mysore (1,505), Andhra Pradesh (891), Kerala (332) and Orissa (247).

Twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-five or 29.87 per cent of the 41,966 slips received from Madras State were traced. One thousand one hundred and seventy-six or 13.51 of the 8,712 slips received from other States were traced.

The number of finger-prints of unidentified dead bodies received for search was 130 and of these, 6 were identified, as against 120 * and 7 * respectively in 1958.

The finger-Print Experts visited scenes of Crime in 37 cases as against 23 * in 1958.

In 255 cases, objects and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received, as against 173 * in 1958.

The Tester Sub-Inspectors tested 14,943 finger-print slips in jails, as against 13,504 * in 1958. Wrong finger printing was found in five cases as against seven * in 1958. Eight thousand three hundred and five fresh slips were prepared in jails, as against 5,447 * in 1958.

The finger-Print Experts gave evidence in Courts in 173 cases and furnished expert opinion on 386 occasions as against 169 * and 325 * respectively in 1958.

Five Sub-Inspector cadets of the Central Intelligence Bureau, six Inspectors, three Sub-Inspectors and 118 Head Constables and Constables were given training in finger-prints and finger print photography.

With the encouraging results achieved by the single Digit system in Madras City, it has been proposed to extend the System to other important towns on a phased programme. Orders of the Government have just been received sanctioning the formation of a unit at Madurai.

The Chairman and members of the Bihar Police Commission visited the Bureau during the year and appreciated very much the high standard of its working. Sri N. K. Sinha, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Member-Secretary of the Commission, left the following remarks in the Visiting Book:—

"The Finger Print Bureau is developing new ideas and new methods in the matter of search of criminals and some of them are indeed unique, which have no doubt helped the districts in maintaining the high percentage of detection of crimes, for which this State is famous".

* Variation from the figures in the Administration Report for 1958 is due to the adoption of revised figures for Madras State only.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau is three Inspectors and 28 Sub-Inspectors/Junior Reporters, of whom one Inspector is permanently stationed at Madras.

The members of the Bureau covered 1,686 political and labour meetings and 80 conferences, as against 1,601 and 73 respectively in the previous year.

The Bihar Police Commission visited the Bureau during the year.

Weekly tests are being held to improve the efficiency of the Reporters.

The Shorthand Bureau has turned out another year's good work.

48. *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:—

(1)	1957.	1958.	1959.
(2)	(3)	(4)	
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) Pocket-picking	30	41	34
(b) Jewel snatching	20	25	16
(c) Personal effects in first and second classes.	14	11	13
(d) Personal effects in other classes.	139	138	146
(e) Mails	1	3	4
(f) Luggage vans	12	4	1
II. Thefts in passengers, sheds, stationary trains and on platforms.			
(a) Pocket-picking	207	195	163
(b) Jewel snatching	27	27	35
(c) Baggage	72	64	80
(d) Stationary trains in first and second classes.	11	6	..
(e) Stationary trains in other classes.	24	37	34
III. Thefts from running goods trains—			
(a) Of whole consignments	17	26	22
(b) By extraction	11	8	9
IV. Thefts in goods sheds and Stationary waggons—			
(a) Of unshipped consignments.	1	1	8
(b) During loading	3	..	1
(c) By extraction	52	34	47
(d) From sealed waggons	8	13	17
V. Thefts in Parcel Offices—			
(a) Whole consignments	7	4	2
(b) By extraction	6	19	6
VI. Thefts of railway materials—			
(a) Iron materials from track and yard.	81	47	57
(b) Carriage fittings	25	25	26
(c) Dynamo belts	9	3	5
(d) Miscellaneous	74	133	163
VII. Miscellaneous thefts—			
(a) Bicycles	15	15	16
(b) Other articles	63	74	94
Total ..	909	953	1,004

There were 2,186 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year, as against 3,805 in 1958 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 67,242 as against Rs. 78,308 in 1958.

Care was taken, as usual, not to treat cases of properties lost in cognizable offences as "shortages." However, certain cases of shortages were registered under cognizable crimes and investigated, resulting in an increase in the total number of thefts during the year, as compared to last year. Effective steps are being taken to tackle crime on a scientific basis by analysing the incidence of cases during the past ten years according to the sphere of operation of the criminal and the trains in which they operate and beats are organized accordingly.

There were four cases of attempts to derail trains, as against 13 * in 1959. There was no case of sabotage.

There were six cases of stone throwing as against * 12 in 1958.

There were twelve cases of collusions, as against thirteen in 1959.

There were eight cases of derailments, as against 19 * in 1958.

Three hundred and ninety-seven persons were run over and killed in 1959 as against 462 in 1958. Of these, 91 were cases of suicide, as against 72 in 1958.

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

One thousand eight hundred and eighteen destitute children were rounded up under the Madras Children's Act as against 2,256 in 1958.

49. *Port Police.*—The Police Station at Tuticorin Port continued to be manned by one Sub-Inspector, one Head constable and ten constables. The staff here has to man the gates leading to the foreshore area, control the traffic inside the foreshore and prevent pilferage. Investigation of cases in the Port area is taken up by the Town Police. The cost of the Police at the Port is being apportioned in the ratio of 1:2 by the State Government and the Port Trust. The work of the Port Police continued to be satisfactory.

50. *Armed Reserves.*—The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and they were mobilized during the year, for annual mobilization and on certain occasions such as visits of Very Important Personages, Centenary Tattoo, etc.

The percentage of staff whose home was in the headquarters of the Reserves was kept as low as possible.

In spite of heavy strain, they discharged their duties well on all occasions.

The discipline in the Reserves was good and the physique and general fitness of the men were satisfactory.

Tear Smoke Squads.—Tear Smoke Squads are now functioning in Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts. There were 11½ squads in all at the beginning of the year. Thirteen and half additional squads were sanctioned about the end of the year.

Tear smoke was used on two occasions, one in Madurai in connection with the dispersal of an unruly crowd which pelted stores on 27th April 1959 at the Municipal Office, as there was some delay in announcing the results of the Municipal Elections, and the other in Madras City in connection with the strike by the Taxi and Auto Rickshaw drivers and consequent disturbances near the Royapettah Police Station on 28th March 1959.

51. *Malabar Special Police.*—The Malabar Special Police (Madras Battalion) with the exception of one Company continued to be on deputation in Assam, throughout the year. One Company, which was on deputation to Pondicherry at the beginning of the year, was repatriated to Madras State from 1st July 1959, and is stationed at Avadi. One of the Tamilian Companies is on deputation to Pondicherry from 1st July 1959.

The Malabar Special Police Company at Avadi from 1st July 1959 was utilized for the Centenary Tattoo staged at Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The Tamilian Companies were utilized for bandobust duties and for the maintenance of Law and Order.

The following officers were in charge of the Malabar Special Police during the year 1959:—

COMMANDANT.

Sri K. S. Venkataraman .. From 1st January to 26th July.
Sri V. R. Lakshminarayanan .. From 27th July to 31st December.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT-IN-CHARGE, MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

Sri N. Govindaraj .. Throughout the year.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT, PALNI.

Sri D. Narayanaswami .. From 1st January to 18th June.
Sri N. Govindaraj (additional charge). From 19th June to 18th July.
Sri D. Narayanaswami .. From 19th July to 31st December.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANTS ON DUTY IN ASSAM.

1 Sri M. V. Moidunni .. Throughout the year.
2 Sri T. P. Spadigam .. From 1st January to 27th February.
Sri C. P. Ramakrishnan .. From 28th February to 12th March.
(additional charge).
Sri K. P. Sankarankutty .. From 13th March to 31st December.
Menon.
3 Sri C. P. Ramakrishnan .. From 1st January to 29th October.
Sri C. V. Chandrasekaran .. From 30th October to 31st December.

The Annual Military Inspection was not held this year also, due to operational conditions.

The health of the Force was generally satisfactory.

Due to operational conditions, the Companies of the Malabar Special Police (Battalion) in Assam could not have their annual training according to programme. The Tamilian Companies underwent the annual refresher training and the standard was satisfactory.

Over 89 per cent of the officers and other ranks eligible to join the General Provident Fund were subscribing to the Fund. Five hundred and thirty-seven officers and other ranks were subscribers to the Contributory Provident Fund.

The Radio Branch of the M.T. Section functioned satisfactorily.

The inspections of the various Companies by the Gazetted Officers kept the Force at its high level of efficiency.

The Force continued to be efficient and loyal and proved useful, as usual, on all occasions.

52. *Special Armed Police.*—The following officers were in charge of the Special Armed Police during the year 1959:—

COMMANDANT.

Sri S. T. Thiruchitrambalam. Throughout the year.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANTS.

1 Sri R. R. Adigo .. Throughout the year.
2 Sri V. G. Manoharan .. Do.
3 Sri S. Ranganathan .. Do.
4 Sri L. M. Devasahayam .. From 1st January to 28th January.
Sri K. Raman Nayar .. From 29th January to 13th March.
Sri L. M. Devasahayam .. From 14th March to 31st December.
5 Sri A. R. Balagopal .. From 1st January to 13th March.
Sri K. Raman Nayar .. From 14th March to 30th May.
Sri A. R. Balagopal .. From 31st May to 31st December.

The health of the Force was generally satisfactory.

For the first time, the active Companies were put through a comprehensive training of three months' duration, in order to improve their efficiency.

Over 88 per cent of the officers and other ranks eligible to join the General Provident Fund were subscribing to the Fund. Four hundred and ninety officers and other ranks were subscribers to the Contributory Pension Provident Fund.

The Radio Branch of the M.T. Section functioned efficiently.

The inspections of the various Companies by the Gazetted Officers kept up the Force at a high level of efficiency.

The Force continued to be efficient and loyal and proved useful, as usual, on all occasions.

53. *Police Radio Branch.*—Sri D. R. Clamp continued to hold the post of the Police Radio Officer till 5th June 1959 when he was invalided. Sri A. D'sylva is in charge since then, in addition to his duties as Technical Assistant.

One static station at Nagapattinam was closed on 25th November 1959 afternoon. At the end of the year, there were 2 Control, 11 Static and 18 Transportable Stations with an operating staff of 17 Head constables, 33 Naicks, 47 Lance Naicks and 20 constables including 9 for the Vacancy Reserve.

Nine constables of Pondicherry State, three constables of the Malabar Special Police and four constables of districts were trained in radio signalling for six months from 1st February 1959. Eight constables from districts were under training at the end of the year.

Radio traffic continued to be heavy. Nevertheless, the high standard of efficiency was maintained.

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 concerned Radio Sub-Inspectors and Radio Supervisors was 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.

All the mobile stations of the Madras City Police Radio Net work were used on the following occasions:—

Visit of the President of January 1959.
Yugoslavia.
Visit of the Soviet delegation .. March 1959.
Madras Corporation Councillors' April 1959.
elections.
Visits of the Prime Minister of April, May and June 1959.
India.
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam September 1959.
Conference at Poonamallee.
Visit of the Prime Minister of December 1959.
Sweden.

The Urban Radio Stations at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli were put to good use for the various bandobust arrangements in connection with the visits of Very Important Personages, Elections, important festivals, public meetings and strikes. The entire staff did excellent work in maintaining uninterrupted communication.

54. *Village Police.*—The Co-operation of the Village Officers with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of Crime continued to be good. The Police Officers on their part sought their assistance by regular contacts and meetings.

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

1958.		1959.	
Number.	Amount. RS.	Number.	Amount. RS.
261	1,909	223	1,885

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees exist in all the districts.

The following statement shows the extent to which they helped the Police during 1958 and 1959:—

Good work done by the Village Vigilance Committees, during the year 1958-59.

Districts.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees as on 31st December 1958-59.		Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle thefts).		Number of cattle thefts in which accused were arrested with property.		Number of out-of-view bad characters (K-Ds, D-Cs, etc., traced or arrested or put up for security).		Number of warrants arrested.		Number of O.V. N.T. members traced or arrested.		Gambling cases put up.	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Chingleput	454	454	26	72	2	9	1	3	2	4	..	1	19	4
South Arcot	981	1,006	20	34	1	1	12	19	..	..	..	..	84	1
Thanjavur	525	1,454	71	92	6	10	22	10	13	7	..	5	41	38
Thiruchirappalli	1,637	1,637	25	13	2	6	..	10	..	..	..	1	65	23
Madurai, Urban	629	726	76	137	11	3	4	1	9	..	..	..	60	139
Madurai, North	475	477	93	74	4	2	57	29	2	..	..	..	40	13
Ramanathapuram	1,575	1,575	98	85	11	6	7	26	1	5	..	..	25	45
Tirunelveli	695	697	98	133	6	9	17	79	..	1	5	..	19	8
Kanyakumari	..	107	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	1,428	2,092	58	79	12	8	5	..	25	1	..	..	51	..
Salem	1,788	1,788	140	104	37	16	11	3	31	5	8	..	17	32
Coimbatore	807	723	42	12	5	10	4	3	2	1	..	..	129	22
The Nilgiris	336	326	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	87	91	65	75	..	..	..	11	..	6	..	..	..	..
Total	11,417	13,153	819	915	97	80	140	194	85	30	13	7	550	344

The number of Village Vigilance Committees increased from 11,417 in 1958 to 13,153 in 1959.

The need to secure the maximum co-operation of the Village Vigilance Committees has been impressed on all officers concerned. The Officers have been periodically holding meetings and explaining to them the need for co-operation and also the importance of scientific aids to investigation.

PART V—REFORMS AND NEEDS.

55. *Forensic Science Laboratory.*—The nucleus of the State Forensic Laboratory is functioning with effect from 1st December 1959, by the integration of the following Units:—

- The Chemical Examiner's Department.
- The laboratory attached to the C.I.D.
- The laboratory attached to the Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes), Excise Wing.

These laboratories are, however, functioning in their respective places for the present. A full-fledged Forensic Science Laboratory housed in a building of its own is a necessity.

Scientific Study of Criminology.—Scientific study of criminology will receive increased attention in the coming years.

(a) The Madras University has agreed to introduce a Diploma Course in Criminology and Forensic Science during 1960-61.

(b) A Police Research Centre is to be formed in the C.I.D. to carry out research into the various problems facing the Police in the prevention and detection of crime.

(c) The Deceptograph (Lie Detector) will be pressed into service under capable management for interrogation purposes.

(d) The present system of manual search of fingerprints in the Finger Print Bureau causes delay. To

improve efficiency and avoid delay, a scheme of introducing automatic mechanical search and punch card system is under consideration.

(e) To facilitate investigation and to collect evidence on the spot of traffic accidents, a special investigator car unit is being formed in Madras City.

(f) With the encouraging results obtained by the Single Digit System of Finger Prints in Madras, this system is being introduced in Madurai. It is hoped that full use will be made of this system in crime detection and that it will be extended to other important towns in the near future.

Police Housing Scheme.—The progress of construction of houses for the Police has not been up to expectation. Against the target of Rs. 450 lakhs set for the construction of quarters for the Police staff during the years 1956 to 1961, works to the extent of Rs. 230.46 lakhs only have been executed by the Public Works Department till the end of the year, a major portion having been spent during the period 1958-60. The percentage of quarters likely to be reached if all the work sanctioned so far are completed will be 62.2 only, as against the target of 80 per cent. The Government have therefore been requested to extend the scheme to the Third Five-Year Plan also and allot Rs. 380 lakhs in all for the five years from 1961 to 1966. This includes provision of houses for the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police personnel. Police Housing Schemes should receive high priority in the coming years till we are able to achieve the target of at least 80 per cent of the staff being provided with quarters.

Provision of amenities in the Police Lines.—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 districts.

"May I Help you" Squads.—May I help you Squads so far formed have been found useful and are getting popular. More such squads will be organized to improve

Police-Public relations, but this will be possible only when additional staff is sanctioned specifically for this purpose.

Police Stall.—The Police Stall opened in the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industries Exhibition, 1959, attracted a very large number of visitors. The Police Department got the first prize for the excellent set up of the stall. This stall helped to improve the Police-Public relations and enabled the public to have a better idea of the various branches of Police work.

Police Control Room.—The Police Control Room is functioning efficiently in the Madras City. Similar Control Rooms are a necessity in all important towns, and the opening of a Control Room at Madurai is being treated as a Part II Scheme for 1960-61.

Detective Dog Squad.—The Detective Dog Squad at Madras has proved to be very useful in the detection of crime and similar squads are to be opened at other places in the State. Madurai will have the next squad.

Beggar Homes.—The eradication of beggar nuisance is receiving increasing attention. A Care Home will shortly be opened at Kancheepuram, (Chingleput district) and the opening of similar homes at Nagerecoil and Palayamkottai is receiving the attention of the Government. Problem for housing the beggars rounded up is a real handicap to make the anti-beggar drive fully effective.

Transport.—With the rapid industrialization of the State and the varied problems that crop up in its wake, the quick mobility of the Force should be assured, and larger number of vehicles is a great necessity.

Refresher courses.—To improve the efficiency of the Force, Refresher Courses for all Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police of four years' service and Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the promotion list, below 50 years of age, are to be started and this proposal is awaiting the final approval of the Government.

Prize for best maintained Police Station.—There was a competition at State level to determine the best maintained Police station in the State. Chintadripet station in Madras City won the first prize while Tirunelveli Bridge police station in Tirunelveli district got the second prize.

Prize for best kept garden.—The Police Rario Branch was awarded the first prize by the Horti-Agricultural Society, Madras, for the best kept garden in their group.

Improvement of Welfare Work.—The Welfare of the Members of the Force and their families has been engaging our attention during the last few years. The starting of small-scale industries in police welfare centres with the guidance of the Industries department will bring in greater happiness and contentment to the Force. Specific proposals in this regard are being considered. Buildings in all districts for housing welfare projects are a necessity. It is also necessary to make provision for sufficient number of beds in all the Tuberculosis hospitals in the State for Policemen suffering from tuberculosis.

Boys Clubs.—"Boys" clubs have been started during the year in Madras city and districts to wean away juveniles from resorting to crime. More such clubs will be necessary to wean away juveniles from a career of crime and set them on the road to good citizenship.

Juvenile and Police Units.—The need for the formation of "Juvenile Aid Police Units" has been felt and a beginning has to be made immediately by forming one such unit in Madras City to deal with juvenile delinquency.

Village Vigilance Committees.—The Village Vigilance Committees should be revitalized and their co-operation should be harnessed to a greater extent in the detection and prevention of crime.

Prohibition.—Total eradication of the drink evil is the ultimate object of the Prohibition Laws, but it can be achieved only if the public co-operate wholeheartedly with the enforcement staff. A good lot of propaganda is still needed to educate the villagers regarding the benefits of Prohibition. This aspect has to be fully considered and effective measures taken to carry on propaganda, preferably by social workers or the Block Development department.

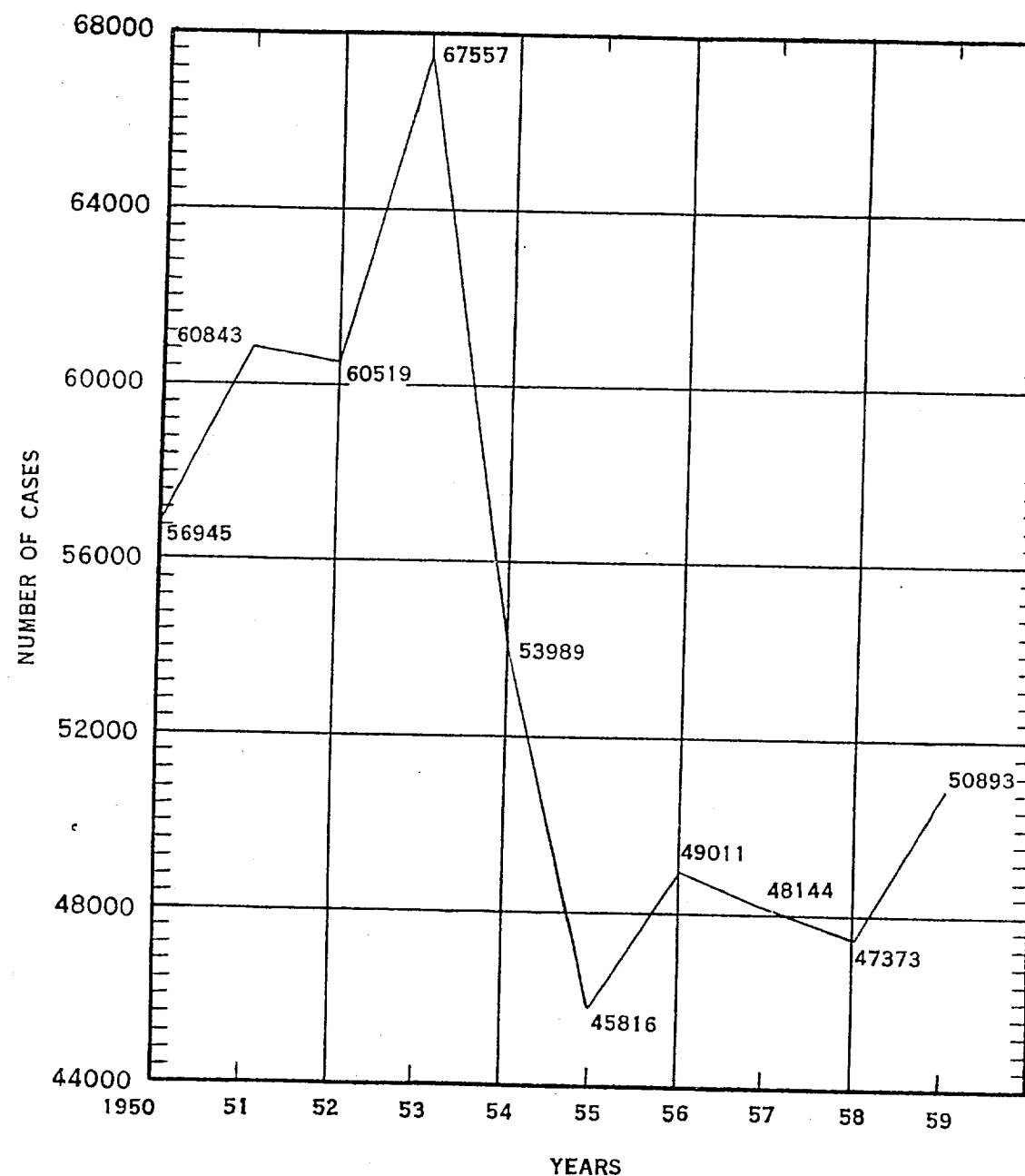
Traffic Control.—The growth of population and rapid expansion of industry and trade, etc., pose a great problem to the Police in the matter of traffic control, especially in the cities. Far-Sightedness and a vision of the future traffic needs are needed in formulating schemes for traffic control. This problem requires handling by Experts and by a High Power Committee. The request to invest the Police with powers to suspend the licences of drivers, conductors and motor vehicles is still not conceded and without this authorization enforcement of traffic regulations is rendered ineffective.

Madras,
24th May 1960.

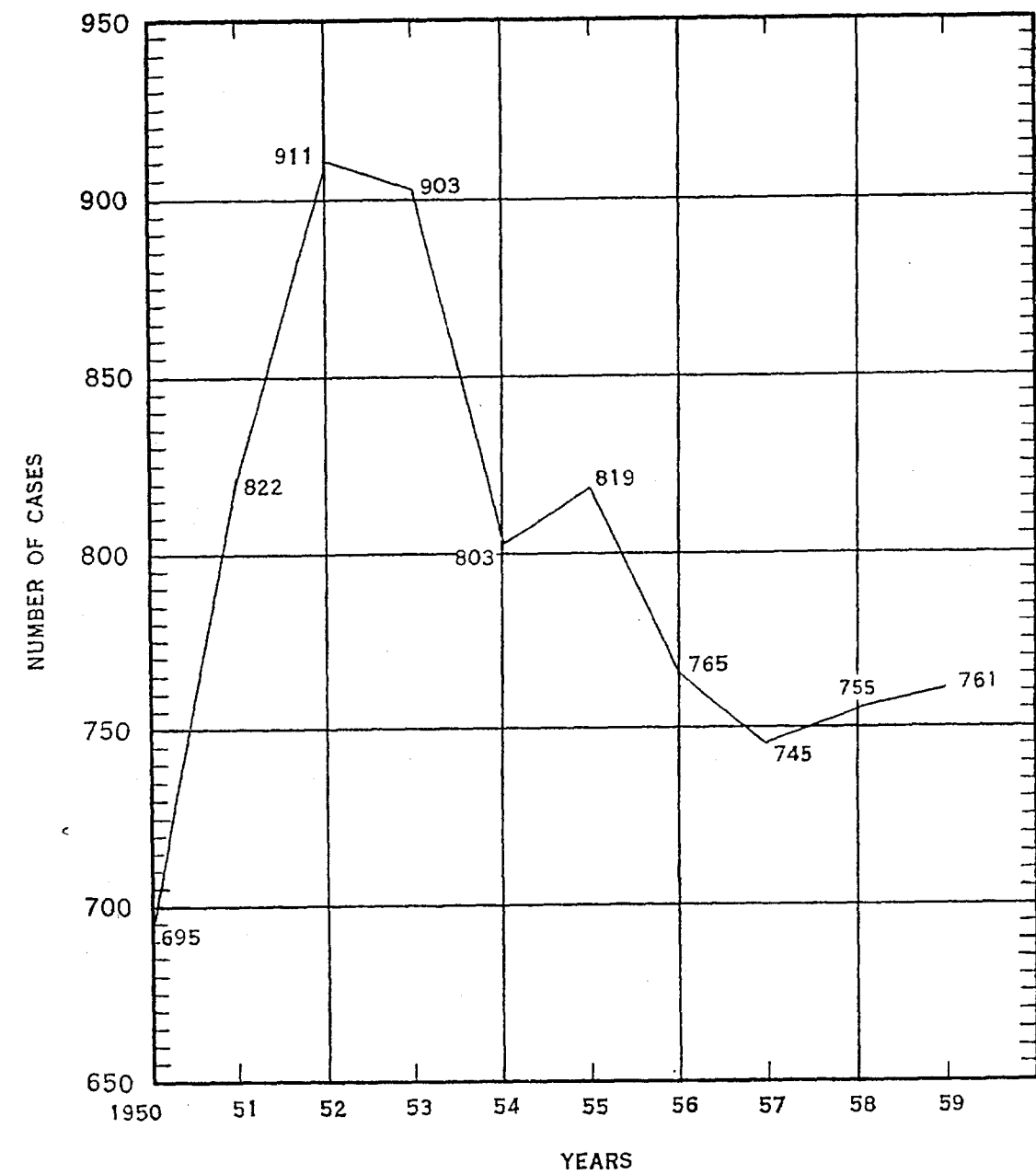
S. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY,
Inspector-General of Police.

PART VI
GRAPHS
No. 1

GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



No. 2
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER

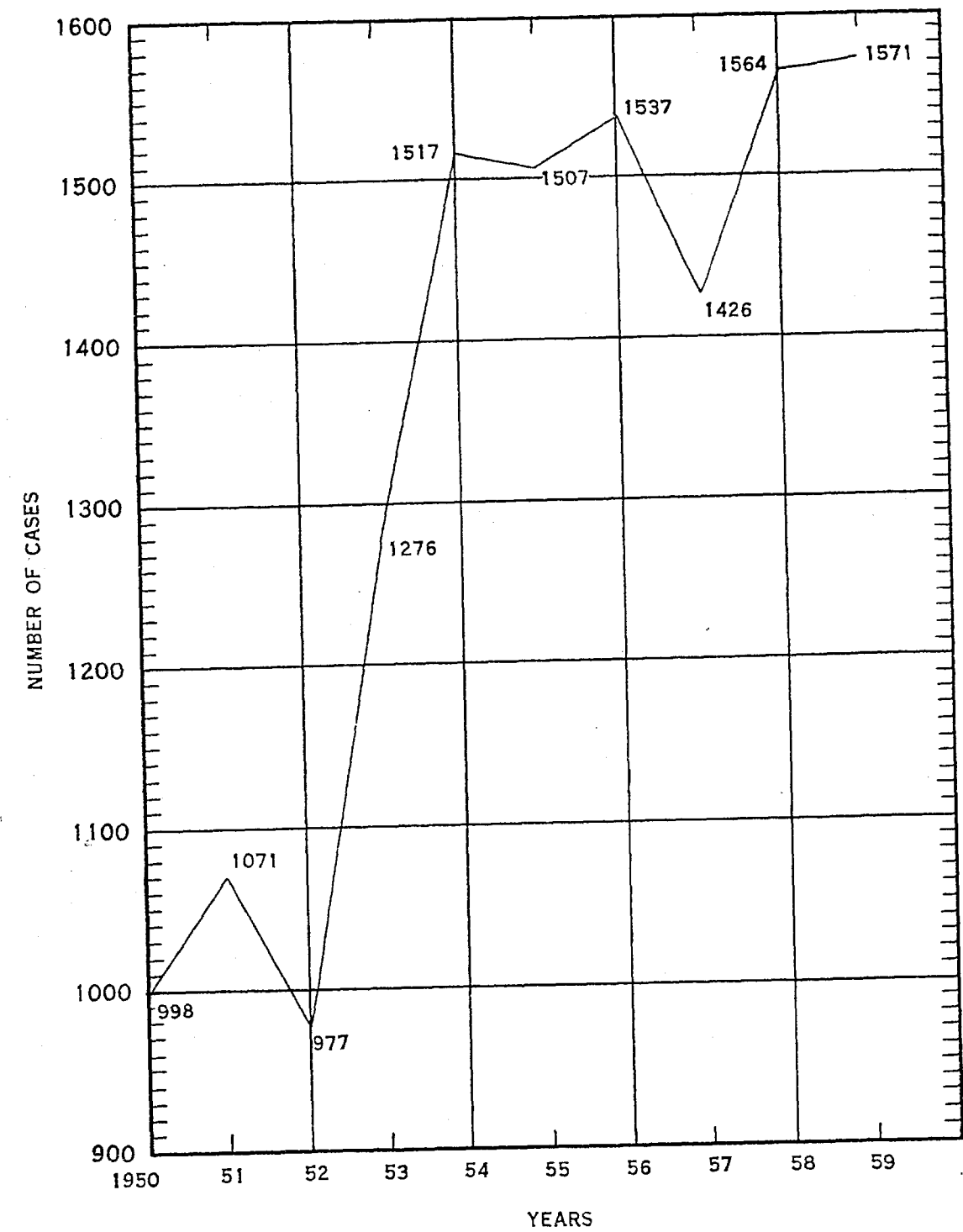


G. No. 323 - E '61 (Saka Era 1883)- 650.

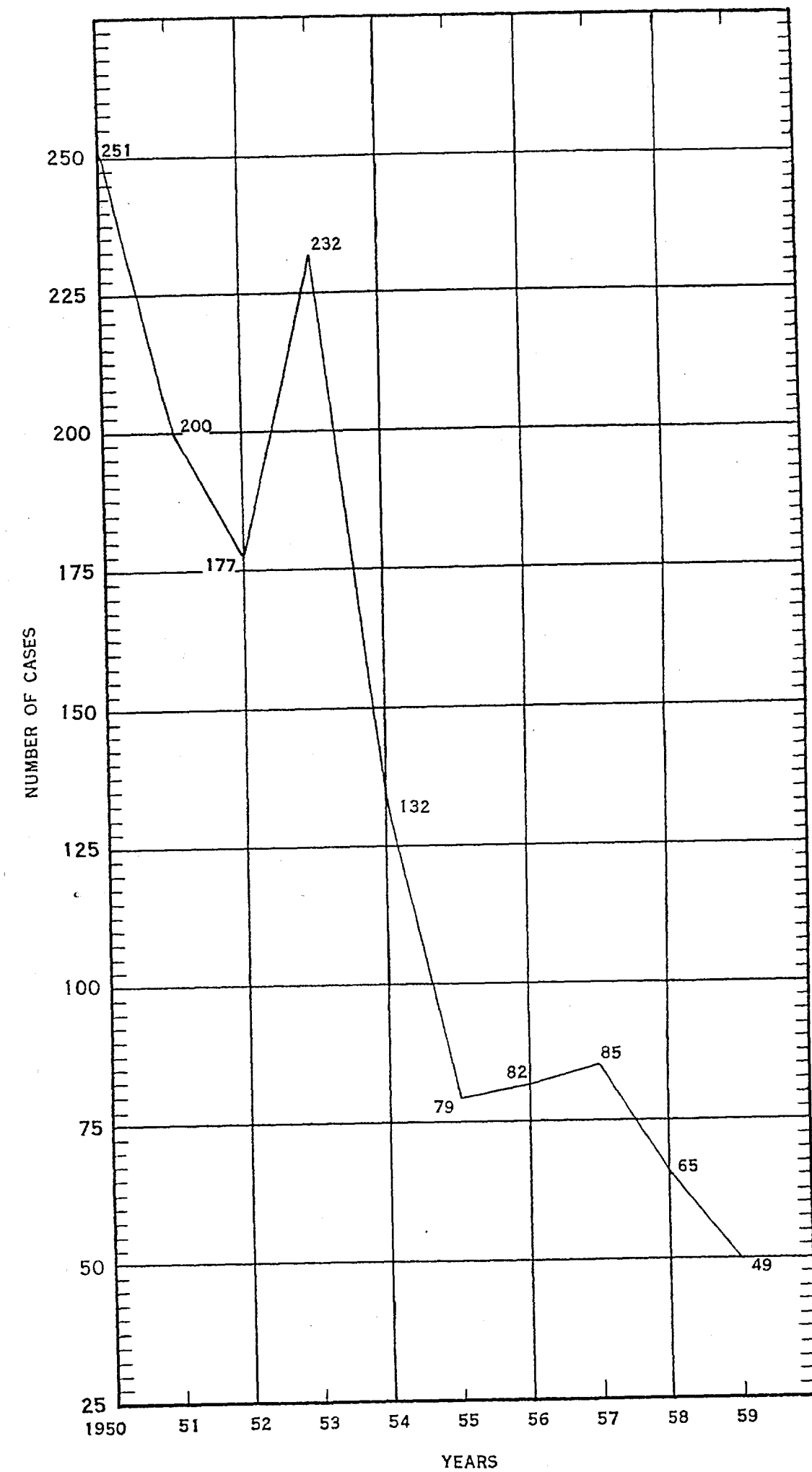
Re-produced from the Original drawn with
the information furnished by the indenter

Printed under the Superintendence of
Sri K. SAMPATH B. A., Assistant Director of
Survey and Land Records, by Helio at the
P. Z. Press, C. S. O., Madras-5.

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



No. 4
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
DACOITY

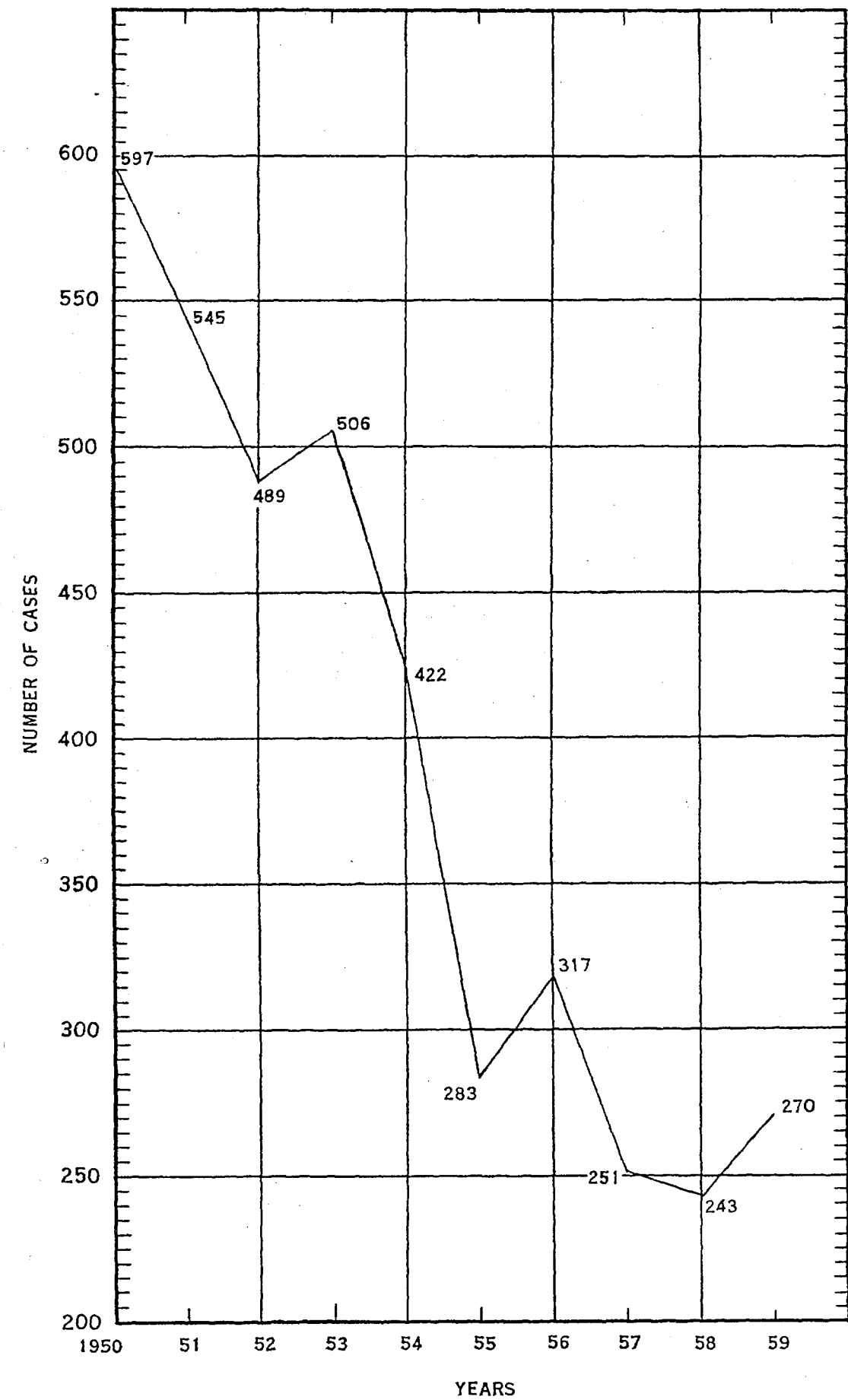


325 - E '61 (Saka Era 1883)-650.

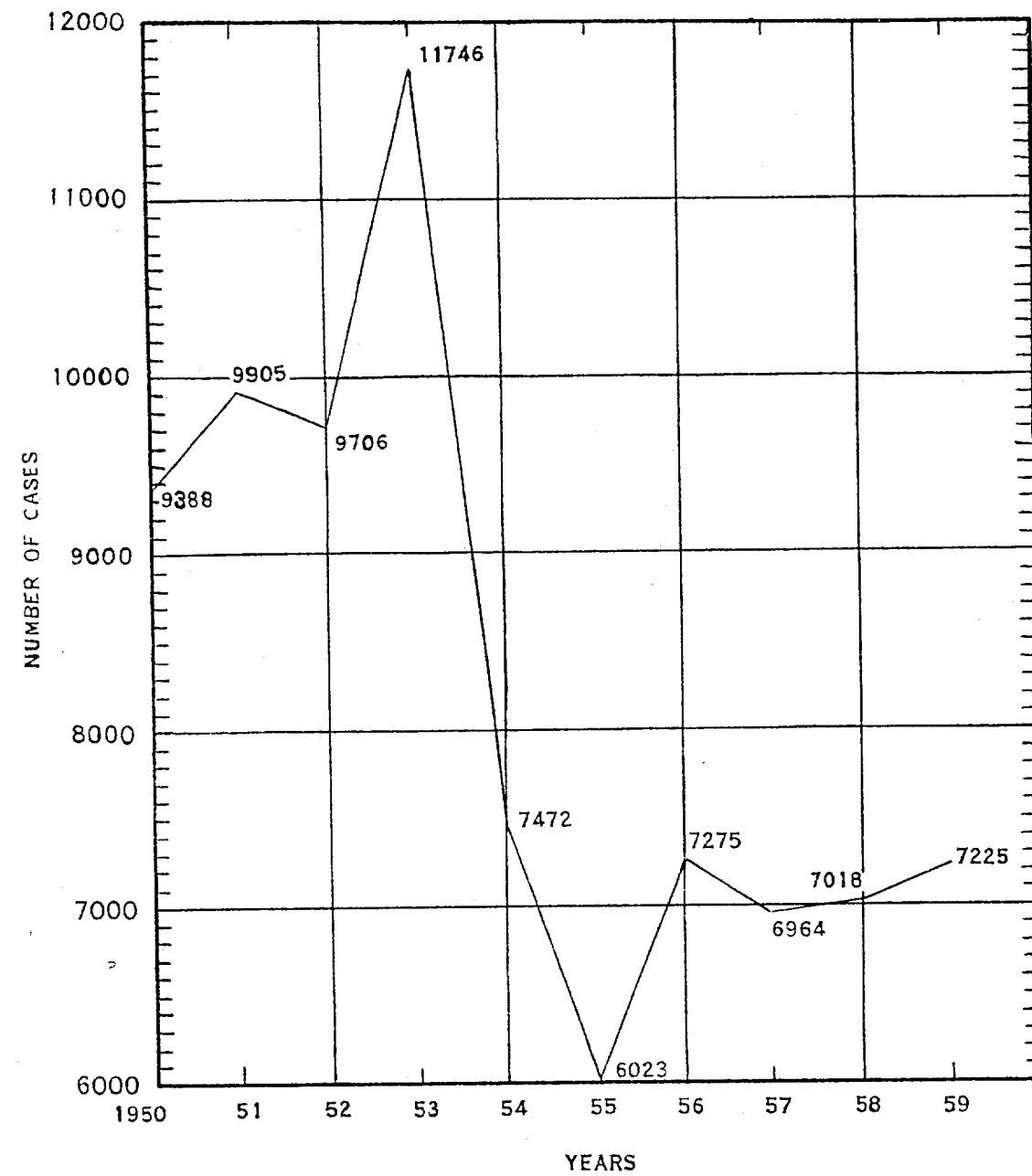
Re-produced from the Original drawn with
the information furnished by the indenter

Printed under the Superintendence of
Sri K. SAMPATH B. A., Assistant Director of
Survey and Land Records, by Helio, at the
P. Z. Press, C. S. O., Madras-5.

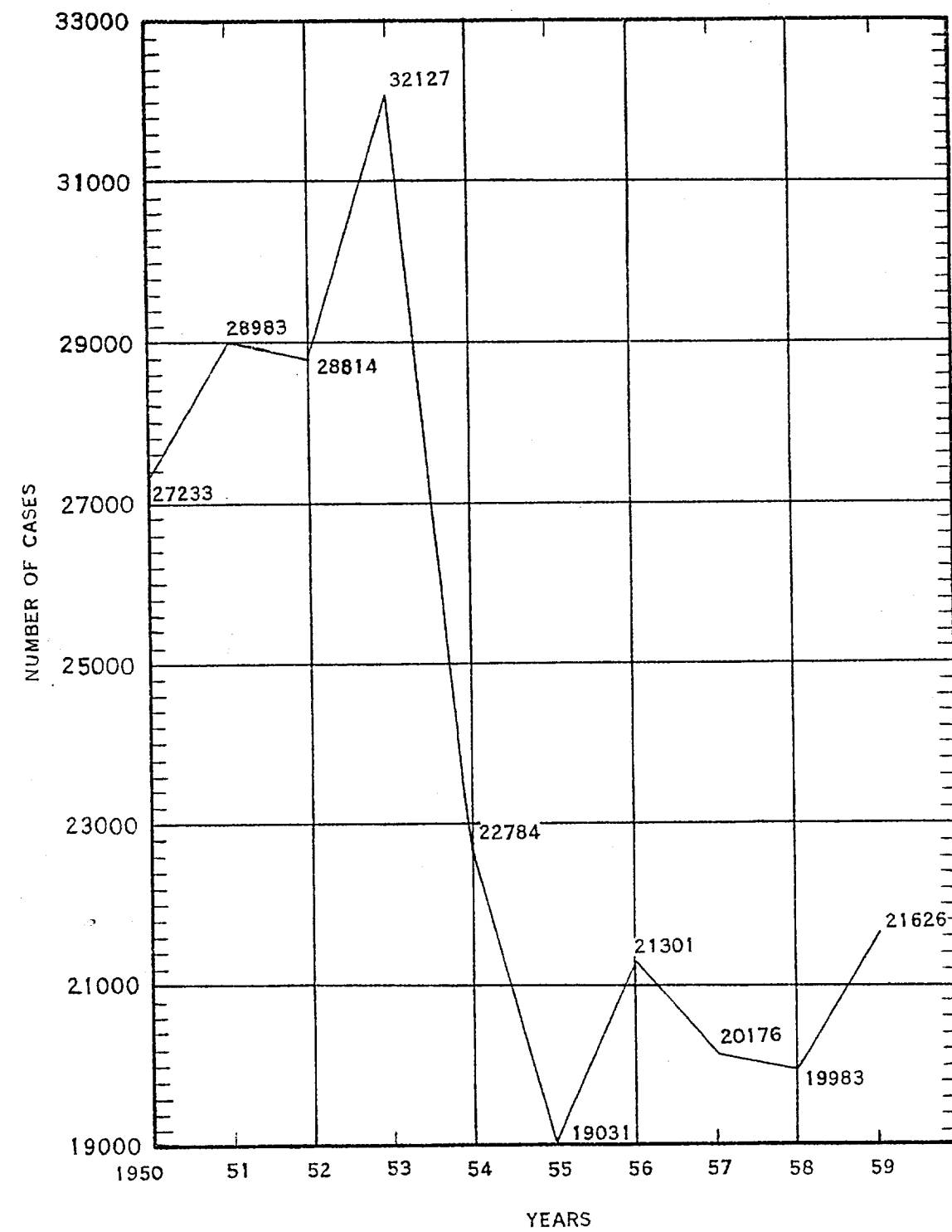
NO. 5
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



No. 6
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE BREAKINGS



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

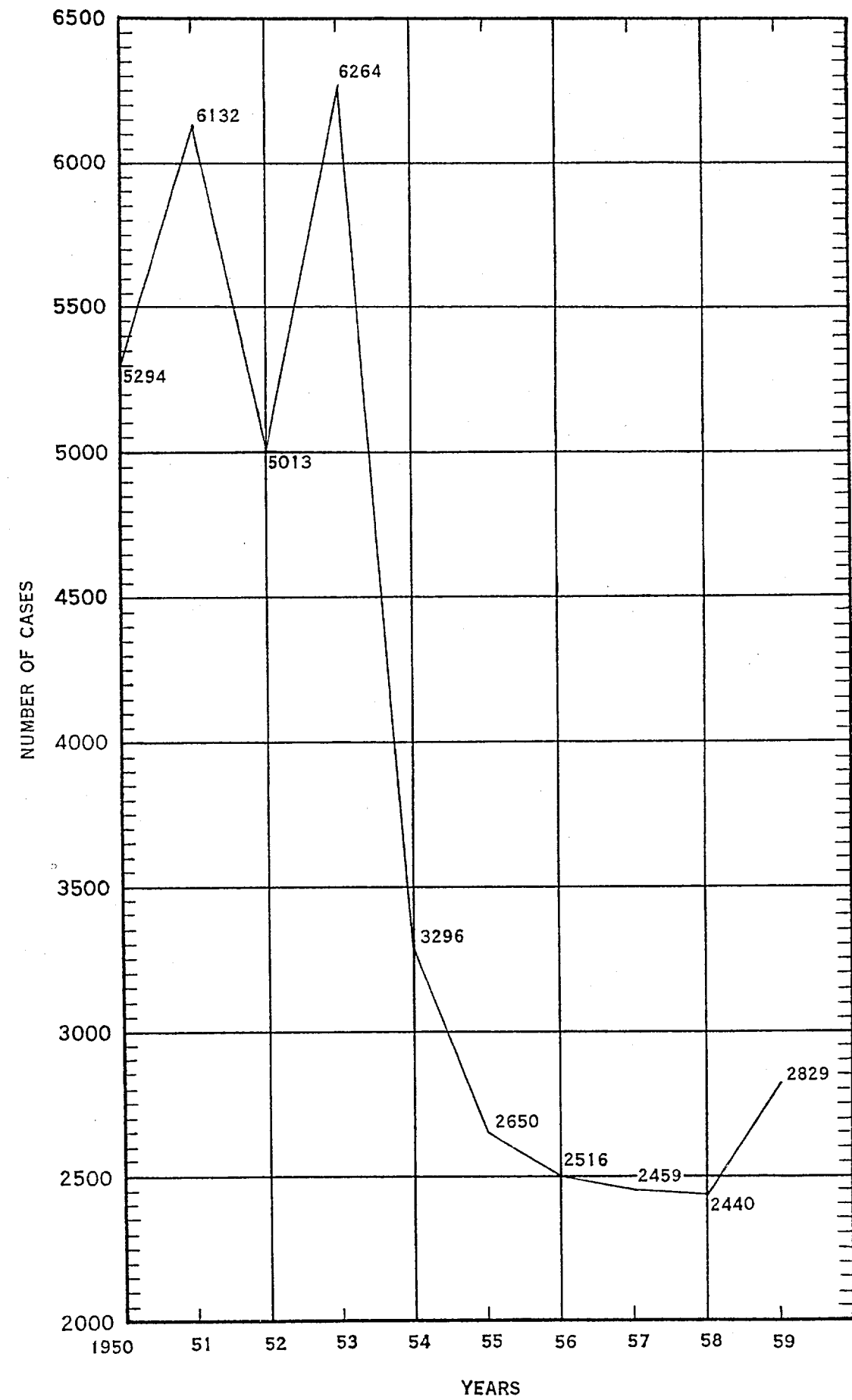


. 328 - E '61 (Saka Era 1883)-650.

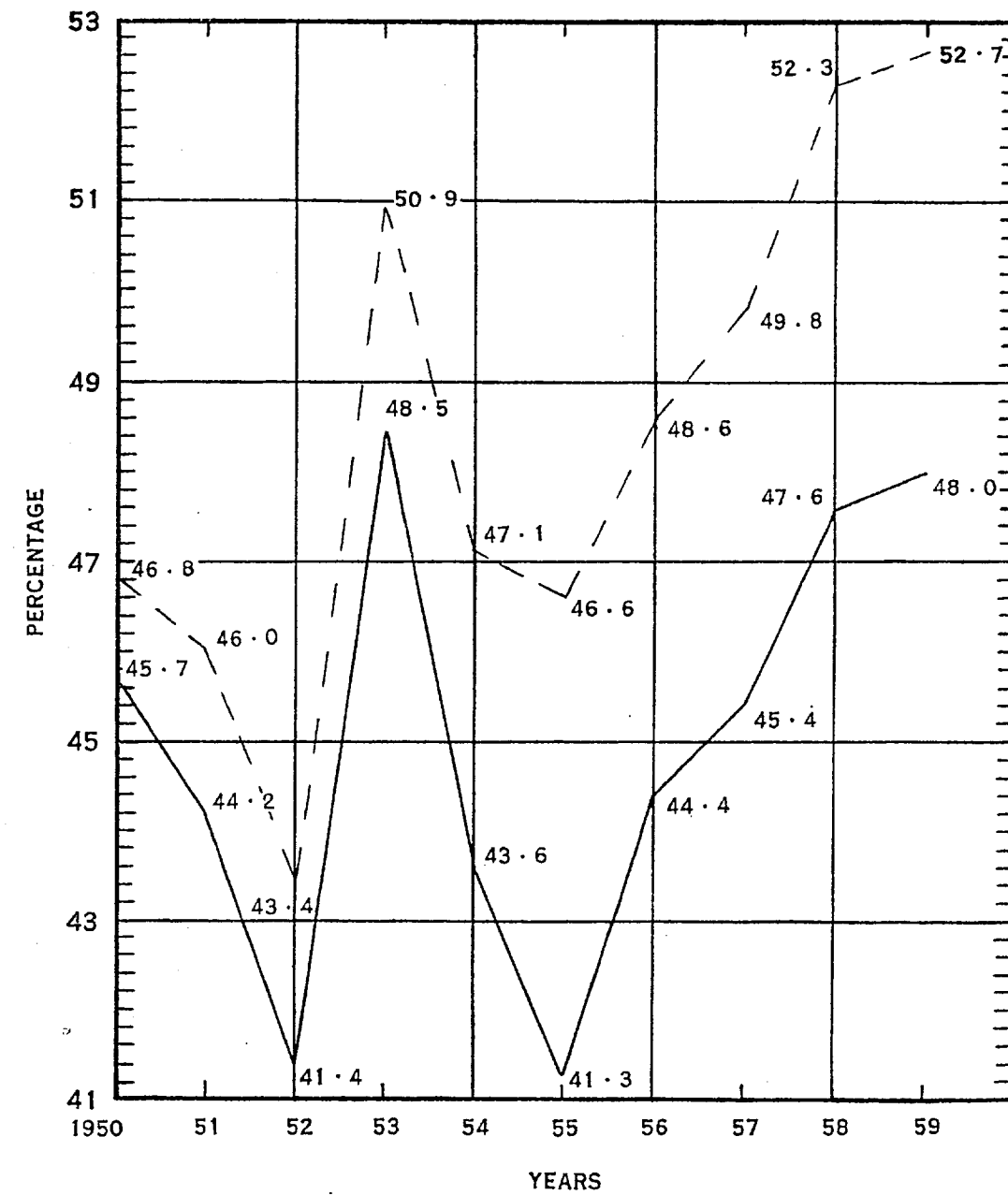
Re-produced from the Original drawn with
the information furnished by the indenter

Printed under the Superintendence of
Sri K. SAMPATH B. A., Assistant Director of
Survey and Land Records, by Helio, at the
P. Z. Press, C. S. O., Madras-5.

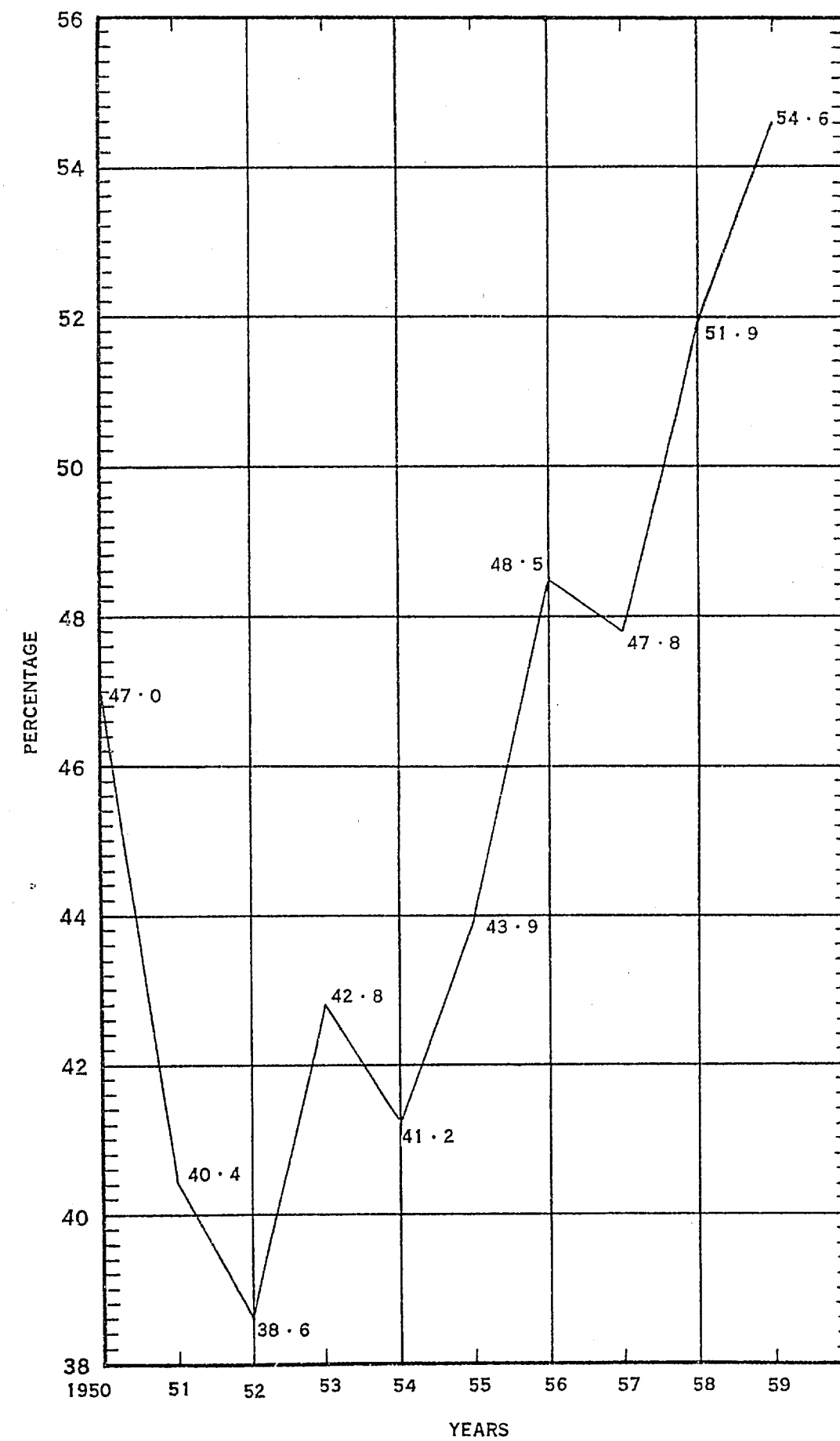
NO. 8
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
CATTLE THEFTS



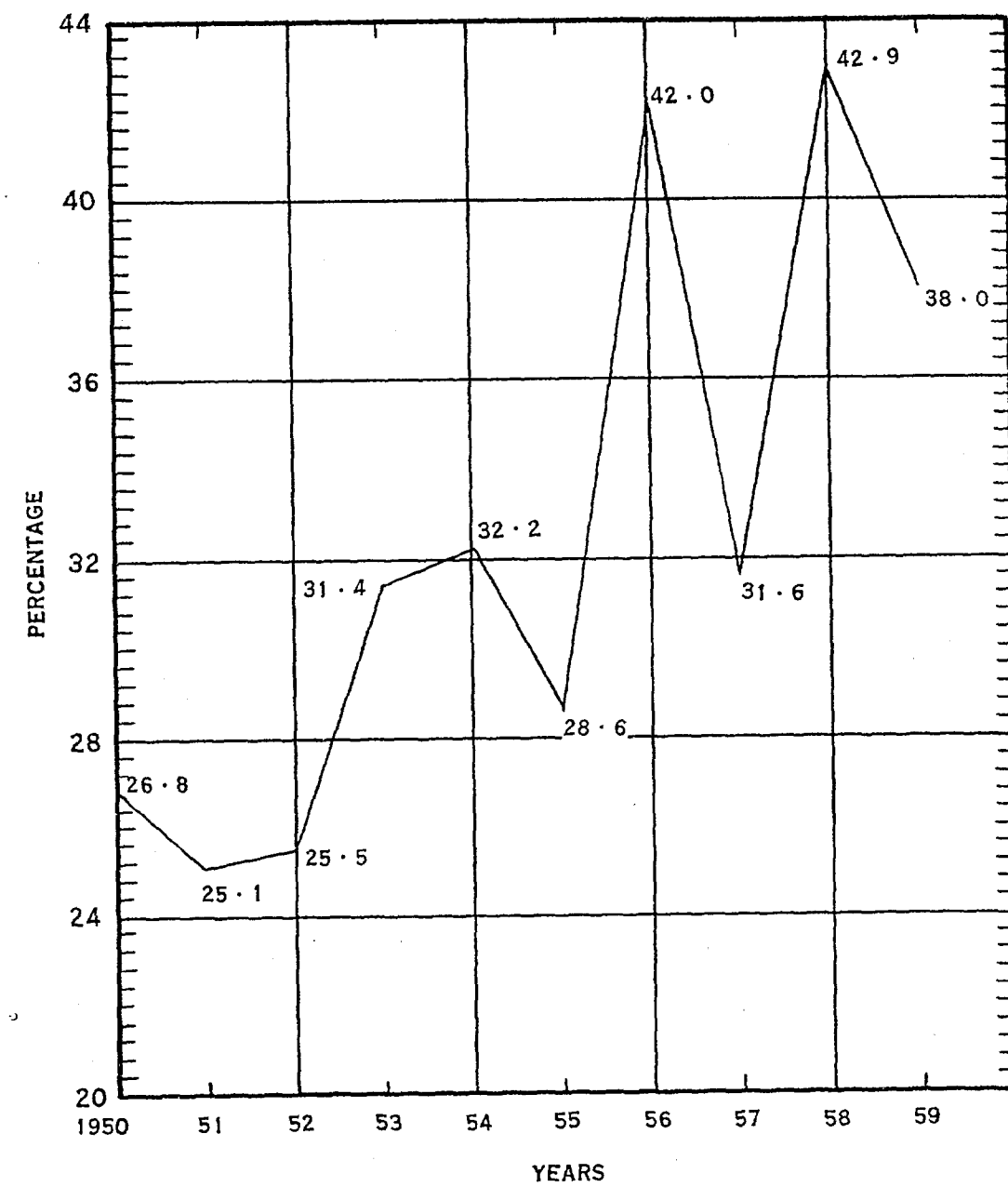
No. 9
 GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
 TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME AND GRAVE CRIME



No. 10
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
MURDER



NO. 11
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
DACOITY

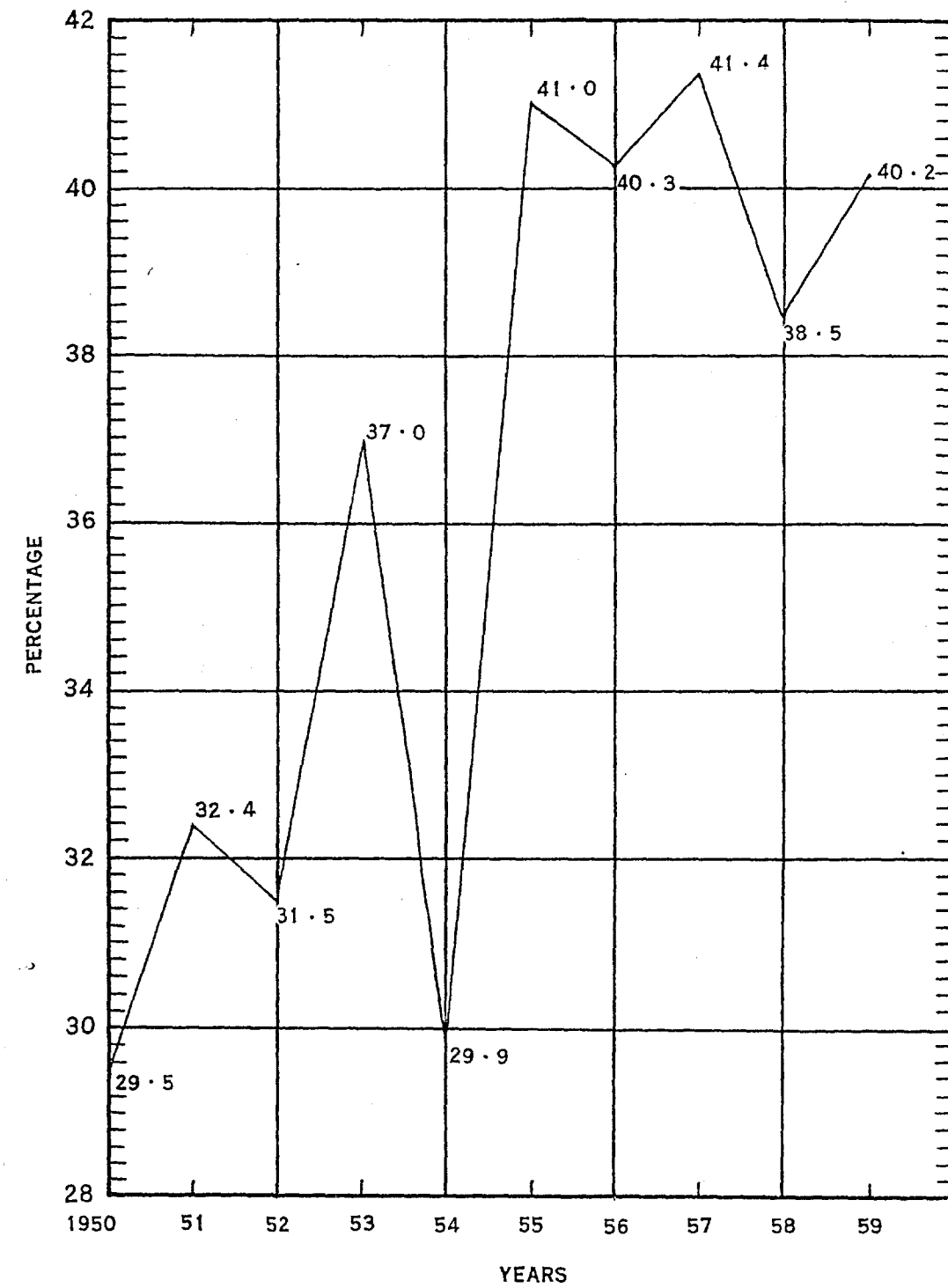


No. 332 - E'61 (Saka Era 1883)-650.

Re-produced from the Original drawn with
the information furnished by the indenter

Printed under the Superintendence of
Sri K. SAMPATH B. A., Assistant Director of
Survey and Land Records by Helio at the
P. Z. Press, C. S. O., Madras-5.

No. 12
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
ROBBERY

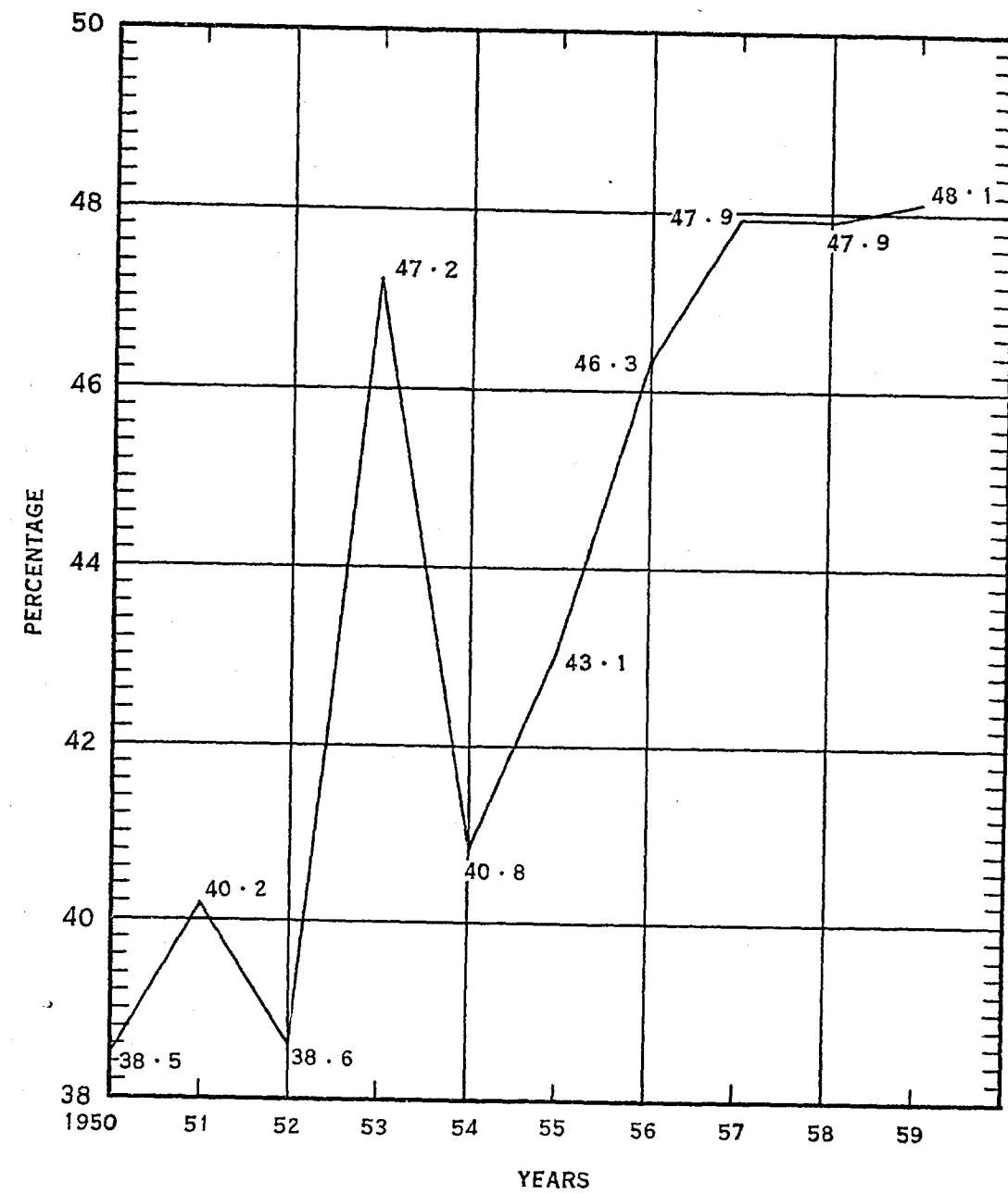


No. 333 - B'61 (Saka Era 1883)-650.

Re-produced from the Original drawn with
the information furnished by the indenter

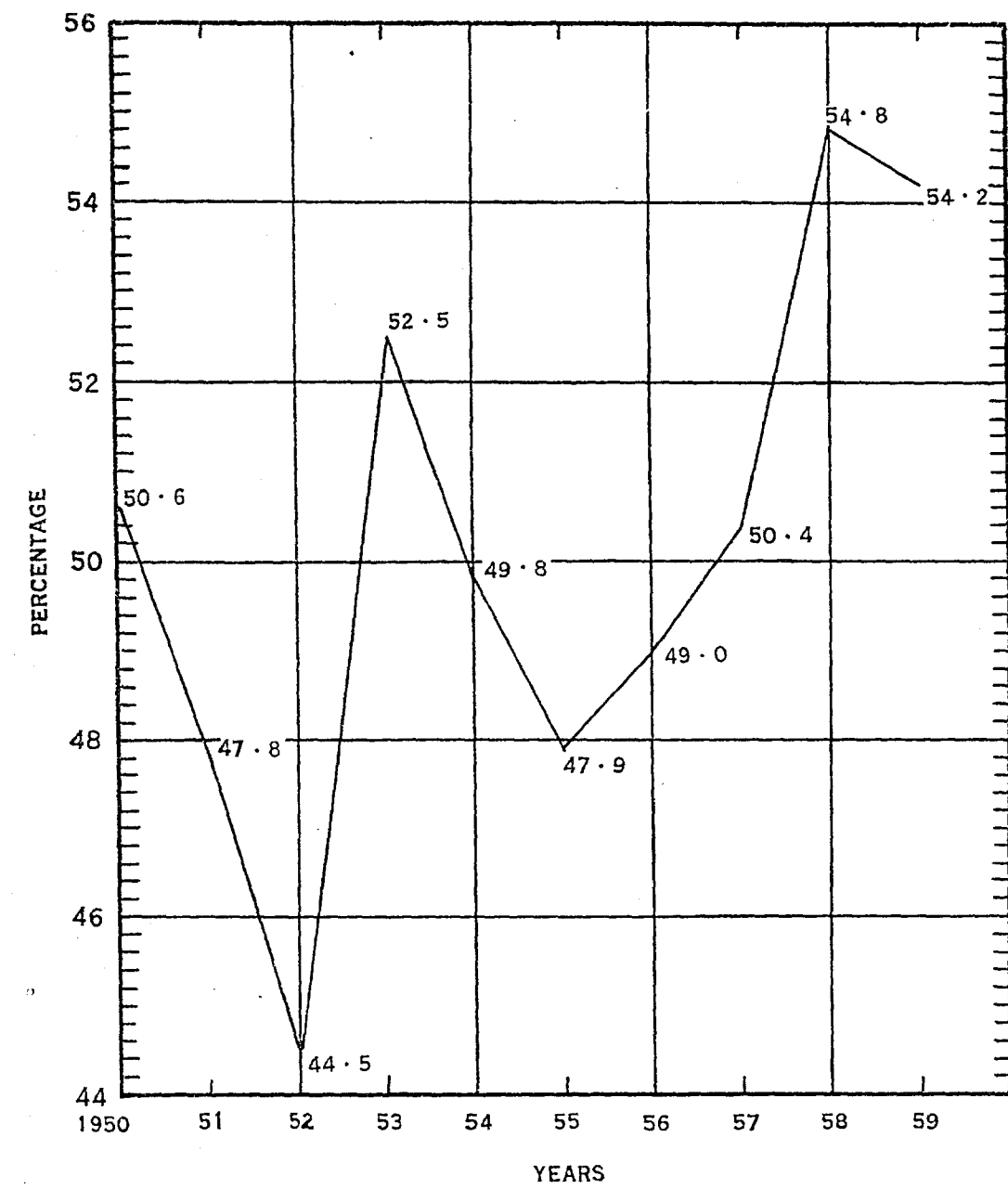
Printed under the Superintendence of
Sri K. SAMPATH B. A., Assistant Director of
Survey and Land Records, by Helio, at the
P. Z. Press C. S. O., Madras-5.

No. 13
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
HOUSE BREAKINGS





NO. 14
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS (ORDINARY)

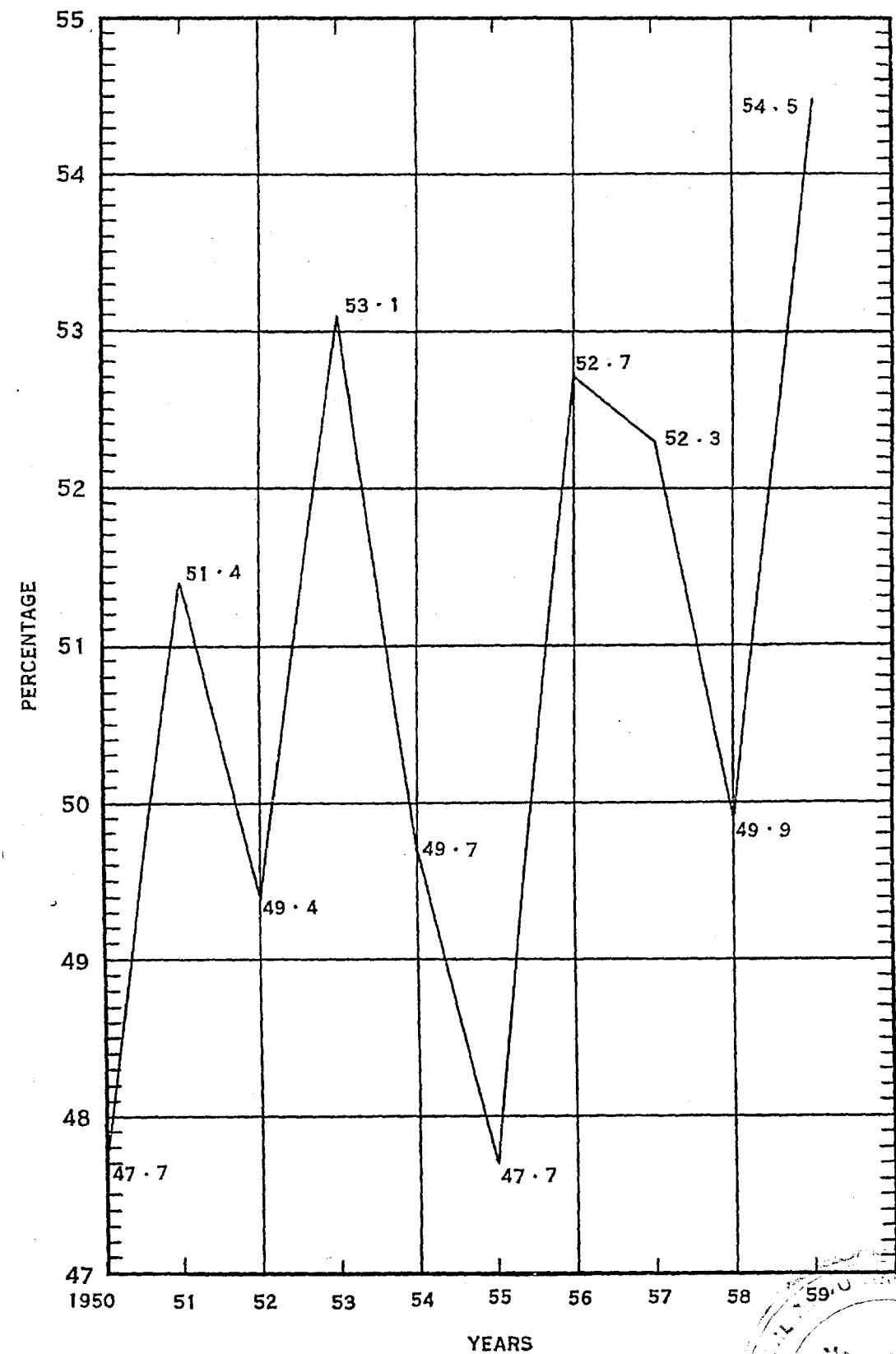


S. No. 335 - E '61 (Saka Era 1883)-650.

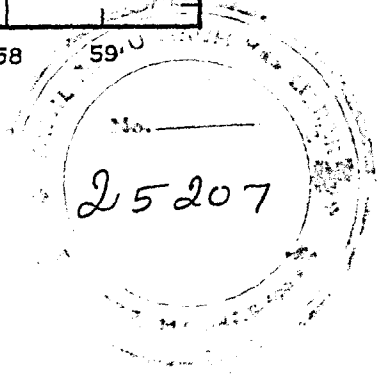
Re-produced from the Original drawn with
the information furnished by the indentor

Printed under the Superintendence of
Sri K. SAMPATH B. A., Assistant Director of
Survey and Land Records, by Heliog, at the
P. Z. Press, C. S. O. Madras-5.

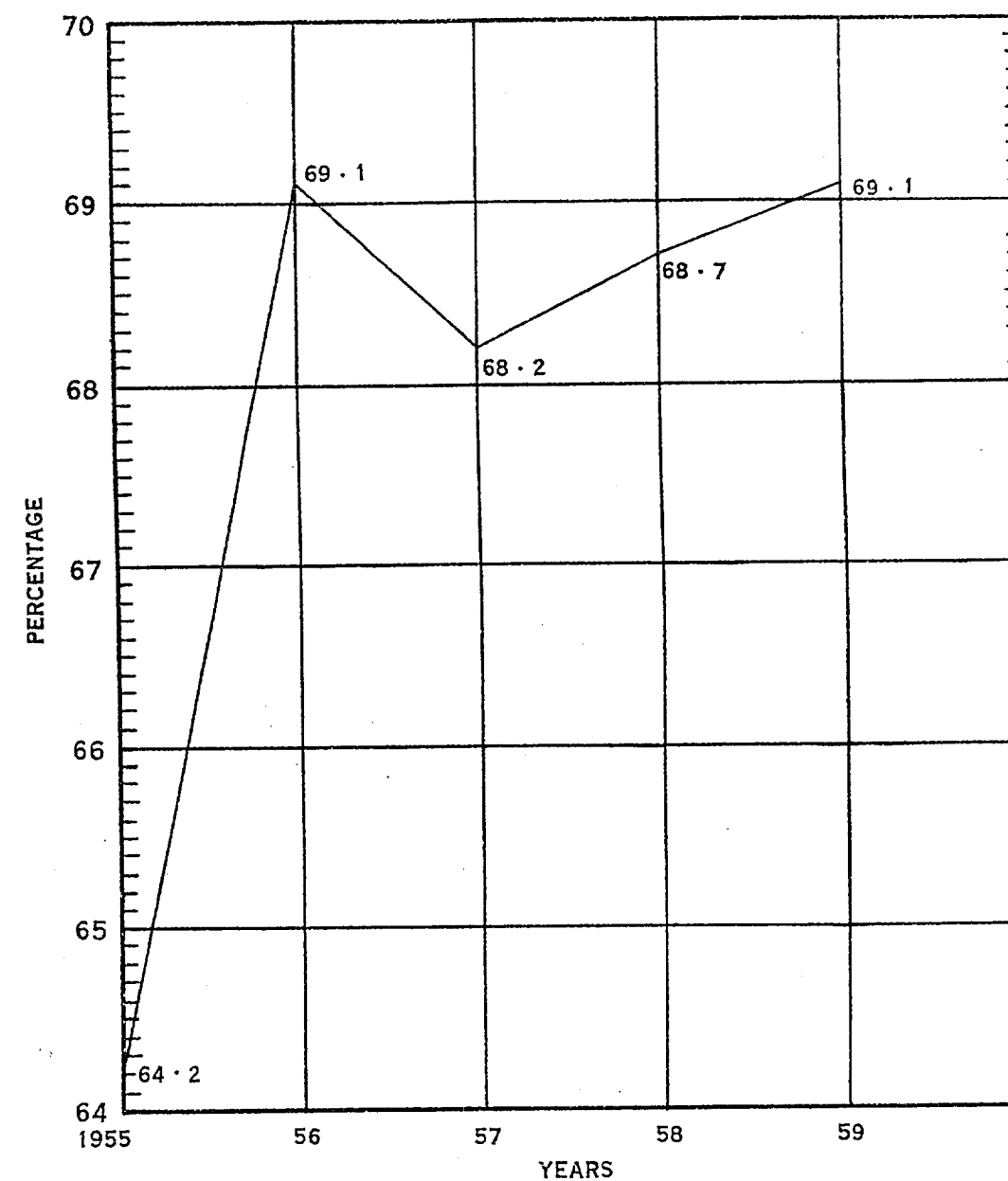
No. 15
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE THEFTS



R
2211 125 7 0157
NB 332



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

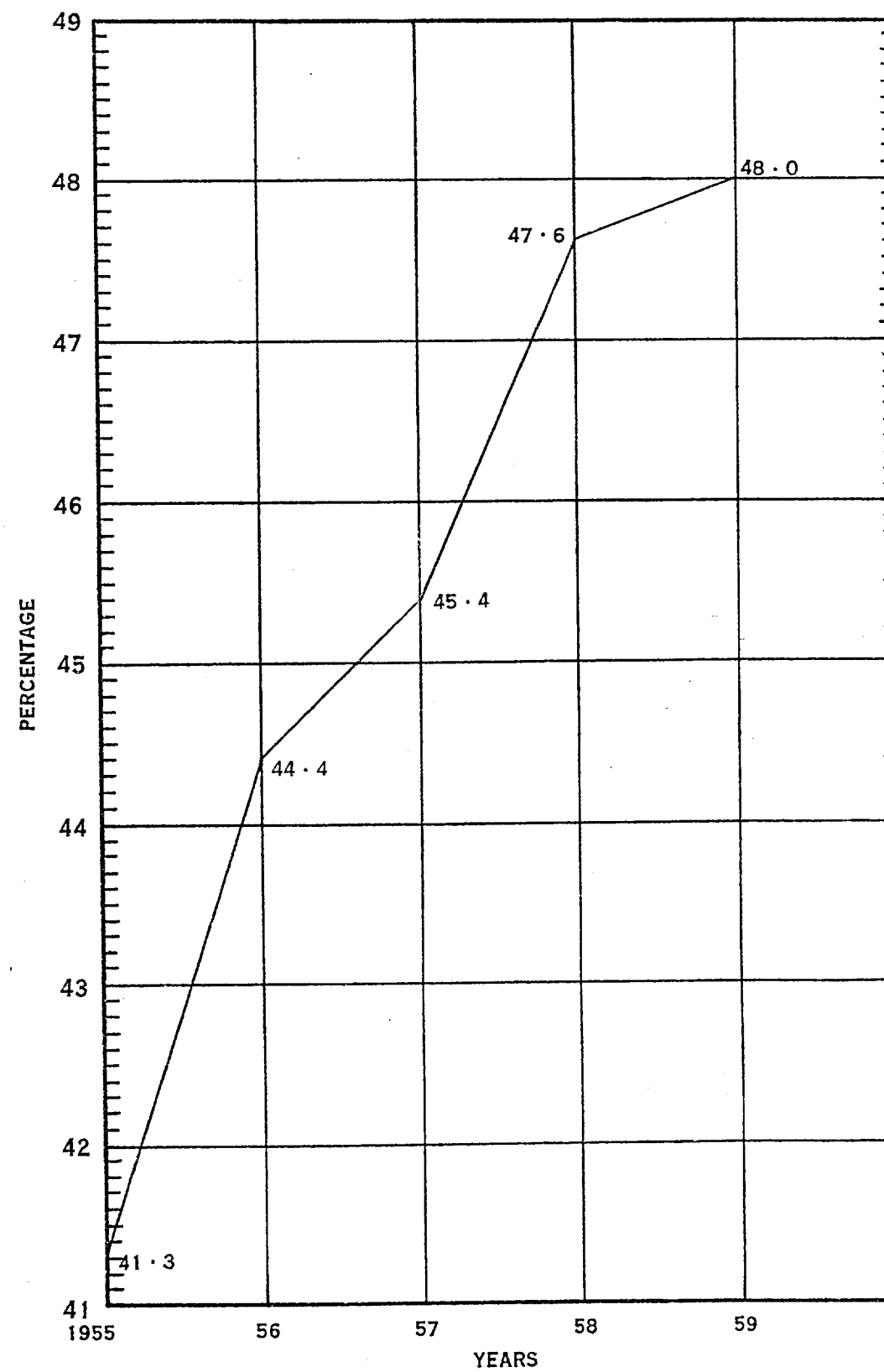


D. 337 - E '61 (Saka Era 1883)-650.

Re-produced from the Original drawn with
the information furnished by the indenter

Printed under the Superintendence of
Sri K. SAMPATH B. A., Assistant Director of
Survey and Land Records by Hello, at the
P. Z. Press, C. S. O. Madras-5.

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 1959.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law, Sections of Indian Penal Code.	(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 + (5) - (6).	(8) Number proved to be false.	(9) Number due to mis- take of law or fact or declared cognizable.	(10-a) Cases pending investigation with the police.	(10-b) Cases pending disposal of the year.	True cases				(15) Total true cases directly filed before Magistrate.	(16) Total cases directly filed before Magistrate ending in conviction.	(17) Grand total of true cases columns (1) + (16).	(18) Remarks (Number in which accused died and the cases abated).
												Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Compounded.	Not detected or apprehended.				
1	115, 117, 118 and 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
120-B (1)	..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..			2	3	3	..	5	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	5	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																			
2	131 to 136 and 138..	Offences relating to army and navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	1	2	11	..	12	..	..	..	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	12	..
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	9	1	42	..	51	..	3	10	13	18	3	..	5	6	3	32	..
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	..	3	27	..	27	..	2	15	4	3	1	..	5	..	..	9	..
7	212, 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	213, 215, 234, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	10	20	268	..	278	4	24	24	30	149	59	..	8	5	6	221	..
9	143 to 153 and 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	184	318	2,205	22	2,367	99	597	131	309	333	923	..	295	1,571	215	26	1,786
10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	..	3	66	..	66	..	..	1	7	57	3	..	1	61	1	1	62
104	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	3	13	..	13	1	3	..	..	2	5	..	5	12	1	1	13
Total ..			204	360	2,633	22	2,815	104	629	181	375	572	995	..	319	1,903	238	37	2,136

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	302 and 303 ..	Murder ..	58	231	803	5	836	9	43	48	205	425	270	..	84	784	7	7	791	3
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	20	33	247	..	267	4	25	16	37	128	72	..	17	217	10	7	227	1
13	304 and 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	3	2	25	..	28	..	2	2	5	10	10	..	1	21	4	3	25	..
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	12	23	109	..	121	7	11	8	21	45	41	..	11	97	12	5	109	..
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	1	..	7	..	8	2	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	6	7	2	13	..
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	1	102	..	107	1	16	9	2	13	7	..	60	80	2	1	82	..
17	305, 306 and 309.	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	27	21	692	3	716	10	133	62	24	439	28	..	47	507	9	9	516	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt ..	60	218	1,522	3	1,679	9	231	64	197	466	502	314	114	1,309	188	84	1,587	..
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	6	29	..	31	1	8	3	3	6	7	..	9	22	2	2	24	..
20	324, 327 and 330 ..	Hurt ..	154	500	4,178	16	4,316	93	756	209	391	842	1,208	944	372	3,382	540	133	3,922	1
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	44	59	542	1	585	9	245	37	44	101	147	1	60	310	34	11	344	..
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	2	14	..	16	1	1	1	4	3	4	..	4	11	11	4	22	..
22A	332 and 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	38	101	592	1	629	18	115	37	82	233	225	..	30	470	29	25	508	..
23	354, 356 and 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	10	37	359	1	368	11	59	15	25	141	123	9	22	296	82	22	378	..
24	304-A and 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	47	96	1,068	3	1,107	1	341	58	85	387	224	60	97	721	40	21	761	..
Total ..			483	1,330	10,384	33	10,834	176	1,936	569	1,125	3,173	2,870	1,328	928	8,332	977	336	9,309	9

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1959—cont.

PART I.—Return of cases—cont.

Serial number	Law.	Offence.	(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)
						Cases pending investigation from the previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (4-a) + (5) - (6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Cases pending investigation with the police.	Cases pending disposal of the year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Compounded.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases disposed of (11) + (12-a) + (13).	Total true cases directly filed before Magistrates.	Total cases directly filed before Magistrates ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14) + (16).	Remarks. (No. in which accused died and the cases abated).
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.—cont.																							
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.																							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	6	22	58	..	64	10	10	6	10	19	22	..	9	50	..	64	..	..	..	..	..
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	Robbery	19	35	326	1	344	40	37	21	35	99	60	..	87	247	19	1	266	..	..	..	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	46	46	1,733	6	1,773	38	319	35	56	78	181	13	1,099	1,377	39	12	1,416	..	..	..	..
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	9	14	235	..	244	7	45	18	15	31	73	22	47	173	18	3	191	..	..	..	..
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.	306	493	7,362	7	7,750	175	346	448	359	3,330	497	11	3,085	6,930	311	237	7,241	1	..	..	..
30	311, 400 and 401 ..	Attempt Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	8	101	..	104	..	8	..	3	54	9	..	38	101	..	..	101	..	..	..	..
			..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	5	..
Total ..			478	624	9,817	14	10,231	270	759	528	478	3,615	843	46	4,365	8,883	401	278	9,284	1	..	..	..

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	23	110	495	5	513	11	98	30	52	203	135	54	40	437	86	14	523	..
32	336 and 337	Resist causing hurt or endangering life.	109	130	2,636	10	2,735	6	1,116	96	159	830	339	144	175	1,438	39	25	1,537	..
Total ..			132	240	3,131	15	3,248	17	1,214	126	211	1,033	474	198	215	1,935	125	39	2,050	..

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle Ordinary	107	209	3,112	3	3,216	46	317	116	221	1,484	327	164	760	2,728	159	49	2,887	..
		Attempt	707	975	22,519	218	23,008	394	2,017	735	981	10,757	1,396	460	7,243	20,074	1,233	721	21,307	..
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	8	..	..	8	..
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property.	216	379	2,064	2	2,278	15	201	195	395	1,107	242	92	320	1,763	294	136	2,057	..
36	415 and 420	Cheating	7	36	625	..	632	..	1	7	71	432	150	..	7	589	49	26	638	..
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	113	103	734	2	845	3	117	109	91	283	120	35	190	630	101	28	731	..
			51	115	974	4	1,021	32	239	46	112	230	284	114	79	711	466	95	1,167	..
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	2	..	28	..	30	..	2	1	..	7	2	..	18	27	..	..	27	..
Total ..			1,203	1,817	30,064	229	31,038	490	2,984	1,209	1,871	14,303	2,522	855	8,621	20,530	2,292	1,055	28,822	..
Grand total ..			2,502	4,374	56,032	313	58,221	1,057	7,572	2,614	4,062	22,699	7,706	2,427	14,448	47,593	4,023	1,745	51,616	10

NOTE.—(1) The number of cases in which fire-arms were used or suspected to have been used—23.
(2) The variation in class totals when compared to 1958 is due to the transfer of cases from one serial to another.

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1959—cont.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial num. or S.A.N.	LAW.	Offence.	(2)	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.															
				(1) Number of persons in custody, pending investigation, on bail during the stage of trial.	(2) Arrested by the Police during the year.	(3) Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	(4) Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	(5) Number of persons tried.	(6) Number convicted.	(7-a) Number acquitted or discharged.	(8-a) Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	(9-a) Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of investigation at the end of the year.	(10-a) Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail at the end of the year.	(11) Number arrested.	(12) Number convicted.	(13) Number who died.			
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.																			
1	115, 117, 118 and 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	1	5	..	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	120-B (1)...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	6	2	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..				7	7	..	..	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																			
11	302 and 303	Murder	..	585	1,566	3	201	1,602	695	908	..	38	24	392	11	9	2		
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	43	368	6	45	330	157	173	..	8	3	82	17	7	10		
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	..	..	53	..	..	47	10	37	..	6	..	6	12	5	7		
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	..	26	117	..	6	120	64	56	..	1	2	23	13	6	7		
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	..	7	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	30	10	20		
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	..	1	23	1	..	21	14	7	..	..	3	1	2	1	1		
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	..	36	498	9	7	470	432	38	..	2	13	40	9	9	4		
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt	..	50	2,088	23	35	2,068	660	939	464	12	51	240	369	105	264		

NOTE.—The variation in class totals when compared to 1958 is due to the transfer of cases from one serial to another.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1959.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															Total true cases directly filed before Magistrates.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns (14) + (15)).	Remarks (Number in which accused died and the cases abated).
			(4-a) Cases pending investigation from 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 (columns 4 (a) + (5) - (6)).	(8) Number proved or declared to be false.	(9) Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	(10-a) Cases pending investigation with the Police.	(10-b) Cases pending disposal in Court at the end of the year.	(11) Convicted.	(12-a) Discharged or acquitted.	(12-b) Compounded.	(13) Not detected or apprehended.	(14) Total true cases disposed of (columns (8) + (11) + (12) + (13)).					
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 Indian Penal Code, and Act II of 1947.	Public nuisances and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and bribery under section 161, Indian Penal Code, and Act II of 1947.	64	3,645	130,754	2	130,816	6	368	54	4,080	127,315	2,317	18	100	129,952	45	40	129,997	3	
Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.																					
2A	..	Arms Act ..	29	23	170	..	199	1	13	14	18	140	20	..	10	176	..	..	176	..	
2B	..	Opium Act ..	12	27	268	..	280	..	1	20	32	198	56	..	..	254	..	..	254	..	
2C	..	Gambling Act ..	19	481	19,580	..	19,599	..	..	93	533	18,937	612	5	..	19,454	6	..	19,460	..	
2D	..	Excise Act ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
2E	..	Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	8	25	213	..	221	3	27	16	25	148	20	..	8	176	..	..	176	..	
2F	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	402	7,240	152,052	12	152,441	23	492	709	8,050	141,381	7,472	206	1,348	150,420	212	212	150,632	..	
3	..	Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	4	44	172	..	176	1	2	1	45	157	14	..	..	171	..	..	171	..	
Total ..			539	11,485	303,210	15	303,734	34	904	906	12,783	288,482	10,412	229	1,406	309,894	263	252	300,897	3	

NOTE.—The variation in serials when compared to 1958 is due to the Superintendents of Police furnishing revised figures.

STATEMENTS

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Regist. number.	Law.	no.	(1)	(2)	(3)	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.										Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			Remarks (Number who died)
						(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10-a)	(10-b)	(11)	(12-a)	(12-b)	(13)		(14)	(15)
						Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of trial.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number discharged, acquitted or	Number against whom cases were compounded.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail dur- ing the stage of trial at the end of the year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and Indian Penal Code and Act II of 1947.		48	3,614	130,465	775	10	130,013	127,619	2,373	21	2	16	3,310	53	47	6	3	
2A	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.		10	32	154	6	4	172	151	21	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	
2B	Arms Act		5	25	262	..	1	256	199	57	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	
2C	Opium Act		8	480	19,467	18	22	19,498	18,931	540	27	..	..	14	403	37	..	6	
2D	Gambling Act		1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2E	Excise Act		10	24	238	3	8	238	210	28	..	2	6	15	..	..	..	..	
2F	Explosives Act and Explosive Sub- stances Act.		312	7,029	149,869	193	339	149,171	141,176	7,993	2	66	288	7,219	212	212	..	..	
3	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above. Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.		4	27	168	..	1	171	157	14	..	11	3	24	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..		398	11,231	300,622	995	380	299,520	288,443	11,027	50	81	331	11,016	302	259	12	3	

NOTE.—The variation in serials when compared to 1958 is due to the Superintendents of Police furnishing revised figures.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1959.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
											Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115	..	..	..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	117	..	..	..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118 and 119	..	..	..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	..	..	..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.																
2	121 to 130 and 505	..	..	3	Offences against the State ..	..	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	..	..	..	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A and 227 to 229.	..	9	279	Offences against public justice ..	..	288	288	12	18	33	212	13	..	..	..
5	101 to 109 and 217 to 223.	..	..	2	Offences by public servants ..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	..	15	37	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	..	52	52	5	2	23	12	10	..	..	..
7	465 to 477-A ..	..	14	79	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	..	93	93	3	2	37	43	8	5	..	..
8	204 to 207 ..	..	11	1,181	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	1,192	1,192	..	1	74	1,105	12	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	..	..	..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156 and 160.	..	156	1,137	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	1,293	1,293	3	8	303	917	32	2	..	..
		Total ..	205	2,718	..	205	2,923	2,923	23	33	472	2,320	75	7	..	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389	Extortion ..	..	13	13	16	3	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.

13	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	19	19	..	3	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..
14	352, 355, 368	Criminal force ..	40	1,923	1,969	18	309	449	944	195	72	..	..	..	..
15	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	14	18	..	1	8	6	2	1	..	..	..	..
16	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	180	2,329	3,509	..	421	680	1,688	560	154	1	..	..	..
17	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	230	5,235	5,516	..	734	1,143	2,652	769	227	4	..	..	..

POL.—6A

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

18	417, 418 ..	Cheating ..	1	13	14	..	..	3	8	2	1	..	..	..	..
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	12	183	195	..	3	..	36	145	11	..	..	..	..
20	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	31	374	405	..	61	54	190	76	24	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	44	570	614	..	64	57	234	223	36	..	..	..	..

CLASS V.—Other offences not specified above.

21	295-A, 298	Offences against religion ..	2	9	11	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	11	217	228	..	24	31	131	22	20	..	..	..	..
24	500 to 503	Defamation ..	5	101	106	..	10	8	68	9	11	..	..	..	..
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance..	11	354	365	..	79	59	176	40	11	..	..	..	..
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287 and 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	57	1,512	1,569	..	2	2	228	1,328	3	..	..	..	..
27	294-A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	3	16	19	..	1	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C., under section 106, Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping peace on conviction.	..	497	497	..	..	..	3	483	11	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances ..	..	224	224	..	..	..	..	224	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property..	2	12	14	..	2	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under section 250, Cr.P.C.	Frivolous and vexatious charges, complaints.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under section 514, Cr.P.C.	Forfeiture of bonds ..	1	219	220	..	..	10	23	185	2	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	92	3,161	3,253	..	118	114	645	2,311	65	1	..	..	..

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT B—cont.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1959—cont.

PART I.—Return of cases—contd.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal [columns (4) and (5)].	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 404, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at the close of year.	Number declared by the Court to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.			
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.																
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	....	512	39,300	39,812	128	2,910	3,304	32,251	1,213	..	..	..			
34A	107, Cr.P.C.	 Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	454*	689	1,143	4	37	317	151	634	..	..	..			
34B	100 Do.	 Do.	183*	2,402	2,585	..	15	562	1,889	110	..	..	..			
34C	110 Do.	 Do.	89*	3,687	3,776	..	3	201	3,482	90	..	..	..			
Total ..			1,238*	46,078	47,316	132	2,971	4,384	37,773	2,056	..	..	..			
Grand total ..			1,813*	57,828	59,641	1,076	4,319	8,402	43,386	2,459	12	..	6			

* The variation when compared to 1958 is due to revised figures furnished by Superintendents of Police.

STATEMENTS

(1) Serial number.	(2)	(3) Offence.	Persons against whom process issued.										(12) Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued [columns (5) and (6)].	(13) Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks		
			(4) Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	(5) On complaint.	(6) On Magistrate's own motion or on information from the Police.	(7) Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	(8) Persons who appeared before the courts.	(9) Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	(10) Acquitted or discharged.	(11) Convicted.	(14-a) Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	(14-b) Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offence.			(14-c) Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.		
1	115	..	1	5	..	..	6	..	5	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	
		Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.															
117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.															
118, 119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.															
120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy															
Total ..			1	5	..	..	6	..	5	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENTS

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

2	121 to 130 and 505.	Offences against the State ..	..	3	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	170 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	3	238	52	1	292	6	55	211	72.7	14	6	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	..	4	..	1	3	..	2	1	25.0	..	..	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	17	40	1	..	58	6	27	17	41.5	7	1	..	..	..
7	465 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	18	113	..	..	131	3	55	60	53.1	12	1	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	23	1,066	91	..	1,180	..	75	1,092	94.4	13	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	185	1,948	649	10	2,772	27	796	1,866	73.0	36	17	..	..	..
Total ..			246	3,412	793	12	4,480	44	1,011	3,277	77.9	82	25	..	..	2

STATEMENT B—cont.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1959—cont.

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

STATEMENTS																		
Serial number,	Law.	Offence.	(2)	(3)	Persons against whom process issued.				(6)	(7)	(8)	Persons tried.		(12)	(13)	Remarks.		
					(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				(8)	(9)			(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 had issued.	On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons 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 (9)).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who insane during trial.	Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.	
11	312 to 316	.. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	384 to 389	.. .. .	8	60	..	7	61	11	38	11	18.3	..	..	..	1	..	..	
13	345	.. .. .	..	34	14	..	48	12	30	6	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	352, 355, 358	.. .. .	300	2,343	245	178	2,710	421	1,672	393	15.2	109	115	..	..	..	10	
15	334	.. .. .	9	30	..	..	39	..	26	3	10.0	1	9	..	..	..	..	
16	323	.. .. .	231	4,489	331	151	4,900	749	2,757	919	19.1	264	211	..	..	..	68	
17	374	.. .. .	53	..	..	..	53	..	13	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..		593	6,896	590	329	7,750	1,182	4,498	1,361	18.2	374	335	..	..	..	78	
18	417, 418	.. .. .	1	13	5	..	19	1	11	3	15.6	1	3	..	..	..	..	
19	403 to 405	.. .. .	12	171	..	..	182	5	38	129	75.4	13	..	..	..	..	..	
20	426, 427, 434	.. .. .	51	671	40	15	747	65	433	168	23.0	40	32	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..		64	855	45	15	949	69	482	300	33.3	63	35	..	..	..	..	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.																		
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.																		

CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.

18	417, 418	.. .. .	1	13	5	..	19	1	11	3	15.6	1	3	..	..
19	403 to 405	.. .. .	12	171	..	..	182	5	38	129	75.4	13	..	..	..
20	426, 427, 434	.. .. .	51	671	40	15	747	65	433	168	23.0	40	32	..	..
	Total ..		64	856	45	15	949	69	482	300	33.3	63	35	..	..

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	295-A, 298	.. .. .	2	11	..	..	13	..	..	12	100	1	..	..	..
22	490 to 492	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	493 to 498	.. .. .	25	643	3	1	670	26	477	59	9.1	63	45	..	..
24	500 to 502	.. .. .	7	154	1	..	102	6	123	12	7.7	13	8	..	..
25	504, 508 to 510	.. .. .	48	502	65	..	615	163	350	58	10.2	21	23	..	..
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	.. .. .	31	1,840	449	..	1,820	3	258	1,553	86.8	6	..	..	8
27	294-A ..	.. .. .	2	11	11	..	24	..	11	13	59.1	..	..	..	..
28	Cases under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. .. .	..	758	..	..	758	..	3	744	98.1	11	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. .. .	..	224	..	..	224	..	..	224	100	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. .. .	1	13	..	..	14	2	11	1	7.7	..	..	..	..
31	250, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. .. .	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..
32	514, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. .. .	1	171	80	15	237	14	31	190	75.7	2	..	..	..
	Total ..		117	3,827	610	16	4,538	214	1,264	2,867	64.6	117	76	..	8
	....		500	34,422	3,500	640	37,782	183	2,703	32,316	89.5	1,192	793	..	..

33 Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.

34A	107, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. .. .	742	801	35	..	1,578	33	601	109	23.8	712	33	..	..
34B	109, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. .. .	107	4,900	781	..	5,078	..	626	4,907	89.5	130	15	..	..
34C	110, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. .. .	75	519	95	..	689	2	140	407	76.1	59	1	..	..
	Total ..		1,514	40,642	4,211	640	45,727	218	4,165	38,389	85.5	2,113	812	..	..
	Grand total ..		2,543	55,697	6,251	1,019	63,472	1,738	11,465	40,208	74.6	2,749	1,314	..	88

NOTE.—The variation when compared to 1958 is due to revise figures furnished by Superintendents of Police.

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

Districts, Ranges.	(1)	(2)	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.			Number of Superintendents.			Number of Assistant Superintendents.			Number of Deputy Superintendents.			Number of Inspectors.			Number of Sub-Inspectors.			Number of Reserve and Sergeants.			Number of head constables including Jama-dars.									
			P.	T.	(3)	P.	T.	(4)	P.	T.	(5)	P.	T.	(6)	P.	T.	(7)	P.	T.	(8)	P.	T.	(9)	P.	T.	(10)	P.	T.	(11)	P.	T.	(12)	
Western Range	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Southern Range	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Madurai Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Madurai North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Range	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Range	Thanjavur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

POL.—7A

C.I.D. ..	..	D.I.G. C.I.D. ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	2	16	28	16	62	1	1	25	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
-----------	----	------------------	----	---	----	---	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	---	---	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(a) Additional Superintendent of Police.

(b) Includes 10 posts of A.S.P.s and Deputation Reserve of 9 posts in the I.P.S. and 13 posts in the M.P.S.

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

Malabar Special Police—

Permanent.—1 Commandant, 3 Assistant Commandants, 9 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 27 Janadars, 7 Havildars-Major, 35 Havildars, 80 Naika, 839 Constables including Lance Naika, 20 Followers and 12 Bugler Boys.

Temporary.—1 Naik and 8 Constables including Lance Naika.

Tamil Nadu companies.—Two Assistant Commandants, 4 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 16 Janadars, 4 Havildars-Major, 16 Havildars, 20 Naika, 564 Constables including Lance Naika and 10 Followers.

Special Armed Police.—

Permanent.—1 Commandant, (Borne on the cadre strength of the I.P.S.) 5 Assistant Commandants, 15 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 44 Janadars, 11 Havildars-Major, 54 Havildars, 130 Naika, 1,534 Constables including Lance Naika and 44 Followers.

Temporary.—1 Janadar, 2 Havildars, 1 Naik and 40 Constables including Lance Naika.

* Includes Deputation Reserve.

STATEMENT D—*contd.*
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police Force for 1959—*contd.*

Range.	Districts.	Number of constables.						Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues, ^a	Total cost payable from other sources than Central and State Revenues, ^b	Grand total cost (19)†	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
		(13) Foot.		(14) Water.		(15) Mounted.		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
		P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.							To area.	To population.		
Western Range	Chief Office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,416,053	1,416,056	37	8	0.012	360	93,465	24.2
	Madras City ..	2,522	360	143	60	19	7	3,308	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot ..	1,584	73	..	..	..	..	1,931	96	..	4,674	2,859,157	528,212	56	12	2.3	1,411	18,925	0.3
	Salem ..	1,566	122	..	..	..	..	1,928	180	..	7,083	3,371,759	471,319	78	9	3.4	1,033	22,353	10.8
Southern Range	Coimbatore ..	1,843	162	..	..	..	..	2,2 8	186	..	6,014	3,154,296	631,192	68	14	2.5	1,312	12,948	5.4
	The Nilgiris ..	305	113	..	..	..	..	377	145	..	981	31,729	88,997	17	6	1.9	597	2,962	5.7
	Total ..	5,298	400	..	..	..	..	6,455	577	..	18,725	9,696,951	1,722,720	219	41	2.7	1,379	57,188	8.1
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Urban ..	1,117	189	..	..	..	..	1,358	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,352	14.8
Central Range	Madurai North ..	737	100	..	..	..	..	932	119	..	..	2,891,817	805,304	29	4	1.9	1,100	17,138	16.3
	Ramanathapuram ..	1,652	191	..	..	..	..	1,956	235	..	4,849	2,080,519	538,553	63	7	2.2	950	18,747	8.5
	Trinvelveli ..	1,754	307	..	..	..	..	2,050	360	..	4,413	2,506,275	803,339	63	30	1.8	1,040	28,019	11.6
	Kanyakumari ..	..	507	..	..	..	..	1	661	..	645	826,380	216,117	8	16	1.0	1,248	4,049	6.1
	Total ..	5,260	1,354	..	..	..	..	6,298	1,597	..	14,817	8,304,991	2,363,313	204	63	1.9	1,052	91,295	11.6
Armed Police	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput ..	1,298	201	..	..	..	..	1,540	243	..	3,054	1,853,619	321,362	47	12	1.7	1,040	27,754	15.6
	South Arcot ..	1,413	188	..	..	..	..	1,684	229	..	4,204	2,776,707	327,463	63	7	2.2	1,451	17,224	9.0
	Tanjavur ..	1,167	530	..	..	..	..	1,439	661	..	3,740	2,982,670	577,896	71	5	1.8	1,420	16,580	7.9
	Thiruchirappalli ..	1,973	87	..	..	..	..	2,352	105	..	6,514	2,943,882	583,275	65	11	2.2	1,108	23,411	9.5
Armed Police	Total ..	5,851	1,006	..	..	..	..	7,016	1,238	..	16,512	10,550,938	1,809,996	246	35	2.0	1,279	84,969	10.3
Armed Police	C.I.D. ..	33	90	..	..	..	..	100	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D.I.G. C.I.D. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armed Police	Police Training College, Vellore.	13	1	..	..	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	3	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	4	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	20	1	..	..	..	..	72	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total ..	19,961	3,356	143	60	19	7	24,500	4,392	..	50,113*	29,974,930*	7,312,085*(a)731	(b) 731	(b) 173	1.8	1,038	358,437	12.4

(a) Includes temporary stations. (b) Includes temporary outposts.

* Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues, Rs. 5,79,59,377

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

‡ Grand total cost, Rs. 5,79,59,377

Total cost for the previous year, Rs. 5,31,58,700.

* Based on the figures furnished by the Director of Statistics, Madras.

(d) Total mileage of the line under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent, Railway Police.

STATEMENT E.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1959.

District.	Total strength.			Armament of the Force.										Punishments.											
	Sanctioned		Actual																						
	Officers.	Men.		Number of bren guns.	Number of 75 mm guns.	Number of 81 mm guns.	Number of 105 mm guns.	Number of 120 mm guns.	Number of 150 mm guns.	Number of 160 mm guns.	Number of 180 mm guns.	Number of 200 mm guns.	Dismissed.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		
Under Police Act. 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code.																									
Under sections 330, 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code.																									
Other offences																									

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.

† 1,373 Permanent plus 382 temporary.

Note.—(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 [columns (4) and (6)].

‡ 22,988 Permanent plus 3,995 temporary.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT F.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF CRIME.

Year.	Total cognizable crime reported (I.P.C. only).	Rioting.	Offences relating to coins.	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)
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
1959 ..	47,404	1,527	11	25	751	23	20	288	38	249	6,847	614	1,753

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)			
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
1959	..	..	..	442	..	..	3	2,456	..	4	8	1,017	..	1	7
			Thefts—cont.												
			Motor vehicles and accessories.				Fire arms.				Explosives.				
			Th. ft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	
			(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
1955	..	..	..	37	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
1956	..	..	..	44	..	..	6	9	..	..	1	25	..	..	..
1957	..	..	..	51	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	6	..	..	..
1958	..	..	..	41	..	1	5	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
1959	..	..	..	46	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT G.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF RAILWAY CRIME, 1959.

Year.		Theft of goods from			Theft of parcels from		Pick-pocketing from		Theft from passengers (excluding pick-pocketing).			Total true cases.	
		Running trains.	Yards.	Sheds and platforms.	Trains vans.	Parcel offices or platforms.	Running trains.	On platforms.	In running trains.	Thefts of railway material.	T of D's.		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1955	..	32	23	85	4	12	186	21	187	117	163	11	841
1956	..	14	13	81	1	12	214	56	217	125	136	18	887
1957	..	28	8	56	12	13	207	30	197	174	169	15	909
1958	..	34	13	35	4	23	195	41	208	177	208	15	952
1959	..	21	17	56	4	8	168	34	243	176	251	16	1,004

STATEMENT H.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STATISTICS, 1959.

[illegible]

4. Students strikes.—(a) About 1,000 students of the Chintadripet High School, about 200 students of the Muthialpet High School and about 400 students of the Nawab C. Abdul Hakim Muslim High School, Georgetown, abstained from their classes on 17th, 18th and 23rd February 1959, respectively, to mark their protest against the use of the word 'Akash Vani' instead of 'Vanoli' in the All-India Radio broadcasts. Of them, the students of the Chintadripet High School and Muthialpet High School proceeded on the day of their strike in a procession to the pavement in front of the All-India Radio where Rangarathnam was on fast demanding the use of the word 'Vanoli' instead of 'Akash Vani' in the All-India Radio broadcasts, saw him and dispersed.

(b) The students of the Government College of Integrated Medicine, Kilpauk, numbering about 600 abstained from their classes from 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. on 27th July 1959 to mark their protest against the introduction of the F.C.I.M. Diploma Course, which according to them would tend to lower the standard of the college, and would benefit only lecturers with H.C.I.M. qualifications to acquire the F.C.I.M. Diploma. Again, about 700 students of the college abstained from their classes from 3rd August 1959. The student-leaders met the Secretary to Government, Health, Education and Local Administration, in Fort St. George on 3rd August 1959 and the Secretary promised to consider their grievances. About 80 students of the Pre-professional Course (G.C.I.M.) studying in the Government Arts College also abstained from their classes on 4th August 1959 to mark their sympathy and support with the cause of the students of the Government College of Integrated Medicine. On 6th August 1959 the student-leaders waited in deputation on the Director of Medical Services and submitted a memorandum of their grievances. The Director advised the students to call off the strike and join their classes. The strike was finally called off on 10th August 1959 on the advice of the State Chief Minister who promised to consider their demands.

(c) In observance of the 'Anti-China Day' about 150 students of the Government Arts College, Mount Road, abstained from their classes and took out a procession on 4th November 1959 and held a meeting at the Triplieane Beach and passed a resolution urging China to quit the Indian territory at once and appealing to the Union Government to take suitable steps against China if she persists in her present attitude. Over the same issue about 100 students of the Pachaiyappa's College, 350 students of the Thyagaraya College and 200 students of the Law College abstained from their classes on 9th to 11th November 1959, respectively. About 600 students of the New College, Royapettah also abstained from their classes on 11th November 1959 in observance of the 'Anti-China Day'.

(d) About 600 students (hostellers) of the Pachaiyappa's College abstained from their classes from 19th November 1959 as a protest against the alleged attitude of the College Authorities in not attending to their immediate needs such as the replacement of old dining tables, provision of fans, reduction of room rent, renovation of the dining hall, etc. In response to the appeal of the hostellers, some of the day scholars also stayed away from the college. As a result of this, the college remained closed from 19th to 21st November 1959. The strike was called off on 22nd November 1959 (Sunday) on the Board of Trustees agreeing to concede some of their demands. The classes were resumed as usual from 23rd November 1959.

5. Other disturbances, etc.—Abdul Rahman, an off-duty mufti constable of Mambalam Police station, parked his bicycle with a tiffin carrier containing food near a shop adjoining the round-about close to the Mambalam Police station on 2nd November 1959 (about 12 noon). One Muthumalai, a servant in a shop nearby, who came on a cycle dashed against the constable's cycle with the result the tiffin carrier and food fell down with the cycle. The constable questioned the cyclist and an altercation ensued and both grappled with each other and fell down, sustaining injuries. Another individual Ponkani came to the rescue of Muthumalai and both beat the constable causing him grievous injuries. However, the constable with the assistance of Khadir Sheriff, an uniformed constable and a private individual, who happened to pass by, took the two assailants to the Mambalam Police station using force necessary to overcome their resistance as a result of which the two persons sustained minor injuries. The injured constable and the two injured persons were sent to the Government Royapettah Hospital for treatment. A case under section 325, Indian Penal Code was registered against Muthumalai and Ponkani who were later released on the undertaking of their master. Following this incident a false rumour was set afloat that the injured person Muthumalai was killed by the Police. Some hooligans collected at about 8 p.m. that day on the approaches to the Mambalam Police station and threw stones. On receipt of this information the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, rushed to the spot with an Armed Reserve Party, chased and apprehended the hooligans using minimum force required and brought the situation under control immediately. In this connection 27 arrests have been made and a case under sections 147, 148, 323, 324, 426 and 427, Indian Penal Code was registered against the hooligans and is under investigation. One Sub-Inspector, one Sergeant and thirteen constables were injured as a result of stone throwing and nineteen individuals involved in the rioting were also injured during the course of arrest.

PART II—CRIME.

6. General Character of the year.—(i) The total number of true cognizable crime reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code, excluding those under the Special and Local Laws, was 5,699 cases as against 5,962 in 1958 and 6,841 in 1957. Despite adverse economic conditions, and an increase in population, the downward trend in the total volume of crime has been maintained and is due to the increased vigilance, effective policing, and timely rounding up of known and active bad characters as also of potential offenders. The fall in crime, during the year, particularly under house-breakings is remarkable. Better co-operation of the public with the Police has helped to further reduce crime during this year. It is gratifying to note that there has been an improvement in detection, which works out to 61.3 per cent as against 59.5 per cent of 1958—an increase by 1.8 per cent which is note-worthy.

(ii) Many cases were detected as a result of (a) identification of finger-prints lifted at scenes of crime, (b) information given by informants, (c) study of crime records and (d) important preventive arrests by the Police. There were, as usual, several instances in which the same criminal or set of criminals was responsible—each for a series of offences of the same kind, which were found correlated from a study of the modus operandi of cases on record. Special patrols were organized and measures were adopted to effectively deal with the common forms of crime and the results have been satisfactory. Efforts were also made to secure intelligence coverage on a City-wide basis through (a) use of criminal and non-criminal informants, (b) drivers of public service vehicles, (c) hotel proprietors, managers, guides and other employees, (d) keepers and brokers of shroff shops, and (e) pawnshop keepers. Systematic and sustained attention was given to the use of the provisions for deterrent sentences under section 75, Indian Penal Code, orders for notification of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, and the externment of non-local criminals under section 51-A of the City Police Act as also prosecution of receivers under section 411, Indian Penal Code. The measures were exploited to the maximum, forming as they do an integral part of measures to control professional crime.

(iii) Out of 5,699 true cases reported during 1959, and of 406 cases pending from previous years, 5,712 cases were disposed of. The following are the figures of crime for the last ten years under classes I to VI.

Class of offence.	1950-	1951.	1952.	1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Class I ..	5,605	7,350	8,496	9,216
Class II ..				
Class III ..				
Class IV ..				
Class V ..				
Class VI ..	Not available in printed Administration Reports.			

Class of offence.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PER CENT.				
Class I ..	51	58	46	42
Class II ..	614	633	675	564
Class III ..	781	558	718	403
Class IV ..	285	438	507	482
Class V ..	7,207	6,373	6,252	5,349
Class VI ..	97,801	97,680	99,714	85,741

Class of offence.	1958.	1959.	Difference of last two years (plus or minus).	Per centago.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Class I ..	65	106	+41	+63
Class II ..	494	450	-44	-8.9
Class III ..	269	188	-81	-30.1
Class IV ..	546	346	-200	-36.6
Class V ..	4,585	4,608	+23	+0.5
Class VI ..	89,758	89,414	-344	-0.4

NOTE.—In respect of the years 1950 to 1953, figures under each class, are not available. Figures, available since 1954, have been furnished as required. In respect of 1950 to 1953, total of classes I to V have been furnished with reference to the Printed Administration Reports.

7. Drunkenness.—Intensive raids were conducted by the Divisional Police and the Raiding Parties in the various parts of the City and the belt area from time to time and a high tempo of raids was maintained. Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness for the last two years are as follows:—

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras City	1958	10,027	144	10,006	144
	1959	8,923	133	8,774	131

Greater attention by the Police has brought down cases under this head.

8. Grave crimes.—The following are the statistics of grave crimes for the last ten years:—

(1)	Reported in					
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Murder ..	13	18	28	25	21	15
Decoity ..	..	6	4	..	1	2
Robbery ..	39	58	40	27	27	28
House-breaking.	548	654	826	729	679	424
Theft ..	3,905	5,288	6,200	6,875	6,435	5,639
Cattle-theft	48	53	78	64	36	42
Total ..	4,553	6,077	7,176	7,720	7,249	6,150

(1)	Reported in					Percentage of difference.
	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	Difference for last two years plus or minus.	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Murder ..	16	12	10	18	+8	+80
Decoity ..	1	3	1	..	-1	-100
Robbery ..	18	10	6	11	+5	+83.3
House-breaking.	612	332	200	152	-48	-24
Theft ..	5,494	4,703	3,927	3,852	-75	-1.9
Cattle-theft	37	44	61	44	-17	-23
Total ..	6,178	5,104	4,205	4,077	-123	-3

9. Murder.—Eighteen cases of murder were reported during 1959 and four cases were pending from the previous year. Of these 11 ended in conviction, five in acquittal and six cases are pending trial. All the eighteen cases reported during the year were located.

(i) Motive for the murders reported during 1959 was as follows:—

Robbery ..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Sexual causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Family disputes ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Faction ..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Other causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total ..						18

(ii) There is no significance in the increase noticed under "murder" during 1959, as none of these cases was either for gain or the result of any form of disorder. None of the cases is worthy of mention in this report.

(iii) Narayanaswami and Vijayakumar accused in the sensational Bank Official Murder Case of 1958 were convicted and sentenced to death on 26th September 1959. On appeal, the convictions were upheld, but the sentence of death passed on Sri Narayanaswami was modified into one of imprisonment for life and the sentence of death passed on Sri Vijayakumar was confirmed by the High Court of Madras. In this case, Sri Ram Singh, Sub-Inspector, Crime Branch, Madras City Police made the spectacular arrest of the absconding accused Vijayakumar in April 1959 after sustained and intelligent enquiries in North India. Jogindar—the third accused—continues to be at large and efforts continue to apprehend him. There was great appreciation of the work of the City Police from the Courts and from the public for the competent and swift way in which the case was handled.

10. Infanticide.—Thirteen true cases of infanticide were reported during the year, as against twelve in 1958. They were mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic unhappiness, poverty and insanity. No case deserves mention here.

11. Riots.—(i) During the year, there were 24 true cases of rioting as against 27 in 1958. Of the five cases pending from last year and 24 cases of this year, 26 cases were disposed off—twelve ended in conviction, eleven in acquittal and three were treated as 'undetectable'. One case is under investigation and two cases are pending trial. Among 24 true cases reported, only two cases deserve mention.

(ii) On 28th March 1959 at about 5 p.m. in front of E-2 Royapettah Police station a taxi driver was stopped by a Sergeant on duty who demanded the driving licence of the taxi driver for check. The taxi driver behaved in a disorderly manner and so the Sergeant brought him to the Police station

and released him on bail after charging him under the Motor Vehicle Rules. But a false rumour was set afloat that the taxi driver was beaten inside the Police station and subsequently he was admitted in the hospital. A crowd gathered in front of the Police station and pelted stones causing injuries to Police officers and damage to the Police station buildings. A lathi charge was then ordered and 72 persons were taken into custody and subsequently charged, out of whom 19 were convicted.

(iii) On 2nd November 1959 at about 12 noon, Abdul Rahman, an off-duty mufti constable of Mambalam Police station parked his bicycle with a tiffin carrier containing food, near a shop adjoining the round about close to the Mambalam Police station. One Muthumalai, a servant in a shop nearby came on a cycle and dashed against the constable's cycle with the result the tiffin carrier and food fell down with the cycle. The constable questioned the cyclist and an altercation ensued and both grappled with each other and fell down, sustaining injuries. Another individual Ponkani came to the rescue of Muthumalai and both beat the mufti constable causing his grievous injuries. However, the constable with the assistance of Khader Sheriff, uniformed constable and a private individual, who happened to pass by, took the two assailants to the Mambalam Police station using the force necessary to overcome their resistance, as a result of which the two persons sustained minor injuries. The injured constable and the two injured persons were sent to the Government Royapettah Hospital for treatment. A case under section 325, Indian Penal Code was registered against Muthumalai and Ponkani who were later released on the undertaking of their masters. Following this incident, a rumour was set afloat that the injured person Muthumalai was killed by the Police. Some hooligans collected at about 8 p.m., on the approaches to the Mambalam Police station and threw stones. On receipt of information, a team of Police officers under the lead of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order rushed to the spot with an Armed Reserve Party, chased and apprehended the hooligans using minimum force required and immediately brought the situation under control. A case under sections 147, 148, 323, 426 and 427, Indian Penal Code was registered and 22 arrests were made. The case is now under trial.

(iv) Labour unrest in the Indian Express concerns and Karim Beedi Factory, etc., also provided anxious occasions, but none assumed serious turns and were tided over without much difficulty. On the whole, peace was well-maintained throughout the year and the Police had no occasion to open fire, either in self-defence or to restore order.

12. Decoity and robbery.—(i) *Decoity.*—Madras City was free from decoities during the year under review. The decoity case by pickpockets on 8th September 1958 in Kodambakkam Railway Station which was pending trial at the beginning of this year ended in conviction. This case was investigated and prosecuted by the Crime Branch C.I.D.

(ii) *Robbery.*—(a) The number of true cases of robbery during 1959 was eleven as against six in 1958 and ten in 1957. Out of eleven true cases of this year and one case of the previous year, ten cases were disposed of. Six ended in conviction, one in acquittal and three went undetected while two cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The increase in the cases of robbery is not attributable to the work of any organized gang. Five out of these eleven cases were committed in quick succession on 21st August 1959 in the same locality by three local criminals and they were promptly apprehended. Other cases do not call for mention here.

(b) The classification of the cases under robbery is as follows:—

Number of cases.	Highway.	Field.	House.
11	8	..	3
	(Road-side)		(House+Shop)

13. House-breaking.—(i) One hundred and fifty-four cases of house-breaking were reported during 1959, of which 152 were true cases. Of the five cases pending from the previous year and 152 true cases of this year, 96 ended in conviction, three in acquittal and 53 went undetected. Three cases remain under investigation and two cases are pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction is 61 per cent as against 66 per cent in 1958.

(ii) The average amount of property lost per case in 1957, 1958 and 1959 is Rs. 267, Rs. 321 and Rs. 500 respectively.

(iii) Intelligent and well-planned preventive patrols, co-ordination of the services of the private agencies like Gurkha watchmen with the Police patrols, intensity of preventive arrests and consequent effective action under the Security and City Police Act Sections, externment of non-local criminals under section 51-A City Police Act, prompt action against the receivers and preventive action under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, and Habitual Offenders Act against the inveterate criminals have in no small measure contributed to the noticeable drop in property offences, particularly house-breakings. Several active offenders responsible for series of house-breaking cases were arrested and incarcerated during the year.

(iv) The following are noteworthy instances of good detection under House-breaking.

(a) A gang of criminals from Calcutta committed a series of day house-breakings in the City from April onwards. Between April and June 1959, this gang made three visits to Madras and committed a large number of Day House-breakings, four of them being grave offences, in locked houses in Mylapore and Saidapet Divisions. Masquerading as electrical engineers and businessmen and staying in hotels, they went about residential areas, neatly dressed in taxis, and buses, watched for locked houses and committed theft of valuables within a very short time. A case on 25th June 1959 in Dwaraka Colony showed their characteristic *modus operandi* and indicated their reappearance. On this, a large number of patrolmen in mufti and disguise were sent on 26th June 1959 to Annamalaiapuram and other places where their operation was anticipated with instructions to cover all locked houses and this had its immediate effect. Two offenders Dhiren Singh and Subash Bhaduri were caught by two patrol Police constables as they were about to commit a crime and when discreetly questioned, they gave information about two others—Ramal Gupta and Ajit Bhandary, who were arrested the same night in a hotel at Wall Tax Road. The latter were really the arch offenders who came to Madras on all the previous occasions and who were responsible for the whole series. Sustained enquiries at Calcutta yielded stolen properties aggregating about Rs. 5,000 in value. The first two were bound over under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and sent to jail, while the latter two were convicted in 12 cases admitted by them. Finger prints of Ramal Gupta were identified in four of these scenes of crime. This is an excellent detection brought about by the vigilance on the part of the crime staff.

(b) Local K.D. Ponnann of Vyasarpadi arrested in G-3 Crime No. 738 of 1959 was found responsible for three house-breaking cases besides two house-thefts. His finger prints at the scene of offence in Madhavaram Crime No. 186 of 1959, sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, were identified in Single Digit Bureau. This led to the arrest of this K.D. and to the detection of these cases in which he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and two years' notification of residence.

(c) Local ex-convict Noel Johnson arrested in F-2 Crime No. 542 of 1959 accounted for two cases of house-breakings and a case of misappropriation of hired cycle.

(d) Local Casual Mohanlal—who was responsible for a grave house-breaking in a Marwari shop on Konnur High Road was arrested promptly with the entire property of cash Rs. 12,000 and jewels stolen.

Several other budding criminals—like ex-convict Sankaran alias Samuel, H.S. 2600, Subramaniam, Krishnan of Alwarpet was arrested promptly with the entire property of cash Rs. 12,000 in several cases of house-breakings.

14. Thefts—Cattle-theft.—Forty-five cases of cattle-theft were reported during the year, of which 44 were true. Thirty-five cases ended in conviction. Last year, 61 true cases were reported, out of which 50 ended in conviction.

Cattle-poisoning.—Three true cases were reported under this head this year, as against seven in 1958. Two cases were disposed of and one case is under investigation.

Miscellaneous thefts.—(a) Four thousand and forty-five cases were reported during the year, of which 3,852 cases were true ones. There were 180 cases of cycle theft, 80 cases of thefts of jewels from children, 143 cases of pocket-picking of which 62,44 and 53 were detected respectively. Pocket-picking offences registered a decrease of 61 cases, i.e., from 204 cases in 1958 to 143 cases in 1959. Theft of jewels from children registered a decrease of 42 cases, i.e., from 132 cases in 1958 to 80 cases in 1959.

(b) Regular beats were served by uniformed Police at strategic points and special squads from the Central Crime Station watched and booked active criminals under the preventive sections and this has reduced the incidence of pocket-picking offences during the year. Patrols and beats were sent to places of celebration of marriages, festivals and a drive against C.J.T. criminals resulted in a decrease in theft of jewels from children.

(c) There has been a slight increase in cycle thefts during the year from 164 cases in 1958 to 180 cases in 1959. A number of these thefts are attributable to casuals who come to the city in search of employment, and failing to secure employment, out of sheer frustration, commit these thefts, dispose of the cycles enroute and return to their home-towns. However, this form of crime is combated by extra patrols, traps and rounding up of active cycle-thieves, in addition to a quarterly city-wide physical check of cycles. Warning picture posters were displayed in areas where this form of crime has been frequent. Appeals were made through Vernacular Papers to intending purchasers of second-hand cycles to consult the local Police stations, where lists of stolen cycles are maintained, to ensure that the cycles offered for sale, are not stolen ones. Institutions and offices in the City, wherefrom cycle-thefts have been reported, were addressed for the provision of cycle-stands with care-takers as a safety measure. A composite photograph of cycle thieves who have come to notice in the last three years in the City has been prepared and distributed to all stations and border stations to facilitate a look-out

for them. The despatches of stolen cycles by trains are also checked with the collaboration of the Railway Police. Pawnshops in the City are frequently checked for the presence of stolen cycles and all possible steps are being taken to put down this form of crime. Several budding cycle thieves who accounted for a large number of cycle thefts were charged and convicted during the year.

(d) **Interesting cases.**—(i) A veteran day-house-thief Subramani of Karaikudi and his associates responsible for 120 cases of day house-thefts of various bungalow area of the city committed during 1958 and 1959 were arrested and convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and two years' notification of residence. Properties, mostly watches, time-pieces, wall clocks, etc., valued Rs. 15,000 were recovered. Forty-three cases were successfully put up against the receivers of this gang.

(ii) A non-local casual Ramachandra Reddi alias Bakta-vatsalam responsible for theft of five wrist watches and jewels valued Rs. 2,500 concerned in a case of 1958 was arrested during the year and was sent to jail.

(iii) Three 'Kepmaris' of Ramjeenagar, Tiruchirappalli district, responsible for a bank-counter theft were arrested and successfully prosecuted. Their arrest was brought about by prompt pursuit of the offenders along the route of their escape.

(iv) Local K.D. Rajagopal, responsible for 23 cases of house-thefts, was arrested and was charged for these offences. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and one year's notification of residence.

(v) H.S. 3508, Sarveswaran of H-3 station responsible for thirteen cases of cycle thefts was arrested and charged during the year. He was convicted to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

(vi) Non-local casual Kathija Bee of Ramanathapuram district was arrested in the city with gold jewels worth Rs. 3,000 concerned in Paramakudi Station Crime Nos. 180 and 184 of 1959 as a result of good intelligence system among shroff shop brokers.

(vii) K.D. H.S. 2177, Arumugham of Tirunelveli district was arrested on 23rd December 1959 at Moore Market with stolen clothes. Subsequent investigation led to the recovery of gold jewels, gold and silver ingots, wristwatches, pens, etc., valued Rs. 3,000 concerned in eight house-breaking cases of the city as also 20 other house-thefts. He has been convicted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and two years' notification of residence.

(viii) Local casual Annamalai responsible for four cycle thefts and twelve cases of breach of trust in respect of hired cycles was arrested and charged. He was convicted to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

15. Other cases of interest.—(i) Non-local D.C. Verghese and ex-convict Anantharaj of Bangalore City, who were responsible for a series of cheating cases in the city as well as in the districts were arrested in April 1959 and were sent to jail.

(ii) Non-local ex-convict R. S. Mani alias Subramaniam of Thanjavur district was arrested at Salem Junction by a City Sub-Inspector. He was found responsible for a series of cheating offences of South Arcot, Coimbatore and Thanjavur districts. He has also been convicted.

(iii) Dacoit Raman alias Sebastian, a life convict, and his associate Kasi who escaped from lawful custody of the escort party by inflicting stab injuries were arrested during the year. These criminals, who were successfully eluding the Police for long after their escape, were tracked down after a strenuous search.

(iv) Dhandapani alias Chandrasekaran, an educated young smuggler of Tirunelveli, was arrested by the City Crime Branch in possession of cash and jewels worth Rs. 11,000, being the proceeds of his smuggling business and was charged under section 65, Madras City Police Act, as he could not properly account for the possession of the property. The entire cash of Rs. 9,000 and gold jewels worth Rs. 2,000 were confiscated to Government and he was convicted and sent to jail.

(v) The City Crime Branch, besides handling the usual run of several cheating and criminal breach of trust cases, greatly augmented the efforts of the Divisional Police in tackling outbreaks of crime and also in preventive work. Notorious pick-pocket offenders like locals Keerakattai, Sheriff, Mani, Jail-escapee Kasi, Cycle-lifter Annamalai, House-thief Ramaswami of Devakottai, smugglers like Dhandapani and Varadan and notorious counterfeiter Munusami Naicker of Pallavaram, etc., were all arrested by the staff of the special parties formed from time to time.

(vi) The City Crime Branch also investigated a case in which on 6th May 1959 at about 13-00 hours, a servant-maid by name 'Karupayee' alias Meenakshi administered poisonous drink to an aged woman and while she became unconscious, removed gold and diamond jewels from her person. The accused is a D.C. of Ramanathapuram district and efforts continue to locate her whereabouts.

(vii) Special efforts have been made during the year to co-ordinate with the Railway Police and the Chingleput District Police to handle common source of crime, and with good results. Joint efforts have thus brought down pocket-picking crime on the suburban railway section.

16. Juvenile delinquency.—Juvenile crime was on the increase during the year, 3,927 being placed before Court as against 1,930 in the previous year. A great deal of work has been done to round up destitute children under the Madras Children's Act. The increase in the number of juveniles rounded up was sharp in the age groups 7 to 12 and 17 to 21. Juveniles came to notice in large numbers for gambling offences and minor offences against property. Greater attention has been made to placing erring juveniles under probation or in institutions. Two hundred and one juveniles were placed under probation, 17 sent to Reformatory Schools, 42 to Borstal Schools and 108 to Certified Schools during 1959 as against 131, 11, 2 and 144 respectively during 1958. Separate statistics are furnished in Statement H of the annual returns. The following would be the main steps to be taken to remedy the rising trend in this form of delinquency:—

(a) Slum clearance, (b) provision of creches where the working classes may leave their children when going to work, so that older children do not have to look after them, (c) ensuring that all children in the slums go to school, (d) providing extensive play-field facilities, and (e) opening of Boys' Clubs—one has already been opened in Chintadripet and another at Royapuram is under contemplation.

Continued adverse economic conditions, persistence of slum conditions in several areas of the city, the temptation to spend beyond one's means by taking to smoking, and visiting hotels and theatres, etc., are some of the common causes that have been observed in most of the cases.

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

18. Accidental deaths.—Two hundred and eleven cases of accidental deaths were reported during the year. Twenty-five cases disclosed culpable negligence and in all these cases, prosecution was launched. Fifteen cases ended in conviction, eight in acquittal and two are pending trial.

PART III—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

19. Detection.—(i) Crime was kept well under control throughout the year under review. Crime had gone down and detection has improved during 1959. The study of crime on a wider basis, more scientific methods of investigation and better co-ordinated efforts have contributed to the continued success in the investigation of crime. The standard of detection remained at a satisfactory level.

(ii) The following are the true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code disposed of during the years 1950 to 1959 showing the percentage of detection:—

Year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected.	Total Columns to (4).	Percentage of detection.	Difference between last two years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950					61.3	..
1951	No information is available in the printed Administration Reports.				39.2	..
1952					40.4	..
1953					47.5	..
1954					48.4	..
1955	4,101	724	3,773	8,598	47.7	..
1956	3,663	439	3,794	7,96	46.4	..
1957	3,517	570	2,986	7,073	49.7	..
1958	3,762	452	2,106	6,320	59.5	..
1959	3,502	452	1,755	5,709	61.3	+ 1.8

(iii) The percentage of detection of Grave crimes during 1955 to 1959 is also furnished below. In respect of previous years, the printed Administration Reports do not contain these particulars:—

Class of crime.	1955.	1956.	1957.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Murder ..	(18/23) 78	(7/14) 50	(4/9) 44.4
Dacoity ..	(2/2) 100	..	(1/3) 33.3
Robbery ..	(16/30) 53	(6/15) 40	(4/14) 28.6
House-break- ing.	(210/516) 40.6	(262/584) 44.9	(214/359) 59.6
Theft ..	(2981/6082) 49	(2223/5359) 41.7	(2256/4,077) 46.9
Cattle theft.	(26/35) 74.2	(33/36) 91.6	(34/45) 75.5

Class of crime.	1958.	1959.	Difference of percentage.
(5)	(6)	(7)	
Murder ..	(7/14) 50	(11/16) 68.8	+ 18.8
Dacoity ..	(1/1) 100	(1/1) 100	Nil.
Robbery ..	(3/6) 50	(6/10) 60	+ 10
House-break- ing.	(163/242) 67.4	(96/152) 63.2	- 4.2
Theft ..	(2378/4129) 57.6	(2348/3845) 61.1	+ 3.5
Cattle theft.	(50/58) 86.2	(35/49) 71.5	- 14.7

POL. - 9

(iv) The effect of the detection of the specific cases was augmented by 115 prosecution of receivers under sections 411 to 414, Indian Penal Code, during 1959 as against 58 prosecutions during 1958.

20. Cases in which investigation was refused—

(1)	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Number of cases reported to Police (Serials 1 to 38 of Statement 'A' Police).	8,419	8,515	7,145	6,288	6,010
Number of cases in which investigation was refused by the Police.	7	9	5	19	3
Percentage	.08	.1	.07	.3	.05

Due attention was paid to see that this provision of Law was used with discretion.

21. Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Twenty-three cases were referred by the Magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against fifteen cases in 1958. There was no unnecessary reference.

22. Attendance at Sessions.—The City Sessions Court functioned throughout the year and the concerned Gazetted Police Officers attended the Sessions on all the days.

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

Year.	Amount lost.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
1955	12,44,363	2,01,837	23.5
1956	8,55,705	1,92,225	23.3
1957	8,15,209	2,21,058	27.1
1958	11,69,647	3,98,498	34.1
1959	7,15,853	2,46,195	34.4

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.	Cases.			Persons.		
	Number decided.	Number convicted.	Percentage.	Number tried.	Number convicted.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958	4,214	3,762	89.3	4,749	4,110	86.5
1959	3,954	3,502	88.5	4,394	3,684	83.9
Difference	- 260	- 260	- 0.8	- 355	- 426	- 2.6

25. Conviction.—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:—

Offences under	Number of cases charged.	Number of cases disposed of.		Number of cases pending in Courts.	Percentage of pendency on the total number.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Indian Penal Code.	4,147	3,502	452	193	4.7
2 Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	11	10	..	1	9
3 Security Sections ..	3,090	3,015	64	11	0.5

NOTE.—(i) Total number of Indian Penal Code cases disposed of was 3,954. Out of 4,147 cases charged, 3,954 cases were disposed of by the Courts and of these, 3,502 cases ended in conviction. Assuming that all the cases charged (4,147) were disposed of in the ratio of 3,954: 3,502, the number of cases convicted would be 3,673. Thus, the percentage of detection would work out to 82.2 per cent. In view of the pendency of 193 cases in Courts at the close of the year, the detection is affected to the extent of 0.9 per cent.

(ii) Percentage of pendency of cases in Courts is 4.7 per cent as against 3.7 per cent in 1958. Close contact with the Magistracy is being maintained to ensure quick disposal of the pending cases.

26. Prosecuting staff.—A comparative statement of the number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting staff during the years 1958 and 1959 is given below:—

	Number of completed original cases.				Percentage convicted.	
	Prosecuted.		Convicted.		1958.	1959.
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chief Assistant State Prosecutor	1,278	558	1,051	412	82	72
Assistant State Prosecutor, II	2,214	2,134	2,191	2,088	98	97.8
Do. III	2,264	2,437	2,191	2,364	96	97
Do. IV	3,421	3,014	3,271	2,910	93	96.5
Do. V	1,359	1,822	1,307	1,768	96	94.5
Do. VI	1,814	1,773	1,747	1,734	96	97
Do. VII	1,498	1,651	1,464	1,581	98	95.8
Do. VIII	5,268	2,918	5,196	2,846	98	98
Assistant State Prosecutor Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate	4,522	3,430	4,325	3,289	95	95.9
Assistant State Prosecutor, Prohibition	7,443	14,201	7,316	14,080	98	98

The prosecuting staff of the City Police do not attend to appeals.

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

	From	To
(i) Sri Moheb Ali, Chief Assistant State Prosecutor.	12th January 1959.	22nd February 1959.
(ii) Sri Lakshmikanthan, Assistant State Prosecutor, III Court.	1st May 1959.	30th June 1959
(iii) Sri Anandan, Assistant State Prosecutor, IV Court.	16th February 1959.	28th February 1959.
(iv) Sri Chenu, Assistant State Prosecutor, V Court.	16th November 1959.	28th November 1959.
(v) Sri N. S. Kalyana, raman, Assistant State Prosecutor, VIII Court.	6th June 1959.	30th June 1959

Substitutes were appointed for the first two vacancies. As regards items (iii) to (v), the work of the Assistant State Prosecutors were attended to by Assistant State Prosecutors of the neighbouring courts.

27. Inadequate sentences and retrials.—(a) There were four instances of gravely inadequate sentences during the year. Proposals for revision submitted to Government in three cases were rejected, on legal opinion and in one case, the matter was discussed in a meeting between the Magistracy and the Police. Proposals for appeal submitted to Government in a case of kidnapping that ended in acquittal were negatived on the opinion given by the Public Prosecutor.

(b) No case of 1959 came to be re-tried 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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
..	..	Four cases (Seven escapees)	Four cases.

31. Return of active and inactive criminals for the year 1959—

Number brought under surveillance during the year 1959.													
Class of persons.	Number of persons at large on 31st December 1958 (i.e.) excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		On account of arrivals from outside districts.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		Of the number				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	By reasons of death.		By reasons of old age or infirmity.		
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		
Active and inactive criminals in Madras City.	772	28	20	1	122	2	205	4	9	..	17	3	
In columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during 1959													
On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	By reason of having left the city.		From other causes.		Of those included in columns (2) to (5)								
					Number in jail on 31st December 1959.		Number at large on 31st December 1959.		Of the number in columns 12 Number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year 1959.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)		(13)		(14)	
1	3	6	..	..	..	239	9	657	20	443	6	219	

In three cases, the escapees—six in number—were recaptured. Disciplinary action was instituted against those at fault in all the four cases referred to.

29. Prosecutions for false complaints.—

(a) Including the cases of the previous year the number of cases referred by the Police as 'false'	10
(b) The number of such cases struck off as false by the Magistrate	10
(c) The number of cases in which prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints and the number of such cases filed on Magisterial complaints	8
(d) The number of persons convicted for preferring false complaints	4
(e) The number of cases pending at the end of the year	3
(f) Number of persons prosecuted and convicted for preferring false complaints and petitions against Police officers	..

30. Prevention.—(a) Seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 16,570 in 1958. One thousand one hundred and sixty-five persons were run in under specific sections (Indian Penal Code), 11,339 persons under section 64, Madras City Police Act and 1,193 persons under section 65, Madras City Police Act. Systematic attention was paid to preventive and security work during this year and this had had salutary effect on the incidence of crime under the Indian Penal Code sections.

(b) In addition, 85 non-local criminals were externed from Madras City under section 51-A, City Police Act, and in respect of four others, action was pending at the end of the year thus totalling 89 against a total of 38 during 1958. Twelve offenders were prosecuted for violation of the externment orders during 1959 as against none in 1958.

(c) Every form of crime has been under close analysis and review from week to week, and month to month, and all possible preventive measures for each form of crime were taken, with reference to the factors governing each form of crime. The preventive measures included police beats and patrols, co-ordinated patrols with private watchmen in all residential localities, letters to institutions and organizations suggesting specific measures to counter specific forms of crime, and use of the columns of the Press to enlist public vigilance and co-operation.

Old offenders—

	1958.	1959.
1 Number sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code.	730	786
2 Number ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.	65	161
3 Number prosecuted for failure to notify residence.	34	27
4 Number convicted	23	21

Rigorous use of sections 75 and 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was insisted upon during this year as a part of the measures taken to control professional criminals. A higher level of deterrent punishments was secured, and the number placed under orders under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, during 1959 was more than double the number in 1958. These figures will have a telling effect on the old offenders who have been so booked.

33. Security for good Behaviour.—A comparative statement for the last five years is given below:—

Year.	Number of persons put up		Number bound over		Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Number sentenced to imprisonment for failure to furnish security.	Number of those for whom H.S. ordered.	Average amount demanded.
	Local.	Non-Local.	Local.	Non-Local.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1955	333	67	256	58	20	83	103	44	202
1956	401	151	329	119	34	81	117	116	243
1957	1,363	300	1,297	297	14	96	165	321	302
1958	2,676	634	2,582	627	14	97	167	470	110
1959	2,424	666	2,355	660	11	97	44	636	300

Sustained attention was paid to security work by the Divisional Police and by the special parties from the Central Crime Station.

The instructions issued in Chief Office Memorandum No. 4839/ C-156, dated 28th November 1957, are being fully implemented in the City and the system is working satisfactorily.

Substantial improvement in the quality and effectiveness of security work was achieved during the year as evidenced by—

(a) the larger number of History-sheeted Bad Characters against whom action was taken—a larger number than in previous years;

(b) the amount of sureties fixed was increased by continued representation to the magistrates;

(c) the average period of the bonds under which the respondents were placed was markedly increased by continued representation to the magistrates.

34. Port Police.—(i) The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, continued to be in-charge of the Harbour Police during this year.

(ii) The passenger traffic between Madras-Rangoon and Madras-Singapore continued to be on the increase and there was also a large number of arrivals of Cargo ships in the Harbour. During 1959, 32,784 passengers disembarked at Madras as against 36,533 in 1958.

(iii) The Quarantine Establishment attended to the routine work of disembarkation and embarkation of passengers, checking of passports, etc. They are also helping the Port Health Officer in the prevention of Yellow Fever.

(iv) Thirty-five cases of smuggling of foreign liquor, opium and cigarettes, etc., were detected during the checking of passengers during embarkation and during the rummaging of vessels lying at anchor at the Harbour. Due to intense preventive measures taken, cases of thefts inside the Harbour have considerably gone down. One hundred and fifty-five shed thefts, 11 ship thefts and 106 other thefts were reported during the year and in almost all the cases, the culprits responsible were located. There was only one case of house-breaking as against nine last year. In two instances, action was taken against receivers. The Harbour Police performed their duties well, in close co-operation with the Madras Port Trust and Customs Departments.

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

	1958.	1959.
Number of licences issued to Cinematograph Theatres.	40	40
Number of certificates issued in respect of Cinematograph Films.	..	..
Licences to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons).	..	..
Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of the Cinematograph Films.	..	..

32. The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—The Act is working satisfactorily, though its restrictive provisions are not sufficiently effective. During the year, two persons were registered under this Act and none of them are ex-notified tribe members. Figures in the prescribed form are furnished for the year 1959:—

Number of members registered under the Act at the beginning of the year 1959.	Number registered in 1959.	Number removed from the register during the year.	Number of members at the end of 1959.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
124	2	8	118

There were 11 prosecutions for violation of the restrictions under the Act in 1959 as against 6 cases during 1958.

showing the number of persons charged under security sections

36. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, came into force with effect from 1st May 1958. An Assistant Commissioner of Police has been appointed from 26th June 1959 to enforce the provisions of the Act. The Assistant Commissioner and his staff are conducting raids on infamous houses. One hundred and forty-four persons were arrested under the Act in 1959.

37. City Police Act.—The working of the Act during the year under review continued to be satisfactory. The following licences were issued under the Act in 1959:—

	1958.	1959.
Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	3,580	3,296
General licences for music and religious institutions.	321	326
Licences for gymnasium, licences for places of public resort.	398	451
Other music licences	4,125	4,032
Sound amplifier licences	4,713	4,815

38. Prohibition.—Frequent raids for prohibition offences were conducted during the year. The western fringe of the City which abounds in distillers and belt area which is the main source for the City were raided with good results.

Statement showing the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved for offences under the Prohibition Act in 1959 is furnished below:—

Head.	Number charged.	
	Cases.	Persons.
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.	6	6
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district.	21	21
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district.	27	38
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	452	486
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack, etc.	6,991	7,080
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor	4	4
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	490	501
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs.	98	98
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption, etc.	62	62
XIX-B Drunkenness	9,056	9,056
XX Smuggling of opium	23	23
XXI Transport of opium	9	9
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	24	24
XXIII Dangerous Drug Act cases ..	12	12
Total	17,285	17,520

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

Arms act.	1958.	1959.
Licences to import Arms and Military Stores (Form II).	102	117
Licences to export by land or river arms, and ammunition (Form VII).	444	487
Licences to manufacture, sell, or keep for sale arms and ammunition (Form IX).	54	16
Licences to keep and sell arms and Sulphur (Form X).	47	43
Licences for safe custody of arms and ammunition (Form XII).	4	2
Licences to export fire-arms (Form IV)..	8	20
Licences to possess ammunition and Military Stores (Form XIV).	2	32
Licences for the possession and use for the purpose of target, etc. (Form XV).	1	1
Licences to possess arms and ammunitions for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,976	2,017
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX).	18	2
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	15	9
Sale of arms and ammunitions verified..	5,246	3,968
Licences to import explosives (Form E)..	15	15
General licences to transport explosives (Form G).	3	2
Licences to store films up to 200 lb. under Cinematograph Film Rules (Form C).	4	3

40. Inspection.—A list of Police stations and outposts in Madras City as on 31st December 1959 is given below:—

Police Stations.	
Permanent.	Temporary.
B-1 North Beach.	B-3 Fort.
B-2 Law College.	D-4 Jam Bazaar.
C-1 Flower Bazaar.	J-1 Saidapet.
C-2 Elephant Gate.	J-2 T'Nagar.
C-3 Seven Wells.	J-3 Kodambakkam.
D-1 Triplicane.	J-4 Adyar.
D-2 Mount Road.	K-1 Sembium.
D-3 Ice House.	K-4 Ayyanavaram.
E-1 Mylapore.	H-4 Korukkupet.
E-2 Royapettah.	N-2 Kasimode.
E-3 Teynampet.	
F-1 Chintadripet.	
F-2 Egmore.	
F-3 Nungambakkam.	
G-1 Vepery.	
G-2 Periamet.	
G-3 Vyasarpady.	
G-4 Otteri.	
H-1 Washermanpet.	
H-3 Tondiarpet.	
K-2 Kilpauk.	
K-3 Aminjikarai.	
M. Harbour.	
N-1 Royapuram.	
N-3 Muthialpet.	
General Section.	
Traffic Investigation.	

Outposts.	
Permanent.	Temporary.
....	C-4 General Hospital.
....	Abhiramapuram.
....	Thousand lights.
....	Erukkancheri.
....	Stanley Hospital.
....	New Washermanpet.
....	Marina.
....	Guindy.

All the stations and outposts in the City have been inspected by the Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of Police during the year. In addition I inspected the undermentioned stations and outposts, and Divisional Inspectors offices during the year:—

Police Stations ..	Chintadripet, Egmore, Nungambakkam, Vepery, Periamet, Vyasarpadi, Otteri, Sembium, Kilpauk, Aminjikarai and Ayyanavaram.
Out-posts ..	Thousandlights and Erukkancheri.
Division Offices.	Chintadripet (F), Vepery (G), Sembium (K) and Crime Western Range (D.D.I.W.R.).

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

Number pending more than one year.	Number pending more than six months but not more than one year.	Number pending six months and less.	Total.
..	..	13	13

42. Office.—The office continued to work satisfactorily under heavy strain due to considerable increase in work and inadequate staff. Proposals for additional staff will be submitted for consideration. Two posts of Junior Superintendents were sanctioned for the City Police office from November 1959, to cope with the large volume of supervisory work.

PART IV.

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

Strength as on 31st December 1949.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Inspectors.	Reserve Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Jamads.	Head Constables.	Police Constables.	

Permanent—	Actual ..	21	5	107	43	1	313	2,166
	Sanctioned ..	22	5	110	50	2	339	2,309
Temporary—	Actual ..	4	1	26	8	9	99	333
	Sanctioned ..	4	1	26	8	9	99	333

Strength as on 31st December 1950.								
Permanent—	Actual ..	22	5	93	47	2	336	2,200
	Sanctioned ..	22	5	110	50	2	339	2,309
Temporary—	Actual ..	6	1	29	8	9	109	425
	Sanctioned ..	6	1	29	8	9	109	425

Strength as on 31st December 1951.								
Permanent—	Actual ..	21	5	98	59	2	337	2,174
	Sanctioned ..	22	5	110	50	2	339	2,309
Temporary—	Actual ..	7	1	32	8	9	123	457
	Sanctioned ..	7	1	32	8	9	123	457

Strength as on 31st December 1952.								
Permanent—	Actual ..	22	4	124	57	2	342	2,338
	Sanctioned ..	22	5	110	50	2	351	2,323
Temporary—	Actual ..	5	1	25	9	9	114	454
	Sanctioned ..	5	1	25	9	9	114	454

Strength as on 31st December 1953.								
Permanent—	Actual ..	20	4	127	2	2	336	2,264
	Sanctioned ..	22	5	110	2	2	351	2,323
Temporary—	Actual ..	3	1	25	9	9	115	524
	Sanctioned ..	3	1	25	9	9	115	524

Strength as on 31st December 1954.								
Permanent—	Actual ..	21	5	107	48	2	336	2,253
	Sanctioned ..	22	5	110	50	2	351	2,316
Temporary—	Actual ..	3	1	27	9	9	125	578
	Sanctioned ..	3	1	27	9	9	125	578

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Inspectors.	Reserve Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Jamads.	Head Constables.	Police Constables.	

Strength as on 31st December 1955.								
Permanent—								
Actual	..	22	5	103	50	2	351	2,300
Sanctioned	..	22	5	110	50	2	351	2,319

Temporary—	Actual ..	4	1	27	9	9	125	578
	Sanctioned ..	4	1	27	9	9	125	579

Strength as on 31st December 1956.								
Permanent—								
Actual	..	22	5	104	49	2	347	2,30
Sanctioned	..	22	5	110	50	2	351	2,31

Temporary—	Actual ..	7	1	44	9	9	140	736
	Sanctioned ..	7	1	44	9	9	140	736

<i>Strength as on 31st December 1957.</i>								
Permanent—								
Actual	..	22	5	103	50	2	351	2,319
Sanctioned	..	22	5	112	50	2	351	2,319

Temporary—	Actual ..	6	1	45	9	9	151	747
	Sanctioned ..	6	1	45	9	9	147	735

Sanctioned strength as on 31st December 1958 and 1959.								
1958—								
Permanent ..	22	5	111	50	2	351	2,31	
Temporary ..	8	1	48	9	9	161	73	
	<u>30</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>3,10</u>	

1959—	Permanent ..	25	6	132	59	11	432	2,665
	Temporary ..	9	1	32	..	..	91	426
		34	7	164	59	11	523	3,091

<i>Actual strength as on 31st December 1958 and 1959.</i>								
1958—								
Permanent ..	22	5	108	50	2	351	2,319	
Temporary ..	8	1	49	9	9	161	78	
	<u>30</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>3,107</u>	

1959—	Permanent ..	24	6	132	57	11	412	2,622
	Temporary ..	8	1	32	..	..	83	401
		32	7	164	57	11	495	3,023

Details for increase or decrease.							
Inspectors as on 31st December 1958 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 438, Home, dated 14th February 1959 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 753, Home, dated 13th March 1959 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2789, Home, dated 3rd October 1959 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	34

Reserve Inspectors as on 31st December 1958 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1740, Home, dated 18th June 1959 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Details for increase or decrease—cont.

Sub-Inspectors as on 31st December 1958 ..	..	..	..	159
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3279, Home, dated 3rd October 1959 ..	..	..	..	2
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1213, Home, dated 25th April 1959 ..	..	..	..	1
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3279, Home, dated 18th November 1959 ..	..	..	..	1
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2463, Home, dated 29th August 1959 ..	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	164

Head Constables as on 31st December 1958 ..	..	..	..	512
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 645, Home, dated 4th March 1959 ..	..	..	..	1
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1825, Home, dated 3rd June 1959 ..	..	..	..	1
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2756, Home, dated 29th September 1959 ..	..	..	..	1
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2789, Home, dated 3rd October 1959 ..	..	..	..	4
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2798, Home, dated 3rd October 1959 ..	..	..	..	1
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3469, Home, dated 8th December 1959 ..	..	..	..	3
	..	..	..	523

Police Constables as on 31st December 1958 ..	..	..	..	3,105
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 645, Home, dated 4th March 1959 ..	..	..	..	2
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 438, Home, dated 14th February 1959 ..	..	..	..	2
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1496, Home, dated 25th May 1959 ..	..	..	..	2
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2463, Home, dated 29th August 1959 ..	..	..	..	4
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2890, Home, dated 17th September 1959 ..	..	..	..	2
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2789, Home, dated 3rd October 1959 ..	..	..	..	10
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2756, Home, dated 29th September 1959 ..	..	..	..	2
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2798, Home, dated 3rd October 1959 ..	..	..	..	4
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3469, Home, dated 8th December 1959 ..	..	..	..	6
	..	..	..	3,139

Disbanded.

N.C.C. Armour's Guard from 25th April 1959 ..	..	..	..	38
Transferred to Regional Registration Office ..	..	..	..	10
	..	..	..	3,091

44. Enlistment.—Recruitment to the Police was carried out periodically. Suitable recruits were enlisted. The particulars of recruitment in the year are as below:—

(i) Number of recruits possessing qualification of and above the S.S.L.C. Standard ..	..	..	..	41
(ii) Number of Harijans recruited ..	..	..	..	34
(iii) Number of ex-army men enlisted ..	..	..	..	Nil.
(iv) The total number of recruits enlisted during the year ..	..	..	..	118

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

Casualties.	1958.	1959.
Number retired ..	..	40
Number resigned ..	..	20
Number dismissed ..	..	25
Number discharged ..	..	1
Number deserted ..	..	8
Number died ..	..	11
	..	108

Number of Police Officers killed or injured in the course of duty ..	1	2
	43	45

The circumstances leading to the death of the two officers are as follows:—

(i) On 10th February 1959 at about 09.15 hours, lorry APC 225 laden with groundnuts was proceeding to the East Asiatic Company at Thiruvottiyur. While the lorry was passing premises No. 508, Thiruvottiyur High Road, on the extreme right, Sergeant C. P. Narayana Panicker of H-1 Law and Order Station, cycling in the same direction was caught in between the vehicle and a pedestrian tea seller walking on the opposite direction. The rear right wheel of the lorry ran over the Sergeant who was killed on the spot.

(ii) On 5th April 1959, Sri P. M. Ramachandran, Sub-Inspector of Police, Intelligence Section, was going on his motor cycle to Central Station from his house on duty. He was proceeding towards north on Broadway road at about 5.30 a.m. when lorry MDL 35 loaded with vegetables was going in the opposite direction. While overtaking two hand-carts, the lorry went to the wrong side of the road and knocked down the motor cyclist who was keeping to his left. He was thrown off violently and as a result sustained grievous injuries. He was immediately rushed to the hospital where he died.

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

Year.	Number of admission into the hospital.	Percentage on actual strength.	Percentage of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1958	7,420	1.9	0.7
1959	8,634	2.2	0.5

(i) There was no epidemic.

(ii) The common diseases treated were influenza, malaria, cold, disorders of the digestive system, scabies, venereal diseases, etc.

(iii) The Police personnel and their families suffering from tuberculosis were treated with modern expensive drugs such as Streptomycin, etc. Those requiring treatment like A.P. P.P., etc., were sent to the Government Tuberculosis Institute or the various tuberculosis clinics in the City.

(iv) Cases deserving sanatorium treatment were admitted in the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram. Cases that are discharged from the Sanatorium and those that are returned with instructions of treatment to be carried out, are followed up and whenever necessary, are directed to the various institutions.

(v) Beggars brought by the Police from the City Beggar Homes are examined medically and classified regarding the work to be allotted to each.

(vi) The work and scope of this institution has increased steadily.

47. Education.—The particulars are furnished below:—

	Head constables.	Police constables.
(i) Number of men on the last day of the year.	495	3,023
(ii) Number illiterate	Nil.	Nil.

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

- (i) Number of increments granted during the year—3,449.
(ii) Number of increments postponed during the year—9.

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

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

	For offences other than absence without leave.		For absence without leave.		For all offences.	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number dismissed ..	25	27	8	8	23	35
Number discharged (including removals).	1	..	..	..	1	..
Number reduced ..	95	90	39	43	134	133
Number suspended ..	3	2	2	1	5	3
Number awarded black marks.	370	305	119	252	489	557
	494	424	168	304	662	728

Percentage of men departmentally punished.

	PER CENT.
(i) for absence without leave (excluding black marks).	1.4
(ii) for offences other than absence without leave (excluding blackmarks).	3.2
(iii) By award of blackmarks	15.09

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

(b) Deferred punishment.

Number pending at the beginning of the year.	69
Number awarded during the year	166
Number confirmed	26
Number remitted	136
Number pending at the end of the year ..	73

51. Appeals.—A statement for two years is furnished below:—

Appeals excluding second appeals under Police Standing Order 110, Volume I.	To the Deputy Commissioner of Police.		To the Commissioner of Police.		To the Inspector-General of Police.	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Confirmed	15	27	63	55	1	1
Reversed	..	8	5	12	..	..
Punishment reduced.	3	..	8	..	..	..
Punishment enhanced.	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pending	..	..	1	..	1	1
Total	18	35	77	68	2	2

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

Categories.	In official capacity.		In private capacity.	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Inspectors	..	..	..	..
Sergeants-Major	..	..	..	..
Sergeants	..	..	..	..
Jamadars	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors	..	1	..	..
Head Constables	..	..	..	1
Police Constables	5	3	12	4
Total	5	4	12	5

53. Medals and rewards.—The following officials were awarded medals during the year 1959:—

- (1) Sri W. J. Hammond, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport (since retired).
(2) Sri P. J. Thangaswamy, Inspector of Police.
(3) Sri N. Venkataraman, Sub-Inspector of Police, Madras City Police.
(4) Sri N. Kumaran Nair, Head constable No. 1159, Madras City Police.

54. Rewards.—A statement of the monetary rewards is furnished below:—

Police Officers.	1958.		1959.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs. NP.		Rs. NP.
Inspectors	12	1,070 00	16	422 43
Reserve Inspectors.	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	185	24,420 14	185	12,672 45
Sergeants	25	2,075 00	18	1,392 84
Jamadars	..	..	3	30 00
Head Constables ..	312	6,600 00	600	11,763 75
Police Constables.	2,010	9,290 14	2,200	19,796 94
Total	2,544	43,455 28	3,022	40,078 41
Private individuals.	740	5,496 68	800	11,316 03

Rewards paid from sources other than Government.

A sum of Rs. 250 was received from private individuals and distributed to three Sub-Inspectors, ten Head constables, twenty Police constables and one private individual.

Both Police Officers and private individuals were encouraged during the year by award of more liberal rewards as compared to last year.

55. Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities.—A statement showing the cases of extraordinary family and injury pension and gratuities sanctioned by the Government during the year is furnished below in the following form:—

Compassionate gratuity.		
Rank, number and name.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted, number and date of the Government Order to be specified.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Head Constable, 429 Vasu Nair.	P. K. Saradambal (wife).	Rs. 1,200 sanctioned in G.O. No. 22, Finance, dated 16th January 1959.
2 Sub-Inspector C. S. Rangan.	Alamelu (mother).	Rs. 2,000 sanctioned in G.O. No. 41, Finance, dated 23rd January 1959.
3 Head Clerk Venkatachalam.	Nagammal (wife).	Rs. 2,000 sanctioned in G.O. No. 52, Finance, dated 28th January 1959.
4 Police Constable 1672 Velayudham.	Krishnaveni (widow).	Rs. 500 sanctioned in G.O. No. 57, Finance, dated 31st January 1959.
5 Police Constable 1724 Khader Baig.	Md. Yusuf (son).	Rs. 900 sanctioned in G.O. No. 62, Finance, dated 5th February 1959.
6 Senior Superintendent G. K. Rao.	Seetha Bai (wife).	Rs. 2,400 sanctioned in G.O. No. 61, Finance, dated 5th February 1959.
7 Police Constable 702 Venkatasamy.	Jayalakshmi (wife).	Rs. 900 sanctioned in G.O. No. 185, Finance, dated 25th March 1959.
8 Police Constable 2203 Govindasamy.	Dhanalakshmi (wife).	Rs. 900 sanctioned in G.O. No. 209, Finance, dated 30th March 1959.
9 Police Constable 402 Maragabandu.	Saradambal (wife).	Rs. 600 sanctioned in G.O. No. 286, Finance, dated 5th May 1959.
10 Sergeant Ragunathan.	Soudamani (wife).	Rs. 1,900 sanctioned in G.O. No. 343, Finance, dated 15th June 1959.
11 Police Constable 830 Doraivelu.	Kamalammal (wife).	Rs. 900 sanctioned in G.O. No. 350, Finance dated 24th June 1959.
12 Head Constable 2809 Shanmugham.	Indirani Ammal (wife).	Rs. 900 sanctioned in G.O. No. 420, Finance, dated 21st August 1959.
13 Police Constable 245 Adimoclam.	Muniyammal (wife).	Rs. 500 sanctioned in G.O. No. 422, Finance, dated 21st August 1959.
14 Head Constable, 1939, Krishnasamy.	Rukmani (wife).	Rs. 300 sanctioned in G.O. No. 514, Finance, dated 28th October 1959.
15 Police Constable, 1308, Chelliah.	Lakshmi (wife).	Rs. 850 sanctioned in G.O. No. 40, Finance, dated 23rd January 1959.
16 Police Constable, 1126, Ganapathy.	Sarathammal (wife).	Rs. 900 sanctioned in G.O. No. 463, Finance, dated 16th September 1959.

Compassionate gratuity—cont.

Rank, number and name.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted, number and date of the Government Order to be specified.
(1)	(2)	(3)
17 Police Constable 653' Chitty Babu.	Pattammal (wife).	Rs. 1,000 sanctioned in G.O. No. 476, Finance, dated 1st October 1959.
18 Police Constable 1049 Palani.	Rajathi (wife).	Rs. 750 sanctioned in G.O. No. 537, Finance, dated 18th November 1959.
19 Sub-Inspector N. Rajagopal.	Pushpavathi (wife).	Rs. 17,00 sanctioned in G.O. No. 540, Finance, dated 18th November 1959.
20 Police Constable 1813 Rajagopal.	Jagadambal (wife).	Rs. 800 sanctioned in G.O. No. 558, Finance, dated 30th November 1959.

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

	RS.
1958	62,93,363.00
1959	69,32,505.43

The increase in the cost of the force is due to sanction of additional temporary establishment, cost of electricity charges due to more lighting arrangement to the lines, Centenary Celebrations—incurring feeding charges of accused and men due to the visits of high personages, purchase of new chassis for the Motor Transport and all round increase in the cost—of materials, parts etc.

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

Number of Police Officers for whom quarters existed.

At the end of.	Inspectors.	Reserve Inspectors and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Jamadars.	Police Constables.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958 ..	8	35	36	262	..	1,594
1959 ..	8	35	41	279	..	1,682

NOTE.—The increase is due to the construction of 67 huts in Kilpauk and 20 huts in Kodambakkam, 18 huts in Adyar and the additional quarters for five Sub-Inspectors.

Quarters and line huts in respect of eight Inspectors, two Reserve Inspectors, six Sergeants, fourteen Sub-Inspectors, three Jamadars, 76 Head constables and 348 Police constables are under construction.

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

Number of societies.		Number of members on rolls.	Amount of paid-up share capital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	Rs.
Madras City Police Official's Co-operative Society, Limited.	197	15,342	
Madras City Police Constables' Co-operative Society.	1,975	68,415	

The societies are in a sound condition and have been very useful to the members on account of—

- (i) absolute proximity; and
(ii) safety and facility to obtain loans at low interest at any time, proportionate to their emoluments and on terms which are equitable in themselves.

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

Polish Fund.—The Polish Fund has been working satisfactorily. The Fund has been most useful to the members, as it ensures supply of a number of articles at a low price. The capital at the end of the year was Rs. 28,878.19 as against Rs. 25,816.07 at the end of the previous year, the net profit for the year being Rs. 3,062.12.

Police and the Public into closer contact and they are frequently met by all ranks to promote goodwill and to ensure their active co-operation.

to the following places :—

		Percentage of accidents.	
		1958.	1959.
1	12 midnight to 6 a.m. (102 cases)	2.7	2.4
2	6 a.m. to 9 a.m. (540 „)	13.1	13.3
3	9 a.m. to 12 noon (1,088 „)	26.8	26.4
4	12 noon to 3 p.m. (581 „)	14.2	14.9
5	3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (1,012 „)	24.8	24.4
6	6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (602 „)	14.7	14.7
7	9 p.m. to 12 midnight (161 „)	3.7	3.9

69. Statement of vehicles charged in accidents—

	1953.	1959
1 Cars	519	504
2 Taxis	201	199
3 Buses	303	299
4 Lorries	266	270
5 Delivery vans	27	31
6 Motor Cycles	70	69
7 Autorickshaws	131	128
8 Tractor Trailors	9	11
9 Cycles	231	228
10 Cycle-rickshaws	67	65
11 Jutkas	25	31
12 Bullock Carts	81	76
13 Hand-Carts	85	79
14 Hand rickshaws	15	13
Total	2,030	2,003

A total number of 229 cases of contravention of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act and Rules by the conductors and drivers of the State Transport Department has been reported to the Director, Madras State Transport Department during 1959 for taking departmental action against the persons concerned.

70. **Traffic control.**—Vigorous propaganda against jay walking and careless crossing of roads was carried out and the public advised to confine themselves to foot paths. As a result no case of jay walking was charged during the year as against one case during the year 1958. This is also due to the fact that more areas were provided with pedestrian guard railings segregating the pedestrians from the highways. Regular drive was organized against cyclists riding abreast and also other offences of similar kinds committed usually by cyclists. Three thousand, five hundred and forty-four cases were charged during the year as against 3,248 during the last year. The drive is being kept up. The three Traffic Control Days, i.e., two manned by Police Officers including the Gazetted Officers and one with the assistance of Boy Scouts, N.C.Cs. Taxi drivers, etc., are continued to be held every month.

Speed traps were regularly laid throughout the year to check overspeeding. Four thousand, one hundred and three cases of overspeeding were detected during 1959 as against 3,621 cases in 1958. Two thousand, eight hundred and seventy cases of overloading by public and private carriers were put up during the year 1959 as against 1,729 during the last year. Disciplinary action was taken against 185 drivers of Public Service Vehicles under the Motor Vehicle Act and Rules as against 158 cases during the last year. Disciplinary action was also taken against 15 conductors during the year as against 30 in 1958. Permits were suspended for varying terms for infringements of permit conditions in 357 cases during the year as against 338 cases during the last year.

With a view to ensure road safety, surprise check of vehicles during day and night times was regularly held. Marking of road surfaces indicating bus stops, pedestrian crossing, parking places for vehicles, no parking area, etc., was carried out during the year. Though patrol and beats are resumed on all important roads to regulate traffic, it is becoming extremely difficult to cope up with the work with the present strength which is far below the minimum required.

The proposal for the construction of sub-ways, underground shops and arcade at Round Tana, Mount Road, is still under the consideration of the Government.

The prohibition of slow moving vehicles on General Hospital Road from Fort Traffic Umbrella to the Western end of General Hospital Bridge between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1780, Home, dated 1st July 1958, has been extended to the evening peak hours also between 5 and 8 p.m. in G.O. Ms. No. 295, Home, dated 2nd February 1959.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1768, Home, dated 23rd June 1959, it was ordered that lorry traffic should be prohibited between Gemini roundabout and Transport House Roundabout daily from 9 to 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 to 6 p.m. Subsequently in Government Endorsement, Home, No. 12733/Tr. 1/59-2, dated 15th October 1959, it was ordered that lorries should be prohibited from plying from Gemini roundabout to Messrs. Simpson and Company only, instead of upto the Transport House roundabout during the abovementioned hours. This restriction, however, does not apply to the lorries of Newspaper concerns, carrying newspapers. The restriction is working satisfactorily.

In G.O. Ms. No. 550, Home, dated 25th February 1959, a Traffic Sub-Committee to advise the Government on matters relating to traffic control in Madras City was constituted with Home Secretary as Chairman and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing as Secretary. The ten flashers for Zebra Crossing sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1195, Home, dated 6th

May 1958 and G.O. Ms. No. 3333, Home, dated 1st December 1958, could not be purchased and installed as the Government of India who were addressed for sanction of foreign exchange has advised to refer Dr. Ram Prasad of the Electronic Division of the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, as it was reported that it would be possible for the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, to manufacture the flashers. Dr. Ram Prasad has since been addressed in the matter.

Proposals have been submitted to the Government for sanction of three Jeeps with three Cossor type 105 equipment and also for employment of three Sergeants and three drivers for efficient traffic control by putting down overspeeding and overloading and also to clear traffic congestion in the City.

It was observed that the flow of traffic on the main roads in Madras City is heavy in one direction in the morning hours and in the opposite direction in the evenings on the same road. Consequently the flow of traffic is dense in one-half of the road only, resulting in congestion which retards quick flow. To ease this congestion and to provide wide carriageway to take in the heavy traffic at particular hours in the course of the day, movable traffic cones were tried on the portion of Mount Road between Thousand Lights and Spencers roundabout for regulating traffic as an experimental measure. This reversible lane system of regulating traffic was found to be working fairly satisfactorily.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2870, Home, dated 12th October 1959, an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned to the Corporation of Madras for improving traffic arrangements in Madras City. The improvements to be carried out are shown separately under Reforms, Needs and Programme for 1960.

Various traffic restrictions of motor vehicles such as 'One Way' traffic, 'Closed to Lorry Traffic', 'Silent Zone', 'Speed Limits', etc., were imposed in various places in the City during the year but the necessary sign boards could not be erected for want of boards. The Government have since sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the erection and maintenance of traffic signs in Madras City annually. Orders have been placed for supply of various sign boards with a private firm. The supply is awaited on receipt of which new sign boards will be erected wherever necessary.

The scheme of organizing School Patrols was introduced this year in the Hindu Theological High School, Georgetown, Madras, on an experimental basis. Twenty students and two teachers were given instructions on the different traffic signs and on the rules and regulations in pedestrian crossings. Each one was issued with a booklet containing instructions on the common breaches of Traffic regulations. They were then taken to the General Hospital Road in front of Central Railway station where they were given practical training in traffic control at pedestrian crossings. The two staff members of the School were issued with two stop discs after erecting two pedestrian crossing boards in front of the School to take the boys across the road. Two banners in red cloth with white letters 'STOP—CHILDREN CROSSING' and 20 badges with words 'School Patrol' were made and issued to the Headmaster for the purpose. The senior boys trained, take interest in conducting the small boys across the road. The two staff members and the senior boys who were trained regularly conduct the junior boys across the road on the pedestrian crossing when the classes commence and close daily. The question of extending the scheme to other Schools in the City is under consideration.

In consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, it was decided to impart instructions on 'ROAD SENSE' to the pupils in all the High Schools in Madras City. The instructions are now being imparted by the Traffic Reserve Inspectors to the pupils in High Schools in consultation with the Headmasters concerned.

A pamphlet 'BE A BETTER DRIVER' was also printed and issued to all motorists during the year with a view to educating the public on Road Sense.

Traffic demonstrations known as Traffic Circus was arranged near the Munroe Statue for the purpose of educating the general public on the correct use of Highways both by pedestrians and vehicular traffic. The demonstrations are now being held in Schools where there are facilities to educate the School children.

71. **General.**—The number of motor vehicles running in the City is 18,099. There are 1,071 taxis and 295 Autorickshaws plying in the City.

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

	Registered	Re-registered.
Motor cars	1,434	376
Motor cycles	584	76
Stage carriages	89	..
Goods Vehicles	243	8
Tractors	22	1
Trailer	21	..
Others	28	..
Total	2,421	461

72. **Hackney carriage.**—The total number of hand-drawn rickshaws registered during the year is 3,721 and cycle rickshaws 1,004. The other types of hackney carriages registered during the year are: Jutkas 484, single bullock carts—276 and no coaches were registered during the year.

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

Offences.	1958.	1959.
1 Unlicensed vehicles	661	620
2 Unlicensed drivers	1,542	2,148
3 Failure to surrender plates	..	..
4 Failure to surrender badges	..	..
5 Overloading	182	536
6 Obstruction	788	1,016

73. **Taxation of motor vehicles.**—The number of licences issued during the year was 67,614 as against 63,090 in the year 1958. The total revenue was Rs. 73,97,614.48 as against Rs. 71,68,495.19 in the year 1958.

Forty-four cases of non-payment of tax, 740 of late payment of tax and 318 cases of non-exhibition of tax licences were charged during the year 1959 the corresponding figures being 32, 840 and 238. Five cases for plying vehicles without insurance certificate were charged during the year as against 3 in the year 1958.

Number of vehicles for which tax was paid in 1959.

Class of vehicles.	Quarter ending 31st March 1959.	Quarter ending 30th June 1959.	Quarter ending 30th September 1959.	Quarter ending 31st December 1959.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Motor cycles	2,593	2,578	2,761	2,835
Goods vehicles	2,071	2,154	2,250	2,344
Autorickshaws	265	256	269	262
Motor cabs	814	890	919	901
Buses	665	618	680	615
Tractors and Trailors	65	71	76	75
Fire service vehicles	23	47	21	31
Motor cars	9,503	9,701	10,306	11,086
Total	15,999	16,315	17,291	18,009

The corresponding figures for the year 1958 are as follows:—

Class of vehicles.	Quarter ending 31st March 1958.	Quarter ending 30th June 1958.	Quarter ending 30th September 1958.	Quarter ending 31st December 1958.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Motor cycles	2,171	2,264	2,485	2,709
Goods vehicles	1,935	1,937	2,287	2,293
Autorickshaws	264	286	291	302
Motor cabs	624	791	738	823
Buses	627	608	645	638
Tractors and trailors	27	12	67	72
Fire Service vehicles	41	23	3	47
Cars	8,951	8,710	9,974	10,491
Total	14,090	14,541	16,490	17,369

The abnormal increase in the number of vehicles continued to present problems and necessitated increased vigilance by the staff and increased correspondence with other States relating to the collection of inter-State taxes in the matter of Transport vehicles. Stress was laid on the detection of misuse of private cars and passenger vehicles for the transport of goods and this brought in an additional revenue of about Rs. 20,000 during the year. The demand for the registration of cycle rickshaws as a hackney carriage is very great and quite a number of these vehicles which are privately owned are suspected to be used as hired vehicles at times. A strict vigilance is being maintained against such misuse.

The newly constituted Traffic Sub-Committee which considered the statistics of accidents and increase of various class of vehicles on the road and the increase of population from 7 lakhs to 17 lakhs within the last two decades has strongly recommended for an increased complement of Policemen to reduce effectively the incidence of accidents in the City and to cope up with the traffic work effectively and efficiently. The proposal for an additional staff of six Sub-Inspectors, two sergeants, 34 Head constables and 189 Police constables and two pick-up vans for Investigation Section which was deferred by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 336, Home, dated 4th February 1953, has been resubmitted to the Government for sanction. The proposal for two additional pick-up vans for traffic propaganda with two Head constable drivers and two police constable cleaners which was deferred in G.O. Ms. No. 3699, Home, dated 1st December 1958, has also been resubmitted to the Government for sanction.

PART VI—REFORMS AND NEEDS.

1. **Reforms.**—The 'May I Help You Squad' which is functioning from 30th July 1957 consists of two head constables and six police constables each at Mylapore, Triplicane, Flower Bazaar, Vepery Police Stations and at Control Room. Restoring lost

children, helping people to locate private houses and public institutions, tracing men and lost articles are a few of the many varied items of work which these men have been called on to do. The good work turned out by these men has been appreciated by the public and is creating better cordiality between the force and the public.

2. **Police Families Welfare.**—(1) Welfare work was given increased and sustained attention during 1959, and efforts were made to make all Gazetted Officers and their wives more welfare-minded, and to bring more benefits and amenities to the constabulary and their families.

(2) At beginning of the year, children's play-fields existed in the Police lines at Mylapore, Kondithope, Washermanpet, Tondiarpet, Saidapet and Sembium. Grants from the Benevolent Fund were got for opening children's fields during this year in the Police lines at Teynampet, Nungambakkam, Vepery, Singara Garden, Triplicane, Ice House, F-2 Traffic lines and Laags Garden lines.

(3) The year began with Madhar Sanghams in the Police lines at Mylapore and Tondiarpet. Benevolent Fund grants were received during the year for Madhar Sangham in the Police lines at Kondithope, Sembium, Kilpauk and Singara Gardens. A Woman's Welfare Organizer was appointed from the Women's Welfare Department on 18th August 1959 to visit and conduct the activities in the Madhar Sanghams in the City.

(4) The total membership of the Madras Police Benevolent Fund at the close of 1959 stood at 3,742, representing 92 per cent of the sanctioned strength of the Force. A total of Rs. 6,414.75 nP. by way of subscriptions and Rs. 89.50 nP. by way of donations, aggregating to Rs. 6,504.25 nP. was collected during the year. The grants received and disbursed during the year are as follows:—

	RS.	nP.
Educational benefits	150	00
Health grounds	2,980	00
Cases of distress	5,450	00
Welfare	5,200	00
Total	13,780	00

(5) Quarters were constructed and provided for five Sub-Inspectors, 17 head constables and 88 police constables during 1959, bringing the total number of quarters to eight Inspectors, 35 Sergeants (including Reserve Inspectors), 41 Sub-Inspectors, 279 head constables and 1,682 police constables by the end of the year.

(6) One thousand and forty-five line-huts at 18 Police lines were electrified during 1959. Steps were taken to ensure satisfactory water-supply in all the lines in the City.

(7) The Woman Medical Officer, City Police Dispensary, has been regularly visiting the Police lines in the City to facilitate examination and treatment of the women and children in the lines. Wives of Gazetted Officers have also been regularly visiting the lines and meeting the womenfolk to ascertain their difficulties and the amenities needed by them.

(8) A mobile X-ray Unit was made available to the City Police Dispensary from 21st December 1959 to 21st January 1960 for mass X-raying all the personnel of the City Police.

(9) Family Planning propaganda was carried out both by the Medical Officers attached to the City Police Dispensary as also trained personnel drawn from the constabulary. A total of 23 men and women drawn from the constabulary and their families underwent surgical operations during 1959.

(10) The Centenary celebrations were successful, largely due to the immense enthusiasm shown by all ranks. The distribution of 13,513 yards of cloth to 4,322 children of the City Constabulary as a Centenary gift from the Government on the eve of Deepavali was widely welcomed by the men.

(11) Considerable impetus was given to the spread of gainful occupations in the Police lines, so as to enable the women to work and supplement their family incomes. The Tailoring Unit in the Pudupet Armed Reserve Lines provided three sewing machines, and enabled 15 women to stitch not only their own requirements of clothing, but also to learn cutting and tailoring, and incidentally earn a total of Rs. 1,071.13 nP. by way of wages during the year on jobs done by them.

(12) New Units for Envelope Making were opened during the year in Pudupet and Kondithope Police lines, which, with the Kilpauk Unit, brought the total to three units. The three units at the close of the year employed a total of 50 women, who earned an aggregate of Rs. 3,203.98 nP. during 1959.

(13) The Madras City Police Families Welfare Committee has been meeting regularly, and guiding and co-ordinating the welfare activities in the City.

(14) Action is being taken to further consolidate and extend these activities to the other Police lines in the City during 1960. A Poultry Unit on co-operative lines is to be opened shortly.

Needs.—The question of converting certain out-posts into pucca stations is under consideration and proposals will be sent shortly. The staff for one Police station and five out-posts in the City are found from the existing strength of the City Police. The

sanction of additional staff for them is absolutely necessary as considerable difficulty is experienced for want of man power. Proposals are being submitted for necessary sanction.

Proposals have been sent for additional staff to augment the strength of the Police Control Room which is a specialised branch of the City Police. Proposals have also been sent for sanction of one more control station as much difficulty is experienced to manage 18 mobile stations from one control station.

Crime.—(1) As referred to in the previous Administration Report, the question of allotting separate crime staff for D-4 Jam Bazaar, J-4 Adyar, K-4 Aynavaram and N-2 Kasimode stations, and Abhiramapuram and West Mambalam out-posts require to be considered, in view of the growing importance of tackling crimes reported in these station limits. Proposals, in this regard, are under way.

(2) Sanction of special pay or allowance to the staff of the Dog Squad, as they are primarily responsible for the proper maintenance of dogs and as this is a highly specialised branch which should attract the best men.

(3) Sanction of a separate vehicle for each of the four Divisional Detective Inspectors, and the three Inspectors of the Central Crime Branch is an absolute necessity for the efficient performance of duty by these Inspectors and the teams of Sub-Inspectors and men attached to each.

Traffic.—The following recommendations contained in my "Traffic Planning for Madras City" cover reforms and needs for 1960 and future years:—

(a) Creation of a Traffic Engineering Cell to be in-charge of Traffic Planning for the present and the future and an 'One Crore Fund' for implementing them under the control of a High-powered Committee of Ministers.

(b) A campaign to be instituted to widen the existing main roads such as Mount Road, Poonamallee High Road, Marina, N.S.C.B. Road, Edward Elliotts Road, Nungambakkam High Road, Theagaraya Road and Wall Tax Road so that the major arterial roads are able to carry four lanes of traffic, i.e., two lanes in each direction.

(c) Early action should be taken for banning the movement of all slow moving traffic excepting cycles and to put an end to cross-current turning traffic.

(d) Pedestrians to be allowed to cross the roads only by sub-ways to be provided at the following places

On Mount Road at Round Tana, from Buhari to Dams Road and from Simpson Company to Rajaji Hall, on Poonamallee High Road from Buhari Hotel to Moore Market, from Central Station to General Hospital and from Nurses' Quarters to General Hospital Road, on the Marina at Pyroffs Road junction with Marina, at Widows Home, at the University Buildings, at Inspector-General's office and at Santhome-Cathedral and on N.S.C.B. Road from High Court Buildings to Armenian Street.

On roads where the construction of sub-ways would be expensive lighted Pelisha Beacons with clear indications of the Zebra crossing on the road itself would be installed for the pedestrians to cross.

(e) A part of the Government Estate compound on Mount Road to be acquired to serve as a parking area. Similarly the Seashore Road to be constructed and the Lovers path on Marina should be made to serve as a parking area.

(f) Fly-over-ways should be constructed on the Mount Road, Marina, Poonamallee High Road and N.S.C.B. Road to meet the increase in traffic. If the cost of construction of these Fly-over-ways are prohibitive the alternative to these would be the construction of a parallel road to Mount Road running along the Railway lines starting from Kathipara Junction and connecting up to Chintadripet level-crossing to serve as an express way for heavy traffic.

(g) To avoid running through the busy crowded roads in the heart of the City, a new Ring Road for heavy transport may be constructed connecting the northern point Basin Bridge with the southern point at First Line-Beach running via New Avadi Road, Poonamallee High Road, Kathipara Junction, Elliot Beach Road and South Beach Road.

(h) The remodelling or removing of all roundabouts and median strips according to local requirements and providing automatic signals on Mount Road at Gemini, Spencers, Buhari and junction of Eldams Road and Theagaraya Road.

(i) Provision of adequate lighting on all main roads to be undertaken.

(j) Narrow bridges, which are the bottle-necks promoting traffic congestion, such as those in Wallaja Road, Nungambakkam, Harris Road, Chintadripet, Central Station, Triplicane, Edward Elliotts Road, Kutcheri Road, opposite to Teachers' College, Saidapet, Guindy Road and Marmalong Bridge should be modernised so as to allow for a carriage way of not less than 40 feet to 50 feet.

(k) Early banning of cattle within the City limits as stray cattle is one of the worst traffic hazards.

(l) Banning of the use of head lights and sounding of horns at an early date.

(m) When the Corporation licenses the construction of skyscrapers the Police to be consulted whether minimum parking space is being provided in such buildings.

(n) Decentralisation of Kothawal Bazaar and demolition of Flower Bazaar Police Station building to improve smooth flow of traffic.

(o) The co-operation and assistance of Insurance Companies, Traffic Safety Organizations, Automobile Associations, Radio, Television, Exhibition, Films, etc., are to be sought to educate the public on Road-Sense.

(p) Starting of training schools for drivers under the auspices of the Automobile Association of South India.

Miscellaneous—Police Control Room.—The Control Room is functioning well, manned by one Reserve Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, three head constables and three police constables. Mobile motor vehicles fitted with V.H.F. sets and wireless apparatus are utilised as and when required. Motor vehicles fitted with V.H.F. sets and emergency equipment patrolled the City during morning and evening. These have created a sense of assurance and security in places far away from Police stations. The public have appreciated the prompt services of the Control Room and numerous reports acclaiming the Control Room have been received. The utility and importance of the Police Control Room is increasingly felt by the public.

The following are some of the instances of good work rendered by the Control Room:—

(1) On 11th January 1959 at 15-01 hours a rowdy in a state of drunkenness was creating disturbance and collecting a huge crowd at Pudupet. On receipt of a call, a party from Control Room reached the spot in a wireless fitted vehicle at 15-04 hours covering a distance of one mile, apprehended the rowdy and handed him over to F-1 Chintadripet Police Station.

(2) On 15th February 1959 at about 16-05 hours two persons in a state of drunkenness were creating disturbance opposite to Salt Cotours. On receipt of a call, a party from Control Room reached the spot in a wireless fitted vehicle at 16-12 hours covering a distance of three miles, apprehended them and seized two blood-stained knives. The culprits were handed over to C-2 Elephant Gate Police Station.

(3) On 16th February 1959 at about 12-53 hours a call was received stating that two Corporation drainage cleaners were struggling for life in a drain at Alwarpet. A party from Control Room which reached the spot at 13-03 hours in a wireless fitted vehicle covering a distance of five miles, removed the two cleaners with the help of Fire Service Staff and removed them to the Royapettah Hospital for treatment.

(4) On 16th July 1959 a call was received stating that a person was missing from his residence. A broadcast message was sent immediately from the Control Room to all stations. At 15-24 hours on the same day information was received that a person was roaming about at Harrington Road in suspicious circumstances. A party from Control Room reached the spot in a wireless fitted vehicle at 15-28 hours covering a distance of two miles, and apprehended him. He was found to be identical with the description of the missing man. He was restored to his guardian.

Police Dog Squad.—(i) The Dog Squad which forms an important wing of the Crime Branch continued to function satisfactorily during the year under review. At the beginning of the year, there were seven dogs in the squad. Two new pups were purchased in March 1959 to make up for the deficiency. In May 1959, Bitch 'Doberman Pincher' was sold in auction, having been found unsuitable for police work and a new pup was received on presentation from Sri Parthasarathi of *The Hindu*. But, this pup died in October 1959 due to illness. The present strength of the squad is eight dogs.

(ii) The Police dogs continue to be used in the investigation of almost all types of crimes against person and property. The dogs were called out in 199 cases during the year as against 165 in 1958. Investigation of a number of cases was facilitated by the use of the dogs in several places in the State. The dogs gave useful clues in 40 out of 58 cases of murder, in three out of 16 cases of dacoity and robbery, in 15 out of 89 cases of burglary and in three out of 36 other cases.

(iii) Better care and attention were paid to the maintenance of health and training of the dogs. During the year under review, two dogs belonging to the Customs Department and one dog of the Army with its handler were given training in the Kennel. Two dogs are now under training for the Madhya Pradesh Police and the training of two commissioned officers, two J.C.O.s and four other ranks from the Army as instructors has also been recently taken up. Accustoming the dogs to gun fire was introduced in training this year and they put up a wonderful show based on this item of training in the Centenary Tattoo this year.

(iv) The Kennels were visited by a number of distinguished persons including General Thimmaraya and they have expressed appreciation of the working of the Dog Squad. The dogs were of immense help to the Police in the detection of property crimes and murders and their usefulness is bound to improve in the coming years.

Government Care Camp and Care Home, Melpakkam.—(a) The Government Care Camp continued to function satisfactorily, having entered the sixth year of its existence in 1959. The sanctioned strength of the camp was increased from 650 (500 men and 150 women) to 850 (700 men and 150 women), during the year, setting apart 100 vacancies for the beggars from tourist centres—Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram. Although originally 200 vacancies were reserved for beggars from the above tourist centres by the Government out of 850, the number of beggars received from these centres initially were few. Government was therefore addressed to reduce the number to 100 vacancies and to reserve 750 for the beggars from the City. Accordingly, Government ordered that 100 vacancies be reserved for the beggars rounded up in the tourist centres. By the end of the year under review, Chingleput district has been able to fill up the vacancies reserved for them.

(b) The inmates of the camp are trained in various trades such as weaving, pottery, carpentry, tailoring and binding, etc., according to their aptitude and capacity. Those who do not have aptitude for any of those items of work are employed in road-work, kitchen duties, garden duties, etc. All the industrial sections of the camp turned out useful work during the year.

(c) A retired teacher was appointed as teacher in this camp and he has joined duty on 21st February 1959. He is conducting regular classes for the children in the camp and also for the adults who have an aptitude for learning, to read and write. Thus, an attempt is being made to spread literacy among the inmates of the camp as far as possible.

(d) Able-bodied inmates are being increasingly utilized for Village Development Work. They are now engaged in the construction of a Harijan colony at Veeraraghavapuram village, and roads at Mettupalayam and Paruthipatti villages under the supervision of the Block Development Officer. They are also utilized in the silt clearance work in the irrigation supply channels and tanks in the villages adjoining this Camp, for which an additional staff of one Sub-Inspector, and four Police constables were sanctioned by the Government. A vehicle for the Camp has also been sanctioned but its supply is awaited.

(e) The health of the inmates continued to be good throughout the year and the Camp was free from infectious diseases. There was one unfortunate incident in the Camp this year. A Malayalee male inmate of the Camp was found murdered on the morning of 8th June 1959 and this appeared to be the work of one of the demented inmates in a fit of hallucination. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet, held an inquest over the dead body and further investigation was taken up by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thiruvotthiyur. With a view to avoid such incidents in future, instructions have been issued to segregate such insane inmates and keep them in a separate dormitory under proper control.

(f) Premature release of inmates is ordered in deserving cases where their parents or guardians sign an undertaking that the inmates so released would not resort to begging again and on furnishing a bond.

(g) The Camp was visited by a number of officials and non-officials including Miss D. Mackenzie Whyte, Member, United Kingdom National Commission for UNESCO, during the year. They were well impressed with the upkeep of the Camp premises and they have expressed their appreciation on its working.

Record section and Photographic section.—(a) One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine history sheets for bad characters are maintained in the Record section, out of which 209 sheets were opened during the year, 220 sheets of inactive criminals were discarded, nine were destroyed on the death of Bad Characters, and four were reopened. All history sheets in the Record section have been scrutinized and criminals with non-local interests—either by birth or by criminal operation—have been listed out for action like registration in the concerned districts or for externment. One thousand one hundred and fourteen 'B' cards were opened for ex-convicts during the year and 709 discarded. Personal sheets are maintained for 118 notified offenders. History sheets and General Information files are being gone into periodically and fresh and useful information is incorporated in them. Two thousand four hundred and forty-nine domestic servants have been indexed so far, apart from those concerned in specific cases of servant theft. Progress in this direction has been slow and difficult due to public apathy in view of the difficult servant problem, and without legal backing, progress would appear difficult.

(b) Daily Crime and Occurrence Sheets continue to be published disseminating prompt information of local crime and also border crimes of the other States. One thousand four hundred and eighty-six advisory memoranda have been issued during the year as against 1,073 last year. Whenever there is an outbreak of crime in border districts, advisory memoranda are issued to border district stations also.

(c) The Police Photographic Studio attached to Record section is manned by a photographer and two constable assistants. During the year, his services were requisitioned on 573 occasions for taking the photos of potential criminals, history sheeted Bad Characters, 45 corpses, 90 finger-prints and 9 copies of photographs of occurrences. During the year, 10,095 copies of photographs of Bad characters were supplied to the City and border stations. He has also helped on the preparation of composite photographs of criminals who have been active in the City during the last three years. This section has been a very useful adjunct to the Single Digit Section.

Single Digit Finger-print Section.—(a) Good use of the Single Digit Section was made during the year under review in the detection of cases. The Finger-Print Experts visited 191 scenes of crime as against 160 last year and developed finger-prints in 88 cases against 65 last year. Finger-prints identified at 15 scenes of crime were located to 11 offenders who finally accounted for about 48 cases of house-breakings and house-thefts. These results were got from a co-ordination of the findings of the finger-prints with a study of the crime-incidence, records and facts suggestive of inter-connection of cases. A noteworthy instance was the case of ex-convict Sankaran alias Samuel whose finger-prints were found by the Finger-Print Bureau to be identical with the scene-of-crime finger-prints in a Tiruchirappalli Grave House-breaking of 1956. On his finger-prints disclosing a solitary conviction in Madras City in 1946, his finger-print slip was obtained and found to tally with the unidentified scene-of-crime prints in the H.B.N. in J-2 Crime No. 895 of 1958. Arrested soon after, the properties concerned in the Tiruchirappalli Grave House-breaking were recovered and he was convicted. Another noteworthy detection was the inter-connection of 12 day house-breakings, committed by a gang of criminals from Calcutta, the finger-prints of one of whom was identified in four of these cases. The outcome of this section is steadily on the increase.

(b) Apart from the above work, this section has cross-checked the finger-prints of 4,595 criminals arrested in preventive or specific cases with the scene-of-crime collection of finger-prints and also placed the finger-prints of 1,245 criminals on Single Digit record during this year. The building-up of a comprehensive Finger-print record of house-breaking and house-theft criminals of the City was continued vigorously, and the prints of 3,111 persons are now on Single Digit record. This will provide a fairly comprehensive and effective collection to serve the needs of the City.

(c) The staff of the Bureau also attended to the examination of disputed finger-prints in two cases of Central Crime Station, two cases of the Special Police Establishment, involving over a thousand prints and 25 cases of latent impressions referred to them by the Finger-Print Bureau, Vellore.

(d) Steps are under way to modernize this section. A good 'Epidiascope' has been purchased recently and orders have been placed for the supply of 'stereo-microscope' for work in 'Poroscopy'. These mechanical aids will go a long way to improve crime detection with finger-print clues. The Director, Central Finger-Print Bureau, Calcutta, who visited the section this year has characterised the work of the section as 'excellent'.

PART VII—PROGRAMME OF WORK.

Law and Order.

(1) The drive against rowdies, street brothels and anti-social elements will be kept up by the Law and Order Police during this year.

(2) Effective action under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, as the case may be, will continue to be taken against history sheeted rowdies who are habitual breakers of peace.

(3) A drive will be launched against anti-social elements who promote prohibition offences, intimidate the local people and exploit them for their selfish ends.

(4) The menace of cotton betting has almost been eliminated. Stray cases of cotton betting both in houses and in streets which still come to notice will be dealt with effectively by conducting regular raids in all bad spots.

(5) An Assistant Commissioner of Police has been appointed for the enforcement of the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Assistant Commissioner of Police and his staff are conducting raids on infamous houses. The drive against Immoral Traffic will be intensified by the Vigilance staff of the City Police.

(6) Joint raids with the Chingleput District Police will be continued with Assistant Commissioners taking active part in the raid to put down the manufacture of liquor in the border villages in Chingleput.

(7) Spirit and varnish are being clandestinely disposed of by the licensees to undesirable persons who render them potable and fit for consumption. Licensed shops will be effectively and constantly checked to detect offences under the Madras Prohibition Act.

(8) Section 51-A of the Madras City Police Act enabling the Police to get habitual rowdies, etc., externed will continue to be used against notorious rowdies and habitual brothel-keepers.

(9) Periodical surprise checks will continue to be made to effectively control the vagaries of pawnshop-keepers and to keep a stricter vigilance over the Pathan money-lenders.

(10) Beggar nuisance will be minimized by methodical raids and a regular rounding up of able bodied and diseased beggars.

(11) Rounding up of stray cattle will continue to be dealt with effectively, especially in and around Traffic Islands and the Marina.

(12) Vagrant children at bus stops, railway stations, festivals and business places, will be rounded up periodically.

Crime.

(1) Efforts will be made to attain higher standard in crime investigation through a greater use of scientific aids and crime records.

(2) Efforts will be made to increase the utility of the Record section, and improve the standards of maintenance of records in the section.

(3) The recorded collection of the Single Digit Finger-print Section will be further enlarged to make it comprehensive and effective in the detection of crimes. The classification and recording of Palm prints will be explored and tried out. The possibility of studies and experiments in Poroscopy will be pursued.

(4) Studies and experiments in the use of Deceptograph available in the Presidency College will be attempted.

(5) The changing crime patterns will be studied and measures for prevention and detection will be suitably reoriented. Steps will be taken to improve the vigilance and intelligence arrangements at strategic points like pawnbrokers, shroff shops, shroff shop-brokers, auctioneers, cycle-shops, drivers and conductors of public conveyances, rail and lorry transport booking offices, hotels, lodging houses, choultrys, bus and railway termini, slums, cheris and other criminal pockets, shops dealing in second-hand goods like the Kayalan shops, Moore-Market, etc., the Penitentiary, etc.

(6) Steps will be taken to secure closer co-ordination with the Probation authorities towards a closer grip on the problem of juveniles and first offenders showing recidivist tendencies. Steps will be taken to increase the extent and quality of control over known criminals.

(7) Closer liaison with the Chingleput District Police, the Railway Police, and the Railway Protection Force will be built up to secure better prevention and detection of crimes and control of criminals.

(8) Steps will be taken to improve upon the training of the Police Dogs, towards securing higher utility and efficiency in prevention and detection of a wide range of crime.

(9) Steps will be taken to exploit all organs of Publicity to focus public attention on co-operation with the Police on all measures for the prevention and detection of crimes.

(10) Close liaison will be maintained with the Prosecuting Staff and Courts to ensure a level of sentences and action under security section, section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, etc., correctly related to the crime incidence, and ensuring a healthy effect on it.

(11) Efforts will be maintained to upgrade the basic efficiency and effectiveness at each level from the constable upwards.

Traffic.

(1) To provide.—Automatic Traffic Signals at (i) Central Station, (ii) Dr. Nair Bridge and Poonamallee High Road junction, (iii) Blackers Road and Dams Road junction, (iv) Luz Corner roundabout and (v) Broadway junction.

(2) With a view to have uniformity in traffic signals throughout India, it is proposed to introduce the Uniform Traffic Signals, recommended by the Sub-Committee on Uniformity on Traffic Signals, in Madras City with effect from 1st April 1960. Pamphlets explaining these signals will be printed and distributed to motorists.

(3) To provide Traffic Umbrellas—similar to the existing one erected at the General Hospital Mortuary Traffic Point at the following Traffic Points:—

(i) Periamet Junction, (ii) Dr. Nair Bridge, (iii) Blackers Bridge, (iv) Parrys Corner Junction, (v) Wallajah Bridge, (vi) Central Station (Outgate facing Wall-Tax Road), (vii) Wall-Tax Road—Basin Bridge Road, (viii) Mount Road (opposite to King's Statue), and (ix) at the junction of Santhome High Road and Kuteheri Road.

(4) To provide two lay-byes—one in Mount Road opposite to Post Office and the other opposite to Paul Restaurant on Mount Road.

(5) To pursue the proposal for the construction of a bridge for the use of pedestrians adjacent to Wallajah Bridge and another at the General Hospital Road.

(6) To provide pedestrian guard railings (i) on the pavement opposite to P.M.G.'s Office, Mount Road, (ii) at the junction of Triplicane High Road and Pycrofts Road, (iii) at the junction of South Beach Road and Edward Elliotts Road, (iv) at the junction of Bazaar Road and Lloyds Road and (v) at the junction of Theagaroya Road and Dr. Nair Road and (vi) opposite Egmore Railway Station near the Victoria Hotel.

(7) To provide better lighting at the following road junctions and bridges:—

- 1 Spencers roundabout.
- 2 Junction of Lloyds Road by Mount Road.
- 3 Junction of Peters Road by Mount Road.
- 4 Junction of Royapettah High Road by Lloyds Road.
- 5 Junction of Theagaroya Road by Boag Road.

6 Junction of Rangarajapuram Road by Burial Ground Road.

7 Junction of Theagaroya Road by Dr. Nair Road.

8 Junction of Ritherdon Road by Poonamallee High Road.

9 Junction of New Avadi Road by Poonamallee High Road.

10 Junction of Harrington Road by Poonamallee High Road.

11 Junction of Demelows Road by Basin Bridge Road.

12 Junction of Pycrofts Road by West Cott Road.

13 Junction of Wallajah Road by South Beach Road.

Bridges.

1 Bridge near Government Guest House near Wallajah Road.

2 Bridge near Buckingham Canal Road and Pycrofts Road.

3 Bridge near Todhunter Nagar, Saidapet, Mount Road.

4 Bridge near C.I.D. Office Police Lines.

(8) To acquire a portion of land in Horticultural Garden, Gemini Studios, Cathedral Church, and H.M.V. compound so as to widen the Mount Road there to assist the free flow of traffic.

(9) To pursue the proposals for the construction of Arcade and Subways at Mount Road, Round Tana.

(10) To educate the public on Road sense by means of film shots produced on the lines of the film 'Ungal Nanban'.

(11) To instal automatic lights, as at Kemp's Corner, Bombay, for Mount Road at Gemini roundabout, Spencer roundabout, Willington roundabout and Round Tana by removing the existing traffic islands. This will help in clearing traffic with ease and in quick time. These lights are to be co-ordinated with each other in such a way as to permit their progressive switching from one end to the other so that the cars would flow without any stoppage between the two ends. This system can also be centrally controlled from a Central Traffic Control Station.

(12) To pursue action for the construction of Traffic Islands:—

(a) at the intersections of roads in Gandhinagar.

(b) at the junction of Dams Road, with Mount Road.

(c) at Raja Annamalaipuram.

(d) at the junction of General Patters Road with Woods Road, and for re-designing of the existing Traffic Islands at—

(i) The junction of Mowbrays Road and Eldams Road.

(ii) The junction of Village Road and Tank Bund Road in Nungambakkam.

(13) To construct Traffic Roundabout—

(a) at the junction of General Hospital Road, Evening Bazaar Road, and Mint Street.

(b) at the junction of Whites Road and General Patters Road; and

(c) Pycrofts Road and Westcott Road.

(14) To address Government for the sanction of funds required for constructing lay-byes on Mount Road and Poonamallee High Road.

(15) The Poonamallee High Road will be widened at the junction of Flowers Road by cutting pavements.

(16) Illuminated bollards with small refuge islands on either side of Boag Road will be provided.

(17) The size of roundabout at the junction of Usman Road and Burkit Road is to be reduced.

(18) Shifting of bus-stand, bus passenger shelter and the public convenience in Kodambakkam towards east on the open space adjoining the market.

(19) Reconstruction of St. Mary's Bridge.

(20) Provision of pedestrian crossing bridges near Harris Bridge and Andrews Bridge.

(21) Demolition of the compound wall of Sri Ramulu Naidu Park at Lone Square, Georgetown, Madras, and putting up a Central bright light to keep off riff-raffs and to prevent their nefarious activities.

(22) Provision of three Belisha beacon lights at (i) junction of Pycrofts Road and South Beach Road and (ii) near the Central Station—two lights.

(23) Construction of a sub-way on the bus-stand side near Presidency College Grounds.

(24) Provision of better lighting and improvement of surface of the stretch of the road in front of the Government Guest House from the junction of Bells Road and Wallajah Road up to the Board office.

(25) Provision of a sub-way on General Hospital Road near Central Station for pedestrian crossing.

Madras,
21st February 1960.

R. M. MAHADEVAN,
Commissioner of Police.



HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 3077, 6th September 1961

Police—Administration Report, 1959—Reviewed.

Order—No. 3077, Home, dated 6th September 1961.

Recorded.

2. The year was marked by increase in the cognizable crimes due to various factors. The total number of true cases of cognizable crimes, excluding offences under "Special and Local Laws" and the "Nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code was 50,893 as against 47,373 in 1958 or an increase of 7.4 per cent. Grave crimes increased from 30,504 in 1958 to 32,760 in 1959, an increase of 7.1 per cent. Increase was noticeable under all heads of grave crime except dacoity. The number of cases of murder increased from 755 to 761 (0.8 per cent), robbery from 243 to 270 (11.1 per cent), house-breaking from 7,018 to 7,225 (2.9 per cent), cattle theft from 2,440 to 2,829 (15.9 per cent) and theft (ordinary) from 19,933 to 21,626 (8.2 per cent). Dacoity cases fell from 65 to 49 (24.6 per cent). Cases under "Special and Local Laws" decreased from 199,794 in 1958 to 172,072 in 1959, i.e., 13.9 per cent. The decrease was noticeable in Madras City and all districts except Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Salem. "Nuisance" cases decreased from 135,567 in 1958 to 130,426, i.e., 5,141 or 3.8 per cent. The districts of Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Kanyakumari and Thanjavur showed marked decrease under this head. Serious offences against person and property increased by 981 cases or 5.6 per cent. The ratios of such offences to population in this State for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 were one case for every 1,675, 1,711 and 1,618 persons respectively.

3. The percentage of detection of cognizable crime during the year was 48 as against 47.6 in 1958 and 45.4 in 1957. There was improvement in detection in Madras City and in seven districts. Out of the 14 States in the Indian Union, Madras State led with the highest percentage of detection of total cognizable crime in 1956, 1957 and 1958 and also set a new higher record in 1959 with 48 per cent.

4. There was no major agrarian unrest during the year. Though there were several strikes and labour agitations, none of them developed seriously so as to create any breach of the peace. On the students' front, there was some activity, but no major incidents occurred. The year was free from any major communal clashes.

There were 1,571 cases of rioting or unlawful assembly as against 1,564 in 1958; but law and order and public peace were, on the whole, well maintained. It is gratifying to note that the Police had to open fire only once in self-defence and even in that solitary instance none was injured.

5. The Crime Branch of the C.I.D. continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important and difficult cases of cheating, forgery, criminal breach of trust, theft, misappropriation, murder, conspiracy, corruption, cotton betting, explosives, kidnapping, etc.

The Criminal Intelligence Bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau, co-ordinating their work and functioning as the central agency for dealing with organized crime. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau continued to function efficiently in tackling several notorious racketeers in narcotics and smugglers of contraband articles from Pondicherry and Bangalore resulting in the fall of seizures from Rs. 4,98,408 in 1958 to Rs. 2,02,213 in 1959.

The Special and 'X' Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to work satisfactorily.

6. In Madras City, frequent raids for prohibition offences were conducted during the year under review with good results.

7. Traffic accidents decreased from 4,147 in 1958 to 4,086 cases, of which 53 cases were fatal as against 57 in 1958. The decrease in traffic accidents was mainly due to a more strict enforcement of traffic regulations and improvements in the City in addition to constant organized checks against overspeeding, overloading and glaring lights.

8. The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and were mobilized during the year for annual mobilization and on certain occasions such as visits of V.I.Ps., Police Centenary Tatoo, etc. The discipline in the Reserves was good and the physique and general fitness of the men were satisfactory. Tear smoke squads were functioning in Madras City and the Armed Reserves of all the districts. Tear smoke was used on two occasions, once in Madras City and once in Madurai.

The Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police continued to be efficient and loyal and proved useful as usual on all occasions.

9. At the end of the year, the State Police Radio networks had 2 control, 11 static and 18 transportable stations. Radio traffic continued to be heavy during the year and the Radio Branch continued to maintain a high level of efficiency.

10. The Police Housing Scheme aims at providing quarters for 80 per cent of the subordinate staff. The percentage of quarters likely to be reached if all the works sanctioned so far are completed will be 62.2 per cent as against the target of 80 per cent.

11. The year 1959 was a memorable one for the Madras Police in that they completed a hundred years of public service and celebrated the Centenary during August-September 1959. With a view to commemorating the

221,193 7 N59
N61332

No. 3077, HOME, 6TH SEPTEMBER 1961

celebration of the Centenary, a scheme for award of scholarships to the children of the non-Gazetted Police Officers was formulated with the help of several philanthropic individuals, business houses and educational institutions and a beginning was made from the academic year 1959-60.

12. In the seventh All-India Police Duty Meet held at Patna in November 1959, Madras Police achieved better results than during the previous years.

13. The morale of the Force continued to be good, crime was kept well under control, law and order maintained satisfactorily, and detection improved considerably. Though the year was one of heavy strain for the Police, they kept up and improved their reputation. 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)

R. F. ISAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.
" the Commissioner of Police, Madras-8.
" all Collectors.
" the Accountant-General, Madras-18.
" the Board of Revenue, Madras-5.

To the Revenue Department.
" Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
" Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras-2.
Copy to the Parliament Library, Government of India,
New Delhi.

