

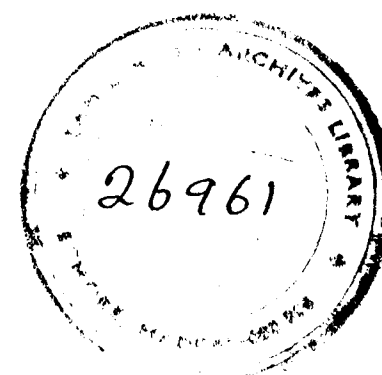


REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS
STATE
1957

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1959

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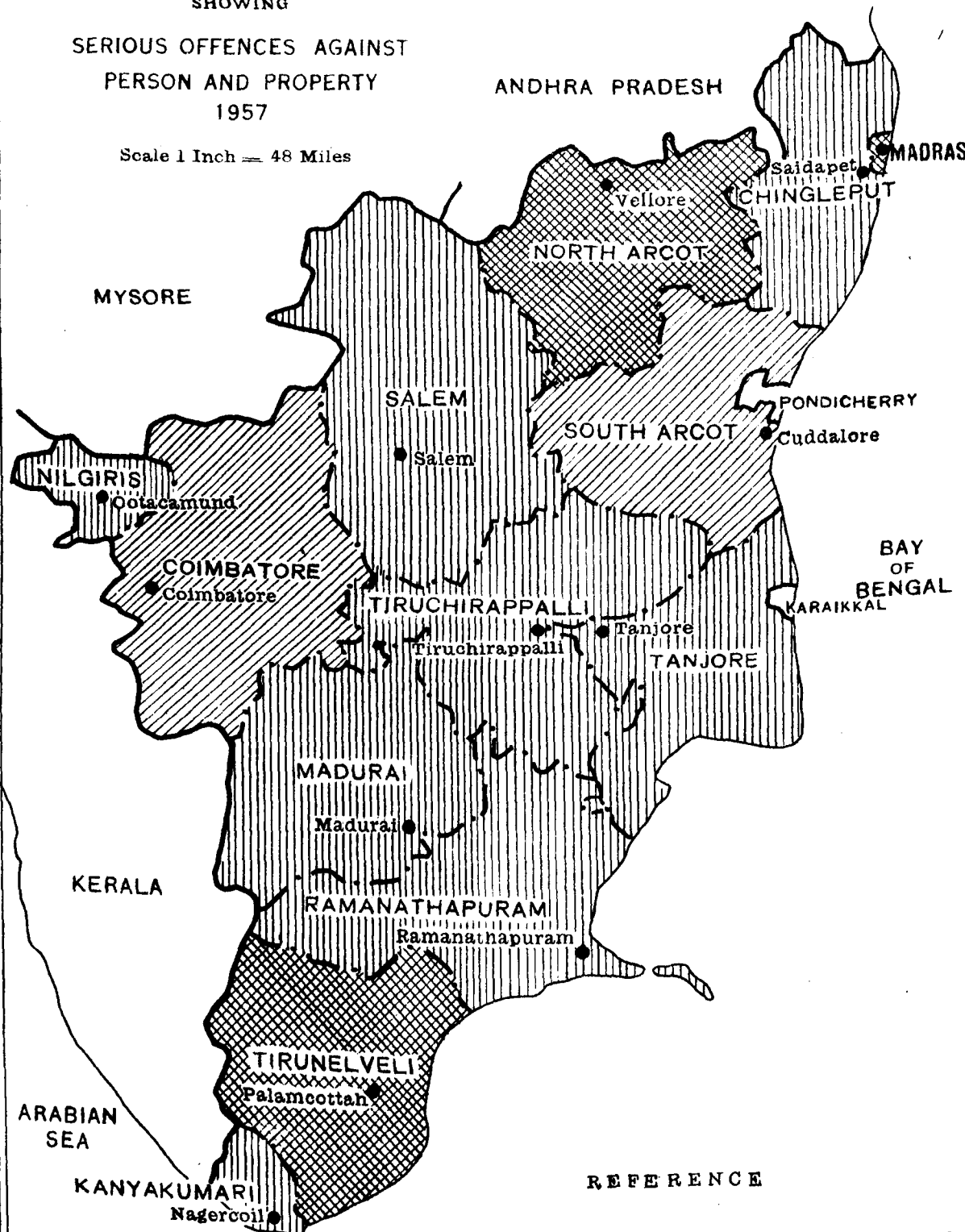
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MAP OF THE MADRAS STATE

SHOWING

SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY
1957

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 1675 persons

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1957.

PART I.

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.—The Police had to put in very hard work in 1957. The Second General Elections to the State Assembly and to the House of the People were held in March 1957 and the vigorous preparatory work by the various political parties preceding the elections charged the atmosphere with a certain amount of uncertainty and Police arrangements had to be made elaborately to maintain Law and Order. It was creditable indeed that the elections went off peacefully without any untoward incidents.

The President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and several Ministers of the Government of India, Marshall Zhukov, the former Defence Minister of the U.S.S.R. and His Majesty the King of Nepal visited this State during the year. On all these occasions, extensive bundobust and security arrangements were made by the Police.

The report of the Language Commission on the introduction of Hindi as the official language of the Indian Union evoked criticism from some of the political parties and eminent public men who organized a certain amount of agitation.

2. The overall communal situation in the State was generally satisfactory except for the outbreak of lawlessness and violence in some parts of Ramanathapuram district in September 1957, in which members of the Marava and Harijan communities were involved. The Police force in the district was considerably reinforced by stationing additional Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Companies, including four Andhra Special Armed Police Companies and the situation was soon brought under control.

The Dravida Kazhagam organized communal agitation such as the one for the erasure of caste names from the name-boards of hotels and anti-social activities such as Constitution and portrait burning campaigns, etc., and action had to be taken on all occasions to maintain Law and Order effectively.

3. Labour continued to be generally restive. The Communists continued to dominate the labour front and were responsible in organizing several strikes in plantations and industrial concerns.

4. Rainfall both during the south-west and north-east monsoons was below normal. The situation was mitigated to some extent by the October-November rains. Though 1957 was not agriculturally a prosperous year due to the uneven distribution of rain, yet production of crops was generally satisfactory and there was no scarcity of staple foodgrains and essential commodities. The upward trend of food prices however continued throughout the year and kept the average cost of living index higher than in the previous year. The decimal coinage was introduced with effect from 1st April 1957 and this change-over was also partly responsible for increasing the average cost of living index.

5. The Police enthusiastically participated in the Village Development Schemes and thereby demonstrated their interest in the welfare of the people. Working shoulder-to-shoulder with the villagers, the Policemen completed several developmental plans, such as construction of houses, schools, parks, playgrounds, laying and metalling of roads, digging wells, etc. The Force is steadily and satisfactorily carrying on their duties and responsibilities devolving on public servants in a Welfare State.

PART II—CRIME.

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

6. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—During the year, the seasonal conditions were not favourable for agricultural operations. Rainfall was on the whole inadequate. In spite of these several handicaps the condition of crops was generally satisfactory. There was no scarcity of staple foodstuffs and essential commodities, but the upward trend in food prices was a continuous source of anxiety in 1957. The wholesale index of food-grain prices shot up from 377 in July 1956 to 494 in January 1957 and to 512 in December 1957.

The condition of labour was generally satisfactory due to availability of work both in rural and urban areas. Community Projects and the implementation of the various development schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan provided work in an increased measure. The generally improved economic conditions of the people combined with the effective preventive measures adopted by the Police and the closer control they exercised over professional criminals and potential bad characters contributed to a general decrease in the total volume of cognizable crime during the year. Despite the heavy bundobust duties and other pre-occupations of the Police in connection with the Second General Elections; strikes, political and communal agitations, crime was kept well under control and Law and Order was satisfactorily maintained.

7. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 48,144 as against 49,011 in 1956. This amounts to a decrease of 867 cases or 1.8 per cent.

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

As compared with 1956, noticeable decrease in crime was recorded in the following districts in 1957 :—

	PER CENT.
Madras City	15.9
Chingleput	12.7
Salem	17.5
Coimbatore	5.3

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws has also decreased during the year. As against 230,189 cases in 1956, there were 228,749 cases in 1957, i.e., a decrease of 1,440 cases or 0.6 per cent. Decrease was noticeable in Madras City, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot districts.

The number of nuisance offences, however, increased from 134,700 in 1956 to 149,049 in 1957, i.e., an increase of 10.7 per cent. Marked increase was noticeable in Tiruchirappalli, Madurai (North), Kanyakumari, North Arcot and Salem districts.

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., 20 against 9.0 in Andhra

Pradesh the nearest second. No doubt this clearly indicates the Police work continuously in a state of emergency, the volume and sphere ever increasing fast with no proportionate increase in their strength :—

Statement showing proportion of Police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1956.

Serial number and name of State.	Population.	Strength of the Police Force.	Proportion of Police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime reported.			Incidence per 1,000 of population.		Proportion of total cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				Statement A.	Statement A.A.	Total.	Statement A and A.A.	Statement A.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Uttar Pradesh	632,15,742	60,127	0.95	67,693	67,698	135,391	2.1	1.1	2.1
2 Madhya Pradesh	264,44,372	36,511	1.3	66,665	56,798	123,463	4.6	2.5	3.6
3 West Bengal	222,61,631	31,541	1.4	52,223	24,616	76,839	3.5	2.3	2.4
4 Assam	90,43,707	12,781	1.40	17,665	2,009	19,492	2.18	1.95	1.5
5 Orissa	146,45,946	13,852	0.9	19,789	4,629	24,418	1.67	1.35	1.8
6 Bihar	387,79,564	20,553	0.53	56,802	6,271	63,073	1.62	1.46	1.38
7 Bombay	482,64,622	83,564	1.73	116,377	471,904	588,281	12.19	2.41	6.74
8 Kerala	135,49,118	12,382	0.90	8,088	12,318	20,406	1.5	0.50	1.80
9 Mysore	194,00,000	23,174	1.11	22,493	119,267	141,762	7.30	1.11	0.97
10 Andhra Pradesh	313,65,500	36,729	1.2	37,429	279,889	317,318	10.1	1.2	9.0
11 Rajasthan	159,59,596	32,689	2.04	19,032	21,196	40,228	2.5	1.1	0.81
12 Punjab	161,34,890	32,692	2.02	19,578	29,160	48,738	3.02	1.2	1.57
13 Madras	300,26,168	28,965	0.96	55,011	364,954	419,965	14.00	1.8	20.00

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

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban ..	1956	32,888	282	31,655	272
	1957	38,597	310	37,926	288
Rural ..	1956	40,659	427	39,115	423
	1957	43,701	442	42,536	417

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

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1956 and 1957.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
Madras City	16	12	1	3	18	10	612	334	37	44	5,508	4,709	6,192	5,112
Chingleput	32	18	2	3	16	9	526	513	155	118	1,378	1,182	2,109	1,843
South Arcot	31	36	9	5	21	20	601	631	301	308	1,426	1,277	2,389	2,277
Tanjore	62	47	10	2	24	12	1,015	925	239	231	1,521	1,503	2,871	2,720
Tiruchirappalli	53	75	..	2	28	20	702	713	291	279	1,571	1,521	2,645	2,610
Madurai, Urban	31	30	..	..	19	13	225	198	103	100	1,104	1,101	1,482	1,442
Madurai, North	69	53	12	11	24	20	330	313	244	185	858	816	1,537	1,398
Ramanathapuram	53	68	10	36	18	16	288	286	176	166	730	802	1,275	1,374
Tirunelveli	82	92	5	9	59	57	694	678	214	248	1,213	1,307	2,267	2,391
Kanyakumari	16	7	2	1	16	24	99	152	5	32	240	410	378	626
North Arcot	52	70	6	5	17	10	755	892	184	169	1,709	1,853	2,723	2,999
Salem	128	112	10	3	28	19	693	729	351	332	1,600	1,353	2,810	2,548
Coimbatore	133	117	15	5	22	19	612	487	209	245	1,365	1,273	2,356	2,146
The Nilgiris	7	8	..	..	3	..	109	103	6	2	191	160	316	273
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	4	2	14	10	1	..	887	909	906	921
Total	765	745	82	85	317	251	7,275	6,964	2,516	2,459	21,301	20,176	32,256	30,680

There was a decrease of 1,576 cases or 4.9 per cent under grave crime in 1957.

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

	PER CENT. Increase/decrease.
Murder	— 2.6
Dacoity	+ 3.6
Robbery	— 20.8
House-breaking	— 4.3
Cattle theft	— 2.3
Theft, ordinary	— 5.3

10. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder was 745 as against 765 in 1956, indicating a decrease of 20 cases or 2.6 per cent. Of these, 7 cases were

is prefixed to this report. The number of serious offences against person and property decreased by 421 cases or 2.3 per cent as compared to 1956. The ratios of these offences to population in this State in the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 were one case for every 1,971, 1,640 and 1,675 persons respectively.

9. GRAVE CRIME.—The following statement shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported in the last two years. Graphs indicating the trend of grave crime under each of the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle theft during the last ten years are furnished in Part VI :—

reported direct to the Magistrates. Coimbatore accounted for the highest number of murders (117) followed by Salem (112), Tirunelveli (92), Tiruchirappalli (75), North Arcot (70), Ramanathapuram (68) and Madurai (North) (53).

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

Motive.	1956.	1957.
1 Sexual causes	154	144
2 Family disputes	189	211
3 Faction	90	90
4 Robbery	37	34
5 Other causes	295	266
Total	765	745

Twenty-three murderers committed suicide as against 29 in 1956.

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

After the second general elections and the Bye-election in the Mudukulathur constituency, Ramanathapuram district, communal differences flared up between the Harijans and the Maravars. A peace conference was convened in order to bring down the communal tension at Mudukulathur on 10th September 1957 in which both the Harijan and Maravar leaders participated. During the meeting there was an exchange of hot words between Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar, M.P. and one Immanuel, a leader of the Harijan community. On the next day Immanuel was found brutally murdered at Paramakudi Arch Road. The case has been investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department and is pending trial in the Court of the Special I Class Magistrate, Pudukkottai.

On 11th September 1957, the Maravars and Harijans celebrated a local festival in the Ayyanar Temple at Partibanur, Ramanathapuram district, and also conducted a drama. During the drama the Thevars asked the actors to sing a song in praise of Muthuramalinga Thevar. This was objected to by the Harijans and as a result, the drama was stopped for the day. On the next day, the Thevars sent word to the neighbouring villages and collected men with aruvals and vel sticks. The drama commenced on that day at 9 p. m. and the Thevars again wanted the recitation of songs in praise of Muthuramalinga Thevar. The Harijans refused to participate in the function and the drama was again stopped. Following this, there was a clash between the Harijans and the Maravars and during the rioting 5 Harijans were murdered and several thatched houses of the Harijans were set fire to and the dead bodies were thrown into it. Many Harijans were also seriously injured. The case is under investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Soon after the general election in Coimbatore district, one Sundaram, a Socialist Party worker was murdered and his headless trunk was found lying in a graveyard on the Erode-Mettur Road on 2nd February 1957. It looked a political murder and so the case was taken up for investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department. Investigation disclosed that one Murugan, a weaver, was in illegal intimacy with the wife of the deceased. As the deceased took his wife to task for her infidelity, the woman and her paramour conspired together to murder the deceased. The weaver hired two assassins to do away with Sundaram. The paramour himself took the deceased on his cycle to Erode on some pretext and on the way, he and the two hirelings cut the throat of the deceased and severed his head, carried it five miles away and bundled in a dhoti and threw it into a well. This gruesome and premeditated murder was brought to light by the intelligent and painstaking investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department. After the preliminary enquiry by the Sub-Magistrate, Bhavani, the accused were committed to Sessions where the case ended in conviction.

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

12. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—There were 1,426 cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies as against 1,537 in 1956, but the public peace was, on the whole, well maintained. A graph showing the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly in the last ten years is furnished in Part VI.

The Police had to open fire on eleven occasions during the year either in self-defence or for the purpose of preserving of law and order.

Some interesting cases of rioting are given below :—

On 26th January 1957 a serious rioting broke out in Valparai, Coimbatore district. The plantation labourers led by the Communists resented the arrest of some of their colleagues and attacked the Police station with stones, causing injuries to Policemen and damage to Government property. The Police had to open fire in self-defence as a result of which four were killed and six injured. Nine of the rioters were convicted to various terms of imprisonment.

On 26th May 1957, Inspector of Police, Kamudhi, Ramanathapuram district, visited Veppangulam with a party consisting of one Sub-Inspector, nine taluk constables and 13 Special Armed Policemen for the execution of processes against two absconding warrantees. When the Police were about to remove the properties of the accused under section 88, Criminal Procedure Code, the rowdy elements of the village numbering about 100 attacked the Police party with stones and missiles. Finding the situation was getting out of control, the Inspector declared the assembly an unlawful one and warned them, to disperse on pain of being dealt with further according to law. The crowd was defiant and as a lathi charge was ineffective, the Inspector ordered the opening of fire. One round was fired when the rioters took to their heels in different directions. None was injured.

On 11th June 1957, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Thevaram, Madurai North district, went with a posse of constables to arrest the accused concerned in a theft case. The accused who were desperate rowdies attacked the Police party with dangerous weapons and one of them attempted to cut the Sub-Inspector with an aruval. To save the life of the Sub-Inspector one of the police constables opened fire and in the encounter that followed three of the accused received gun-shot injuries. The Sub-Inspector and two constables were also injured by the accused. Two of the three victims of the firing succumbed to their injuries in the hospital and the rest of the accused were prosecuted and the case ended in conviction.

On 14th September 1957, the Inspector on special duty in Ramanathapuram district went to Keelathooval village with four sections of the Special Armed Police to apprehend the accused concerned in the Immanuel murder case. About 1,000 Maravars attacked the Police party with deadly weapons causing injuries to a Jamedar, a Lance Naik and two constables. As the Police party was in imminent danger of being overwhelmed, two rounds were fired in self defence. As this had no effect, four more rounds were fired and five persons among the crowd died as a result of the firing. The Special Officer who conducted an enquiry into the incidents held that the opening of fire by the Police was justified and the Government have agreed with his findings.

In Tirunelveli district, Maravars of Nanthanthattai created trouble during a temple festival at Mukkudal village on 10th July 1957. The Police picket was in danger of being assaulted, and overpowered by the rioters and fire had to be opened in self defence. Two rounds were fired without any casualty, but the firing had the desired effect. The rioters were prosecuted and the case ended in conviction.

The criminal case against Sri A. Govindaswami, M.L.A. and seven others mentioned on page 3 of the Police Administration Report for 1956 ended in acquittal in the Court of the Sub-Magistrate, Cuddalore, in April 1957.

Communal tension.—The overall communal situation in the State was generally satisfactory except for the flare-up of considerable magnitude which occurred in Ramanathapuram district in the later half of the year. After the bye-election to the Mudukulathur Assembly Constituency in July 1957, the feelings between the Maravars and Harijans in East Ramanathapuram became strained, resulting in widespread outbreak of lawlessness and violence, attended with arson, looting and murder in September 1957. The situation called for deterrent action on the part of the Police and the Police

force in the district was considerably strengthened by stationing additional Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police companies, including four Andhra Special Armed Police companies. The Police had to open fire on seven occasions in Keelathooval, Keerandi, Parambacherri and Ulithamadi, resulting in the death of 14 persons and injury to one. Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thever was arrested at Madurai on 28th September 1957 under the Preventive Detention Act. As a result of the prompt and concerted action taken by the Police, the situation soon became fairly normal.

Agrarian situation.—Agrarian situation in the State was generally peaceful during the year. Except for the Kisan agitation in Kulittalai taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, there were no major incidents. However at the instigation of the Communists, stray cases of trespass removal of paddy, etc., were reported in Tanjore and Madurai districts.

Other disturbances.—In pursuance of its proclaimed plans for the eradication of caste, the Dravida Kazhagam led by Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, launched a campaign in May 1957 for the erasure of the word "Brahmin" from the nameboards of hotels in Madras City. As the campaign took a violent turn, prohibitory orders under Section 41 of the Madras City Police Act were promulgated with a view to prevent untoward incidents and to maintain law and order. As a further measure towards the eradication of caste, Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker held out threats of burning copies of the Indian Constitution, the portraits of Gandhiji and Nehru and the National Flag which, according to him, symbolized support for the perpetuation of the caste system. To meet the threat, the Government enacted the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act. For his inflammatory speeches, Sri Ramaswami Naicker was arrested and put on trial and was committed to Sessions. He was convicted and sentenced to six months simple imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Tiruchirappalli in December, 1957.

The Socialist Party launched a satyagraha campaign on 1st August 1957 to press its Eighteen-Point Charter of Demands. Important among these demands were the renaming of the Madras State as Tamil Nad, the solution of unemployment problem, the control of prices of essential commodities and the provision of housing facilities for the workers. The campaign consisted of staging demonstrations in front of Government offices on working days. A number of arrests were made in Madurai, Tanjore, Tirunelveli districts and in Madras City. The agitation did not gain any public attention and came to an end of its own accord.

Labour troubles.—Labour was generally restive during the year. The Communists continued to dominate the labour front and were responsible for organizing several strikes in some of the major industrial concerns. Agitations of trivial nature were also launched by the Socialists, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was successful in infiltrating into labour organizations like the Simpson Group Workers' Union, etc. The strikes during the year were shortlived and were mostly for the redressal of departmental grievances of workers. The introduction of revised work load in the Madurai Mills and Pandian Mills resulted in a lock-out in both the Mills for short periods and the issue was settled by discussion. There were petty strikes in the Harvey Mills, Tuticorin, and in the Loyal Mills, Kollipatti, in Tirunelveli district. The operational staff of the Madras Electricity System of Mettur and Pykara struck work for a day for better service conditions. The threatened strikes by the Confederation of the Central Government Employees' Unions, the State Non-Gazetted Officers and the village officers were some of the features during the year.

There was no strike of any importance in the Railway during the year. The labour situation on the Railways continued to be satisfactory.

Students' activities.—There was little noteworthy activity on the students' front during the year. The introduction of Hindi as the official language and in educational institutions was opposed by students. To mark their protest, they staged demonstrations and organized hartals in a number of colleges in the State during August and September 1957.

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Communists organized their Students' fronts and meetings were addressed by the party leaders at which they propagated the party ideals and principles.

13. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for 1956 and 1957 are given in the statement under paragraph 9 of this report. There were 85 cases during 1957 as against 82 in 1956, an increase of 3.6 per cent. Of these 6 were reported to the Magistrates direct. There were 17 highway dacoities, 28 field dacoities and 40 house dacoities. There was no case of dacoity in the Nilgiris, Madurai Urban and Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli districts. Ramanathapuram registered 36 cases, the largest number under this head, followed by Madurai North (11) and Tirunelveli (9).

Some interesting cases of dacoity are given below:—

On the night of 24th October 1957, 10 persons armed with sticks and having their faces covered with charcoal powder entered the house of one Appadurai Pillai in Ramankoil village, within the limits of Mappedu Police station, Chingleput district. The dacoits assaulted the wife of the complainant, gagged her with a piece of cloth and snatched away a pair of gold bangles worth 4 sovereigns. In addition they also committed theft of paddy, brass vessels, fowls, etc. The culprits were non-local ex-convicts of North Arcot district and the case against them is pending trial in court.

On 15th November 1957, fifteen persons armed with sticks and stones raided the house of one Munuswami Joseph in Chinnakulathur, Chingleput district, at about 1 a.m. posing themselves as Police officers conducting a prohibition raid. They assaulted the inmates of the house, caused simple injuries to them, and removed gold jewels, vessels, foodgrains and cash—all valued about Rs. 505. The investigation disclosed that the offence was committed at the instigation of one Kannabiran Naidu, Village Munsif of Uthukadu village. Fourteen locals consisting of Dommarawars, Koravars and others were arrested and prosecuted.

14. ROBBERY.—There were 251 cases of robbery in 1957 as against 317 in 1956, i.e., a decrease of 20.8 per cent. Details are given under paragraph 9. Of these 35 were reported direct to the magistrates. Seventy-seven were highway robberies, 74 field robberies and 100 house robberies. As in previous years, Tirunelveli registered the highest number of cases (57), followed by Kanyakumari (24), Madurai North (20), South Arcot (20), and Tiruchirappalli (20).

The following are some interesting cases of robbery:—

A case of robbery occurred in broad daylight in the busy South Mast Street, Madurai, on 4th October 1957. Three persons dashed against an Advocate and robbed him of his purse containing Rs. 100. The culprits managed to escape after inflicting bleeding injuries on the victim. On investigation it was found that two history sheeted local district criminals were responsible for the crime. They were arrested and charged and the case is pending trial.

At Mokshakulam, South Arcot district, on the night of 2nd February 1957, a local offender, Selvaraj by name, followed a lonely woman, Meenakshi Ammal, while she was returning to her village after alighting from a bus. He pushed her on the ground and holding her down by the neck removed a gold chain and thali worth Rs. 1,500. The woman raised an alarm and on hearing her cries some villagers rushed to the scene, chased the accused and caught hold of him. The case ended in conviction.

In Tiruchirappalli on the night of 21st October 1957, at about 6.30 p.m. at Tanjore Road, near Gandhi Market a stranger befriended an old man, promising to secure a job for him. On the way he gave the old man some sweetened flour mixed with dathura and pushed him into a plantain grove and forcibly removed a pair of gold earrings and a purse containing cash from the victim and absconded. One Thoppi Nagasami of Palakkarai, a district criminal, was arrested in this connexion and the case is under investigation.

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

15. HOUSE-BREAKING.—There were 6,964 cases of house-breaking as against 7,275 in 1956, a decrease of 4.3 per cent. Of these 204 were reported direct to the magistrates. As in the previous year, Tanjore continued to lead with 925 cases, followed by North Arcot (892), Salem (729), Tiruchirappalli (713), Tirunelveli (678), South Arcot (631) and Chingleput (513).

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 195 as against Rs. 191 in 1956 and Rs. 179 in 1955.

Some interesting cases of house-breaking are given below:—

Towards the end of 1956, there were a number of burglaries in Madras City and Chingleput district. About 10 cases were reported without any clue, though the *modus operandi* was more or less the same. The cases were transferred to Criminal Investigation Department in January 1957 for investigation. The crime branch made elaborate enquiries and probed into the complicity of several organizations and gangs. After sustained investigation one Ramchand and three others of North India belonging to the Bowriah gang were arrested in April 1957 and charged before the District Magistrate, Chingleput. The case is pending trial.

On the night of 5th November 1957, a burglar entered into the bungalow of Dr. Allen at Vellore, North Arcot district, by cutting the wire netting of the window and got away with cash, fountainpen, sunglasses, etc., all worth about Rs. 230 together with the Doctor's Motor Car No. MDJ. 227. The motor car was subsequently found abandoned at Haddows Road in Madras. Search was made for finger prints in the car handled by the culprit. A left thumb-impression was traced in the rear-view mirror. The finger print was developed and when compared with the finger print of the habitual offender, Jared of Ranipet, they were found identical. The culprit, Jared, is absconding and efforts are being made to apprehend him.

16. THEFT.—Twenty thousand one hundred and seventy-six cases of ordinary thefts were reported in 1957, as against 21,301 in 1956, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. Of these, 1,010 cases were reported direct to the magistrates, Madras City, as usual, recorded the largest number with 4,709 cases followed by North Arcot (1,853), Tiruchirappalli, (1,521) and Tanjore (1,503).

The following are some interesting cases of theft:—

Sandalwood trees, worth Rs. 1,75,000 were found cut and stolen from reserve and unreserve forests and Kolli Hills in Namakkal ranges, Salem district. A case was registered in Erumaipatti police station and it was transferred to Criminal Investigation Department for investigation. Investigation revealed that a gang of persons numbering 30 were habitually cutting Sandalwood trees illicitly from the Government reserve forests and transporting them clandestinely in lorries to Madras. Karivandam of Varagur village and 9 others of Namakkal taluk were responsible for the theft of sandalwood. Sandalwood billets to the value of Rs. 60,000 were recovered. The case was charged before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Namakkal, on 15th December 1957. As there are 49 accused concerned in the case and 153 witnesses have to be examined, a special court has been sanctioned to try the case.

A good piece of work was done by the Othakadai police, Madurai Urban district, in arresting local criminals, Maharajan, Samuel and Sekar of Gandhinagar. The arrest led to the unearthing of a series of thefts committed by them from moving trains. The accused persons managed to secure ingress into moving railway parcel vans, pushed down the parcels in selected and isolated places enroute while the train was in motion and collected the parcels some time later. Goods to the value of Rs. 2,500 were recovered from them. The accused confessed the *modus operandi* and the other members of the gang were traced and arrested. The case has been transferred to the Railway Police for further action.

During 1956 and 1957 a series of thefts or registered letters containing currency notes and postal orders came to light in the General Post Office, Madras. All the cases were investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department. Detailed enquiries were made at the General Post Office and other post offices where the postal orders were cashed. Govindan Nair and Muthuramgam, Class IV officials of the Air Port Sorting Office, Meenambakkam, were arrested and charged under section 52 of the Indian Post Office Act before the Sub-Magistrate, Saidapet, on 13th November 1957. The accused have been committed to Sessions and the case is pending trial. The complicity of the various postal officials who handled the registered letters, etc., is also being examined.

17. CATTLE THEFT.—There were 2,459 cases of cattle theft during the year as against 2,516 in the previous year, a decrease of 57 cases or 2.3 per cent.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 112 cases of cattle poisoning during 1957 as against 100 in 1956. Fourteen cases ended in conviction and 15 out of 64 persons arrested, were convicted.

18. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Seventeen cases of counterfeiting were disposed of in 1957 of which 14 ended in conviction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 19 and 10 respectively. As against 6 cases of Note forgery in 1956 there were 2 cases in 1957 of which one ended in conviction.

Some interesting cases of counterfeiting are given below:—

On the evening of 20th December 1957, the Inspector of Police, Chingleput, with a party raided the house of one Thambiran Naicker in Kalanipakkam village to detect prohibition offences. During the course of search, the police seized a cigarette tin containing 9 counterfeit one-rupee coins and a dye used for making such coins. The tin with the coins and the dye was seized under a mahazar. The owner of the house Thambiran Naicker could not be traced and only his wife, Muniammal was arrested. The case has been charged. The accused Thambiran Naicker is absconding.

Some well-to-do and influential persons of Coimbatore and Selem districts with the help of two counterfeiting experts one from Tiruchirappalli district and the other from Andhra State manufactured counterfeit one-rupee notes on the top of Palamalai Hills, in Ammapet police station limits, Coimbatore district. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, got scent of the above manufacture and lay in wait on either side of the dry channel near the foot of the hill. On 20th January 1957, four persons, Govinda Konar and Ramaswami Konar of Coimbatore district, Kuppuswami of Salem district and Krishnamurthy of Andhra State were noticed at the channel moving towards the hill. One of them was carrying a box and the others had cloth and canvas bags with them. The Police party rounded them up and counterfeit one-rupee notes to the tune of Rs. 13,580, thirty-three blocks of one rupee notes, zink plates and several other implements were seized. After due investigation, 12 accused were charged and they took their trial before the Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore. One out of the 12 accused was acquitted and the remaining eleven were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

19. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases and explosives.—During the year 53 cases of accidents of non-political nature occurred resulting in the death of 38 persons and injuries to 97 persons as against 169 cases reported last year resulting in the death of 43 persons and injuries to 280 persons.

On 2nd September 1957, at about 7 p.m. the Executive Officer of the Siva temple at Kodavasal, Tanjore district, saw a cobra entering into the store-room. As people attached sanctity to a cobra living in a temple premises, the Executive Officer was reluctant to kill it. At that moment one Marudan and 2 others came and asked the Executive Officer for the wages due to them. The Executive Officer was afraid to go into the store-room to get the money required for payment and asked them to come on the next day. Marudan and his friend Durai Manickam offered to kill the cobra. They went inside the store-room and found the cobra lying close to a mud pot. Marudan stabbed the snake with a spear when the mud-pot rolled down and broke into pieces. The gun-powder which was kept in the pot got scattered. The cobra on receiving the stab wound turned at bay and raised his hood to strike. Seeing this, Duraimanickam tried to cut the snake with a long aruval. The forcible contact of the tip of the aruval with the stone flooring of the room produced a spark which ignited the gun powder and a terrific explosion occurred. The explosion threw off all the tiles on the roof and caused extensive burns to the bodies of the three persons who were in the room at that time. Two of the injured persons died in hospital subsequently.

On 21st August 1957, at about 17.45 hours there was an explosion in a goods wagon at Katpadi Railway Station resulting in the death of eight persons and injuries to seven others. The case was investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department and the following facts came to light. One hundred and forty-six packages containing crackers, etc., were received at Katpadi Railway Station in the morning of 21st August 1957 on their onward transmission to different places in North India. The packages were sorted out and loaded from a metre gauge wagon to a broad gauge one. At the time of the last loading a sudden explosion occurred causing deaths and injuries as stated above. The goods wagon in which the explosion took place was reduced to splinters. Adjacent buildings were also damaged by the blast. On analysis of the samples taken out from the packages, it was found that the samples contained quantities of explosive matter to an extent greater than what was allowed under the rules. The manufacturers at Sivakasi and Sattur, Ramanathapuram district, numbering eight were therefore charged under the Explosives Act and they are facing trial.

Firearms.—Fifty cases involving injuries from firearms were reported and examined during the year as against 60 cases in 1956. The Firearms Expert was summoned to give evidence in courts in 14 cases as against 8 cases in 1956.

Cheating and other cases.—One Subramania Pillai, a notorious dope smuggler of Tanjore district entered into a criminal conspiracy with the Sales Manager, Addison and Company, Madras. He purchased a Dodge station wagon MSY 3558 and registered it in the name of one Sambandam. A loan of Rs. 14,640 was raised on an agreement with the Chordia Credit Corporation. The said Subramania Pillai was using the vehicle at Tanjore for his own purposes. As the vehicle was spotted by the anti-smuggling squad, he sent it to Madras and it was re-registered by the Sales Manager, Addison and Company, as a new vehicle, MSY. 4864 in the name of K. S. Krishnan, a non-existing person. Subramania Pillai sold the vehicle at Bangalore, saying it was a new one. In the meantime the Sales Manager, pledged the vehicle and raised a loan of Rs. 12,000 from one Teckchand Motiram in whose name the ownership was transferred. The fraud was detected by the City Police. The Sales Manager, Addison and Company, was prosecuted and he was convicted and sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment. The case against Subramania Pillai is being further investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department.

An ex-convict, Mohammad Meera of Koothanallur village, Tanjore district, was found responsible for a series of cheating cases. His *modus operandi* was hiring bicycles from cycle shops and leaving them as security in a cloth or jewellery shop and escaping from the spot with valuable articles on the pretext of getting the approval of his relatives in his house for the purchase. His sphere of operation extended to Tanjore, Madurai and Salem districts. He was arrested and convicted in 14 cases of Tanjore district itself. Seventeen cases relating to other districts were also put up against him.

One Venkatasubba Rao of Sivaji Street, Madras, posing himself as a Wireless Inspector from the Post Master-General's Office, checked the branch post offices at Chinthamani and in some other places in South Arcot district and found fault with the Post Masters concerned. He was arrested and the case ended in conviction.

A very interesting case of cheating was reported in Karaikudi North Police Station, Ramanathapuram district, in which an inter-State cheat by name Abdul Majed of Mayuram, Tanjore district, was concerned. He posed himself as a Railway official, rented a house in the Muslim quarters at Karaikudi in May 1957 and resided there with his wife and 3 daughters. On 16th May 1957 he and the members of his family borrowed gold jewels from their neighbours telling them falsely that they had to attend a marriage and absconded with the jewels worth Rs. 1,500. Investigation disclosed that the gang was committing this sort of cheating in other States also. They were concerned in ten other cases. All the five persons were arrested and charged. They were convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment by the Additional First-class Magistrate, Devakottai.

On the night of 10th May 1957, a raid was conducted by the Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, in Kancheepuram, Arcot, and Kaveripauk against the local cotton betting organizations. One Puttuswami Iyer and 21 others were arrested and cash and documents were seized. Further investigation disclosed that the said Puttuswami Iyer was the chief organizer of cotton betting in Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor districts and that he had conspired with many others to carry on the New York Cotton betting business. Sanction was obtained from the Government to prosecute Puttuswami Iyer and 50 others and the case is pending trial.

20. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—There were six cases of justifiable homicide reported during the year as against one in 1956.

21. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Five hundred and fifteen cases of death attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported in 1957 as against 303 in 1956. Two hundred and seventy-four persons were prosecuted of whom 105 were convicted and sentenced and 111 were discharged. The cases against the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III—DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

22. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (STATEMENT A, PART I).—The percentages of detection, i.e., the percentages of the number of convicted cases, shown in column (11) of Statement A, Part I, on the total true cases disposed of during the year [(column 14), excluding those in which investigation was refused (column 6)] in the last three years have been as shown below:—

Year.	Percentage of total detection of total cognizable crime.
1955	41.3
1956	44.4
1957	45.4

There was improvement in eleven districts while there was a decline in four districts. Kanyakumari district showed the maximum increase in detection by 12.5 per cent as compared with the previous year.

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

	Percentage of detection.		
	1955.	1956.	1957.
Murder	43.9	48.5	47.8
Dacoity	28.6	42.0	31.6
Robbery	41.0	40.3	41.4
House-breaking	43.1	46.3	47.9
Cattle theft	47.7	52.7	52.3
Ordinary theft	47.9	49.0	50.4
Total, grave crime ..	46.6	48.6	49.8

Detection of total cognizable crime and grave crime improved by 1 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively.

It is a matter of gratification that in spite of various pre-occupations, the Police was able to maintain a good standard of detection and show improvement.

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

Cases in which investigation was refused—Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code [Statement A-1, columns (5) and (6)].—Of the 52,300 cases reported to the Police during the year, investigation was refused in 399 cases or 0.8 per cent as against 1 per cent in 1956 and 1.5 per cent in 1955. As in the past, this provision of the Law was used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Five hundred and twelve cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates in 1957 under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 571 in 1956. There was no unnecessary reference.

Attendance at Sessions.—The number of sessions held in the mufassal was 579 as against 473 in 1956. District Superintendents of Police attended 23 sessions and sub-divisional officers 250 as against 19 and 337 respectively in 1956. 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:—

Property lost and recovered (Police cases only).

Districts.	1955.			1956.			1957.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	12,44,363	2,91,837	23.5	8,55,705	1,92,225	23.3	8,15,209	2,21,058	27.1
Chingleput	1,66,724	34,044	20.4	2,18,348	49,757	22.8	2,50,881	68,902	27.46
South Arcot	2,99,730	1,55,709	51.9	2,90,423	1,06,405	36.6	2,58,406	1,08,596	42.03
Tanjore	4,02,254	92,473	23.0	3,17,907	94,743	29.8	3,84,906	98,176	25.5
Tiruchirappalli	3,92,658	1,04,198	26.5	3,42,848	1,23,231	35.9	3,47,463	1,46,370	42.15
Madurai, Urban	1,13,530	64,369	56.7	1,30,814	48,555	37.1	1,56,194	46,440	29.7
Madurai, North	1,12,702	42,625	37.8	1,78,417	66,560	37.4	1,77,088	73,724	41.6
Ramanathapuram	1,91,081	72,199	37.7	1,94,637	1,00,289	51.5	1,55,965	66,222	42.4
Tirunelveli	2,10,120	59,470	28.3	3,18,287	74,420	23.4	2,43,325	75,981	31.2
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	3,431	1,339	39.0	51,496	14,561	28.3
North Arcot	1,80,760	53,054	29.4	2,52,740	50,450	19.9	2,47,451	90,586	36.66
Salem	2,96,453	1,17,405	39.6	3,56,041	1,59,662	44.8	2,47,474	1,14,559	46.29
Coimbatore	2,47,136	1,13,036	45.7	1,97,333	77,122	39.0	2,12,508	92,680	43.61
The Nilgiris	22,673	8,469	37.3	42,648	23,565	55.2	44,693	19,548	43.7
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	92,816	30,201	32.5	71,981	18,994	2.3	1,11,650	34,130	30.57
Total	39,73,000	12,39,089	31.2	37,71,540	11,87,317	31.48	37,04,709	12,71,533	34.3

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 1,56,613.

24. PROSECUTIONS [STATEMENT A-I, COLUMNS (11) AND (12)].—The number of cases decided by the courts was 30,006 as against 29,765 in 1956. Of these 68.2 per cent ended in conviction as against 69.1 per cent in 1956. A graph showing the percentage of convictions in Indian Penal Code cases to the number of cases decided in courts is furnished in Part VI.

The statement below shows the number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year under the Indian Penal Code, the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act and the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code:

Cases under.	Number disposed of by Courts in 1957.	Number pending in Courts on 31st December 1957.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code ..	28,985	4,297	33,282	12.9
The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	159	45	204	22.1
Security sections ..	5,234	400	5,634	7.1

Statement A-II [columns (8) to (10)].—Forty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-one persons were tried in 1957 as against 41,742 in 1956 and 58.5 per cent were convicted as against 60.1 per cent in the previous year.

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

	Number of completed original cases prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of conviction.
Madras City	29,867	28,928	96.9
Mufassal	15,245	10,321	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 7,307 cases prosecuted by them, 6,104 cases or 83.5 per cent ended in conviction as against 80.4 per cent in 1956.

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

25. ESCAPES.—Fifty-six prisoners escaped from police custody during the year as against 61 in 1956. Of these, 5 escaped from police lock-ups, 11 from sub-jails and 40 from other Police custody as against 6, 6 and 49 respectively in the previous year. Forty-six prisoners were recaptured. Thirty-six Police Officers were dealt with departmentally for dereliction of duty while 14 were held free from blame.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

26. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.

Including the 38 cases which were pending magisterial orders at the beginning of the year, the Police referred 655 cases, of which 606 cases were struck off as false by Magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 47 cases of which 29 were filed on magisterial sanctions. Twelve persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 20 in 1956. Twenty cases were pending orders of the Magistrates at the end of the year. Forty-eight persons were prosecuted for preferring

false complaints against Police officers of whom 16 were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 3,97,632 cases prosecuted by the Police, only 94 cases were declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

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

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1957.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1956, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.	Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year.			
		On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Known depredators ..	M. 8,668 F. 87	M. 907 F. 21	M. 1,562 F. 8	M. 1,343 F. 17	M. 110 F. 2	M. 146 F. 1					
Receivers of stolen goods.	70 3	4 ..	1 ..	27 3	.. ..	4 ..					
Suspected persons ..	3,358 35	301 4	120 1	1,474 37	33 2	123 ..					
Total ..	12,096 125	1,212 25	1,683 9	2,844 57	143 4	273 1					
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	1,036 21	24 ..	123 3	104 7	14 ..	10 ..					
Grand total ..	13,132 146	1,236 25	1,806 12	2,948 64	157 4	283 1					

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).							
	On the ground that they are no longer added to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Number in jail on 31st December 1957.		Number at large on 31st December 1957.		Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Known depredators ..	M. 998 F. 4	M. 674 F. 10	M. 246 F. 3	M. 2,025 F. 17	M. 8,327 F. 92	M. 2,796 F. 28	M. 1,752 F. 14					
Receivers of stolen goods.	22 ..	7 1	3 ..	1 ..	65 5	.. ..	2 ..					
Suspected persons ..	881 19	315 4	173 1	304 6	3,439 45	507 7	217 22					
Total ..	1,901 23	996 15	422 4	2,330 23	11,831 142	3,303 35	1,971 36					
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	70 ..	6 ..	.. ..	235 3	952 28	626 5	244 8					
Grand total ..	1,971 23	1,002 15	422 4	2,565 26	12,783 170	3,929 40	2,215 44					

Old offenders.—Three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight persons received enhanced punishments during the year under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 3,284 in 1956. Two hundred and twenty-nine persons were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 244 in 1956. Ninety-two persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence of whom 71 were convicted, the corresponding figures for 1956 being 111 and 95 respectively.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—The Act was worked satisfactorily but as it was very

limited in its scope it was not effective in controlling habitual criminals. A number of Koravas and ex. N.T. Ms. who are all professional criminals are now outside the scope of the working of the Act. The suggestion made to revise the schedule under the Act and to include therein sections 379, 380, 411, 412, 420, 454 and 461, Indian Penal Code, is still under the consideration of the Government.

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

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1955.				1956.				1957.			
	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.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madras City ..	437	324	27	79.0	579	475	34	87.2	1,697	1,618	14	96.1
Chingleput ..	276	167	8	62.3	77	43	10	73.0	66	42	5	63.8
South Arcot ..	393	281	10	73.4	105	66	2	64.0	44	23	6	60.5
Tanjore ..	412	283	22	68.6	167	121	..	72.5	47	40	4	93.0
Tiruchirappalli ..	249	177	12	74.7	131	74	4	58.3	57	35	2	63.4
Madurai Urban ..	289	159	17	55.0	341	245	33	79.5	422	279	38	72.6
Madurai North ..	492	302	26	64.8	486	359	27	78.2	785	610	40	81.8
Ramanathapuram ..	316	203	33	71.7	380	247	50	74.8	349	254	12	75.3
Tirunelveli ..	320	169	26	57.5	395	261	29	71.3	505	326	62	73.5
Kanyakumari ..	..	..	..	..	21	16	3	88.9	57	45	3	83.3
North Arcot ..	489	233	36	51.4	113	43	23	47.8	167	82	42	65.5
Salem ..	427	279	19	68.4	325	160	12	51.1	164	98	16	66.2
Coimbatore ..	956	612	73	69.3	952	613	64	69.0	552	396	23	74.8
The Nilgiris ..	45	35	1	79.5	56	39	8	81.3	53	40	4	81.6
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	409	265	17	67.6	399	288	23	76.6	460	369	26	85.0
Total ..	5,510	3,489	327	67.1	4,527	3,050	322	72.7	5,425	4,257	297	83.0

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 1,698 as against 1,746 in 1956. The average amount demanded was Rs. 179 as against Rs. 147 in 1956.

28. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, rioting, cheating, forgery, criminal breach of trust, bogus lottery tickets, counterfeiting currency, house-breaking, thefts, explosives, cotton betting, etc.

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

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

Police Laboratory.—Eighty-eight cases of examination of questioned documents were undertaken during the year as against 82 in 1956. The State Examiner of Questioned Documents, Madras, who was deputed on 9th September 1956 to the United Kingdom and other foreign countries to study the functioning of Forensic Science Laboratories in those places returned on 21st February 1957 and rejoined duty on the same day.

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

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—The Bureau, as in the previous year, was manned by one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 15 Constables. The main function of the Bureau is to tackle the racket in Narcotics and to deal with National and International smugglers and it has jurisdiction throughout the State.

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

For better enforcement of prohibition, the bureau was augmented by a special staff of 1 Inspector and 3 Sub-Inspectors during the year to check and supervise the work of the local police and also to conduct raids on their own accord wherever necessary. The bureau has done useful work in raiding a large number of black spots and tracking down many prohibition offenders.

Legal Adviser.—Sri T. P. Venkatarama Naidu, B.A., B.L., was appointed as Legal Adviser to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras in the post sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1979, Home, dated 18th July 1955 and he assumed charge of the post on 1st May 1957. The post of Director of Prosecutions was abolished from that date.

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

There were 486,096 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year, both in the Main and in the Assembly Bureaux. Thirty thousand one hundred and fifty-six finger-print slips were received for record and 21,496 slips were removed from the records during the year leaving a total of 494,756 slips at the end of the year. Of these, 358,284 related to the Madras State and 136,472 to the Andhra State.

Forty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-six search references were received in the Bureau in 1957 as against 54,019 in 1956. Of these 36,763 were from the Madras State and 9,523 from other States, Madras City as usual, sent in the largest number of search references, viz., 10,732 followed by the Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli (5,161), Coimbatore (2,510), North Arcot (2,386), and Salem (2,348).

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

	Number received for search.	Number traced.	Percentage.
Madras State ..	36,763	11,657	31.7
Other States ..	9,523	1,363	14.3
Total ..	46,286	13,020	28.1

Of the references received from outside States, Bombay as usual sent in the largest number (5,371), followed by Mysore (1,501), Ceylon (621) and West Bengal (356).

The number of finger-prints of unidentified dead bodies received for search was 171 and of these 14 were identified, the corresponding figures for 1956 being 157 and 13 respectively.

Finger-print experts visited scenes of crime in 15 cases against 9 in 1956. In 170 cases objects and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau from districts, as against 159 cases in 1956.

The tester Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau visited the jails and tested 11,318 finger-print slips as against 8,766 in 1956. Wrong finger-printing was found in 6 cases and fresh slips were prepared in 3,886 cases.

Finger-print experts gave evidence in courts in 264 cases and furnished expert opinion on 434 occasions, the corresponding figures for 1956 being 232 and 476 respectively.

During the year, 5 Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 48 Head Constables and one Constable were given training in finger-prints. Training was also given to 5 Sub-Inspectors of the Central Government. Tests in the method of taking finger-prints were conducted for top-squad recruits of the Police Recruits' School, Vellore, before each squad passed out. The Officers and cadets undergoing training in Police Training College were given lectures on finger-prints. A tester Sub-Inspector of the Bureau gave the annual lecture on finger-prints to 17 Indian Air Force Officers.

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

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

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

The staff of the Bureau attended 1,625 political and labour meetings and 31 conferences as against 1,581 and 125 respectively in the previous year. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, inspected the Bureau during the year. The scheme for the replacement of Sub-Inspectors by Junior Reporters is progressing satisfactorily.

The general standard of work in the Bureau has been satisfactory.

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

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

	1955.	1956.	1957.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	138	180	203
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	4	2	13
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	281	343	341
III. Thefts in running goods trains.	32	14	28
IV. Thefts from stationary wagons, goods-sheds and yards.	120	106	77
V. Thefts of railway materials.	163	136	169
VI. Other thefts	103	106	78
Total ..	841	887	909

No sabotage cases were reported during the year.

During the year, there were 7 attempts to derail trains as against 15 in 1956.

There were 15 cases of stone throwing on trains as against 29 in 1956.

There were 12 cases of collision in 1957 as against 9 in 1956.

In 1957 there were 35 derailments as against 14 in 1956.

Three hundred and ninety-four persons were run over and killed in 1957 as against 426 in 1956. Of these 61 were cases of suicide.

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

Two thousand three hundred and twenty-four destitute children were rounded up in 1957 under the Madras Children Act as against 2,521 in 1956.

Theft, a major crime in the Railway Police District, increased from 887 cases in 1956 to 909 in 1957. Thefts from passengers in running trains, from mail and luggage vans and from running goods trains registered an increase during the year.

There were 2,964 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year as against 4,039 in 1956 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 81,754 as against Rs. 60,893 in 1956. Care was taken not to treat the properties lost in cognizable offences as shortages.

30. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police establishment at Tuticorin, continued to function satisfactorily.

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

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

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

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

34. PROHIBITION.—Special steps were taken during the year to intensify enforcement under the Madras Prohibition Act. Mobile parties were formed early in June 1957 for each police sub-division in the districts, the staff required being found from the existing strength of the district. The staff of the Prohibition Intelligence Bureau was also increased to assist the district police in their drive against prohibition offenders. All these had a salutary effect on prohibition crime.

The following statement shows the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved in the offences under the Prohibition Act in the various districts :—

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

	Chingleput district.	South Arcot district.	Tanjore district.	Tiruchirappalli district.	Madurai Urban district.	Madurai North district.	Ramanathapuram district.
	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.
	Cases. (2)	Cases. (4)	Cases. (6)	Cases. (8)	Cases. (10)	Cases. (12)	Cases. (14)
	Persons. (3)	Persons. (5)	Persons. (7)	Persons. (9)	Persons. (11)	Persons. (13)	Persons. (15)
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.							
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	..	429	..	..	..	..	..
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	330	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	3,006	671	1,916	854	427	1,161	290
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	3,619	1,875	2,332	2,077	1,363	1,608	1,113
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	5	4	..	10	..	..	..
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	452	21	134	113	161	16	282
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	30	26	79	6	..	..	47
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	..	5	181	60	..	54	537
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	1	541	..	..	..	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	11	..	19	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	376	551	968	42	29	5	320
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	..	13	16	57	601	687	264
XIX Miscellaneous ..	4,505	4,258	452	5,193	1,554	1,546	658
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	47	2	2	1	..	..	..
XIX-B Drunkenness ..	..	..	2,053	..	..	..	..
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	7	2	53	29	13	17	16
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	5	..	..	16	3	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,081	8,859	8,222	8,473	4,240	5,095	3,587

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

	Tirunelveli district.		Kanyakumari district.		North Arcot district.		Salem district.		Coimbatore district.	The Nilgiris district.
	Cases. (16)	Persons. (17)	Cases. (18)	Persons. (19)	Cases. (20)	Persons. (21)	Cases. (22)	Persons. (23)	Cases. (24)	Persons. (25)
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.										
I-a Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
I-b Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	864	864	..	..	3,837	3,837	1,860	1,860	2,603	2,592
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	1,729	1,729	..	..	3,862	3,862	4,726	4,726	4,195	4,136
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	8	8	..	..	9	9	13	13	11	11
VII-a Tapping of fermented toddy ..	349	349	..	..	290	290	470	470	872	867
VII-b Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	41	41	..	..	24	24	6	6	8	8
VII-c Tapping for sweet toddy without license ..	680	680	..	..	38	38	85	85	490	488
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	138	138	..	..	..	..	4	4
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	6	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	759	759	..	..	198	198	433	433	290	286
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..	..	7	7	3	3	4	4
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV-a Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	324	324	..	..	69	69	116	116	105	107
XIX Miscellaneous ..	3,610	3,765	..	..	9,666	9,666	13,205	13,205	8,901	8,867
XIX-a Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIX-b Drunkenness ..	..	..	303	303	39	39	..	..	8	8
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	29	29	..	..	10	10	16	16	38	38
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	108
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,412	8,567	440	455	18,050	18,050	20,940	20,940	17,638	17,515
									2,148	2,193
										1,013

35. **INSPECTION OF SHOPS LICENSED UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT AND THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT.**—All the shops in this State licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act were inspected during the year by Inspectors and Gazetted Officers.

36. **EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.**—Six hundred and ninety-five warrants were pending execution at the end of the year as against 1,132 in 1956. Of these 182 warrants were pending for more than a year.

37. **INSPECTIONS.**—My predecessor and I toured South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, North Arcot, The Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore districts and also visited Police Training College and Police Recruits' School, Finger-print Bureau and Short-hand Bureau, Vellore during the year.

38. **THE POLICE DOG SQUAD.**—The Police Dog Squad continued to function efficiently. It continues to be attached to the Madras City Police and has come to stay as a limb of the Police force. It was requisitioned in 97 cases and was used on varied forms of crime. The dogs rendered commendable service leading to the detection in several cases. A new kennel at a cost of Rs. 25,000 to accommodate 12 dogs was completed during the year. The dogs are getting more and more popular.

39. **CARE HOME AND CARE CAMP, MELPAKKAM.**—This Institution continued to function satisfactorily during the year with the staff of one Sub-Inspector, two Head constables and 12 Police constables under the control of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. It was visited by several distinguished personages and its administration was well commented upon by one and all. More details about this home are given in the Administration Report of the Madras City Police for the year 1957 printed as Appendix A to this report.

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

(b) **Police Benevolent Fund.**—The Government have approved the constitution of the Police Benevolent Fund and accorded sanction to an annual grant equal to the amount realised by voluntary subscriptions, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000. Membership to this fund is voluntary and is restricted to the non-gazetted personnel from whom subscriptions are collected on a sliding scale according to their pay. Donations are also collected from all gazetted officers in the department. The fund is intended to be utilized for various purposes for the benefit of its members.

(c) **"May I help you" Squad.**—A new experiment intended to improve the police—public relations was started in Madras City. Four "May I help You" squads, each consisting of 2 Head Constables and 6 Constables, were formed on 30th October 1957 in 6 Constables, were formed on 30th October 1957 in Mylapore, Triplicane, Flower Bazaar and Vepery Police stations. The duty of the squad is to help the public in all circumstances, even though they do not relate to crime or law and order. The squads have been doing useful work which is appreciated by the public. Another squad was formed on 15th December 1957 with its headquarters at the Madras City Police Control Room.

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

(i) The Second General Elections were held in March 1957 and they passed off peacefully without any untoward incident.

(ii) In May 1957, five active companies of the Malabar Special Police with Headquarter groups were deputed to the Government of India for duty in Assam and they continued to be on deputation for the rest of the year.

(iii) Several Very Important Personages, including the President and Prime Minister of India, visited the State during the year and the security and bundobust arrangements made for them were satisfactory.

(iv) Law and Order situation was very well maintained, despite several troubles on the labour communal and political fronts.

(v) Crime was kept well under control.

(vi) Total cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code and grave crime recorded a decrease.

(vii) Detection showed improvement.

(viii) The year was free from organised violence or major communal clashes, except the outbreak of lawlessness in Ramanathapuram district.

(ix) Cordial relationship existed between the Police and the Magistracy.

(x) Prohibition enforcement work was intensified, with satisfactory results.

(xi) Sustained efforts were made to put down cotton betting in Madras City and its suburbs.

(xii) Adequate attention was paid to sports. The Seventh All-India Police Sports Meet was held during the year at Madras.

(e) The year 1957 was one of continued strain to the police in all the fields of their activities. In spite of this they stood up well to their arduous tasks and discharged their duties in a commendable manner, maintaining their traditional reputation for efficient work and unflinching loyalty to Government.

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

(i) to further reduce the volume of crime by suitable preventive work and to improve detection,

(ii) to improve the standard of investigation by adopting scientific methods,

(iii) to eradicate cotton betting and allied offences,

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

(v) to enforce the Prohibition Act more vigorously,

(vi) to further improve relationship between the police and the public by participating more and more in village development schemes and other similar steps which will bring the police closer to the public,

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

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

(ix) to pay greater attention to juvenile offenders and tackle effectively the problem of juvenile delinquency,

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

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

(xii) to provide more amenities to policemen and their families, and

(xiii) in fine to be of greater use to the public and carry out our duties effectively but unostentatiously and politely.

PART IV—POLICE FORCE.

42. GAZETTED OFFICERS.—Sri V. R. Rajaratnam continued to be in charge of the department till 7th October 1957, *a. n.* when he handed over charge to me and retired. I remained in charge of the Department for the rest of the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Charges of various ranges during the year were—

Southern Range.

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

Western Range.

Sri A. Narayana Rai ..	From January 1 to December 30.
„ G. Pasupathy (Additional charge).	On December 31.

Central Range.

Sri O. L. Burrell ..	From January 1 to December 31.
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Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

Sri R. N. Manickam ..	From January 1 to April 4.
„ S. Balakrishna Shetty ..	From April 5 to October 7.
„ R. M. Mahadevan ..	From October 8 to December 31.

Commissioner of Police, Madras.

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

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

Sri S. Solai ..	From January 1 to August 23.
„ P. Srinivasavaradan (Additional charge).	From August 24 to September 22.
„ C. Thangayyan ..	From September 23 to December 31.

Personal Assistant (Administration).

Sri P. Srinivasavaradan ..	From January 21 to December 31.
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There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in five districts while there was one change in eight districts, and three changes in one district. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions on twenty-two occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on three occasions. District Superintendents of Police, Madurai Urban and Coimbatore were in charge of the Southern Range and Western Range respectively on one occasion each. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum.

The following officers were on other duties during the year :—

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
<i>Indian Police and Indian Police Service.</i>	
1 Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar.	Inspector-General, Railway Protection Force, Railway Board, New Delhi.
2 Sri P. V. Bhaskaran ..	Joint Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.
3 Sri K. Sankaran Nair ..	Joint Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

Name of the officer. Details of other duty.

<i>Indian Police and Indian Police Service—cont.</i>	
4 E. L. Stracy ..	Deputy Commandant, Central Police Training College, Abu, from April 5 to December 31.
5 Sri M. Balakrishna Menon.	Inspector-General of Police, Pondicherry.
6 Sri P. Kandaswami ..	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Police Establishment, New Delhi.
7 Sri M. Singaravelu ..	Chief Security Officer, Southern Railway, Madras.
8 Sri P. Kuppuswami ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.
9 Sri M. Srinivasa Acharya.	Central Intelligence Officer, Vijayavada.
10 A. C. Madhavan Nambiar.	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
11 Sri T. M. Subramaniam.	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
12 Sri K. Ravindran ..	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
13 Sri R. Govindarajan ..	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
14 Sri Sayed Bashir Ahmed.	Security Officer, Southern Railway, Madras.
15 Sri K. S. Venkataraman.	On deputation to the Government of India from May 25 to December 31.
16 Sri C. V. Narasimhan ..	On deputation to the Government of India from August 8 to December 31.
17 Sri R. N. Manickam ..	On deputation to the Government of India from December 1 to December 31.

Madras Police Service.

1 Sri A. Krishnaswami ..	Superintendent of Police, Karaiikal.
2 Sri T. Ramanujam ..	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau.
3 Sri C. A. Subbiah Pillai.	On deputation to the Special Police Establishment.
4 Sri T. D. Ramabhadran.	On deputation to the Security Organization, Southern Railway.
5 Sri V. Subbiah Mudaliar.	Assistant Vigilance Officer, Southern Railway.
6 Sri N. Kolandai ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.
7 Sri P. Gopalan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Quilon.
8 Sri V. Krishnan Nair ..	Joint Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
9 Sri T. S. Venkataraman.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.
10 Sri S. Palaniappan ..	Superintendent of Police, Pondicherry.
11 Sri R. S. Krishnan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Trivandrum.
12 Sri N. V. Choodamani ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi.
13 Sri K. V. Raghavan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Cochin.
14 Sri G. Santanakrishnan.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi.
15 Sri N. Sivasankara Menon.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, from March 26 to December 31.
16 Sri H. Bangara ..	Superintendent of Police, Andaman and Nicobar Islands from April 4 to December 31.
17 Sri C. T. Lyons ..	Commandant, Railway Protection Force Training Centre, Tiruchirappalli from June 1 to December 31.
18 Sri S. P. Nallanayagam.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madurai from September 9 to December 31.
19 Sri P. Ramiah Naidu ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi from September 9 to December 31.
20 Sri R. N. Krishnaswami.	On deputation to Intelligence Bureau from September 9 to December 31.
21 Sri K. Kumaraswami ..	Assistant Security Officer, Southern Railway from September 9 to December 31.
22 Sri A. Rajasodalai-muthu.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Madras from October 29 to December 31.

One officer of the Indian Police Service and fourteen officers of the Madras Police Service retired during the year.

Two officers of the Indian Police Service recruited in 1957 were allotted to this State.

Two Excise officers appointed as Deputy Superintendents of Police completed their training in the Police Training College, Vellore, during the year.

	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	District Superintendents of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Majors and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadars and Head constables.	Police constables.	Total.
—	—	—	—	6	10	45	160	747	968
Madras City ..	1	2	28	112	11	388	800	5,284	6,626
All other temporary forces ..	1	2	28	118	21	433	960	6,031	7,594
Total ..	1	2	28	118	21	433	960	6,031	7,594

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

Recruitment.—There were 159 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 182 in 1956. Difficulty is being experienced in a few districts in securing suitable candidates satisfying the prescribed qualifications.

Seven ex-army men and 74 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against 13 and 95 respectively in 1956. Among the recruits 123 were holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates as against 102 in 1956.

Casualties [Statement E, columns (35) to (40)].—The total number of casualties in the Force was 543 as shown below as against 559 in 1956, i.e., a decrease of 16 or 2.9 per cent :—

	1956	1957
Retirements ..	243	214
Resignations ..	77	100
Dismissals ..	89	56
Discharges ..	47	47
Desertions ..	19	45
Deaths ..	84	81
Total ..	559	543

Seventy Police officers were injured during the year as against 77 in the previous year.

Health [Statement E, columns (41) to (43)].—The health of the Force was fairly satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital rose from 93.6 in 1956 to 124.6 in 1957. The increase in the number of admissions into hospitals was due to the unusual epidemic of “Flu” during the year.

Eighty-one Police Officers died in 1957 as against 84 in 1956.

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

44. EDUCATION [STATEMENT E, COLUMN (29)].—There were 3,098 head constables and 23,486 Police constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these 29 or 0.11 per cent were illiterate.

45. TRAINING COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.—The Police Training College, Vellore.—Sri H. G. C. Barboza continued to be the Principal throughout the year except for a short period from 4th January to 5th March 1957, when he was on special duty in connection with the All-India Police Sports. During this period, the Vice-Principal was in additional charge of the post.

Sri M. D. Ebenezer continued as Vice-Principal throughout the year.

43. STRENGTH [STATEMENT D, COLUMN (16)].—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force excluding the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police on the last day of the year was 21,036.

Two gazetted officers and 10 Non-Gazetted officers of the Excise Department who were transferred to the Police Department were trained as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors during the year.

Sri M. K. Narayanan an Indian Police Service Probationer was under training in the College from 15th January to 14th May 1957.

Two batches consisting of 59 officiating Sub-Inspectors underwent training in the College during the year.

A third batch of 26 officiating Sub-Inspectors commenced their training in the College on 4th December 1957 and they were undergoing their training at the close of the year.

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

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

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

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

Museum.—The Museum continued to be in charge of the Assistant Law Instructor who taught Scientific Aids to Investigation and it was made use of for necessary instructional purposes. A batch of Indian Police Service probationers from the Central Police Training College, Abu, visited the Museum in February 1957.

State Police Band.—The State Police Band consisting of one Band Master, 8 Head Constables and 11 constables continued to maintain its usual high standard of efficiency. The band attended all important Government functions and had 15 private engagements during the year as against 20 in 1956.

The cadets and the staff maintained good health. During the year the College was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.

Police Recruits' Schools.—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each Recruits' School in 1957 :—

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
Police Recruits' School—							
Vellore ..	218	497	715	607	37	71	715
Coimbatore ..	371	409	780	723	13	44	780

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

Intensive training in finger-prints was given to the recruits by the Finger-Print Head constable.

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

The schools were inspected by the respective Deputy Inspectors-General of Police during the year.

46. CONDUCT—DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENTS EXCLUDING THE AWARD OF BLACK MARKS [STATEMENT-E, COLUMNS (13) TO (16)].—Percentage

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.		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
By the Inspector-General of Police ..	14	9	9	5	5	4	..	..	..	35.7	55.5	44.4
By the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	564	478	310	165	149	75	7	23	18	29.62	32.75	25.68

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

Three statutory appeals were preferred to the Government during the year, and all of them are pending with the Government.

Judicial Punishments [Statement E, columns (17) to (24)].—The total number of Police officers and men punished by Criminal Courts during the year was 46 as against 52 in the previous year. Of these, 12 were convicted for offences in their official capacity and 34 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 16 and 36 respectively in the previous year.

47. TITLES.—Nil.

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

- (a) The President's Police and Fire Services Medal. Nil.
- (b) The Police Medal for Meritorious Service. Sri G. Pasupathy, officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Rewards.

Rewards to Police Officers.

	1956		1957	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
Madras City ..	1,838	18,636	2,016	24,579
Districts including the C.I.D.	15,604	1,18,330	20,616	1,09,496
Total ..	17,442	1,36,966	22,632	1,34,075

Rewards to private individuals including village officers.

	1956		1957	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
Madras City ..	712	4,780	727	5,340
Districts including the C.I.D.	5,558	37,431	5,131	33,536
Total ..	6,270	42,211	5,858	38,876

The total number of persons rewarded during the year increased when compared to 1956, while the amount expended registered a decrease.

of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength :—

	1955	1956	1957.
For absence without leave ..	0.3	0.3	0.3
For offences other than absence without leave.	2.5	1.9	1.6
Total ..	2.8	2.2	1.9

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 12.23 as against 12.72 in 1956. The total number of persons dismissed from the Force was 101 of whom 55 were for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1956 being 108 and 21 respectively.

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

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.		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

No.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1	Father and mother of late P.C. 198, Mohammad Mohideen of Tiruchirappalli district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 2-54 nP. each to father and mother.	The Police constable died due to shock and haemorrhage caused by the explosion of a bottle containing gun powder as a result of "Special risk of office".
2	An ex-Police Constable 444, Narayanaswamy of Chingleput district.	A compassionate allowance of Rs. 2-94 nP per mensem.	In consideration of his qualifying service of over 12 years. (Under Article 353 of the Civil Service Regulations.)
3	The dependants of 72 deceased Police officers (as against 112 in 1956).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,000.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependants were left.

48. COST [STATEMENT D, COLUMNS (17) TO (19)].—The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1957-1958 was Rs. 5,19,36,276 as against Rs. 5,17,65,534 in 1956-1957.

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

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.		Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Sergeants and Sergeants-Major.	95	102	56.9	64.6
Sub-Inspectors ..	275	310	32.8	37.1
Head constables ..	1,472	1,629	60.5	68.1
Constables ..	10,771	11,178	61.2	64.6

The rest of the officers and men live in rented quarters. Life in the barracks is part of the discipline of the Force and besides promoting a healthy *esprit-de-corps*, it is useful to muster at short notice the available number of men in the event of an emergency. Also living in Government quarters keeps the men away from local squabbles and influences which tend to affect their sense of impartiality which is an essential factor for the efficiency of the Force. It is also necessary that the men should be provided with all the amenities to keep them contented.

The Government have realised the need to improve the housing position of the Police Force and to provide amenities for them. Accordingly they have drawn up a Five-Year programme of Police Housing Scheme beginning from 1956-57 at a total cost of Rs. 450 lakhs, at the rate of Rs. 90 lakhs per year. By this it is proposed to increase accommodation to about 80 per cent of the sanctioned strength, by 1961.

The Government have sanctioned proposals for the construction of quarters for 3 Inspectors, 4 Sergeants, 59 Sub-Inspectors, 34 Head constables, and 279 Police constables at the cost of Rs. 24,86,400. In addition, the Government have called for plans and estimates costing Rs. 50 lakhs. Plans and estimates for the construction of quarters for the police staff amounting to Rs. 53 lakhs have been sent to them and their orders are awaited.

The Government have also sanctioned proposals for the provision of street lights and flush-out latrines at a cost of Rs. 17,000 and the provision of 12 reading rooms in the city and in the mufassal at a cost of Rs. 8,880. Further, they have allotted Rs. 56.42 lakhs towards old works and Rs. 24 lakhs towards new works during 1957-58.

An appropriation of Rs. 29,73,000 for new major works of the Police Department and an appropriation of Rs. 1,01,000 for the Police minor works have been sanctioned by the Government for 1957-58.

50. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The Police Co-operative Societies in the State continued to function satisfactorily. The total membership of the societies at the end of the year was 17,147 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 5,89,777 the corresponding figures for 1956 being 16,607 and Rs. 5,59,658 respectively.

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

General Provident Fund.

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
Inspectors ..	241	239	98.4	98.4
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	107	104	87.0	85.2
Sub-Inspectors ..	654	627	78.3	85.1
Jamadars and Head Constables.	1,885	1,863	83.1	89.3
Constables ..	10,902	10,031	84.7	77.4
	13,789	12,864	84.5	79.7

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

51. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The standard of work of Circle Inspectors and their efficiency continued to be generally satisfactory. Out of 700 stations (excluding Madras City) Head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months in 76 stations as against 81 out of 690 stations in 1956. Many stations are still manned by Junior or less experienced ex-prohibition Sub-Inspectors. It is hoped that with greater experience the standard of work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors transferred from the Excise Department and the other Junior Sub-Inspectors will improve and come up to the mark.

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

- (1) In connection with the Second General Elections,
- (2) Agitation to burn the Constitution of India, etc., by Dravida Kazhagam;
- (3) Threatened strike by Posts and Telegraphs Department employees;
- (4) Independence Day celebrations; and
- (5) Visit of the President of India and other Very Important Personages.

The percentage of natives of the headquarters of the Reserve was kept as low as possible. The visits of High personages, Labour and Communal riots and activities of the anti-social elements imposed a very heavy strain on the Reserves, but they discharged their duties well on all occasions, their strength being augmented wherever necessary by the Malabar Special Police before its deputation to the Government of India and the Special Armed Police detachments.

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

Tear Smoke Squads.—Tear Smoke Squads exist in the Madras City and in all districts where there are Armed Reserves. The squads were not used at any time during 1957.

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

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

The following officers were in charge of the Malabar Special Police during the year 1957 :—

Commandant.

Sri K. S. Venkataraman .. From 1st January to 31st December.

Assistant Commandant in charge of Malabar Special Police, Tiruchirappalli.

Sri N. Govindaraj.

Assistant Commandant, Palni.

Sri V. G. Manoharan.

Assistant Commandant, Pondicherry.

Sri P. M. Mahamood.

Assistant Commandants on duty in Assam.

(1) Sri M. V. Moidunni.

(2) Sri K. P. Sankarankutty Menon.

(3) Sri C. P. Ramakrishnan.

Sri M. V. Moidunni and Sri K. P. Sankarankutty Menon were on leave from 16th November to 31st December 1957 and Sri T. B. Spadigam and Sri C. V. Chandrasekaran were promoted as Assistant Commandants in their places.

The Malabar Special Police was kept up to the strength.

The casualties in it were—

- Retirements—6.
- Resignations—7.
- Dismissal—1.
- Desertions—4.
- Deaths—6.

The annual military inspection of the Force could not be done during the year due to the continuous absence of the companies on deputation and other bundobust duties.

The daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness decreased from 6.96 per cent in 1956 to 4.42 per cent in 1957.

Over 99 per cent of the officers and other ranks eligible to join the General Provident Fund were subscribing to the Fund and 231 Officers and men were subscribing to the Contributory Provident Fund on the last day of the year.

Training.—Due to election and other bundobust duties and the movement of the companies to Assam, most of the companies could not complete their annual training according to programme.

Twenty-nine recruits underwent training during the year. No enlistment was made to the regular Malabar Special Police ever since the deputation of the companies to Assam.

Five Jamadars of the Pondicherry Armed Reserve underwent training with the Malabar Special Police.

One constable and two Non-Commissioned Officers underwent basic and refresher armourer's courses at the E.M.E. Centre, Secunderabad.

One Non-Commissioned Officer and one Junior Officer underwent Pioneer Platoon Course at Bangalore.

Radio.—The Radio Branch of the Malabar Special Police consisted of 3 static and 6 Transportable stations. All the stations continued to function efficiently and they were all inspected by the Police Radio Officer, Madras. When the companies moved to Assam they left all the sets behind them and the Malabar Special Police Companies on duty in Assam did not therefore have any sets with them. Proposals for the supply of radio sets to them and for the establishment of a direct radio communication between Kohima and Madras were under consideration at the end of the year.

Motor Transport.—All the motor vehicles were left with the Assistant Commandant at Tiruchirappalli when the companies moved to Assam. Against the sanctioned strength of 36 lorries, 12 Jeeps and 3 Motor cycles, the number of vehicles in possession, at the end of the year was 26 lorries, 11 jeeps and 3 Motor cycles. The maintenance of these vehicles was satisfactory.

Sports.—Games and sports continued to receive close attention as usual. After the deputation of the companies to Assam, they did not have any opportunity to take part in any of the sports competitions.

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

The Arms of the Force at Tiruchirappalli were inspected by Assistant Inspector of Arms, Madras Area, in October 1957 and his remarks were satisfactory.

Company moves.—The Malabar Special Police detachments and the Tamilian Companies were used for bundobust duties during the Second General Elections in March 1957. The Tamilian Companies were stationed for Law and Order or for bundobust purposes in Ramanathapuram, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts and Madras City.

After the division of the Force on 1st November 1956, the problem of finding suitable accommodation for the Force has arisen, as all the permanent buildings of the Force are in Malabar district and have gone over to Kerala State. The old Special Armed Police buildings at Palani and Wellesley lines at Tiruchirappalli were taken over by the Malabar Special Police. The question of acquiring the Ceylon Emigration Camp at Tiruchirappalli is also under consideration.

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

54. SPECIAL ARMED POLICE.—The following officers were in charge of the Special Armed Police during the year 1957:—

Commandant.

Sri R. P. Swamy.

Assistant Commandants.

- (1) Sri R. R. Adige.
- (2) Sri D. Narayanaswamy.
- (3) Sri S. Ranganadhan.
- (4) Sri L. M. Devasahayam.
- (5) Sri A. R. Balagopal.

The headquarters of the Force was shifted from Red Hills to Avadi on 1st August 1957.

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

There were 1 retirement, 2 resignations, 5 dismissals, 13 desertions, and 5 deaths during the year as against nil, 25, 3, 15 and 4 respectively in 1956.

The percentage of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness increased from 2.87 per cent to 5.6 per cent when compared to the previous year. The increase was due to the epidemic of 'Flu' among the men during 1957. The health of the Force continued to be satisfactory.

Training.—The personnel of the active companies were given training from time to time at the Battalion Headquarters as per programme drawn up monthly. But during the later part of the year the training could not be carried out according to programme as the companies were away from Headquarters on bundobust duties.

The radio station at the Battalion headquarters functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Sports.—Special attention was paid to sports activities with encouraging results. In the State Police Sports Meet held in 1957, the Unit did well in Team Shooting, Football, Volley ball and Hockey and won the Cowie Shield for Team Championship.

One Assistant Commandant underwent the Platoon Weapons Officers' Course at the Infantry School, Mhow, for about 11 weeks.

Inspection.—The Commandant and Assistant Commandants carried out regular inspections of the companies during the year.

As most of the companies were on special duty away from headquarters, the Assistant Inspector of Arms could not carry out his inspection of the Arms of the Force during 1957.

The Rebrowning Workshop continued to function well.

Buildings.—With reference to G.O. Ms. No. 3002, Home, dated 28th October 1955, a portion of the Malayan Emigration Depot, Avadi, was purchased on 1st November 1955 at a cost of Rs. 9.25 lakhs for the accommodation of the Unit. Modifications and repairs were carried out to the buildings to suit the requirements of the Unit and it moved to the new camp on 1st August 1957.

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

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

- (1) Second General Elections.
- (2) Visit of the President of India.
- (3) Visits of the Prime Minister of India.
- (4) Communal riots in Ramanathapuram district.
- (5) The Dravida Kazhagam, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and Kisan agitations.
- (6) Madras University Centenary celebrations.

The Unit continued to give efficient and loyal service and proved itself useful in the maintenance of Law and Order in the State, as usual.

55. POLICE RADIO BRANCH.—Sri D. R. Clamp continued to hold the post of the Police Radio Officer throughout the year and Sri A. D'Sylva continued as his Technical Assistant.

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

During the year 5 Special Armed Police personnel were trained in Radio signalling for a period of six months.

A selected team of Madras Police Radio operators was given intensive training for taking part in the All-India Police Duty Meet at Hyderabad during November 1957. In the competition the Madras team was awarded the third place out of 15 State teams.

A special training class was conducted in the Radio Signalling School, Madras, for eight Special Armed Police operators.

Radio Traffic was heavy during the year due to the number of political, labour and communal disturbances. Especially the stations in the Southern Group had to work on a 24-hour basis for a period of 2 months during September-November 1957. The standard of efficiency was maintained at a high level.

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

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

Liaison with the Army Radio Network was maintained. Co-ordination was maintained during the year with the Director of Co-ordination, Police Wireless, Government of India.

The following were the special features during the year:—

(1) All the mobile stations were used for the escort and bundobust duties during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Madras City in January and December 1957.

(2) Two control and three mobile stations were used during the Prime Minister's visit to South Arcot in May 1957.

(3) All the mobile stations were used during August and September 1957 in connection with the visit of the President of India.

(4) All the mobile stations were used during the Second General Elections in the City.

All the Police Radio Networks and their staff were put to good use on several occasions during the year, in connection with the various emergencies, relief measures and bundobust arrangements during the Second General Elections, political and communal disturbances and visits of several Very Important Personages and they all did excellent work, and maintained the reputation of the Police Radio Branch for prompt and dependable service.

56. VILLAGE POLICE.—The co-operation of the Village Officers and Talaiyaris with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime continued to be good.

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

1956		1957	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
371	2,715	249	1,893

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

The following statement shows the extent to which they helped the Police during 1956 and 1957:—

Good work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1956-57.

Districts.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees as on 31st December		Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle thefts).		Number of cattle-thefts in which accused were arrested with property.		Number of out of view had 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.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Chingleput	454	457	39	11	11	2	8	..	9	1	..	..	28	23
South Arcot	973	981	92	71	16	13	5	..	1	2	..	..	23	135
Tanjore	509	509	71	31	4	2	22	7	..	1	..	..	129	69
Tiruchirappalli	1,548	1,637	154	28	25	8	19	3	5	..	..	..	98	43
Madurai Urban	639	639	35	6	4	..	4	..	36	..	..	..	61	77
Madurai North	475	477	41	66	10	6	19	9	4	4	..	..	109	93
Ramanathapuram	1,568	1,575	90	41	10	8	20	22	3	5	..	..	60	52
Tirunelveli	572	695	111	141	4	4	16	26	3	8	2	..	6	4
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	925	1,351	54	88	7	17	10	9	1	5	..	2	52	54
Salem	319	1,788	116	85	3	14	1	4	..	..	1	6	1	19
Coimbatore	1,507	1,192	54	29	10	3	22	11	1	3	9	..	108	133
The Nilgiris	136	161	29	25	..	..	3	9	..	11	..	13	8	15
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	72	86	102	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9,697	11,548	988	719	104	77	149	100	63	40	12	21	683	717

The number of Village Vigilance Committees has increased from 9,697 in 1956 to 11,548 in 1957. The need to secure the maximum co-operation of the Village Vigilance Committees has been impressed on all officers concerned.

PART V.

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

(2) For a disciplined Force like the Police, the provision of quarters for all officers and men is an indispensable necessity. In the five-year programme, the target has been fixed to provide Government quarters for about 80 per cent of the police subordinates in the City and mufassal. Quarters will be constructed according to programme.

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

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

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

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

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

(8) More Tearsnake squads are required in the City and other big districts, like Coimbatore, Madurai, etc. The Government have been addressed for 14 additional squads.

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

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

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

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

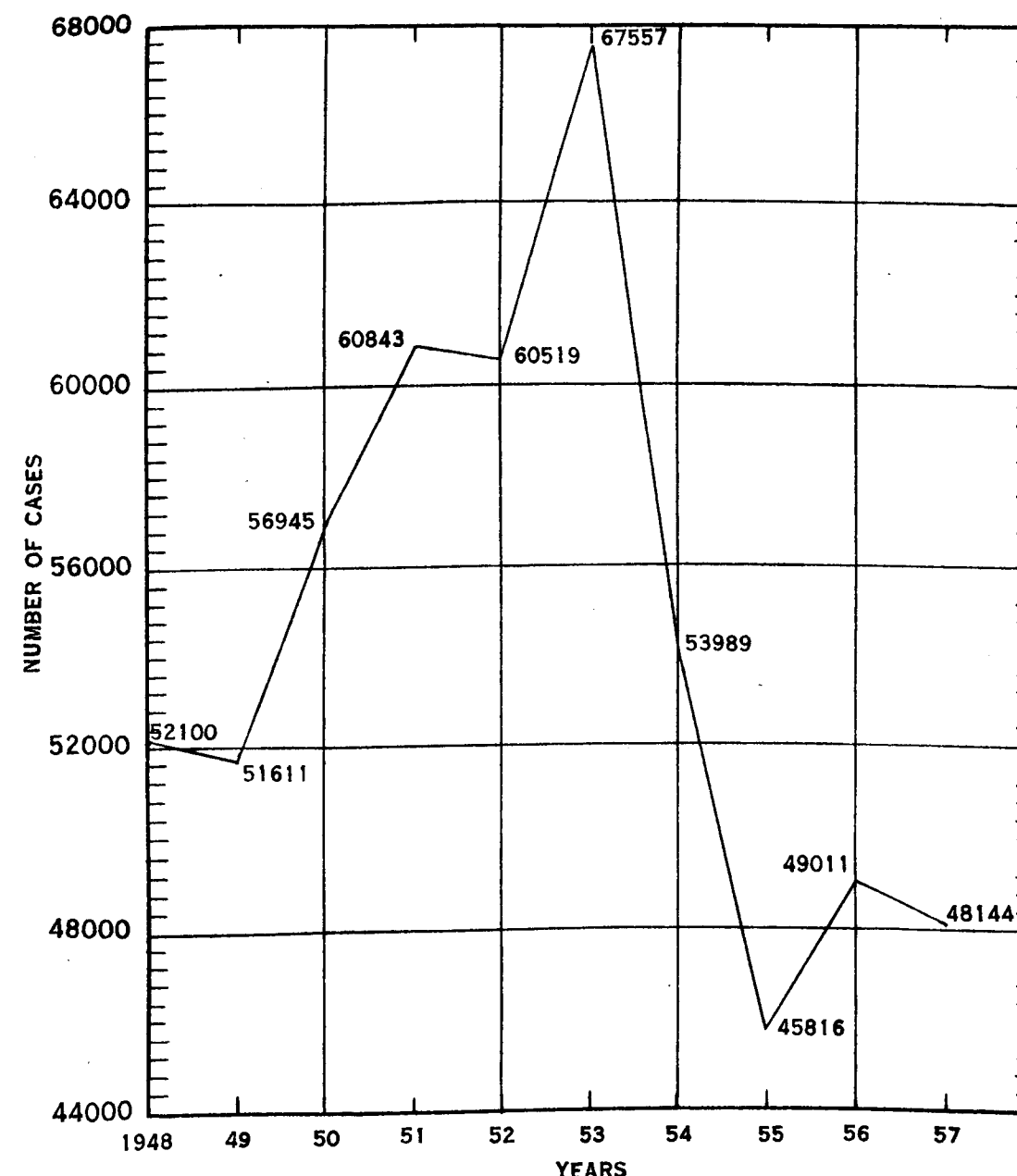
(13) The provision of public relation unit for the department is necessary to keep the press correctly briefed about crime and other developments.

MADRAS,
24th May 1958.

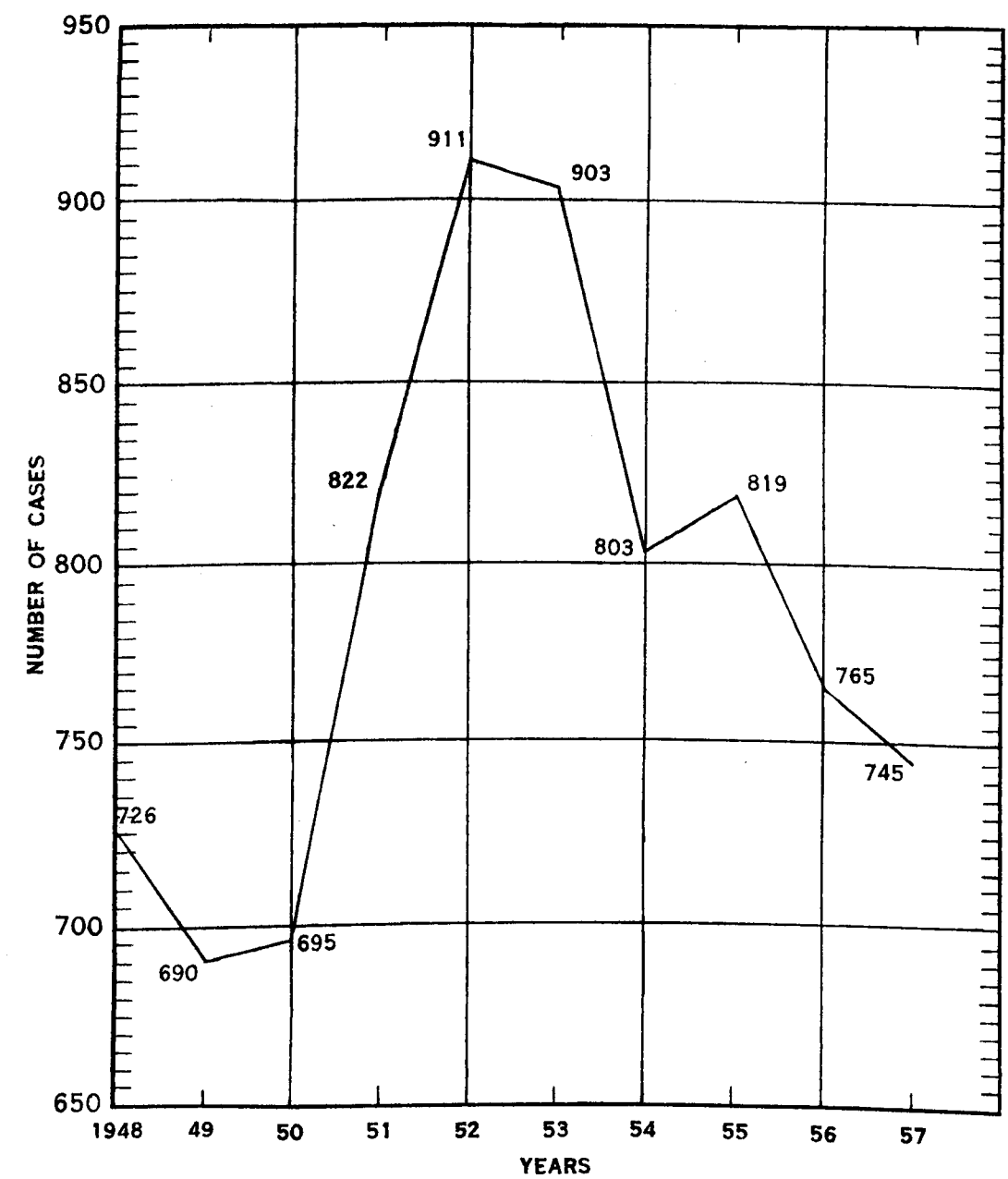
S. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY,
Inspector-General of Police.

PART VI GRAPHS No. 1

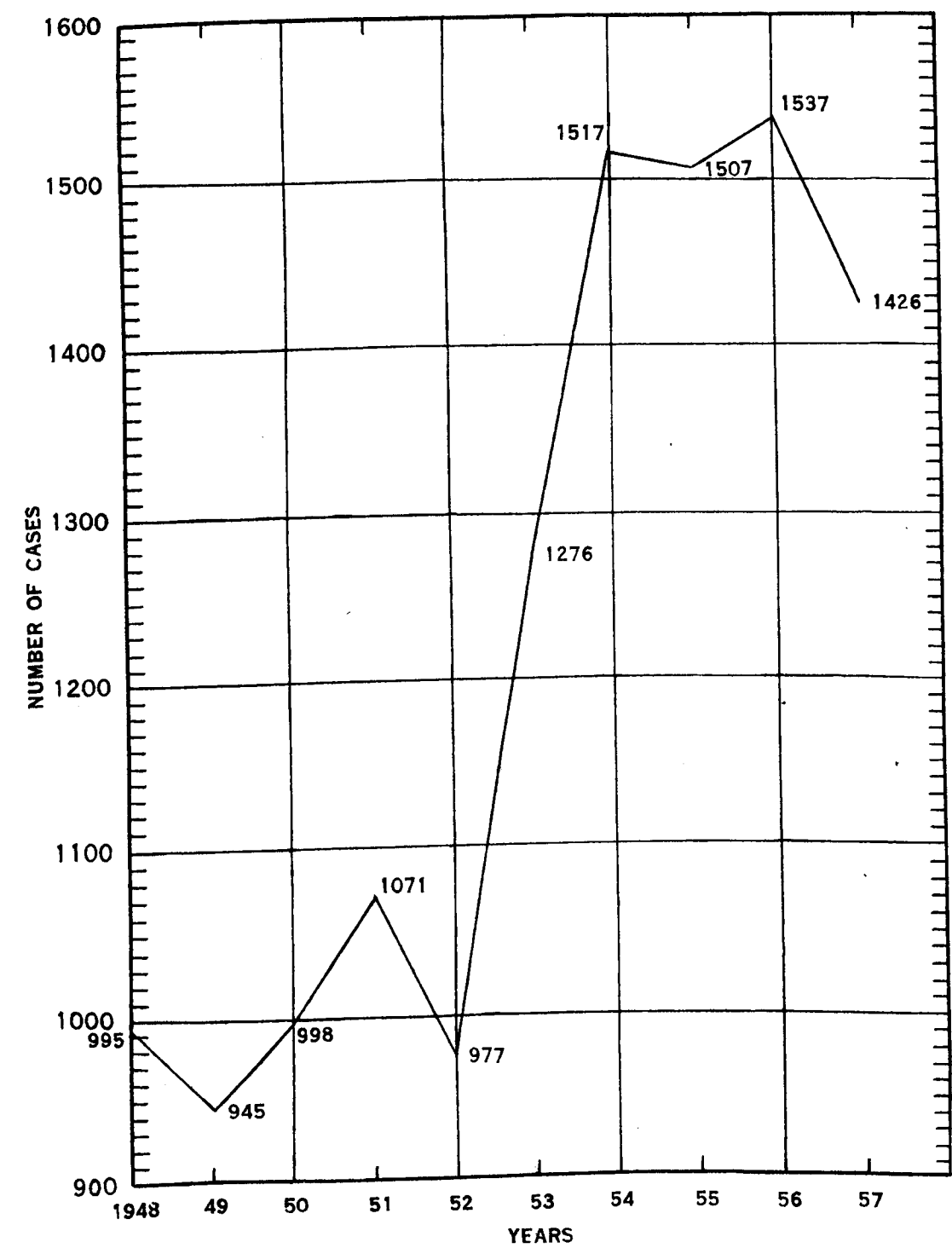
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



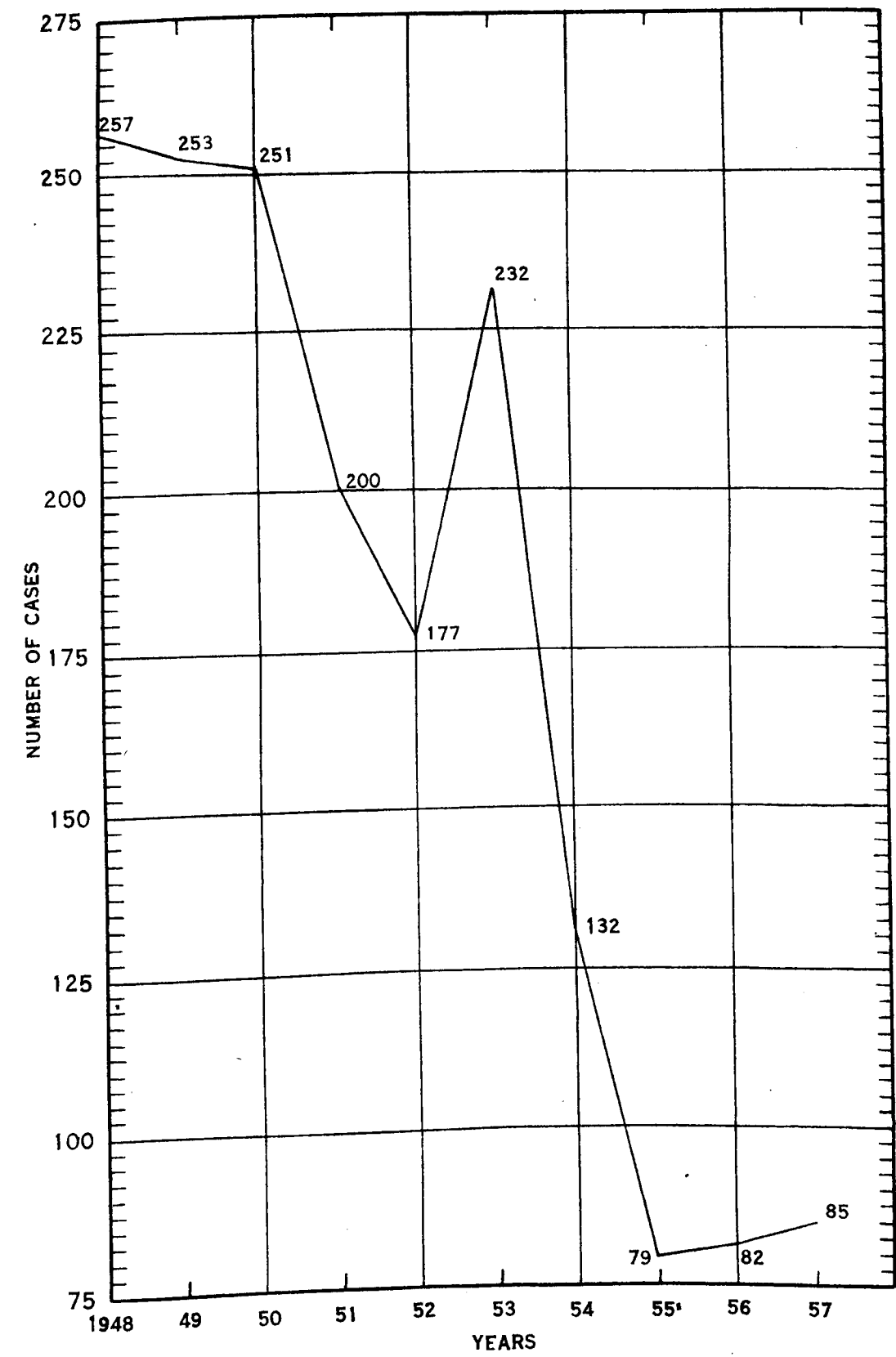
No. 2
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER



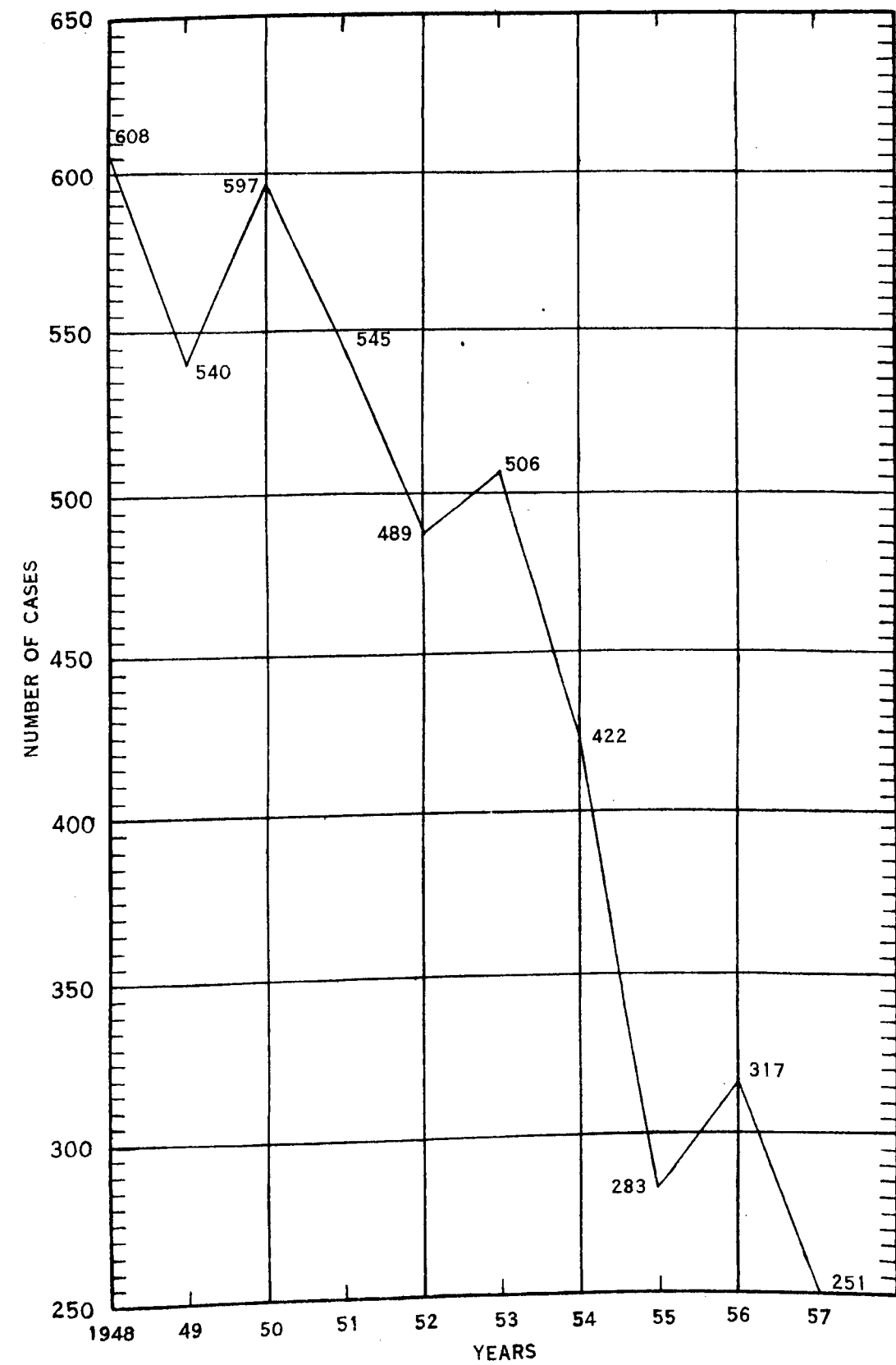
No. 3
 GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
 RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY



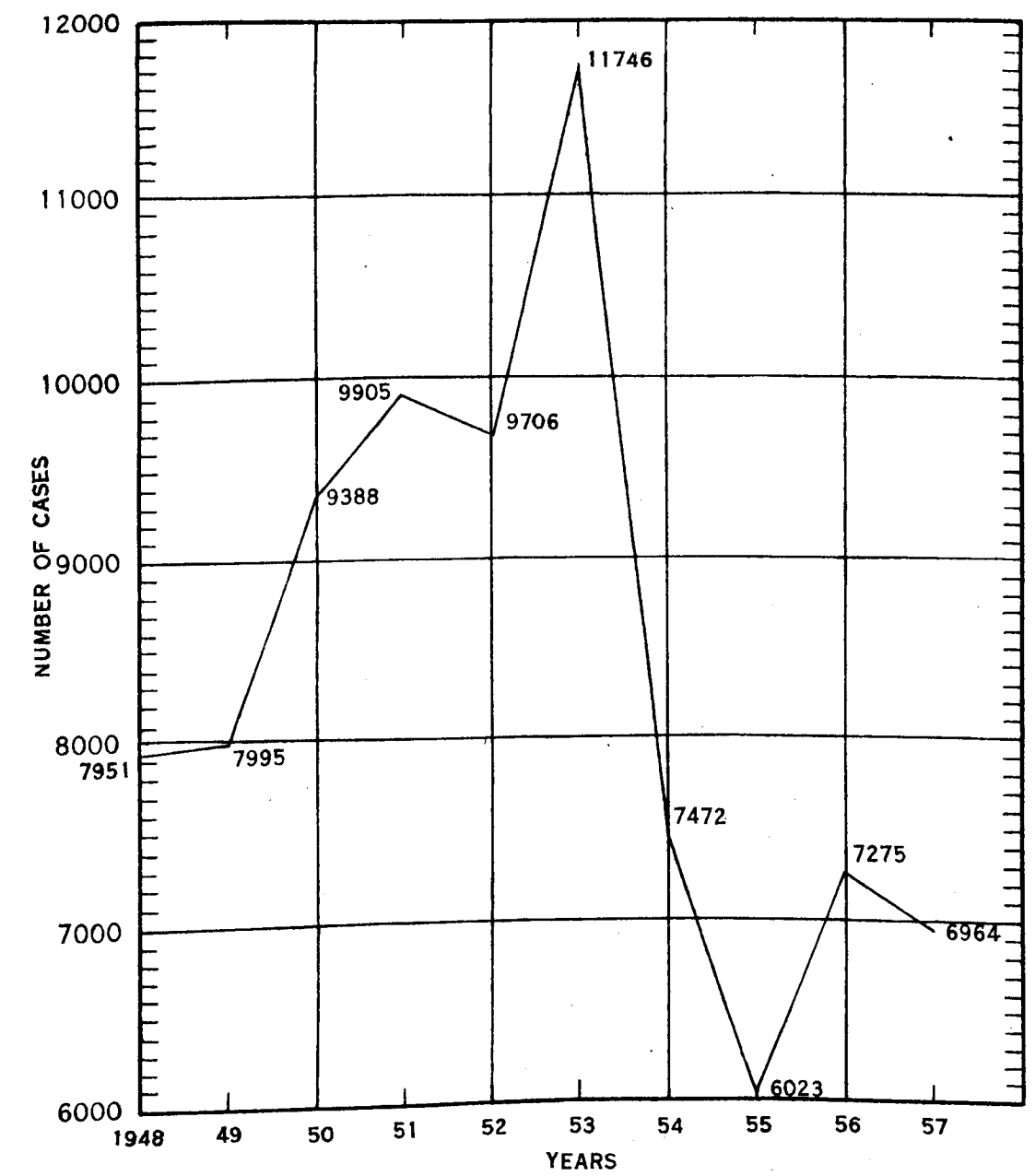
No. 4
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
DACOITY



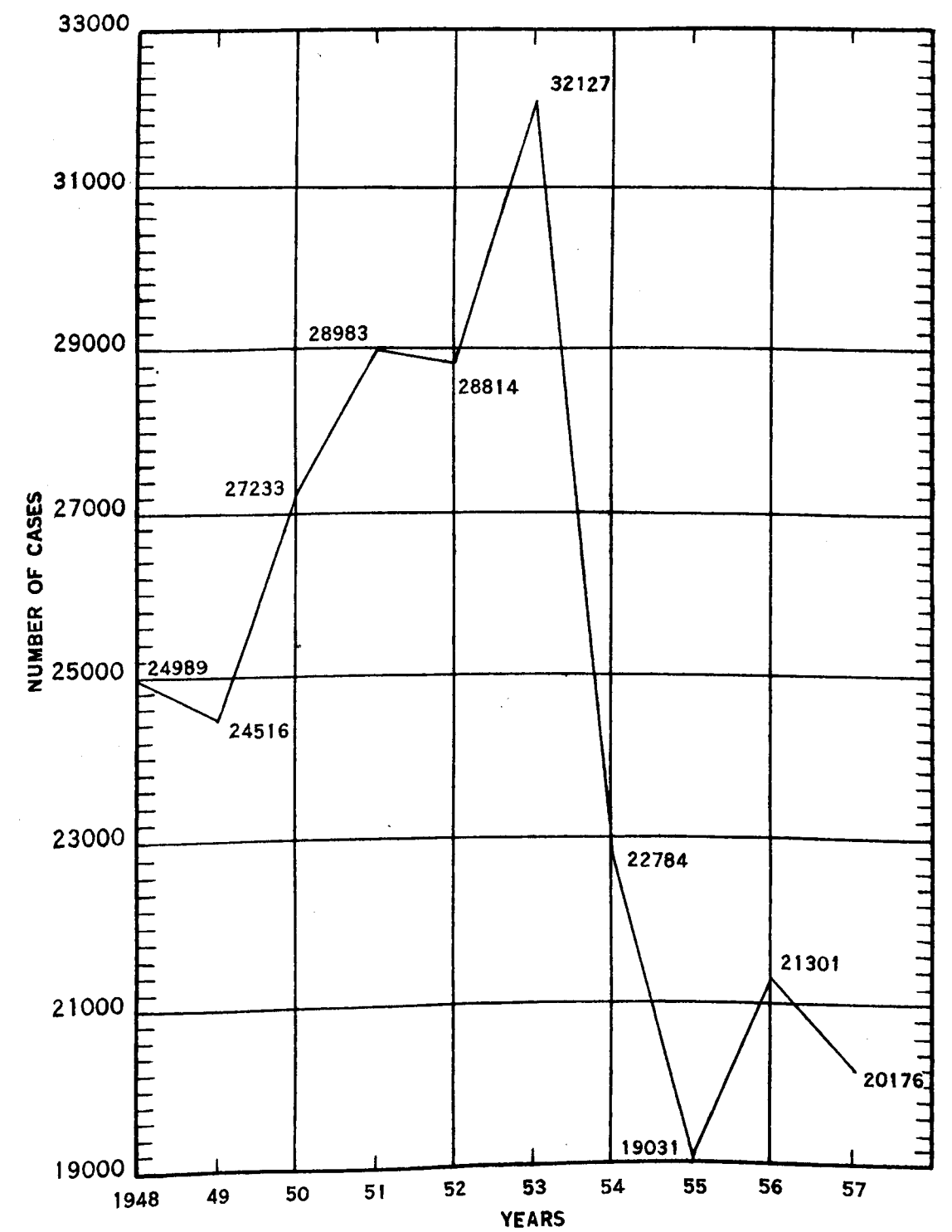
No. 5
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



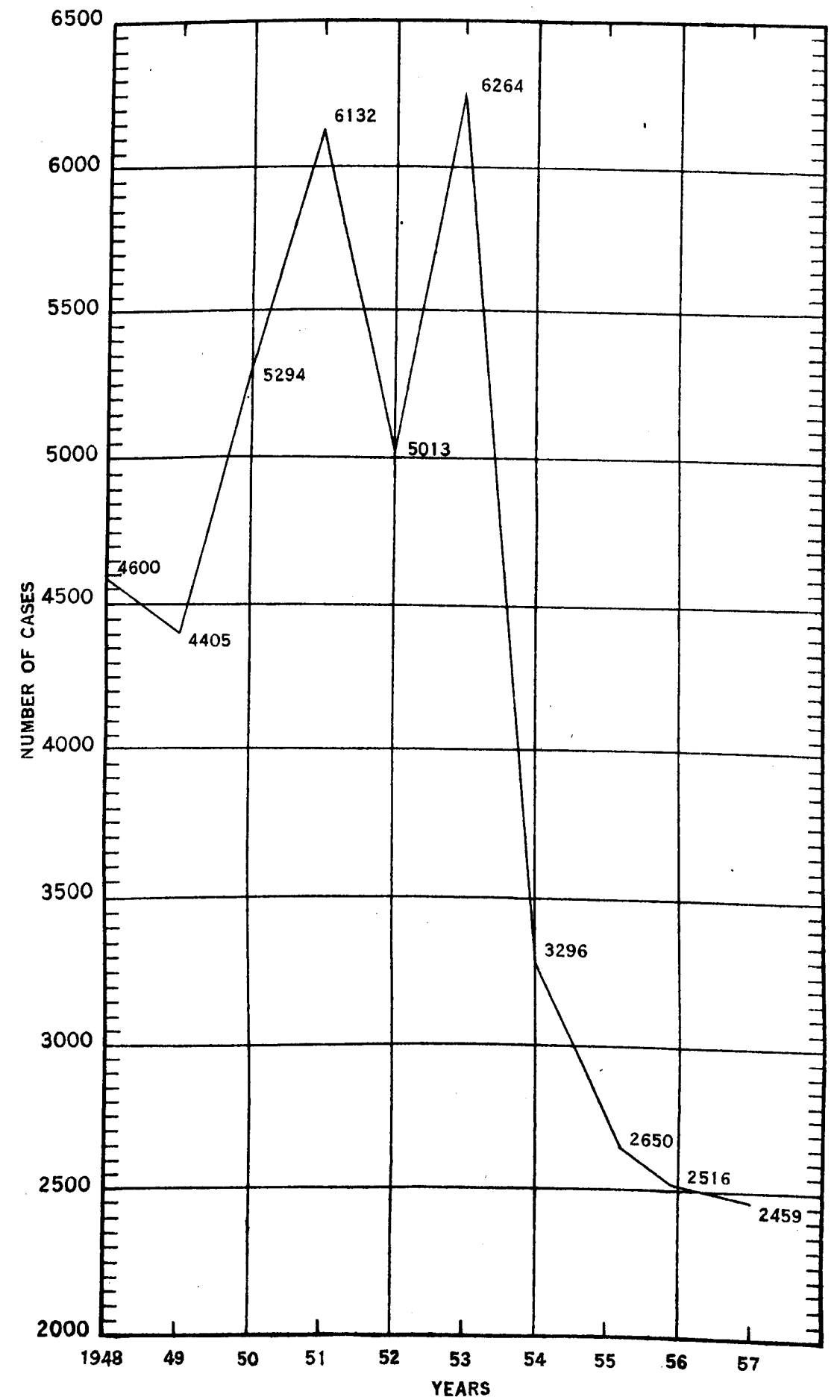
No. 6
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE BREAKINGS



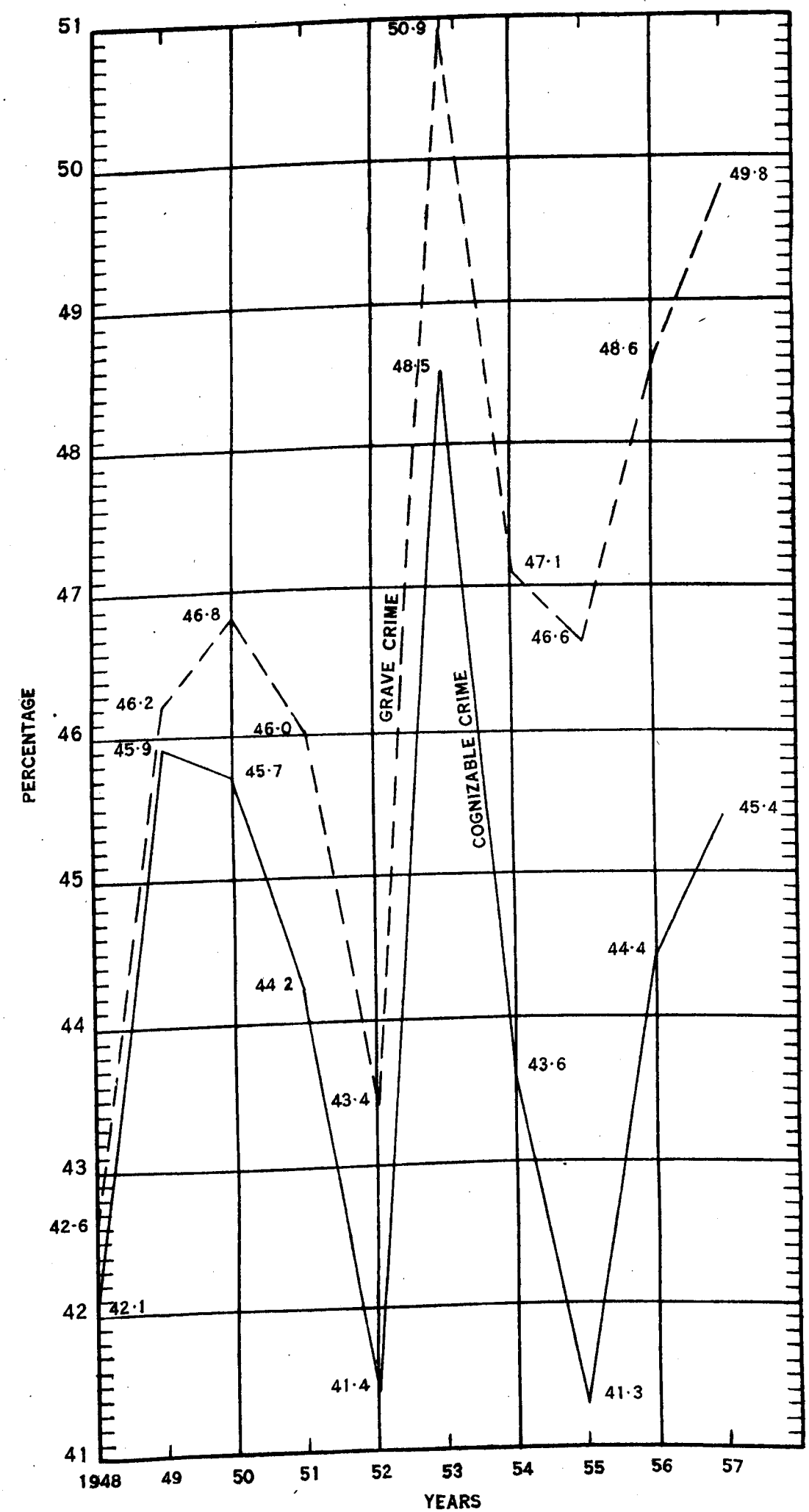
No. 7
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



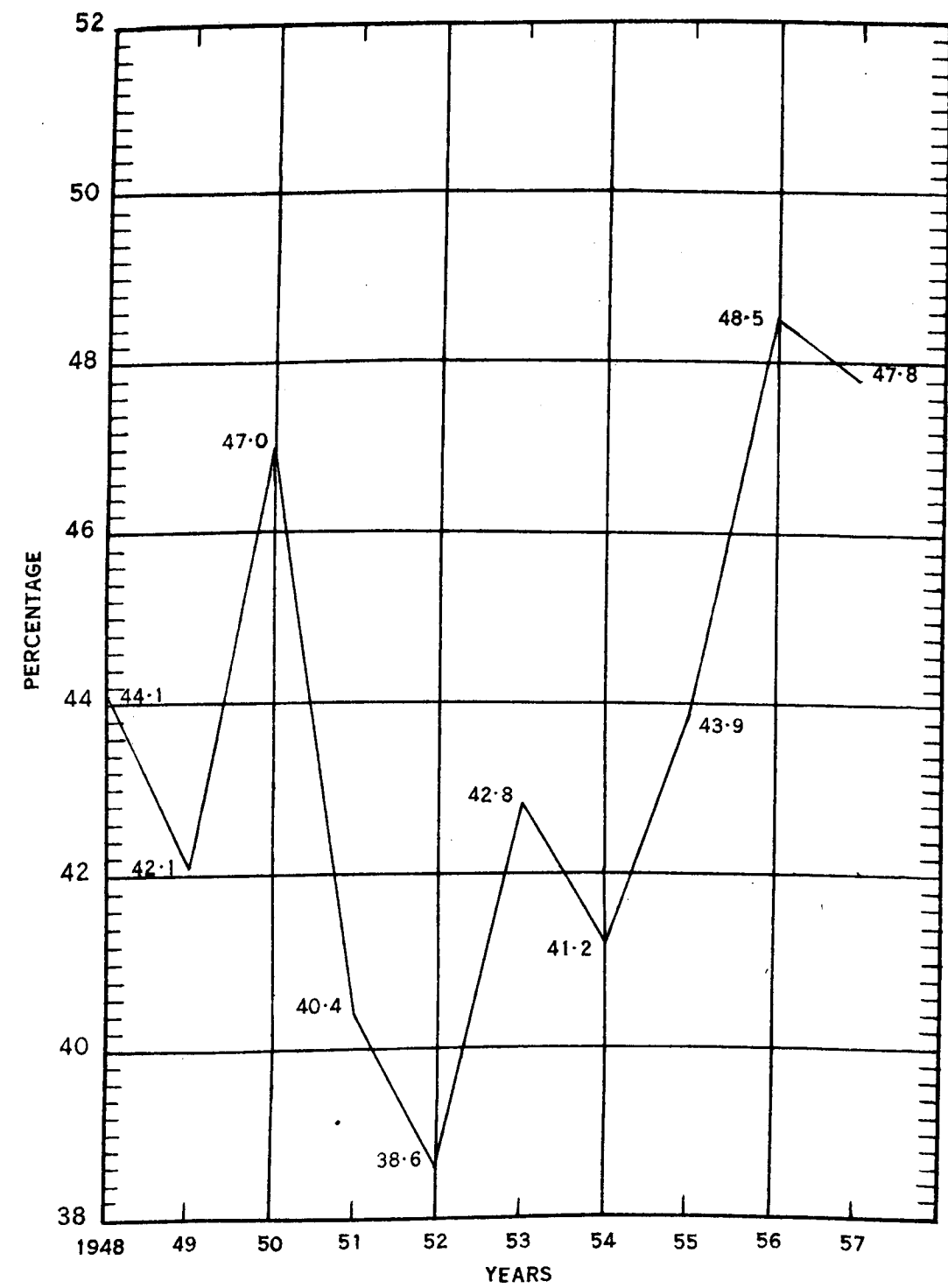
No. 8
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
CATTLE THEFTS



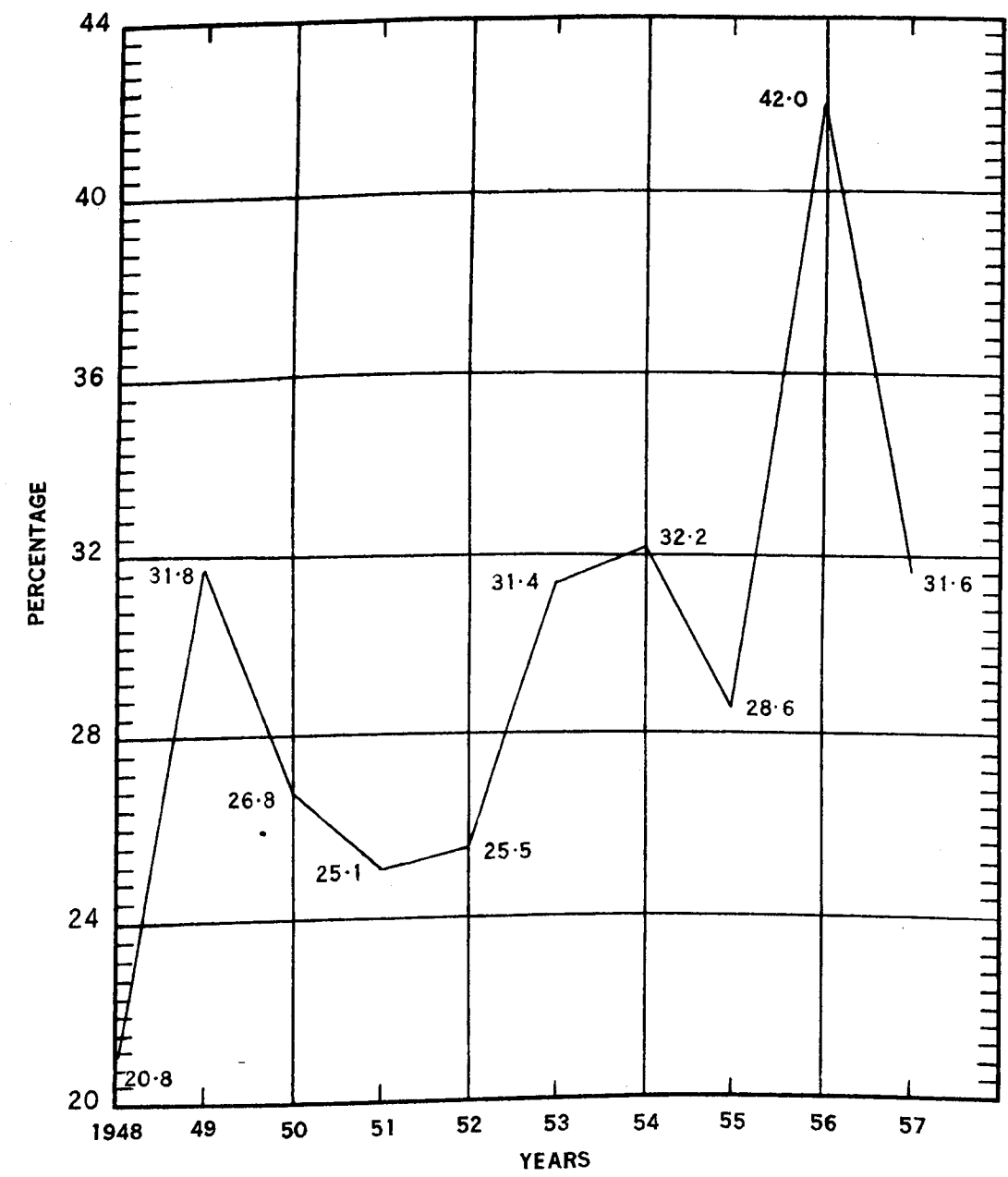
No. 9
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 TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME AND GRAVE CRIME



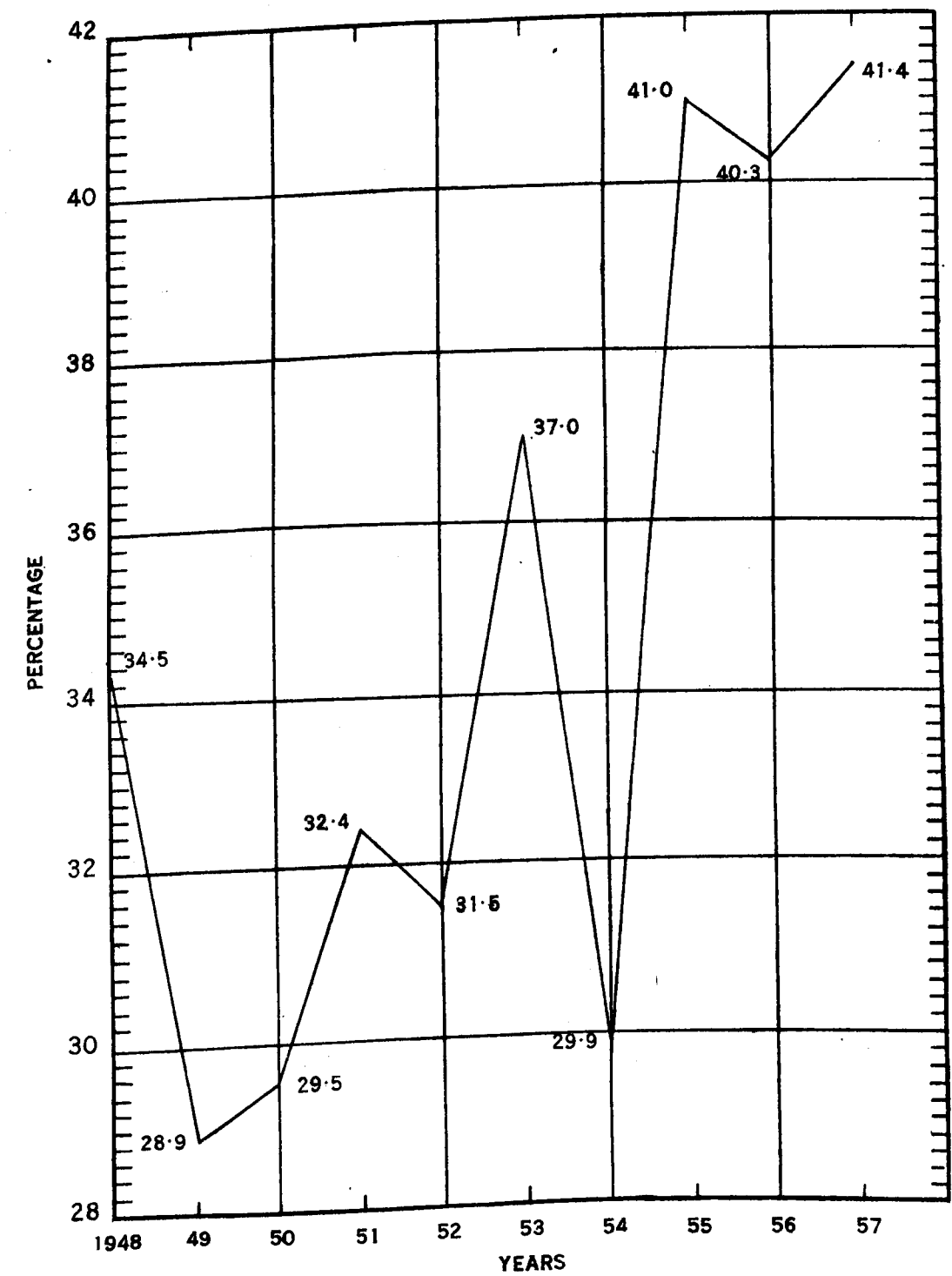
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GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
MURDER



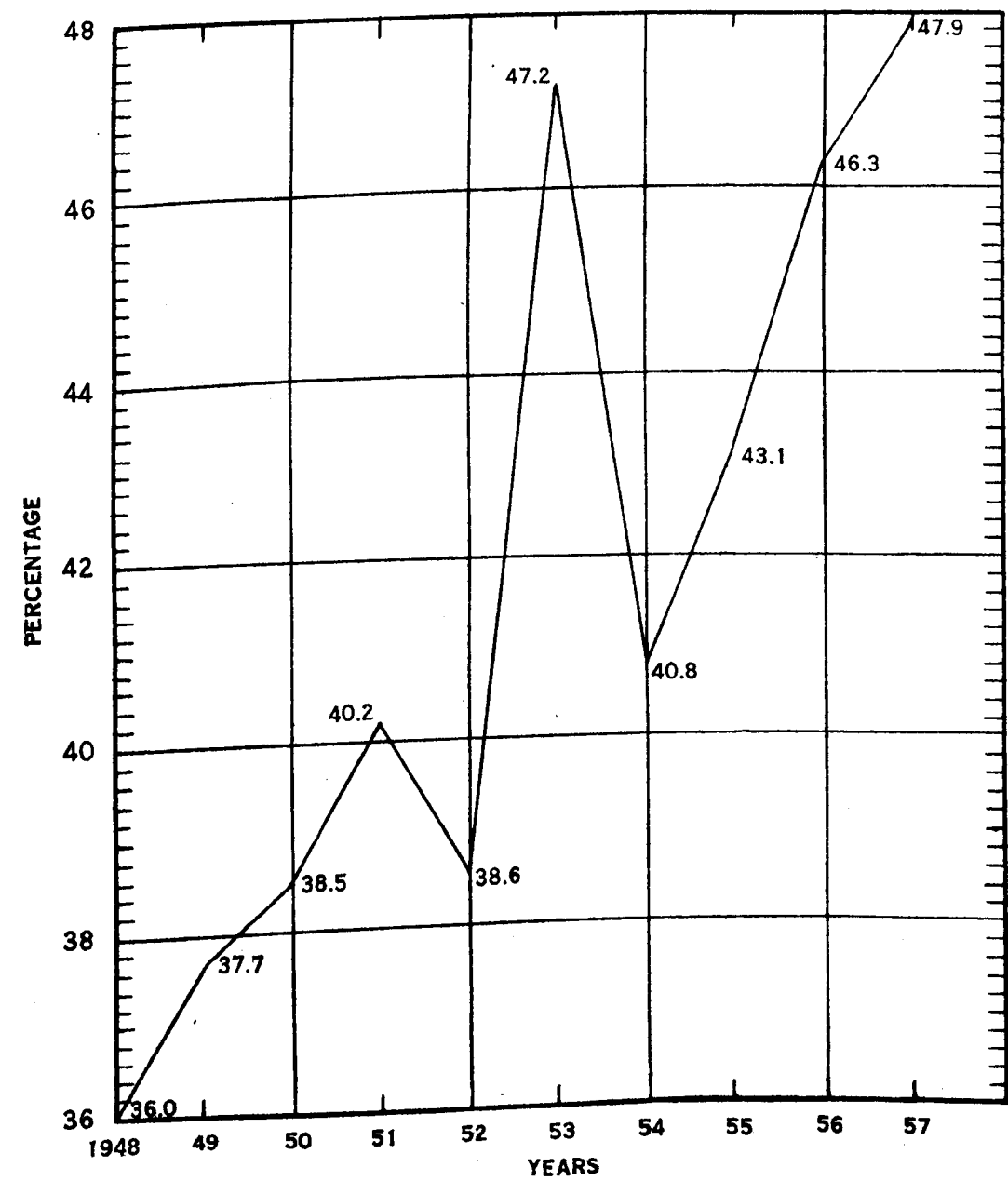
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DACOITY



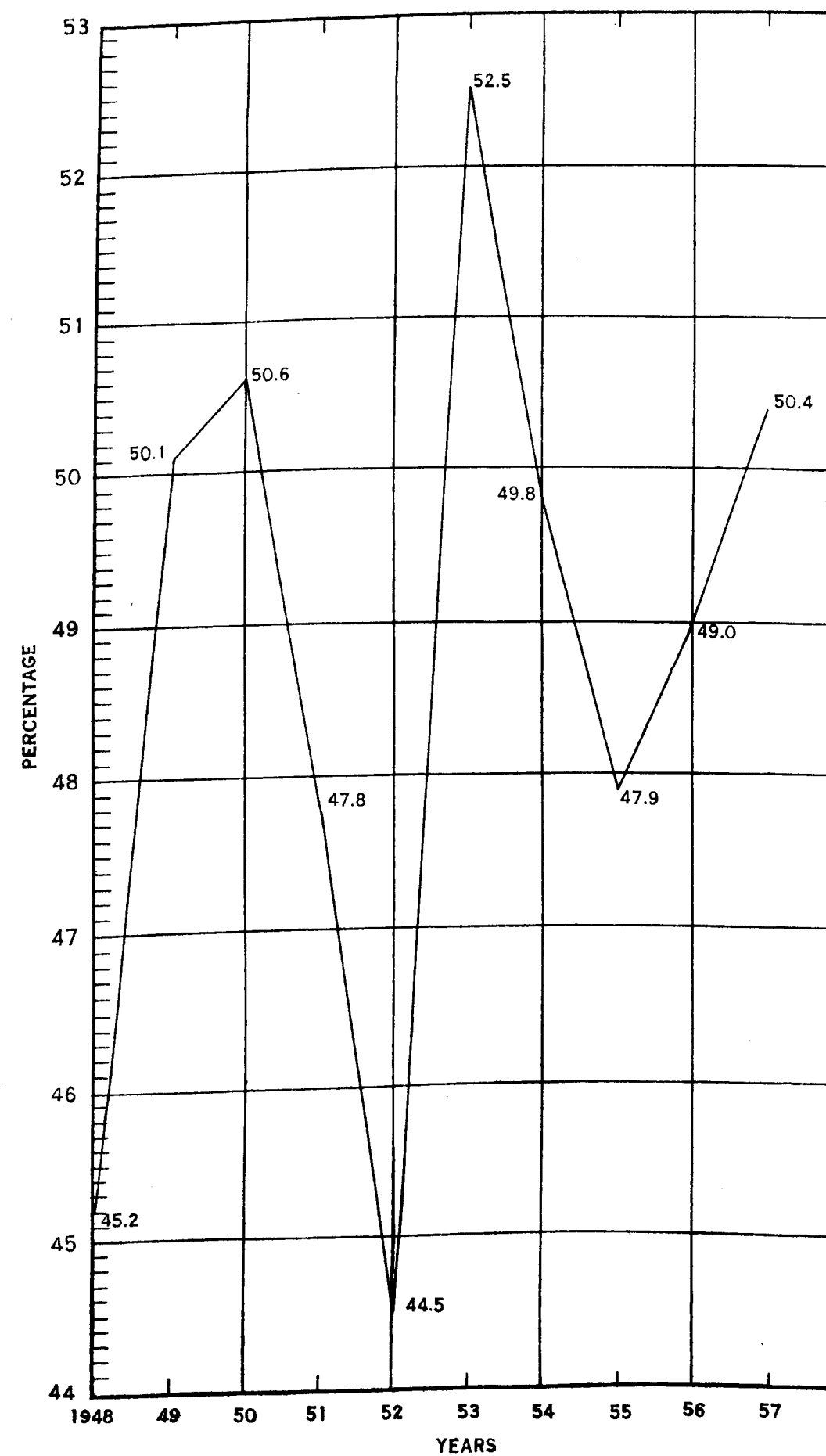
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ROBBERY



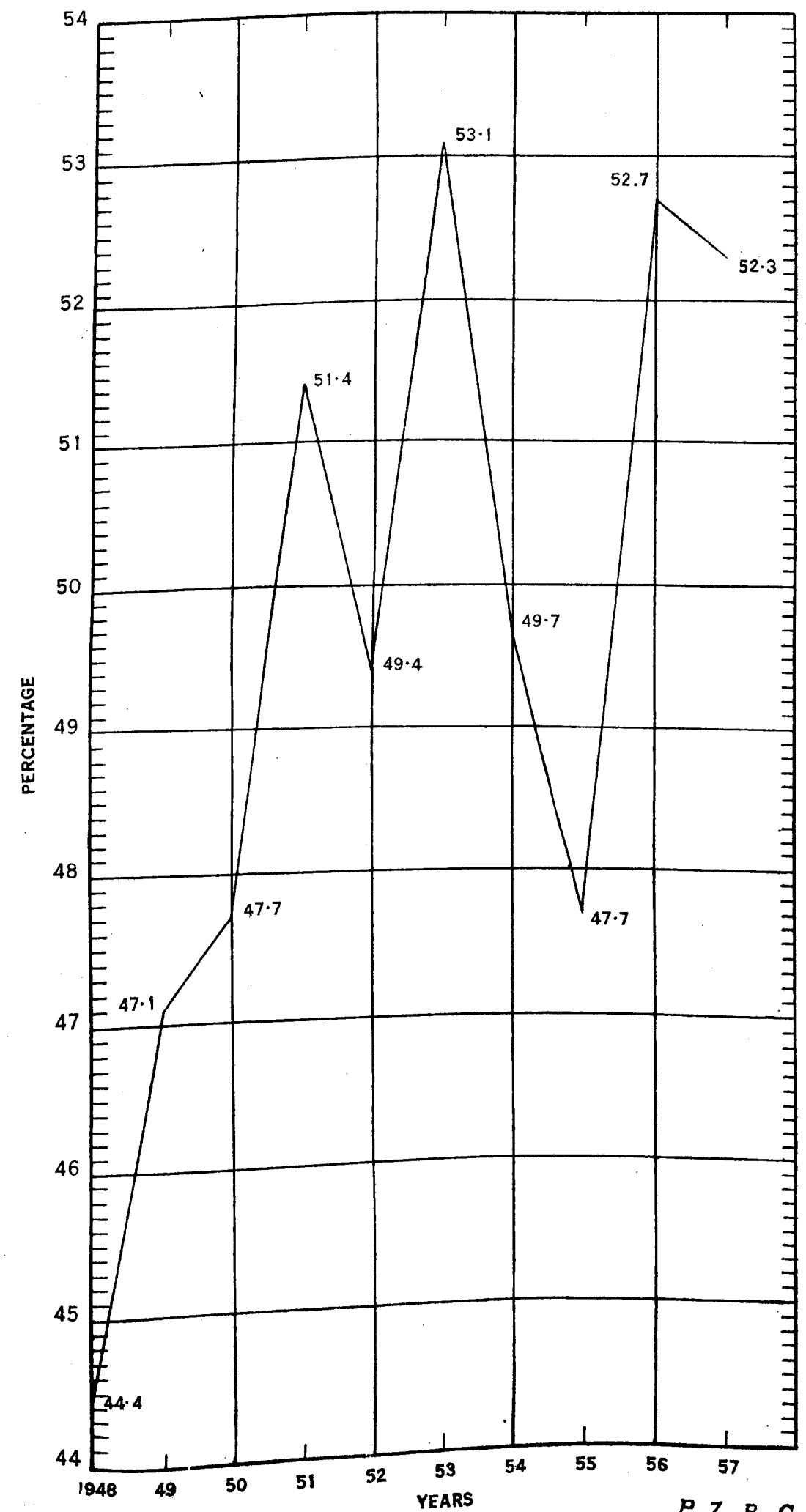
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HOUSE BREAKINGS



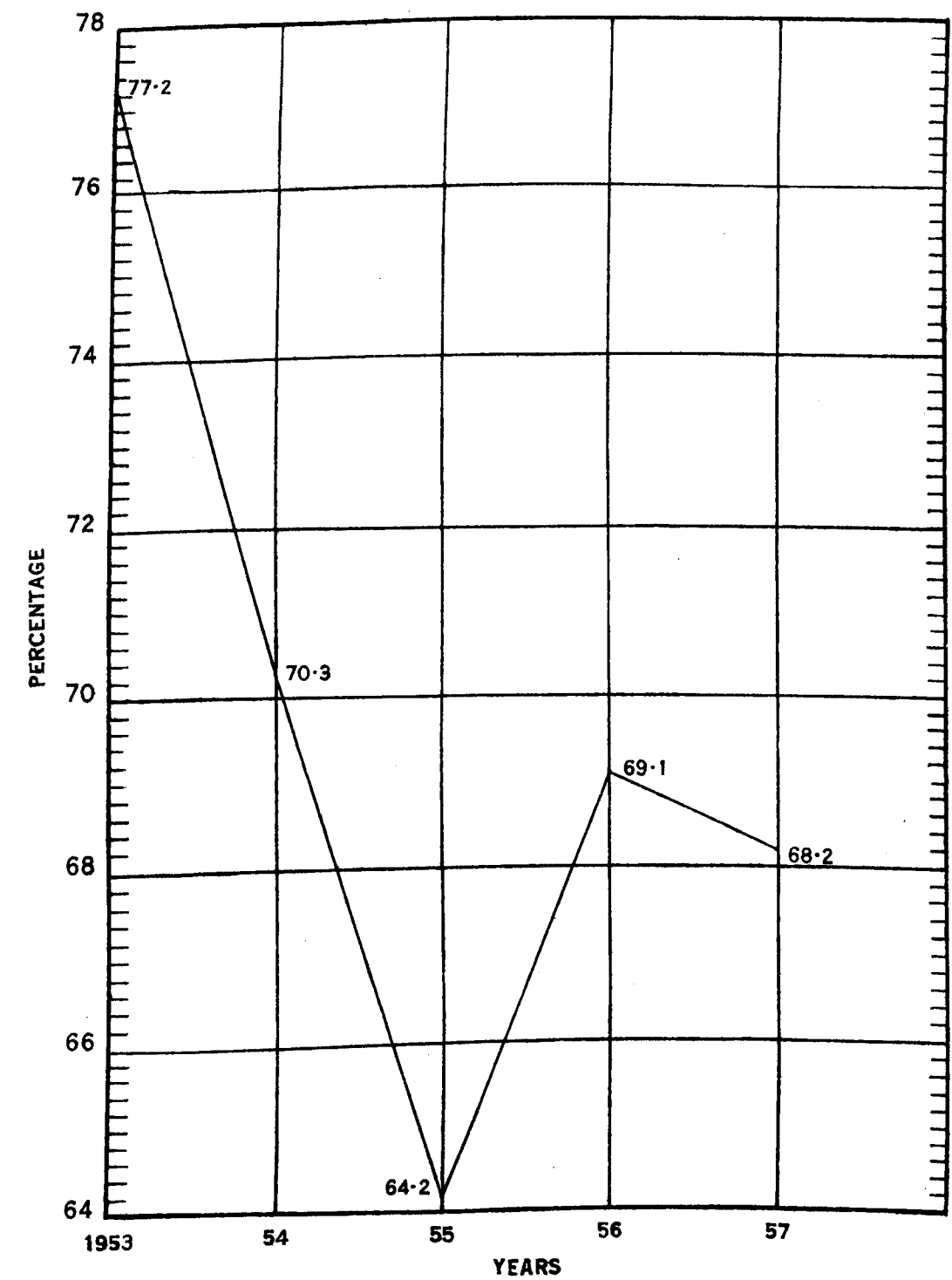
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GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



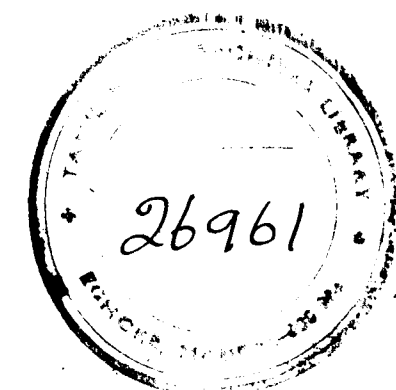
No. 15
 GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
 CATTLE THEFTS



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

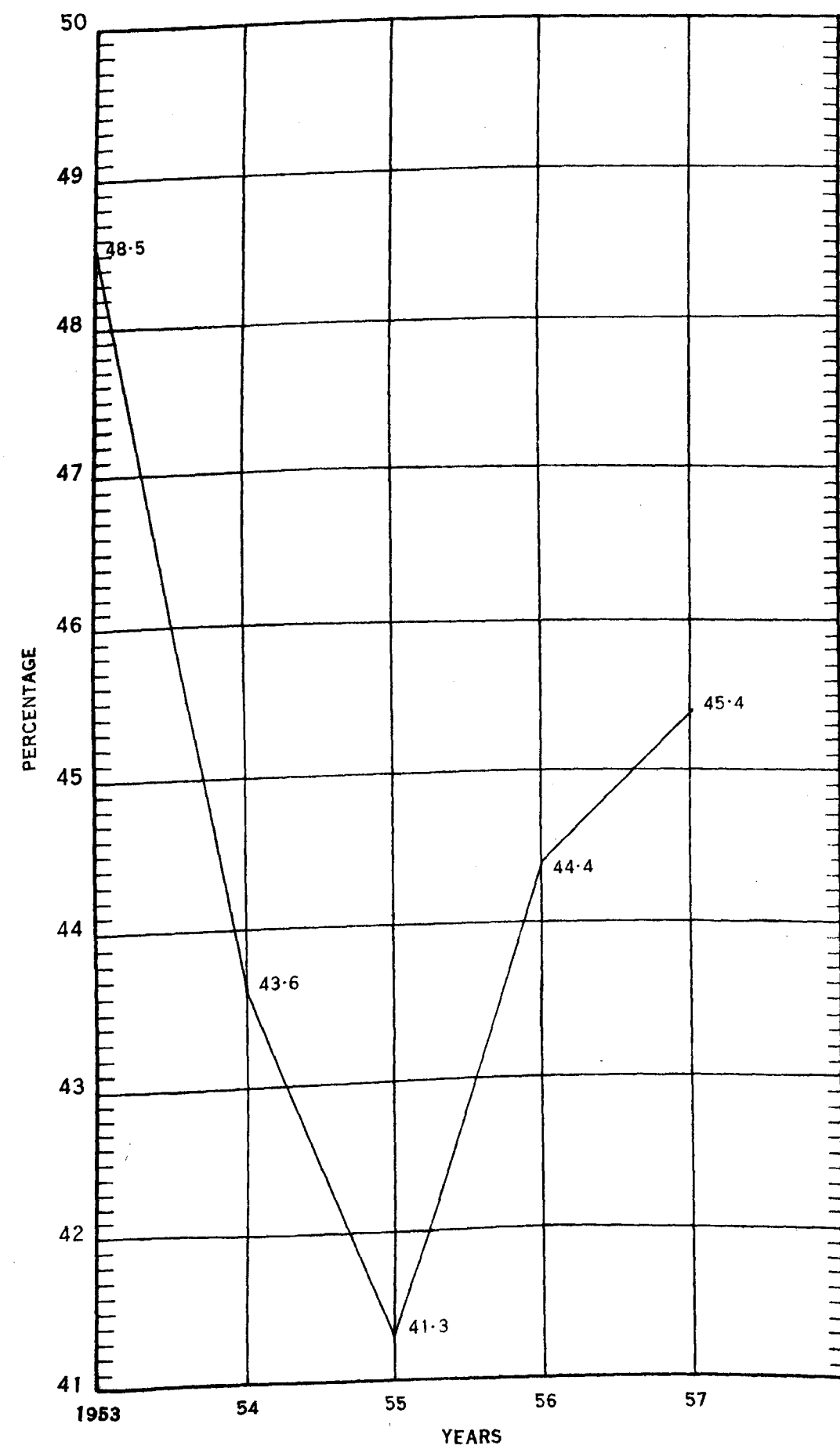


Reg. No. 80-59-654



P. Z. P., C. S. O., Madras.

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 1957.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1)	Serial number.	Law.	(3)	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																(18)	Remarks.
				(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12-a)	(12-b)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
				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 (a) + (b) - (7).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Cases pending investigation with the police.	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Compounded.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases disposed of (columns (6) + (11) + (12a) + (13)).	Total true cases directly before Magistrate.	Total cases directly tried before Magistrate ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns (14) + (15)).	
				1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	
				1	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	
				Total ..	2	3	..	5	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	

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

2	131 to 136 and 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	4	2	18	..	22	..	..	1	6	14	2	..	1	17	..	..	17	..
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	7	8	9	..	16	..	2	4	3	7	8	..	..	15	9	6	24	..
6	488-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
7	212, 216 and 216-A ..	Harboring an offender ..	..	1	9	..	9	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	24	50	214	..	238	7	13	18	51	142	50	..	7	199	3	2	202	..
9	143 to 153 and 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	146	323	2,047	12	2,181	53	577	148	312	369	710	34	311	1,426	140	16	1,566	..

10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	3	48	..	47	..	5	4	5	36	5	..	5	36	..	..	36	..
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	4	8	..	8	..	5	1	1	1	3	..	1	5	1	..	6	..

Total ..

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	302 and 303 ..	Murder ..	58	214	756	..	814	1	29	73	195	348	390	..	91	750	16	9	746	..
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	11	48	173	..	184	8	14	13	80	82	64	1	11	188	5	4	168	..
13	304 and 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	5	7	33	..	38	1	8	..	1	28	12	..	..	40	12	5	52	..
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	7	10	95	..	102	5	10	9	17	20	80	..	21	71	2	..	73	..
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	1	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	1	4	8	..	..	6	..	..	6	..
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	12	7	101	..	113	..	11	11	6	17	9	..	66	92	3	2	95	..
17	305, 306 and 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	34	30	516	..	550	2	80	39	61	818	84	..	36	388	4	4	392	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt ..	91	269	1,795	..	1,886	17	316	84	223	492	629	219	175	1,615	135	37	1,650	..
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	5	15	..	19	..	5	4	..	5	1	..	9	15	6	..	21	..
20	324, 327 and 330 ..	Hurt ..	194	561	3,917	19	4,092	64	646	221	466	840	1,220	895	501	3,276	331	73	3,806	..
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution on slaves.	39	44	445	..	484	9	198	40	41	76	100	..	64	240	33	7	273	..
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	..	15	..	17	..	5	1	..	2	6	1	2	11	10	1	21	..
22A	352 and 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	27	113	662	6	683	8	136	36	97	248	222	8	46	525	87	23	612	..
23	354, 356 and 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	35	271	1	284	8	41	14	31	78	111	4	37	226	47	6	273	..
24	364-A and 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	41	119	1,040	2	1,079	1	258	54	116	374	285	31	79	771	42	23	813	..
	Total ..		540	1,453	9,839	28	10,351	124	1,752	599	1,294	2,923	3,015	959	1,138	8,063	733	194	8,796	..

STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1957—cont.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.																Remarks.			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10a)	(10b)	(11)	(12a)	(12b)	(13)		(14)	(15)	(16)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																						
1	115, 117, 118 and 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	
Total			7	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.																						
3	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	231 to 234	Offences relating to coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	
5	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	3	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	17	9	..	..	2	..	..	17	6	10	..	
7	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	8	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	
8	212, 216 and 216-A	Harboring an offender	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	
9	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice	..	..	245	..	..	..	..	..	245	164	81	..	21	11	46	3	2	1	..	
10	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	..	7,733	708	672	6,473	1,709	4,650	114	52	439	1,450	1,037	99	917	..	..	..	..	
10A	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	53	4	4	42	36	6	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	
11	295, 296 and 297	Offences against religion	..	..	8	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4	..	
Total			423	1,677	8,102	713	684	6,828	1,958	4,756	114	78	453	1,524	1,062	103	932	..	..	..	..	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																						
11	302 and 303	Murder	74	433	1,330	4	62	1,208	513	695	..	30	93	470	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	68	324	..	17	243	120	122	1	11	13	126	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	7	5	63	..	6	75	60	25	..	1	..	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	8	10	82	4	6	66	23	43	..	7	6	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	1	5	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	1	25	..	..	26	17	9	..	8	4	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	19	20	420	21	7	351	326	25	..	10	18	62	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335	Grievous hurt	53	371	1,971	56	103	1,938	734	932	272	36	62	236	227	49	178	..	..	..	..	

NOTE.—The variation in class totals when compared to 1956 is due to the transfer of cases from one serial to another.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1957.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	True cases.													Grand total of true cases (columns (14) + (15)).	Remarks.			
			(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 (column 4 (a) + (5) - (6)).	(8) Number proved or false.	(9) Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	(10-a) Cases pending investigation with 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 (column (6) + (11) + (12-b) + (13)).	(15) Total true cases directly filed before Magistrates.	(16) Total cases ending in conviction.	(17) Grand total of true cases (columns (14) + (15)).	(18)
SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																				
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.																				
1	249, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and section 161, 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.	8	5,302	134,399	..	124,621	3	122	65	3,636	123,550	2,269	..	138	125,947	146	101	126,093	..
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2A		Arms Act ..	25	27	179	..	304	..	15	47	20	117	28	2	2	149	..	..	149	..
2B		Opium Act ..	8	15	323	1	330	..	1	8	11	297	27	..	1	326	..	..	326	..
2C		Gambling Act ..	10	697	22,056	..	22,066	..	1	21	611	21,389	741	..	..	22,130	..	..	22,130	..
2D		Excise Act ..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	11	..	..	11	..
2E		Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	9	28	186	..	195	..	18	20	18	134	23	7	3	167	..	..	167	..
2F		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	260	7,356	207,547	..	207,807	3	291	423	7,635	194,447	10,870	6	1,488	206,811	213	206	207,024	..
3		Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	5	32	176	..	181	..	..	4	47	149	13	..	..	162	..	..	162	..
Total ..			348	13,368 *	355,057	1	355,401	6	448	588	12,028	340,091	13,974	15	1,622	355,703	359	307	356,062	..

NOTE.—* The variation when compared to 1955 is due to District Superintendent's furnishing revised figures.

NOTE.—* The variation when compared to 1956 is due to District Superintendent's furnishing revised figures.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4-a) Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of trial.	(4-b) Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial.	(5) Arrested by the Police during the year.	(6) Released under section 169 Criminal Procedure Code.	(7) Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	(8) Number of persons tried.	(9) Number convicted.	(10-a) Number discharged or acquitted.	(10-b) Number against whom cases were compounded.	(11) Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	(12-a) Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year.	(12-b) Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			
															(13) Number arrested.	(14) Number convicted.	(15) Number acquitted or discharged.	(16) Remarks.
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																		
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.																		
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and section 161, 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.	24	4,637	124,386	70	1	126,485	123,183	2,282	..	4	46	3,847	146	101	45	..
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2A		Arms Act ..	32	31	159	7	8	149	119	30	..	..	28	20	..	..	..	..
2B		Opium Act ..	10	18	323	2	..	330	303	27	..	..	4	15	..	..	..	..
2C		Gambling Act ..	10	632	22,127	59	..	22,153	21,414	742	..	..	24	530	..	..	..	..
2D		Excise Act ..	..	11	..	..	..	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2E		Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	7	29	202	6	13	193	163	29	1	..	12	14	..	..	..	..
2F		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	171	6,592	208,152	1,229	227	207,405	195,371	12,050	4	49	486	5,568	213	206	7	..
3		Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	..	24	178	..	..	164	151	13	..	7	..	38	..	..	..	..
Total ..			244	11,874 *	355,479	1,373	249	355,843	340,712	15,126	5	61	600	9,532	359	307	52	..

NOTE.—* The variation when compared to 1956 is due to District Superintendent's furnishing revised figures.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1957.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Section number.	Sections of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal [columns (6) and (5)].	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, (sections 247, 248, 249, 252, 245 and 204, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in 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 hold that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases revised on appeal or on revision.
1	115	 Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	117	 Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	118 and 119	 Con-vealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	120-B (1) and 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	3	1	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
5	121 to 130 and 505	.. Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	137	 Harbours deserters by Master of Ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A and 227 to 229.	.. Offences against public justice	20	437	456	18	14	49	254	31	..	..	..
8	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
9	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	12	74	86	7	2	29	30	18	..	..	..
10	465 to 477-A	.. Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	4	57	61	13	2	11	26	9	..	..	..
11	264 to 267	.. Offences relating to weights and measures	16	830	846	7	4	20	792	23	..	..	..
12	482 to 489	.. Making or using false trade-marks	7	7	7	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..
13	149, 153-A to 156 and 160.	.. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	61	1,444	1,505	13	13	172	1,297	10	..	..	..
		Total ..	123	2,850	2,973	59	37	281	2,503	93	..	..	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316	.. ..	Causing miscarriage	.. ..	45	..	6	39	..
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against the property.</i>									
12	334 to 339	.. ..	Extortion	.. ..	19	2	3	1	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>									
13	345	.. ..	Wrongful confinement	.. ..	26	6	..	18	2
14	352, 355, 358	.. ..	Criminal force	.. ..	1,865	333	541	861	180
15	334	.. ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.. ..	145	1	2	130	74
16	323	.. ..	Voluntarily causing hurt	.. ..	3,983	847	963	1,671	14
17	374	.. ..	Compulsory labour	.. ..	22	1	..	32	589
					6,041	1,188	1,506	2,712	766
Total ..					389	..	..	..	4
CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences.</i>									

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

[illegible]

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

[illegible]

STATEMENT B—cont.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1957—cont.

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

Serial number	Law.	Section of Indian Penal Code.	Persons against whom process issued.			Persons who appeared before the courts.			Persons discharged after appearance without trial.		Persons tried.		(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)	Remarks.	(15)
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)					
			Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	On complaint.	On information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Aquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns (5) and (11)).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	312 to 316	.. ..	..	44	1	..	45	1	5	39	36.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.																	
12	384 to 389	.. ..	..	40	7	..	50	4	39	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
13	345	.. ..	..	9	15	..	24	6	17	2	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	352, 355, 368	.. ..	615	2,017	410	298	2,744	589	1,856	204	8.4	..	321	..	..	..	10
15	324	.. ..	..	210	18	2	231	9	179	31	13.5	..	9	..	..	..	..
16	323	.. ..	1,033	4,831	574	244	6,194	1,161	3,286	825	15.2	..	587	1	..	..	9
17	374	.. ..	24	..	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1,677	7,067	1,017	544	9,217	1,734	5,042	1,062	13.1	463	917	1	..	..	19
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.																	
18	417, 418	.. ..	3	86	1	..	40	4	32	3	8.1	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	403 to 405	.. ..	11	46	217	..	274	4	71	109	64.2	13	17	..	..	..	7
20	426, 427, 434	.. ..	81	786	95	10	952	80	637	195	11.9	57	73	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	95	818	313	10	1,266	88	740	277	23.4	71	90	..	..	..	7

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	295-A, 298	.. ..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	1	20	..	..	..	..	..
22	490 to 492	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	493 to 498	.. ..	169	897	103	..	1,163	151	776	59	78	59	99	..	..	..	38
24	500 to 502	.. ..	17	151	13	..	181	14	130	12	20	7.9	20	..	..	..	..
25	504, 506 to 510	.. ..	156	562	39	..	731	155	420	30	49	4.9	106	..	..	..	24
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	.. ..	66	1,403	336	..	1,805	7	289	1,487	85.5	14	8	..	..	..	1
27	294-A	.. ..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	37.5	1	..	..	..	..
28	Cases under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. ..	..	254	1,169	..	1,423	..	..	1,423	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. ..	3	5	..	..	..	8	..	4	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	250, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. ..	11	3	..	..	..	14	..	11	3	100	..	..	..	..	..
32	514, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. ..	17	387	128	..	542	22	93	412	78.4	..	..	15	..	..	..
	Total	..	442	3,671	1,799	..	5,883	349	1,733	3,434	62.7	119	248	1	..	..	63
	....	..	4,269	41,643	2,084	..	47,939	337	2,333	41,919	95.9	762	2,688	..	..	..	1,107
33	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	.. ..	185	351	47	..	583	..	..	111	27.8	184	..	..	..	..	..
34A	107, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. ..	104	897	2,275	..	3,275	1	562	2,699	85.8	70	3	..	..	..	..
34B	109, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. ..	83	179	27	..	286	51	63	139	67.4	33	..	..	..	..	..
34C	110, Criminal Procedure Code.	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	4,641	43,170	4,413	..	52,083	389	3,186	44,868	94.5	1,019	2,591	..	..	..	1,107
	Grand total	..	7,210*	58,072	8,735	..	73,348	2,646	11,690	53,278	79.7	1,855	3,879	2	..	..	1,199

* The variation when compared to 1956 is due to District Superintendents' furnishing revised figures.

STATEMENT C.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

STATEMENT NO.

	RS.
NOTE.—(1) Recoveries made during the year of property stolen in previous years ..	1,56,613
(2) Recoveries made during the year of property stolen outside the State ..	125
(3) (a) Value of property stolen in 1956 in 5,552 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year	10,26,047
(b) Value of property reported as stolen in 1957 in 5,421 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year	8,04,855
(c) Value of property recovered in 1957 in 2,717 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year	2,64,579
(4) Property stolen and recovered without intervention of the Police	12,833

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

[illegible]

STATEMENT D—*conold.*Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police Force for 1957—*conold.*

Range	District	(17)	(18)	(19)†	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	Proportion of Police		(27)	(28)
										To area	To population		
		Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Central and State Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 17 and 18)†	Area of district in square miles	Population of district	Urban population of district	Number of police stations	Number of outposts			Total amount of expenditure	Proportion of cost borne by the Police Force.
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Vidhar Range	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	..	..	..	50	1,416,056	1,416,056	33	11	..	494.3	93,053	32.5
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	..	..	..	4,853	2,859,157	529,212	56	13	3.05	1,876	28,612	18.8
	Salem	..	..	..	6,093	3,371,769	471,319	75	10	3.8	2,123	34,535	21.7
Southern Range	Coimbatore	..	..	..	6,024	3,200,000	782,000	77	13	3.8	1,993	39,666	24.7
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	989	311,729	88,997	17	8	2.8	871	3,891	10.9
	Total	..	..	..	17,759	9,742,655	1,870,528	225	44	3.5	1,919	103,704	21
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Urban	..	..	..	1,218	2,891,817	805,304	28	2	2.3	1,559	27,780	23.9
Tamil Nadu Range	Madurai North	..	..	..	3,099	..	..	41	4	..	..	19,004	27.4
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	4,851	2,080,519	538,553	63	7	2.6	1,125	21,324	11.5
	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	4,407	2,514,183	764,563	63	28	2.3	1,311	22,308	11.6
	Kanyakumari	..	..	..	646	824,000	79,000	8	16	1.0	1,278	1,325	2.1
	Total	..	..	..	14,221	8,310,519	2,187,420	203	57	2.5	1,478	91,741	16.3
Tamil Nadu Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	..	3,054	1,853,619	321,362	46	10	2.4	1,452	23,548	18.4
	South Arcot	..	..	..	4,208	2,776,767	527,463	63	7	2.6	1,685	16,706	10.1
	Tanjore	..	..	..	3,727	2,982,670	577,896	73	4	2.7	2,140	16,701	13.5
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	5,514	2,943,882	583,275	65	9	3.0	1,640	22,781	12.7
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	1,716	..	..	26	27	1.5	..	33,342	20.5
	Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges and Schools.	Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	..	..	..	48,583	30,026,168	7,284,000	(a) 733	(b) 169	2.3	1,427	406,886	19.3
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes temporary stations.

(b) Includes temporary outposts.

* Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues, Rs. 5,19,36,276.

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

‡ Grand total cost, Rs. 5,19,36,276.

Total cost for the previous year, Rs. 5,17,65,534 (Revised).

STATEMENT E.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1957.

Districts.		Total strength.		Armament of the Force.										Punishments.									
		Sanctioned	Actual	Number of revolvers.		Number of smooth bore.		Number of rifles.		Number of shot guns or tommy guns.		Number of breech loaders.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.		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)	(24)
Chief Office	..	1	..	1	..	..	23	27	1,597	284	..	1	25	1	206	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
Madras City	..	250	3,579	237	3,648	..	23	27	1,597	284	..	1	25	1	206	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
North Arcot	..	113	1,907	161	1,873	8	20	486	1,402	131	4	..	3	2	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	135	1,928	146	1,897	5	18	456	1,415	165	3	..	3	30	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	135	2,253	157	2,220	5	22	531	1,681	143	4	..	8	38	612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	34	488	29	477	..	..	3	..	37	..	..	..	10	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	417	6,576	493	6,467	18	60	1,476	4,498	476	11	..	14	80	999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	96	1,695	103	1,656	5	..	374	1,281	103	4	1	1	49	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	109	1,796	102	1,775	5	14	368	1,447	135	4	..	7	44	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	124	1,970	118	1,932	..	..	297	1,662	148	..	..	5	46	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	..	133	2,298	124	2,297	7	..	614	..	154	5	..	2	23	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	462	7,769	447	7,710	17	14	1,653	4,390	540	13	1	15	162	939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai North	..	72	967	72	961	..	..	..	949	71	..	..	5	35	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai Urban	..	85	1,488	87	1,463	7	24	638	1,765	183	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	..	118	2,060	125	2,048	7	21	554	1,366	131	12	..	6	2	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	..	110	2,230	143	2,211	4	21	391	1,710	133	4	1	5	66	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	..	15	630	14	643	2	2	128	304	17	4	..	..	7	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	400	7,355	441	7,326	20	68	1,711	6,094	535	24	1	22	110	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore.	..	7	26	8	25	1	2	15	140	43	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	9	11	9	11	..	..	..	60	190	2	..	..	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	9	12	6	9	..	..	..	60	198	6	..	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	25	49	23	45	1	2	135	528	51	..	..	..	15	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	1,739	26,743	1,818	26,584	56	167	5,002	18,179	2,113	62	3	98	384	3,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.
† 1,167 Permanent plus 572 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)).

STATEMENT E—concl'd.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1957—concl'd.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general character of the force during the year.																				
District.	Rewards.				Number of men in the force who cannot read and write.	Number of constables.						Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	By promotion.	By presents, good conduct stripes, etc.	Medals for gallantry.	Medals for meritorious distinguished services.		Of one year and under three years service.	Of three years and under 10 years service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years service.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge other than under preceding column.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.		
Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	499	1,029	749	1,315	43	25	20	7	6	8	417.9	1.2	21		
Madras City	..	1,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
North Arcot	..	2,406	..	..	5	74	125	543	707	211	14	3	..	3	7	151.4	3.49	37		
Salem	..	1,029	..	..	..	3	160	669	678	163	20	..	..	2	5	67.5	3.87	26		
Coimbatore	..	2,123	1	1	..	73	350	682	584	531	15	11	6	4	6	51.8	1.96	27		
The Nilgiris	..	403	..	..	..	17	16	195	153	53	3	1	..	2	..	47.0	1.82	..		
Total	..	5,961	1	1	5	167	651	2,089	2,122	958	52	15	7	9	18	84.9	2.8	27		
Chingleput	..	1,788	1	..	20	19	135	455	683	205	9	6	1	..	12	112.1	3	73		
South Arcot	..	1,674	..	..	..	25	..	17	52	..	15	5	4	2	2	83.5	4.92	11		
Tanjore	..	4,959	..	..	..	21	..	813	798	319	23	5	2	3	9	47.6	4.1	1		
Tiruchirappalli	..	8,421	1	..	20	52	112	1,285	1,533	524	67	20	8	21	25	77.7	3.2	43		
Total	..	719	..	..	..	117	247	1,285	1,533	524	67	20	8	21	25	77.7	3.2	43		
Madurai North	..	12,106	..	..	..	4	31	272	415	121	4	1	5	2	2	84.5	3.6	2		
Madurai Urban	..	2,852	1	1	1	7	266	360	472	192	8	3	2	3	4	91.3	3.6	37		
Ramanathapuram	..	2,201	..	..	3	13	47	550	860	379	16	2	3	..	4	68.9	3.1	19		
Tirunelveli	..	278	..	..	..	17	102	774	688	522	13	2	4	..	14	59.4	1.9	63		
Kanyakumari	..	18,156	1	1	4	6	45	217	186	100	3	..	..	1	3	13.8	0.1	46		
Total	..	18,156	1	1	4	47	491	2,182	2,611	1,314	44	8	14	6	27	67.7	2.0	36		
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	..	2,448	..	..	..	..	4	29	368	484	225	5	1	8	3	50.26	3.18	25		
* Criminal Investigation Department.	..	503	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6.5	23	..		
Police Training College, Vellore.	..	36	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	19	1.5	..		
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	126	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	24	4	1	206.2	2.52	..		
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	54.5	0.1	..		
Total	..	179	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	4	2	2	31	4	4	166.2	2.0	..		
Grand total	..	37,506	3	3	5	29	600	1,921	6,957	7,453	4,338	214	100	56	47	124.6	2.6	3		

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.

NOTE.—(1) Number of Policemen killed.—Nil.
(2) Number of Police officers injured.—6.
(3) Number of Policemen injured.—61.

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.
 Note—(1) Number of Policemen killed—Nil.
 (2) Number of Police officers injured—4.
 (3) Number of Policemen injured—64.

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.	Kidnaping and abduction.	Decoity.	Robbery.	House-breaki _g .	Cheating.	Breach of trust.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1953 ..	66,831	1,400	47	5	926	70	20	246	246	507	11,698	964	2,294
1954 ..	54,447	1,821	22	11	831	87	25	340	150	471	8,127	842	1,864
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	682	1,706

STATEMENT FF.

CLASSIFICATION OF THEFTS AND ROBBERIES BY STOLEN PROPERTY.
(Consolidated for five years.)

Year.				Copper wire.				Thefts.				Cattle.				Cycles.			
				Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	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)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
1953	..	..	..	453	..	1	..	6,057	1	..	4	1,298	..	..	3	3	3		
1954	..	..	..	327	..	..	..	3,264	3	1	3	979	..	1	3	3	3		
1955	..	..	..	294	..	1	..	2,680	1	..	2	851	..	..	3	3	3		
1956	..	..	..	443	..	..	4	2,329	6	2	25	798	..	2	20	20	20		
1957	..	..	..	300	..	..	1	2,371	8	7	14	974	..	1	6	6	6		

Year.				Motor vehicles and accessories.				Thefts—cont.				Fire arms.				Explosives.			
				Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	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)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
1953	..	..	..	108	1	..	8	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1		
1954	..	..	..	52	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..		
1955	..	..	..	37	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..		
1956	..	..	..	44	..	..	6	9	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..		
1957	..	..	..	51	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..		

STATEMENT G.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF RAILWAY CRIME, 1957.

Year.	Theft of goods from			Theft of parcels from		Pick-pocketing from		Theft from passengers (excluding pick-pocketing).		railway Thief of material.
	Running trains.	Yards.	Sheds and platforms.	Trains vans.	Parcel offices or platforms.	Platforms.	Running trains.	On platforms.	In running trains.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1953	15	26	110	7	26	291	37	287	198	274
1954	53	23	175	4	16	213	34	257	152	251
1955	39	25	87	4	13	201	26	214	131	177
1956	14	13	81	1	12	214	56	217	125	136
1957	28	8	56	12	13	207	30	197	174	166

STATEMENT H.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STATISTICS, 1957.

Serial number.	Law.	Offense.	Juveniles apprehended during the year.						Number of juveniles sent to courts.		Juveniles concerned in court cases.													
			7-12.		12-17.		17-21.		Regular courts.	Juvenile courts.	Total.	Placed on probation.	Reformation.	Borials.	Certified schools.	Adult institutions.	Otherwise dealt with.							
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.										Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
1	302, Indian Penal Code.	Murder	6	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	307, Indian Penal Code.	Attempt at murder	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	3	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3	304, 308, Indian Penal Code.	Culpable homicide..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
4	376, Indian Penal Code.	Rape	4	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	..	2	7	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	377, Indian Penal Code.	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	305, 306, 309, Indian Penal Code.	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7	325, 326	Grievous hurt	14	1	..	1	3	..	3	11	11	11	15	11	11	2	13	1	1	..	1	4	4	..
8	328	Administration of stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	324, 327	Hurt	27	6	..	6	8	1	9	12	..	12	29	13	16	29	12	2	..	2	2	..	..	3
10	363, 369 and 372, 373.	To kidnapping or abduction, etc.	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	4	5	6	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	332 and 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3	4	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
12	354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to Public servant or woman.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
13	364-A 308	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	5	3	3	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	3

**SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST
PROPERTY ONLY.**

14	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacity and preparation for dacity.	and assembly
15	392 to 394, 397, 398	Robbery	..
16	430 to 433, 440 to 449.	Serious mischief and Cognate offences.	..
17	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, etc., any animal	..
18	449 to 452; 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house, trespass, etc.	..
19	400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..

STATEMENT H—concl'd.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STATISTICS, 1957—concl'd.

Serial number.		Law.	Offences.	Juveniles apprehended during the year.										Juveniles concerned in court cases.																									
				Number of cases or offences committed by juveniles.										Number of Juveniles sent to courts.										Committed to institutions.															
				7-12			12-17			17-21				Regular courts.			Juveniles' courts.			Total.			Restored to parents.			Placed on probation.			Reformation.			Borstals.			Certified School.			Adult institutions.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)																
MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.																																							
20	341 to 344	..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1							
21	345 to 348	..	Rash act causing hurt and endangering life.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.																																							
22	379 to 382	..	Theft of Cattle ordinary ..	1,290	208	7	219	605	20	627	388	9	397	1,215	632	588	1,220	499	13	42	56	147	10	251															
23	406 to 409	..	Criminal Breach of trust ..	43	3	..	8	17	..	17	23	..	23	43	26	16	42	13	7	..	..	4	2	16															
24	411 to 414	..	Receiving stolen property ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1															
25	419, 420	..	Cheating ..	22	1	..	1	7	..	7	14	..	14	22	17	6	21	2	..	1	1	..	..	18															
26	447, 448, 453 and 456.	..	Criminal trespass or house breaking and lurking house trespass or house breaking.	22	..	1	1	10	2	12	9	..	9	31	8	23	31	1	3	..	..	..	..	27															
OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED.																																							
Public nuisances and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and Act II.																																							
OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS DECLARED TO BE COGNIZABLE.																																							
Arms Act																																							
Opium Act																																							
Gambling Act																																							
Excise Act																																							
Explosives Act and Explosives Substances Act.																																							
Reformatory Schools Act																																							
Children's Act																																							
Borstal School's Act																																							
Probation of Offenders Act																																							
Recourse on Good Conduct Prisoners Act.																																							
Beggars Act																																							
Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act																																							
Prevention of Prostitution or Devadasi Act.																																							
Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act																																							
Habitual Offenders Act																																							
Indian Railway Act																																							

APPENDIX A.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1957.

Personnel. —I continued to be in charge throughout the year.		Traffic and Licensing—	
Law and Order—		Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri R. K. Sukumaran, throughout the year.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police. Sri A. C. Aditya Nadar, B.A., throughout the year.		Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing. Sri H. L. Vincent, throughout the year.	
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Range. Sri S. T. Thiruchitrabalam, B.A., from 1st January to 3rd May 1957.		Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport. Sri R. J. Stooks, throughout the year.	
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Central Range. Sri V. R. Lakshminarayanan, B.Sc. B.L., I.P.S., from 1st January to 12th August 1957.		Hospital—	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order in additional charge from 13th August to 4th September 1957. Sri A. C. Aditya Nadar, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order in additional charge from 13th August to 4th September 1957.		Medical Officer 1. Dr. A. V. Rajagopal, M.S., D.O. (Lond.), from 1st January to 9th August 1957.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range. Sri K. Chenthamarai, M.A., throughout the year.		2. Dr. U. Maruthi Rao B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.L.O., from 10th August to 31st December 1957.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Western Range. Sri K. Parameswara Menon, B.A., from 1st January to 23rd May 1957.		Assistant Medical Officer .. . 1. Dr. Azeez-ur-Rahman, M.B.B.S., from 1st January to 22nd May 1957.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Armed Reserve. Sri V. R. Lakshminarayanan, additional charge from 24th May to 4th June 1957.		2. Dr. A. Thangarajan, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., from 23rd May to 31st December 1957.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (South). Sri K. R. Shenai, B.A. (Hons.), I.P.S., from 1st January to 8th December 1957.		Assistant Medical Officer (Woman). Dr. (Srimathi) Malathi Thiruvengadam, M.B.B.S., throughout the year.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (North). Sri N. Krishnaswami, M.Sc., I.P.S., from 9th to 31st December 1957.		PART I.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (South). Sri G. Nataraja Pillai, from 1st January to 21st September 1957.		1. General Condition of the year. —The year has been one of continued difficulty due to economic and other factors without much improvement in the position relating to employment.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (North). Sri K. R. Shenai, B.A. (Hons.), I.P.S., in additional charge from 22nd September to 22nd October 1957.		It was also marked by brisk activity on the part of all the different political parties beginning with the launching of the election campaign and ending with the calling off of the 'hotel name-board erasure campaign' by the Dravida Kazhagam on 31st December 1957.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (South). Sri S. Ramalingam, from 23rd October to 31st December 1957.		The Prime Minister of India, several State Ministers and High Personages from foreign countries visited the City during the year.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (North). Sri P. Paramaguru, M.A., B.L., from 1st to 31st January 1957.		The General Elections in the City on 8th March 1957 went off smoothly and there was only a minor incident. About 45 per cent of the voters went to the polls. All the political parties were active during the Elections. Following the announcement of the results, public attention centred round the formation of the new Madras Cabinet and the new Ministry headed by Sri K. Kamaraj was sworn in on 13th April 1957.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (North). Sri G. Nataraja Pillai, from 1st February to 12th March 1957. (Additional charge).		The Prime Minister of India visited the City on 31st January 1957 and addressed a public meeting at the Island Grounds at which he advanced arguments to support the Congress Party in the elections. The address was well received. The Prime Minister again visited the City on 7th December 1957 and his address at the Labour Rally calling on the people for a confident and united effort in the task of building the new India and in making the Second Plan a success and his forthright condemnation of the activities of the Dravida Kazhagam characterising the propaganda carried on by it against the Constitution of India as 'treason' was well received.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (North). Sri P. Paramaguru, M.A., B.L., from 13th March to 31st December 1957.		Intensive raids were conducted against Cotton betting and Prohibition offences throughout the year with good results.	
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (North). Sri A. S. R. Ponnuswamy, B.A. (Hons.), throughout the year.		Peace and tranquillity prevailed in the City during the year due to the continued vigilance of the City Police Force who carried out heavy and exacting duties in a commendable manner despite multiple demands on them.	
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Government Camp and Care Home. Sri S. Hameed, throughout the year.		2. Political movements. —(i) After lending their support to the Congress in the elections, the Dravida Kazhagam turned its attention to its next agitation, viz., 'erasing the word' 'Brahmin' from the name-boards of hotels on 5th May 1957. Batches of volunteers moved in their respective areas on that day and erased the word from the name-boards of 103 hotels. Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, the leader of the Party, proceeded to "Murali" Cafe, Pyer fits Road, Triplicane, and on the Proprietor of the Hotel not agreeing to the erasure, ordered picketing in front of that hotel. Since then batches of volunteers were picketing in front of that hotel every evening and courting arrest. They were convicted under section 41 and 71 (xi), City Police Act. The picketing was finally called off on 31st December 1957.	
		(ii) The new Taxation proposals of the Union Government were subjected to criticism by various groups.	
		(iii) The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam observed Dravida Nad Separation week from 17th to 23rd September 1957 and also organized a number of meetings during the close of the year to protest against the alleged imposition of Hindi on the South.	

(iv) Towards the close of the year, the communal strike that flared up in several villages in Ramanathapuram district between Maravars and Harijans and the loss of life and property resulting from the wide spread arson and riots were viewed with concern by one and all. The Communists were also exercised over these riots and in accordance with a decision taken by the State Communist Legislature Party, Sri M. Kalyanasundaram gave notice of a 'No-confidence' motion against the Government to the Speaker on 26th October 1957. As more than 25 members of the Assembly, all from the Opposition Benches, supported the motion it was allowed by the Speaker but was eventually defeated.

(v) Sri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker next directed his attention to the "Constitution burning agitation" to mark the protest of the Dravida Kazhagam against the attitude of the Government in not enacting a suitable legislation for the eradication of caste. In the agitation on 26th November 1957, 76 persons including 13 women were arrested in the City, 62 for attempting to burn copies of the Constitution and 14 for burning. The agitation passed off peacefully without any untoward incident. The arrested persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 2 to 9 months.

(vi) The Tamil Arasu Kazhagam was exercised during the latter half of the year over the delay in the publication of the Pataskar Award. After the acceptance of the recommendations of Sri Pataskar by both the Andhra and Madras State Governments, the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam claimed that it was only as a result of their agitation that the Madras State was able to get Tiruttani and other areas from Andhra State. The Tamil Arasu Kazhagam was also exercised over the Ramanathapuram disturbances and demanded a judicial inquiry into the incidents in Mudakalathur and other areas.

(vii) The Tamil Nad Socialist Party launched its Satyagraha movement in the City from 1st August 1957. Batches of volunteers attempted to stage demonstrations in front of the Government Offices in the City on working days in August and September 1957 and they were arrested under section 41, City Police Act and convicted. Again on 12th November 1957, the campaign was revived when Sri Hardayal Singh, M.L.A. and five other Socialist Party volunteers of Uttar Pradesh and another of Madras Socialist Party assembled in front of Fort St. George and shouted slogans demanding the implementation of their charter of demands and collected a crowd. They were also arrested and convicted under section 41, City Police Act. Since then, there was no demonstration by the volunteers of the Socialist Party in the City.

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

4. Labour.—(i) Labour was as usual restive during the year. The members of the N.G.Os. Association were active in July demanding that the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission should be made applicable to the State N.G.Os. also. They held a series of meetings and also sent a deputation to Delhi and presented a memorandum to the Union Government to include within the terms of the reference of the Second Pay Commission consideration of the pay scales and allowances and other conditions of service of the N.G.Os. in the Southern States.

(ii) The Beedi and the Hotel workers were also restive during the year demanding the enactment of a separate Legislation for the beedi and hotel industries to safeguard the interests of the workers and to afford them better conditions of service.

(iii) The Posts and Telegraphs workers in the City were exercised over the decision of the General Council of the National Federation of P. & T. Employees for a country-wide strike on 8/9th August 1957. The strike was later called off on the announcement of the appointment of a Second Pay Commission and towards the close of the year, the workers showed dissatisfaction over the announcement of the meagre interim relief of Rs. 5.

(iv) The Bank employees were restive in September 1957, over the strike by the West Bengal employees and about 1,300 bank employees in the City staged a token strike for about two hours on 30th September 1957. On 10th October 1957 and 14th October 1957, there were similar token strikes by the bank employees in the City in sympathy with the West Bengal bank employees on strike.

(v) The workers of the Edward Textiles, Limited, Choolai, were agitating against increase in work load, reduction in wages, etc., and they staged a series of strikes over the issue. The management of the Edward Textiles, Limited, and the workers however, arrived at a settlement on 5th December 1957, according to which it was agreed to close the Weaving Department and to run only the Spinning Department and to provide employment to those who have been working in the Mill since its re-opening in June 1956. The Spinning Department is now functioning.

5. Students' strikes.—(i) About 500 students of the Presidency College abstained from their classes on 23rd January 1957 to express their resentment at the alleged burning of the Indian National Flag in Pakistan and the attitude of the Union Government in not taking proper steps in this regard.

(ii) The students of Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Thyagarayanagar numbering about 200 were restive in July 1957 over the treatment meted out to them by the management and the supply of food, uniform, etc. The students abstained from attending their classes on 17th July 1957, a.m. and their representatives met the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Minister for Harijan Welfare who advised them to rejoin classes, but all the students excepting a few left for their native places the same night.

(iii) To protest against the alleged imposition of Hindi on the South, the students of Theagaraya College, Washermanpet, abstained from their classes on the afternoon of 30th August 1957. Similarly the students of the Pachaiyappas College, Chetput, Presidency College, Triplicane, and those of the Arts College abstained from their classes on 4th September 1957, 9th September 1957 and 10th September 1957 respectively. The strikes by the students of the Presidency and Arts Colleges were only partial.

(iv) About 440 students of the Law College belonging to the morning session and about 200 students of the afternoon session abstained from their classes on 17th September 1957 as a protest against the alleged imposition of Hindi on the South.

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

PART II.

Crime.

7. 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 Special and Local laws, was 6,841 as against 8,199 in 1956 and 8,060 in 1955. The appreciable fall in the incidence of crime—particularly under Robberies, House-breakings and miscellaneous theft—can be attributed mainly to the vigilance of the Police, to the drive against criminal elements and to preventive arrests and other preventive measures. Beides, better co-operation of the public with the Police has helped to further reduce crime this year. There has been a marked improvement in detection which works out to 49.7 per cent as against 46.4 per cent of 1956—an increase by 3.3 per cent.

(ii) Many cases were detected as a result of some useful preventive arrests by the Police. There were, as usual, many instances in which the same criminal or set of criminals was responsible, each for a series of offences of the same kind. Special patrols were organized and measures devised to deal with the common forms of crime and the results have been good. Intensive night patrols—particularly in dark nights—were organised during the year on the basis of a scientific study of the crime incidence, and this secured good results.

(iii) Out of 6,841 true cases reported during 1957 and of 1,026 cases pending from previous year, 7,078 cases were disposed of.

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

Class of offence.	1956.	1957.	Difference of the last two years—plus or minus.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Class I	46	42	— 4	— 8.7
Class II	675	564	— 111	— 16.4
Class III	718	403	— 315	— 43.9
Class IV	507	482	— 25	— 4.9
Class V	6,252	5,349	— 903	— 14.4
Class VI	99,714	85,741	— 13,973	— 14

8. 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 the tempo of the raids was generally well maintained. Greater attention by the Police has brought down cases under this head.

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.
Madras City.	1956	11,354	78	11,296	78
	1957	10,810	90	10,641	78

9. Grave Crimes.—The following are the statistics of grave crimes for the last three years:—

	Reported in			Difference of the last two years—plus or minus.	Percentage of difference.
	1955.	1956.	1957.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Murder	15	16	12	— 4	— 25.0
Dacoity	2	1	3	+ 2	+ 200.0
Robbery	28	18	10	— 8	— 44.4
House-break- ing.	424	612	332	— 280	— 45.7
Theft	5,639	5,494	4,703	— 791	— 14.4
Cattle theft.	42	37	44	+ 7	+ 18.9
Total	6,150	6,173	5,104	— 1,074	— 17.4

10. Murder.—Twelve cases of murder were reported during 1957 and 5 cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 4 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal, 1 went undetected, 6 are pending trial and 2 are under investigation.

Motives for the murders were as follows:—

Factions	1
Family disputes	1
Sexual causes	3
Robbery	7
Other causes	12
Total	—

During this year, there was no case of murder for gain or murder due to communal feelings. None of the murder cases of the year is worth mentioning here.

11. Infanticide.—There were 24 true cases of infanticide during the year as against 17 in 1956. There are no cases worthy of special mention. They were mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic unhappiness, poverty or insanity.

12. Riots.—During the year, there were 15 cases of rioting as against 28 in 1956. Of the 10 cases pending from the last year (1956) and 15 cases of this year, 19 were disposed of. One case is pending trial and 5 are under investigation. There was no serious disturbance during the year and the public peace was, on the whole, well maintained. The Police had no occasion to open fire.

13. Dacoity and Robbery—Dacoity.—(i) There were three cases of dacoity during the year. Two cases were detected and one went undetected and properties in both the detected cases were almost recovered.

(ii) **Robbery.**—The number of true cases of robbery during 1957 was 10 as against 18 in 1956. Out of 10 true cases and 5 cases pending from the previous year, 14 cases were disposed of—4 ended in conviction, and 10 were treated as undetected. One case is under investigation.

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

	Number of cases.	Highway.	Field.	House.
Dacoity	3	2	..	1
Robbery	10	4	2	4

14. House-breaking.—Three hundred and forty-one cases of house-breaking were reported during 1957 of which 332 were true cases. The percentage of conviction is 59.6 per cent as against 44.9 per cent of 1956.

The average amount of property lost per case in 1955, 1956 and 1957 is Rs. 198, 267 and 257, respectively.

This year, there has been a marked decrease under burglaries and this is due to intensive patrols served and also due to the relentless drive against criminals.

Mobile patrols are served during nights in important places. Increased attention was paid to preventive work and greater vigilance maintained in watching known criminals during the year.

Interesting cases.—(i) A gang of burglars comprising of a Police Constable, a K.D. and three others was unearthed during the year. This gang was found responsible for 47 property offences which have occurred from 1954 to 1957 in and around Madras City. Of these, stolen properties to the tune of Rs 5,000 concerned in 27 offences including two grave burglaries were recovered and all the five members of the gang were charged, convicted and sentenced, each to two years rigorous imprisonment.

(ii) Anthonydas, a non-local ex-convict of Madurai district (Melur), who was responsible for a series of grave burglaries, some of them in the houses of leading citizens of City, was arrested during the year and property worth more than Rs. 5,000 was recovered. This culprit was also successfully prosecuted and convicted in three cases.

(iii) A notorious cat burglar responsible for a series of night house breakings in the City was arrested during the year and he was also convicted in three cases.

(iv) A registered K.D. of Thiruparankundram, Madurai district, who was responsible for 26 cases of theft including 9 house-breakings in the City was arrested, charge sheeted and convicted.

The Crime staff of the City were vigilant throughout the year.

With a view to prevent crimes in bungalows, the work of indexing particulars of domestic servants in bungalows throughout the City has been taken up.

All efforts will be made to locate the criminals responsible for the pending cases of the year.

15. Thefts—Cattle-thefts.—Forty-seven cases of cattle-theft were reported during 1957 of which 44 were true. Thirty-two cases ended in conviction.

Cattle poisoning.—Six cases were reported during the year, of which one ended in conviction, 2 went undetected and 3 are under investigation.

Thefts—Ordinary.—There has been an appreciable decrease under this head. Four thousand eight hundred and eighty-four cases were reported during the year, of which 4,703 cases were true cases. This includes 288 cases of cycle thefts, 95 thefts of jewels from children and 233 cases of pocket-picking. Cycle thefts fell down from 405 cases in 1956 to 241 in 1957. Well planned traps organized during the year helped to reduce cycle crime.

During the year, there has been an increase of theft of jewels from children, from 65 cases of last year to 95 this year. To combat the increase, special preventive patrols will be arranged this year (i.e. in 1958).

Pocket-picking cases further fell during the year, i.e., from 284 cases of 1956 to 233 in 1957. The formation of a shock party exclusively for the prevention and detection of pocket-picking offences, preventive arrests and regular beats by uniformed police at all important bus stops have acted as a deterrent against this class of crime. Several organizations of pick-pockets have been completely eliminated by preventive arrests.

16. Other cases of interest.—The Control Room Party arrested on 19th July 1957 a local and four others at Chintadripet and seized counterfeit coins, materials, etc., used for manufacturing spurious coins. Five accused were charged under Sections 232, 235 and 243, Indian Penal Code and four of the accused were convicted.

The City Crime Branch arrested a notorious inter-State cheat of Hyderabad, who swindled banks and business houses in Hyderabad Bangalore and other places to the tune of Rs. 70,000. This case against him is under investigation.

The Crime Branch also did well in unearthing three organizations which had been indulging in criminal activities in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. These organizations were responsible for extraction of wrist-watches, etc., from foreign parcels, obtaining large sums of money on fabricated telegraphic money orders and of fraudulently encashing Indian Postal Orders. Complaints of this type of offences had been received from time to time in the last two to three years and the culprits had successfully eluded the Police for long. They were, however, rounded up during the year and have been charge-sheeted.

The Crime Branch also did well in prosecuting and securing the conviction of a motor car salesman who repeatedly traded on cars by changing the registration numbers, etc.

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

18. Accidental deaths.—One hundred and fifteen cases of accidental deaths were reported during the year. No case disclosed culpable negligence.

PART III.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

19. Detection.—(i) Crime was kept well under control throughout the year. Effective steps were taken by the Police to prevent and detect crime. Many cases were detected as a result of preventive arrests by the Police.

(ii) Specialization in investigation work was organized during the year, as was done in 1956. Teams of selected Sub-Inspectors under their Inspectors were allotted for the investigation of particular types of crime such as burglaries, bungalow thefts, pocket pickings, etc. This scheme is working well and paying good dividends.

(iii) The following are the true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code disposed of during the years 1956 and 1957 showing the percentage of detection:—

Year.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Not detected.	Total Columns (2) to (4).	Percentage of detection.	Difference of percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956	3,663	439	3,794	7,896	46.4	..
1957	3,517	570	2,986	7,073	49.7	+ 3.3

The percentage of detection of grave crimes during 1956 and 1957 is also given below:—

Head of Crime.	1956	1957.	Difference of percentage.
1 Murder ..	(7/14) 50	(4/9) 44.4	— 5.6
2 Dacoity ..	....	(1/3) 33.3	+ 33.3
3 Robbery ..	(6/15) 40	(4/14) 28.6	— 11.4
4 House-breaking. (262/584) 44.9		(214/359) 59.6	+ 14.7
5 Theft .. (2223/5329) 41.7		(2256/4807) 46.9	+ 5.2
6 Cattle-theft. (33/38) 91.6		(34/45) 75.5	— 16.1

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

20. Cases in which investigation was refused—

	1956.	1957.
Number of cases reported to the Police. (Serials 1 to 38 of Statement—A. Police)	8,515	7,145
Number of cases in which investigation was refused by the Police	9	5
Percentage	.1	0.07

21. Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Six cases were referred by the Magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 23 in 1956. This calls for no comments.

22. Attendance at Sessions.—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.—A comparative statement for the last three years is given below. This shows a decrease in the value of property lost but a slight increase in the percentage of recovery:—

Year.	Amount lost.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1955	12,44,363	2,91,837	23.5
1956	8,55,705	1,92,225	23.3
1957	8,15,209	2,21,058	27.1

26. Prosecuting staff.—A comparative statement of the number of cases conducted by the prosecuting staff during the years 1956 and 1957 is given below:—

(1)	Number of completed original cases.				Percentage convicted.	
	Prosecuted.		Convicted.		1956	1957
	1956	1957	1956	1957	(6)	(7)
Chief Assistant State Prosecutor	2,262	3,227	2,097	3,007	92	93
Assistant State Prosecutor, II	1,557	1,570	1,258	1,570	78	96
Do. III	1,117	1,513	1,019	1,444	98.5	95
Do. IV	2,760	2,021	2,558	1,876	92.9	92.8
Do. V	528	940	456	874	86	93
Do. VI	717	1,079	692	1,027	96	95
Do. VII	720	1,052	642	1,002	89	95.2
Do. VIII	1,228	1,695	1,165	1,600	94	94
Assistant State Prosecutor, Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate Court.	2,510	1,365	2,370	1,261	94	93
Assistant State Prosecutor, Prohibition	19,188	15,405	18,918	15,267	98	99

NOTE.—The following three Assistant State Prosecutors were on leave during the year for the periods noted against each and in the first two cases substitutes were appointed. No substitute was appointed in the third case and the work was attended to by the Assistant State Prosecutor of a neighbouring Court:—

- (1) Sri P. Ramanathan, Assistant State Prosecutor, II Court—From 2nd to 31st March 1957.
- (2) Sri Lakshminathan, Assistant State Prosecutor, III Court—From 20th January to 2nd March 1957.
- (3) Sri T. R. Subramaniam, Assistant State Prosecutor, VI Court—From 13th to 20th December 1957.

27. Inadequate sentences and retrials.—(i) During the year there was a case of publishing obscene matter which was taken up for enhanced punishment. The brief facts of the case are enumerated below:—

"One A. D. Sabapathy who was periodically publishing obscene literature was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400 by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Saidapet. The State filed an appeal in C.R.C. No. 833 of 1957 for enhancement of the sentence. The accused also filed an appeal in C.A. No. 481 of 1957 against the conviction. The criminal appeal was dismissed, while in C.R.C. No. 833 of 1957 filed by the State, the High Court convicted the accused to one month rigorous imprisonment plus Rs. 400 fine."

(ii) No case of 1957 was 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.
—	—	11	11

Recovery during the year of property lost in the previous years is Rs. 81,203 as against Rs. 40,917 in 1956.

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)
1956	4,102	3,663	89.3	4,293	3,741	87.1
1957	4,087	3,517	86.1	4,392	3,702	84.3
Difference.	— 15	— 146	3.2	+ 99	— 39	— 2.8

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

Cases under	Number of cases charged.	Number of cases disposed of		Number of cases pending in court.	Percentage pendency on the total number.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Indian Penal Code ..	4,802	3,517	570	215	5
2 Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act	8	8	..	..	..
3 Security sections ..	1,663	1,594	55	14	1

NOTE.—Total number of Indian Penal Code cases disposed of was 4,087. Out of 4,802 cases charged, 4,087 cases were disposed of by the court and of these 3,517 cases ended in conviction. Assuming that all the cases charged (4,802) were disposed of in the ratio of 4,087 : 3,517, the number of cases convicted would be 3,702. Thus the percentage of detection would work out to 50.8 per cent. In view of the pendency of 215 cases in courts, detection is affected to the extent of 1.1 per cent.

29. Prosecutions for false complaints—

(a) Including cases of the previous year, the number of cases referred by the Police as false—19.

(b) The number of such cases struck off as false by the Magistrates—19.

(c) The number of cases in which prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints and the number of such cases filed on magisterial complaints—2.

(d) The number of persons convicted for preferring false complaints—1.

(e) The number of cases pending at the end of the year—1.

(f) Number of persons prosecuted and convicted for preferring false complaints and petitions against Police officers—Nil.

30. Prevention.—Nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-three persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 3,728 in 1956. Three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven persons were run in under specific sections and 1,565 under Security sections during the year as against 1,250 and 370 respectively in the last year. The phenomenal increase in these cases during the year testifies to the hard and excellent turn out of work by the City Police.

31. Return of active and inactive Criminals of Madras City for the year 1957—

Number brought under surveillance during the year.													Of the numbers	
Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1956 (i.e.) excluding those in Jail but including those out of view.		on account of arrivals from outside the District.		By release from Jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Active and inactive criminals of Madras City ..	1,036	21	24	..	123	3	104	7	14	..	10	..		
in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register.													Of those included in columns (2) to (5).	
On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.			By reason of having left the City		From other causes.		Number in jail on 31st December, 1957		Number at large on 31st December, 1957.		Of the number in column (12) number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)								
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
70	..	6	..	..	..	235	3	952	28	628	5	244	8	

Old offenders—

	1956.	1957.
1 Number sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code.	493	724
2 Number ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.	47	58
3 Number prosecuted for failure to notify residence.	38	30
4 Number convicted	19	25

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

habitual criminals. During the year, there was one fresh registration under the Habitual Offenders Act. A scheme for better control over habitual offenders submitted to Government last year is under consideration.

Number of members registered under the Act at the beginning of the year.	Number registered in the year 1957.	Number removed from the register during the year.	The number of members at the end of the year 1957.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
112	1	12	101

33. Security for good behaviour.—This year there has been a remarkable improvement in the security work due to periodical drives organised by the Divisional Police and by Special Parties.

A comparative statement showing the number of persons charged under security sections 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 in column (2) for whom history sheets existed.	Average amount demanded.
	Local.	Extra district.	Local.	Extra district.					
(1)	(2) (i)	(2) (ii)	(3) (i)	(3) (ii)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1953	853	96	632	64	6	73	142	44	278
1954	501	98	434	76	7	86	118	77	177
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	221	302

34. Port Police.—Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, continued to be in charge of the Harbour Police during the year.

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 1957, 33,110 passengers disembarked at Madras as against 31,558 in 1956.

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.

Four cases of smuggling of opium were detected during the checking of passengers during embarkation to Singapore and during the rummaging of vessels lying at anchor at the Harbour.

Three hundred and twenty-one shed thefts, sixteen ship thefts, twelve wagon thefts and one hundred and nine cases of ordinary thefts, two robberies and seven cases of house-breaking and theft were reported during the year. In almost all the cases, the culprits responsible were located. In eight instances, action was taken against receivers.

The development of the Madras Harbour is receiving the active consideration of the Government. Proposals for the bifurcation of the Harbour Police Station into two Units and for an increase in strength of the Harbour Police are pending with the Government.

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:—

	1956.	1957.
Number of licences issued to Cinematograph theatres	..	40
Number of certificates issued in respect of Cinematograph films	..	..
Licences to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons)	..	..
Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of the Cinematograph films	..	..

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

	1956.	1957.
The total number of persons convicted under the Act	164	168

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

	1956.	1957.
Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	2,840	3,417
General licences for music and religious institutions.	317	318
Occasional licences to sell foreign liquor.	4	..
Licences for gymnasium, licences for places of public resort.	264	277
Other music licences	3,941	4,027
Sound amplifier licences	4,567	5,212

38. **Prohibition.**—Vigorous drives were launched under the Prohibition Act, 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 frequently raided with good results.

A comparative statement showing the number of cases under the Act for the years 1956 and 1957 is given below:—

Class of offences.	Number charged.			
	Cases.		Persons.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
4 (i) (a)	6,495	4,876	6,254	4,893
4 (i) (b)	201	83	195	85
4 (i) (g)	34	94	32	94
4 (i) (f)	11,684	10,900	11,432	10,900

Class of offences.	Number convicted.			
	Cases.		Persons.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
4 (i) (a)	6,199	4,710	6,187	4,718
4 (i) (b)	183	78	183	79
4 (i) (g)	30	79	30	80
4 (i) (f)	11,626	10,726	11,622	10,726

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

Arms Act.	1956.	1957.
Licences to import arms and Military stores (Form II).	149	156
Licences to import arms and Military stores (Form III).	..	..
Licences to import arms and Military stores (Form VI).	..	..
Licences to export by land or river arms and ammunitions (Form VII).	448	464
Licences to manufacture, sell or keep for sale arms and ammunition (Form IX).	33	32
Licences to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	41	40
Licences for safe custody of arms and ammunition (Form XIII).	4	4
Licences to possess fire arms (Form IV).	..	13
Licences to possess ammunition and Military stores (Form XIV).	3	2
Licences for the possession and use for the purpose of target, etc. (Form XV).	1	1
Licences to possess arms and ammunitions for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	2,021	1,886
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX) ..	15	13
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	27	22
Sales of arms and ammunitions verified ..	7,460	8,400
Licences to import explosives (Form E) ..	..	14
General licences to transport explosives (Form G).	3	3
Licences to store films up to 200 lb. under Cinematograph Film Rules (Form C).	4	4

40. **Inspection.**—A list of Police stations and outposts in Madras City as on 31st December 1957 is given below:—

Permanent.	Temporary.
B-1 North Beach.	B-6 Fort.
B-2 Law College.	D-4 Jam Bazaar.
B-3 Muthialpet.	G-4 Otteri.
B-4 Royapuram.	J-1 Saidapet.
C-1 Flower Bazaar.	J-2 T. Nagar.
C-2 Elephant Gate.	J-3 Kodambakkam.
C-3 Seven Wells.	J-4 Adyar.
D-1 Mylapore.	K-1 Tambaram.
D-2 Mount Road.	K-2 Annamalai.
D-3 The House.	K-4 Ayambakkam.
E-1 Mylapore.	..
E-2 Royapuram.	..
E-3 Teynampet.	..
F-1 Chintadripet.	..
F-2 Egmore.	..
F-3 Nungambakkam.	..
G-1 Vepery.	..
G-2 Perambur.	..
G-3 Vyasampet.	..
H-1 Washermanpet.	..
H-2 Tondiarpet.	..
K-2 Kilpattinam.	..
General Station.	..
Traffic Investigation.	..
Harbours.	..

Permanent.	Temporary.
..	C-4 General Hospital.
..	Abiramapuram.
..	Thousandlights.
..	Erukkancheri.
..	Stanley Hospital.
..	Korukkupet.
..	New Washermanpet.

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

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

Number pending over.			
One year.	Six months.	Three months.	Total.
5	4	12	21

42. **Office.**—The work in the office continued to be very heavy during the year, with no increase in the Ministerial staff corresponding to the increase in the Executive Force. The office staff had to work overtime and on holidays also.

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

PART IV.

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

Strength as on 31st December 1956 and 1957.

	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Inspectors.	22	7	29	22	6	28	22	6	28	22	6	28
Sergeants-Major.	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Sergeants.	50	9	59	50	9	59	50	9	59	50	9	59
Sub-Inspectors.	110	44	154	112	45	157	110	44	154	112	45	157
Jamadar.	2	9	11	2	9	11	2	9	11	2	9	11
Head constables.	351	142	493	351	147	498	351	147	498	351	147	498
Police constables.	2,319	754	3,073	2,319	755	3,074	2,319	755	3,074	2,319	755	3,074
Total	2,729	936	3,665	2,729	936	3,665	2,729	936	3,665	2,729	936	3,665

Actual strength as on 31st December 1956 and 31st December 1957.

	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Inspectors.	22	7	29	22	6	28	22	6	28	22	6	28
Sergeants-Major.	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Sergeants.	50	9	59	50	9	59	50	9	59	50	9	59
Sub-Inspectors.	110	44	154	112	45	157	110	44	154	112	45	157
Jamadar.	2	9	11	2	9	11	2	9	11	2	9	11
Head constables.	351	142	493	351	147	498	351	147	498	351	147	498
Police constables.	2,319	754	3,073	2,319	755	3,074	2,319	755	3,074	2,319	755	3,074
Total	2,729	936	3,665	2,729	936	3,665	2,729	936	3,665	2,729	936	3,665

Details for increase or decrease—

Inspectors as on 31st December 1956	29
Disbanded during 1957 as per G.O. Rt. No. 3092, Home, dated 9th October 1956, from 1st January 1957 ..	1
Total	28
Sub-Inspectors as on 31st December 1956	154
Sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2595, Home, dated 5th October 1957	1
Sanctioned as per Chief Office Foc. No. 1046-1-RA. 2/57, dated 4th July 1957	2
Total	157
Head Constables as on 31st December 1956	493
Sanctioned as per G.O. Ms. No. 2595, Home, dated 5th October 1957 and G.O. Ms. No. 1218, Home, dated 4th May 1957 (4 + 1)	5
Total	498
Police Constables as on 31st December 1956	3,073
Sanctioned as per G.O. Ms. No. 1218, Home, dated 4th May 1957	1
Total	3,074

45. **Enlistment.**—Recruitment to the Police was carried out periodically. It was found difficult and districts had to be indicated on. The recruits were up to the average when compared to the previous years. The particulars of recruitment in the year are as below:—

(i) Number of recruits possessing qualification of and above the S.S.L.C. standard	62
(ii) Number of Harijans recruited	27
(iii) Number of ex-army men enlisted	..
(iv) The total number of recruits enlisted during the year	265

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

Casualties.	1956.	1957.
Number retired	40	46
Number resigned	24	25
Number dismissed	35	26
Number discharged	6	7
Number deserted	18	15
Number died	7	8
Total	130	127

Number of police officers killed or injured in the course of duty. Killed. Injured. 6 15

The following cases are worth mentioning:—

(1) On 8th March 1957 on the General Elections Day in the city for the Madras Legislature and Lok Sabha, an unruly mob who were intimidating the voters at the entrance of the 'Dhobi-kana' booth was directed to withdraw by the Sub-Inspector, Rayapuram, at about 3-30 p.m. When that crowd was receding, a section of it turned violent and started pelting stones on the Police party, injuring the Sub-Inspector and four police constables including one from the Special Arm'd Police. Twenty-one accused were charged in Rayapuram Station Cr. No. 414 of 1957 under sections 147, 332 read with 149, I.P.C. Ten of them were convicted and the others were acquitted.

(2) On 9th April 1957 at about 9-30 hours local rowdies Sundararaj, Balaraman, Thandavamoorthy and Bal Chetty were found drunk at South Mada Church Street, Rayapuram, by H.C. 19 and his party. When they arrested them, they offered resistance and injured the police party. They were charged in Rayapuram Station Cr. No. 620 of 1957 under sections 332, I.P.C. and were convicted.

(3) On 16th August 1957 at about 12 p.m. near Gemini bus stop, A.R.P.C. 1158 was stabbed by K. D. Govindasami of Tondiarpet when the police constable attempted to prevent him from committing theft from a Marvadi woman. He was charged in T. N. Station Cr. No. 377 of 1957 under sections 353, 324, 375 and 511, I.P.C. and convicted to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) On 7th November 1957 at about 19-45 hours P.Cs. 3176, 3019, 2854, 3125 and 1637 of T. Nagar Police Station were assaulted by Kora Kabali (H story sheeted rowdy) and his gang while executing a non-bailable warrant issued against Kora Kabali by the III Presidency Magistrate. Kora Kabali and his two brothers were charged and convicted to undergo one year R.L.

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

Year.	Number of admissions into the hospital.	Percentage on actual strength.	Percentage of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956	6,997	1.03	.5
1957	15,246	4.3	1.2

The large increase in admission in 1957 is due to the epidemic of 'FLU' in the middle of the year.

The common diseases treated were influenza, Malaria, Cold, Disorders of the digestive system, scabies, venereal diseases, etc.

The police personnel and their families suffering from Tuberculosis were treated with modern 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.

Cases deserving sanatorium treatment were admitted in the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, T. M. Baram, T.B. 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 as per direction.

The strength of the hospital staff.—No change in 1957.

The health of the force continued to be satisfactory.

48. **Education.**—The particulars are furnished below:—

	Head Constables.	Police Constables.
(i) Number of men on the last day of the year	502	3,066
(ii) Number illiterate	..	..

49. **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 ..	2,760
(ii) Number of increments postponed during the year ..	34

50. **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.

51. **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.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number dismissed ..	31	20	4	6	35	26
Number discharged (including removals).	8	6	5	1	13	7
Number reduced ..	52	76	16	21	68	97
Number suspended ..	4	2	2	1	6	3
Number awarded blackmarks only.	351	312	188	183	539	495
Total ..	446	416	215	212	661	628

Percentage of men departmentally punished—

	PER CENT.
(i) for absence without leave (excluding blackmarks) ..	0.72
(ii) for offences other than absence without leave (excluding blackmarks) and ..	2.7
(iii) By award of blackmarks	12.7

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

(b) **Deferred punishments.**—

Number pending at the beginning of the year ..	91
Number awarded during the year	308
Number confirmed	21
Number remitted	236
Number pending at the end of the year	142

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

Appeals excluding second appeals under Police Standing Order, Volume I-110.			To the Deputy Commissioner of Police.		To the Commissioner of Police.		To the Inspector-General of Police.	
(1)			1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Confirmed	..	..	19	12	35	33	..	1
Reversed	..	..	4	..	8	4	1	..
Punishment reduced.			3	1	9	7	..	..
Punishment enhanced.			..	..	..	..	..	..
Pending	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	..		26	13	52	44	2	1

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

Categories.		Number convicted.				
		In official capacity.		In private capacity.		
		1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	
Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sergeants-Major	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sergeants	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamadars	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head Constables	..	..	..	..	..	3
Police Constables	..	..	13	2	..	17
[Total ..		13	2	..	..	20

54. Medals and Rewards.—(a) None were awarded medals during the year 1957.

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

Police Officers.	1956.		1957.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs. R.P.		Rs. R.P.
Inspectors ..	14	934 00	7	234 00
Sergeants-Major ..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	98	6,782 00	107	10,420 50
Sergeants ..	16	964 50	25	1,075 00
Jamadars ..	..	..	..	..
Head Constables.	298	4,371 50	275	5,235 50
Police Constables.	1,412	5,583 89	1,602	7,613 69
Total ..		18,635 89		24,578 69
To private individuals.	712	4,780 17	727	5,340 00

Rewards paid from sources other than Government. A sum of Rs. 195 received from private individuals in two cases was disbursed to an Inspector and to a private individual for good work.

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 pensions and gratuities sanctioned by the Government during the year is furnished below in the following form :—

Compassionate gratuity.		
Rank, number and name.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted, number and date of the Government Order to be specified.
Police Constable 737 Gaigadharan.	Pattammal (widow).	Rs. 500 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 31, Finance, dated 19th January 1957.
Police Constable 957 Thiagaraya Pillai.	Saradhambal (widow).	Rs. 800 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 29, Finance (Pension), dated 19th January 1957.
Police Constable 2735 Annamalai Pillai.	Murugammal (Mother)	Rs. 500 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 55, Finance (Pension), dated 1st February 1957.
Head Constable 288 Thiagarajan.	Baby Ammal (widow).	Rs. 800 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 80, Finance (Pension), dated 16th December 1957.
Police Constable 3087 Kothandaraman.	Janagammal (widow).	Rs. 700 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 81, Finance (Pension) dated 16th February 1957.
Police Constable 2633 A. Azeez Khan.	Ghouse Nissa (widow).	Rs. 400 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 81, Finance (Pension), dated 16th February 1957.
Police Constable 944 Sowrimuthu.	Sakuntala (widow).	Rs. 500 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 257, Finance (Pension), dated 27th March 1957.
Sub-Inspector P. V. Sadagopan.	Susila Bai (widow).	Rs. 2,000 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 331, Finance (Pension), dated 6th May 1957.
Police Constable 2029 T. Kannappan.	Kannammal (widow).	Rs. 800 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 335, Finance (Pension), dated 7th May 1957.
Head Constable 1909 Ponnai Panicker.	P. Karthiyani (widow).	Rs. 1,000 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 359 Finance (Pension), dated 24th May 1957.
Police Constable 3330 K. Sankaranarayanan.	K. P. Janaki (widow)	Rs. 350 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 372, Finance (Pension), dated 29th May 1957.
Police Constable 691 Lazar, S.	Saleth Mary (widow).	Rs. 800 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 442, Finance (Pension), dated 13th July 1957.
Police Constable 914 Krishnan Nambiar.	Kalyani Ammal (widow).	Rs. 500 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 654, Finance (Pension), dated 9th November 1957.

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

	RS.	R.P.
1956	50,86,507	00
1957	58,27,939	00

The increase in the cost is due to grant of enhanced dearness allowance and increased feeding charges to men on various bandobust, duties, 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	Inspector.	Sergeant-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Jamadars.	Police Constables.
1956	7	30	30	224	..	1,302
1957	7	34	30	262	..	1,461

NOTE.—The increase is due to new constructions of 145 huts in Kilpauk, 45 huts in Kodithope and 7 huts in Tondirpet transferred to Madras City Police from Excise Department and the addition of quarters for 1 Sergeant-Major and 3 Sergeants in Kilpauk and T. Nagar.

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

Number of societies.	Number of members on rolls.	Amount of paid-up share capital.
		RS.
Madras City Police Officials' Co-operative Society, Limited.	191	12,402
Madras City Police Constables' Co-operative Society.	1,913	63,695

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

- absolute proximity.
- 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 net loss for the year amounted to Rs. 327.54. The loss was due to the various contributions made to the State and City Police Teams during Sports, etc. The capital at the end of the year was Rs. 23,201.82 as against Rs. 23,529.36 at the end of the previous year. The fund has been most useful to the members as it ensures supply of a number of articles at a low price.

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

Rank.	Number eligible to join the fund.	Number of subscribers.	Percentage of subscribers on the number eligible to join the fund.
Inspectors	28	28	100
Sergeants-Major ..	5	4	80
Sergeants	40	30	75
Sub-Inspectors ..	103	79	77
Jamadars, Head Constables and Police Constables.	2,204	1,953	72
Office establishment.	58	51	88
Motor Vehicles Inspectors.	4	3	75

61. Contributory Provident Fund—

Rank.	Number eligible to join the fund.	Number of subscribers.
Inspectors	..	..
Sergeants-Major ..	..	..
Sergeants	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	..	..
Jamadars, Head Constables and Police Constables ..	139	50
Office establishment ..	3	..

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

Inspectors—			
(i) Power of control	..	..	Good.
(ii) Value of inspections	..	..	Satisfactory.
(iii) Personal investigation of crime	..	..	Do.
(iv) Local knowledge	..	..	Fair.
(v) Character	..	..	Good.
Sub-Inspectors—			
(i) Maintenance of discipline and relations with the subordinates	..	..	Good.
(ii) Investigation of crime and detective ability	..	..	Do.
(iii) Local knowledge and relations with the public	..	..	Satisfactory.
(iv) Character	..	..	Good.

63. Armed Reserve—Strength—

Particulars.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Jamadars.	Head Constables.	Nalks.	Lance Nalks.	Police Constables.
Sanctioned strength.	1	9	9	36	36	36	432
Temporary additional	..	..	..	28	12	1	123
Total	1	9	9	64	48	37	560
Under-strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Actual strength	1	9	9	64	48	37	533

The Armed Reserve continues to do bandobust duties during strikes, processions and meetings. The Armed Reserve was augmented during the strike periods and other large-scale bandobust duties by companies of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police and the Platoons of the City Armed Reserve stationed in Chingleput district.

During the year 1957, the City Tear Smoke Squad was called on to the following places and on other occasions when the Armed Reserve was mobilized, the full Gas Section was standing-by at the Police Control Room to meet any emergency :—

Serial number and strength of the squad.	Date.	Place.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 One Squad	7th December 1957	K-4 Ayyanavaram	No gas action.
2 Half Section	20th December 1957	K-3 Aminjikarai	Do.
3 Do.	21st December 1957	G-1 Vepery	Do.

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

66. Station Vigilance Committee.—The Station Vigilance Committees are functioning satisfactorily. Respectable persons of

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

30th January 1957	Visit of Prime Minister of India.
23rd February 1957	B & C Mill Strike.
7th, 10th, 14th and 15th March 1957.	Second General Elections.
17th March 1957	Harbour Bandobust.
5th May 1957	Dravida Kazhaghham Agitation.
8th to 14th May 1957	B & C Mill Strike.
1st August 1957	Dravida Kazhaghham Agitation.
4th August 1957	Mohurram.
7th August 1957	Do.
8th August 1957	Postal Strike.
10th August 1957	Visit of the President of India
11th to 16th August 1957	Independence Day and Centenary Celebrations.
20th September 1957	Visit of President of India.
6th October 1957	Dravida Kazhaghham Agitation.
6th and 7th December 1957	Visit of the Prime Minister of India.
14th to 17th December 1957	Dravida Kazhaghham Agitation.

The emergency strength could not be maintained at full strength. Accommodation does not exist for the entire Reserve. Quarters are being built. The percentage of natives of headquarters town in the Reserve is 10 per cent.

64. Tear Smoke Squad.—The City Tear Smoke Squad is attached to No. IX Platoon Armed Reserve. The strength of the squad is one Sergeant, 2 Head Constables and 12 Police Constables. In accordance with the Chief Office Memo. No. 677-A/Stall/45, dated 7th January 1945, the training for the other Platoon men in the tear smoke was carried out and the regular turnover of the men for training in every quarter was also complied with. All the trainees did the quarterly practice as well as classification at Meenambakkam Range. To train 8 Head Constables and 30 Police Constables the maximum quantity of munition allotted in Annexure 2 of Ro. No. 231-A/Stall./50, dated 4th February 1950, was used. Demonstration in firing the shells of all kinds and throwing grenades was given by the Sergeant in charge of Tear Smoke Squad and the munition was found to be effective and there was no misfire. The quarterly supplies to the 11½ squads in the Madras State were made from the reserve stock held in Madras City and the munitions on stock at present are kept in good condition.

local influence and integrity are selected with a view to bringing the Police and the public into closer contact and they are frequently met by all ranks to promote goodwill and to ensure their active co-operation.

Work done by the Station Vigilance Committee during the years 1956 and 1957.

District.	Number of Station Vigilance Committee on 31st Decem-ber.		Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (including cattle thefts).		Number of cattle thefts in which accused were arrested with property.		Number of out of view bad characters (K. D.Cs, etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.		Number of warrants issued.		Number of O.V. members or arrested.		Gambling cases put up.	
	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.	1957.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Madras City	28	33	71	27	..	7	13	14	9	1	..	..	113	23

The relationship between the Police and the S.V.C. Members continued to be good during the year under review though the actual number of cases detected with their co-operation shows a fall this year under columns (3), (6) and (8).

PART V.

Traffic Department.

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

68. Accidents.—The number of accidents reported in 1957 was 4,062 necessitating investigation and finally action was taken in 3,975 as against 3,384 in the previous year. Since October 1957 every month Traffic Control Day is held and Gazetted Officers of the City Police assisted by Motor Vehicle Inspectors, Scouts, etc., spend two hours on the road at important junctions, etc.,

detecting irregularities, defects in motor vehicles. Hand bills were distributed educating motorists and the public on the 'Road Sense'. Pedestrians also are being instructed every week during Traffic Regulations was got printed in English and Tamil and distributed to the Scouts for study as well as distribution to the public.

The number of fatal accidents for the year was 63 as against 54 in 1956. Sixty-four persons were killed this year as against 57 in 1956. The total number of persons injured during the year was 2,089 as against 1,810 during the last year. The increase in accidents is due to the increase in vehicular traffic, and population, etc.

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

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

Places where accidents were heavier.	1956.	1957.
1 Mount Road	335	347
2 Poonamallee High Road	101	153
3 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road	74	113
4 General Hospital Road	57	75
5 North Beach Road	42	34
6 Wall-Tax Road	47	58
7 Broadway	54	60
8 Triplicane High Road	23	25
9 Purasawalkam High Road	19	38
10 Royapet High Road	41	58
11 South Beach Road	64	72
12 Tiruvottiyur High Road	78	84
13 Road junctions	410	562
14 Cross-roads	241	208
15 Basin Bridge Road	48	41
16 Places controlled by Police or traffic signals.	91	48
Total	1,723	1,976

(a) Persons responsible.	1956.	1957.
(a) Pedestrians	519	663
(b) Drivers of motor vehicles	1,828	2,059
(c) Drivers of other vehicles	389	474
(d) Pedal cyclists	407	555
(e) Passengers	57	62
(f) Other kinds of traffic	184	132
Total	3,384	3,975

Causes: Pedestrians responsible.	1956.	1957.
(a) Running and crossing	453	565
(b) Walking on the roadway	20	38
(c) Playing	8	13
(d) Confused by traffic	16	17
(e) Sleeping and sitting	3	7
(f) Defective hearing	19	23
Total	519	663

(b) Drivers of motor vehicles responsible.	1956.	1957.
1 Negligence (high speed and careless driving, etc.)	612	902
2 Overtaking, negligence and cutting in or out	476	531
3 Under the influence of liquor	5	1
4 Emerging from the side streets	15	24
5 Following vehicles too closely	194	232
6 Bad reversing	33	76
7 Swerving in front of moving vehicles and turning into side streets	55	45
8 Defective mechanism, brakes, steering	112	68
9 Sudden application of brakes	..	3
10 Disobeying traffic signals	15	6
11 Careless parking	1	..
12 Inadequate clearance	5	2
13 Motor cyclists slipping	6	13
14 Rounding corners on wrong sides	34	4
15 Off-side parking	..	..
16 Disregarding off-side rules	98	62
17 Driving on the wrong side of the road	147	122
Total	1,808	2,089

(c) Other vehicles responsible.	1956.	1957.
1 Rickshaws	19	36
2 Hand-carts	135	150
3 Bullock-carts	125	156
4 Jutkas	45	56
5 Cycle-rickshaws	65	76
6 Trolley carts	..	..
Total	389	474

(d) Pedal cyclists responsible.	1956.	1957.
1 Negligence (high speed, inattentive and careless driving)	223	325
2 Emerging from side streets	57	60
3 Turning in front or behind	42	57
4 Overtaking in front or behind	11	34
5 Disobeying traffic signals	5	1
6 Inefficient brakes	..	..
7 Self-falling not due to collision	6	20
8 Rounding corners on the wrong side	18	7
9 Riding on the wrong side of the road	38	48
10 Confused by traffic	7	3
Total	407	555

(e) Passengers responsible.	1956.	1957.
Mounting or alighting from—		
1 Buses	37	44
2 Lorries	6	10
3 Cars	..	..
4 Jutkas	1	..
5 Hand-carts	3	3
6 Double-bullock carts	4	5
7 Cycle-rickshaws	5	..
8 Stealing a ride on motor vehicles	1	..
Total	57	62

Period of accidents.	1956.	1957.
Time.		
1 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (88 cases)	3.1	2.2
2 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. (380 „)	10.5	9.6
3 9 a.m. to 12 noon (1,008 „)	25.3	25.4
4 12 noon to 3 p.m. (613 „)	18.4	16.9
5 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (891 „)	20.2	22.4
6 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (714 „)	17.4	17.9
7 9 p.m. to 12 midnight (223 „)	5.1	5.6
Total	100	100

69. Statement of cases charged in accidents—	1956.	1957.
1 Cars	447	415
2 Taxis	103	114
3 Buses	170	242
4 Delivery vans	21	15
5 Lorries	242	262
6 Motor cycles	39	53
7 Auto rickshaws	91	98
8 Jutkas	23	32
9 Bullock-carts	58	101
10 Hand-carts	61	86
11 Rickshaws	6	12
12 Cycle rickshaws	34	46
13 Cyclists	122	183
Total	1,417	1,659

The number of cases against the workers of Government Bus Transport placed before the Enquiry Committee during the year was 26 out of which prosecution was ordered in 184 cases and disciplinary action was taken in 37 cases and further action was dropped in the remaining 35 cases pending cases nil. In all the 13 cases pending from 1956, prosecutions were launched. In addition to this, in 1957, 13 cases were launched. In 1957 were listed and sent to the Director, Government Transport, for taking disciplinary action against the running crew of the Government Bus Service.

70. Traffic control.—Vigorous propaganda against jay walking and irresponsible crossing of roads was carried out and the public advised to confine themselves to the foot paths. Twenty cases of jay walking were charged during the year and there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of such cases committed by irresponsible pedestrians during the year and it is due to the fact that during 1957 more areas were provided with pedestrian guard railings segregating the pedestrians from the highway. Regular drive was organised against cyclists riding at great and also other offences of similar kinds committed usually by cyclists and 4,494 cases were charged against cyclists. This drive is being kept up.

The 'NO RIGHT TURN' restrictions between General Hospital Bridge and Medical College Umbrela Point which was introduced to minimize the traffic congestion in the area has been made permanent as this is working very satisfactorily. Stray Cattle nuisance on the roads has decreased and for the last six months Traffic Police are also taking intensive act on organizing daily drive against such cattle and impounding them and prosecuting the owners.

Speed traps were regularly held throughout the year to check speeding. Three thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight cases of over-speeding were detected during the year as against 3,366 in 1956. Two thousand five hundred cases of overload by public and private carriers were put up during the year as against 1,883 in 1956. Disciplinary action was taken against 124 drivers of Public Service Vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as against 151 during the previous year. Permits were suspended for varying terms for infringement of permit conditions in 121 cases.

The proposal for the construction of pedestrian subways at Mount Road and General Hospital Bridge and Stanley Viaduct are still under consideration by the Government. The Corporation and the Government are being repeatedly reminded about the necessity to have this in the interest of Traffic safety and free flow of traffic.

Accidents are generally caused because the free flow of traffic is obstructed by slow moving vehicles. A proposal has been sent up to Government to divert the slow moving vehicles, from Gemini towards Nungambakkam side and other side roads keeping clear the bit of Mount Road from Gemini to Wellington Bridge. This proposal is pending with the Government.

All applications from the Corporation for a second ex-gratia grant of Rs. 1 lakh to carry out certain important improvements to the City Roads is pending sanction of the Government and if this is sanctioned, Corporation will be requested to carry out certain improvements necessary for Traffic safety and better flow of traffic.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of bus passenger shelters in the City in G.O. No. 3393, Home, dated 27th December 1957.

In order to relieve traffic congestion in George Town area, the Government have in their order No. 853, Home, dated 17th March 1958 as amended in G.O. No. 2628, Home, dated 18th September 1956 and G.O. No. 2183, Home, dated 17th August 1957 issued orders restricting the movement of vehicles in Broadway and George Town area. Handcarts and bullock carts are prohibited on the Broadway Road between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. To clear the obstruct on caused by the customers of the several shops situated in Broadway, one-side parking is insisted upon on certain days of the week and on the other side of the road on the other days of the week, as given below:—

1. Right-side .. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
2. Left-side .. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

This is working satisfactorily.

Lorries have been permitted to load and unload in Broadway between 12 noon and 3 p.m. only as per G.O. No. 2183, Home, dated 17th August 1957. The movement of lorries, handcarts and bullock carts has been restricted in three more streets, viz., (1) Chinnambai Mudali Street, (2) Stottam Muthiah Mudali Street, (3) Market Lane and Loth Square. These are in addition to the 22 streets already restricted in Kothaval Chavadi area. The restriction of slow moving traffic on the General Hospital road during peak hours is working satisfactorily. During the year the approach road to St. Chony in Egmore from Hills Road and Vasa Major Road have been declared closed to lorry traffic, to afford safety to the residence of the colony. School board have been put up in the varam. Wallers Road off Mount Road in Chintadripet has been declared 'One Way' with entry from Mount Road and parking has been prohibited from this bit of the road to avoid congestion and accidents.

Sergeants of the Railway Police, Egmore and Central have been given training in Traffic Control on the request of the District Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Trichy. One Sub-Inspector and two Police Constables in the City Police have been deputed to serve in the Central Flying Squad working under the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

As ordered by the Inspector-General of Police, Law and Order Police Constables in the City are being trained on Traffic Duties in small batches of six and five.

71. General.—The number of motor vehicles which pay tax in the City was 16,553 for the quarter ending 31st December 1957 as against 14,800 in 1956. This does not include vehicles from refusal districts coming to the City which can easily be an additional of 6,000.

There are 514 baby taxis and 139 big taxis and 331 auto-rickshaws now plying in the City. The proposal is to increase the baby taxis further, as in every Regional Transport Authorities

sitting, there are many applying for baby taxis. The number of vehicles registered and re-registered during the year under review is as follows:—

	Registered.	Re-registered.
Motor cars	1,160	553
Motor cycles	593	83
Lorries	176	36
Motor Cab	178	..
Buses	90	7
Auto-rickshaws	9	..
Tractors	65	..
Trailers	78	..
Others	235	..
Total	2,584	679

72. Hackney carriage.—In G.O. Ms. No. 2057, Home, dated 22nd July 1957 Government ordered that 3,000 hand pulled rickshaws and 1,004 cycle rickshaws should be registered for the year 1957-58 but the Government Order was received late and 3,757 hand rickshaws and 1,004 cycle rickshaws were registered for 1957-58.

The other types of hackney carriages registered during the year were 508 jutkas, 306 single bullock carts as against 443 jutkas and 314 single bullock carts. No coaches were registered during the year.

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

Offences.	1956.	1957.
1 Unlicensed vehicles	928	836
2 Unlicensed drivers	1,216	2,257
3 Failure to surrender plates	..	..
4 Overloading	189	614
5 Failure to surrender badges	..	..
6 Obstruction	1,000	1,419

73. Taxation of Motor Vehicles.—The number of licences issued during the year was 60,709 as against 54,020 in 1956. The total revenue was Rs. 66,44,730 39 nP. as against Rs. 59,47,132 6 nP. in 1956.

Seventy-seven cases of non-payment of tax, 799 cases of late payment and 175 cases of non-exhibition of tax licences were charged during the year, the corresponding figures for 1956 being 82,855 and 73.

Number of vehicles for which tax was paid in 1957—

	Quarter ending 31st March 1957.	Quarter ending 30th June 1957.	Quarter ending 30th September 1957.	Quarter ending 31st December 1957.
Motor cycles	1,965	1,710	2,511	2,195
Goods vehicles	1,898	1,599	2,432	2,057
Auto-rickshaws	301	283	314	294
Taxis	499	436	657	608
Buses	547	619	667	656
Cars	9,245	7,343	11,834	9,666
Miscellaneous	104	127	65	77
Total	14,559	12,117	13,430	15,553

The corresponding figures for 1956 are as follows:—

	Quarter ending 31st March 1956.	Quarter ending 30th June 1956.	Quarter ending 30th September 1956.	Quarter ending 31st December 1956.
Motor cycles	1,676	1,739	1,708	2,012
Lorries	1,323	1,629	1,835	2,131
Buses	649	622	646	640
Taxis	377	285	367	457
Cars	8,564	8,394	8,332	9,180
Miscellaneous	104	40	80	74
Auto-rickshaws	219	324	277	308
Total	12,912	13,033	13,273	14,302

PART VI. Reforms and needs.

Reforms—

The special features during the year are given below:—

(1) The jurisdiction of certain divisions and Police Stations in the City was re-organized as per G.O. Ms. No. 2281, Home, dated 29th August 1957.

(2) In order to promote the good relations between the members of the public and the police force and to create the feeling that the policemen are always at the service of the public, "MAY I HELP YOU SQUADS" were formed in the City of Madras on

30th October 1957 in four centres—one in each range of the City Police—i.e. at Flower Bazaar, Triplicane, Vepery and Mylapore Police Stations. Each Squad consists of 2 Head Constables and 6 Police Constables drawn from various stations within the range. Another Squad consisting of 2 Head Constables and 6 Police Constables was formed on 15th December 1957 with its headquarters at the Police Control Room.

Since the formation, these Squads have done very good work in serving the public. The main duties allotted to these Squads are—

(a) to make door-to-door enquiries in one or two streets each day regarding the needs of the public of the locality and to help them as far as possible in their requirements; and

(b) to help the public in Railway Stations, bus stops, hospitals, temples, etc., by directing and guiding them and rendering such other assistance as they may require.

The work done by these Squads is scrutinised daily by the respective Assistant Commissioners and reviewed every week by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order.

3. Since October 1957, every month "Traffic Control Day" is held as per orders of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras and all Gazetted Officers of the City Police, assisted by Motor Vehicle Inspectors, and Scouts etc., spend two hours on the road at important junctions etc., to detect irregularities and defects in motor vehicles and to educate the motorists and the public on "Road Sense"—with a view to arrest the increase in accidents.

Needs:

(1) With a view to provide better treatment in the Police Hospital, it is suggested that the City Police Hospital, be provided with accommodation for 100 beds.

(2) A staff nurse for the police hospital is necessary to attend to the details in the minor operation theatre and procedure of treatment.

(3) Each Crime detachment is manned by a strength of 1 Head Constable and 4 Police Constables or 1 Head Constable and 6 Police Constables at present. This strength is inadequate. For efficient crime work, each such detachment should at least have a strength of 2 Head Constables and 8 Police Constables.

(4) A jeep is necessary for each range to facilitate better detection of crime.

(5) Kodambakkam, Zam Bazaar and Adayar—the outposts which have recently been upgraded into police stations have no separate Detective Sub-Inspectors at present, although they are manned by Sub-Inspectors found from the existing strength. The need for the appointment of a regular detective staff for these stations is keenly felt in view of the growing importance of these areas and with a view to effectively control criminal elements in these areas.

Miscellaneous.

Police Control Room.—The Control Room is manned by one Inspector and 3 Sub-Inspectors throughout the 24 hours with a Police party standing by. Motor vehicles fitted with V.H.F. sets and wireless apparatus were utilised as and when required. These have created a sense of assurance and security in places away from Police Stations.

2. The staff of the Control Room have also been used in the raids against Cotton betting and Prohibition offences with good results. The Control Room is becoming increasingly popular with the public.

Police Dog Squad.—The Dog Squad comprises of 9 dogs including pups under training.

The Police dogs continue to be used in investigation of almost all types of crimes against person and property. The dogs were called out in 97 cases during the year as against 320 cases in 1956. The fall is due to the decrease in Crime especially under house-breakings and the dogs have been used primarily in crime against person and property, and not so much in prohibition crimes as in the previous year. The dogs have done commendable work in 21 cases inclusive of one case of Man Missing, two robberies, 9 H.B.s., 5 attempted H.B.s., 2 house thefts and 1 case of theft by servant and 1 case of attempted theft.

A new kennel at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 with accommodation for 12 dogs has been built and the dogs are housed in the kennel from the middle of May 1957. The health of the dogs has been well maintained during the year.

A contingent of policemen and 2 dogs of West Bengal were trained early in 1957. These dogs have done useful work including the detection of theft of curtains from 'Raj Bhavan' at Darjeeling. The two dogs trained for the Bihar Government in 1956 are learnt to have done useful work in a case of dacoity.

Demonstrations by the Police Dogs were televised on two days at the Television Studio during the University Centenary Exhibition at the Engineering College, Guindy in 1957. The Police Dogs were also awarded a cup and a spoon in appreciation of the demonstration given at the Dogs Show of the Madras Club on 15th February 1957.

The Dog Squad has been developed into a very useful limb of the Police Force and its value and importance is bound to grow in coming years.

The dog kennels were visited by General K. M. Cariappa, and other distinguished persons, and they were all impressed with the performance of the dogs and their maintenance.

Government Care Camp.—The Government Care Camp continued to function satisfactorily during the year with the staff of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 12 Police Constables under the control of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

2. Its sanctioned strength of 350 males and 150 females is often exceeded, particularly the strength of males. The inmates are trained in various trades such as weaving, carpentry, pottery, needlework and tagmaking according to the range and capacity. A Binding Section is under formation and two machines have already been bought. Further machinery to fully equip this section remains to be purchased and Government have been addressed in the matter. An attempt has also been made to start a ap-making industry with a view to meet the requirements of the camp and also to train intelligent young inmates in the industry.

The inmates of the camp supplied the unsold material for the construction of 20 houses for Harijans, a metal road and other requirements of Kattupakkam village, and a Child's Creche building at Nazarethpet under the Police Village Scheme. They are now employed in the construction of a Maternity Centre at Nazarethpet. This work has earned considerable appreciation.

During the year, this institution was visited by several distinguished personages and all have expressed satisfaction about the working of the Camp—particularly its cleanliness and economy.

Record Section and Photographic Section.—One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four History Sheets for bad characters are maintained in the Record Section out of which 111 sheets were copied during the year. Seventy-eight sheets of inactive criminals were discarded. Ten sheets were closed because of infirmity and old age. Thirty-eight persons were brought to inactive list, 14 history sheets were destroyed due to death and 3 discarded history sheets were re-opened, consequent to three B.C.s revoting to crime. One thousand one hundred and eighteen 'B' cards were opened for the ex-convicts during the year. Seven hundred and ninety-eight cards were discarded and 95 were converted into history sheets. History sheets and C.I.F.s are being scrutinized periodically and fresh and useful information is incorporated in them.

The services of the Police Photographer attached to the Record Section were utilized for taking photographs of potential and history-sheeted criminals, dead bodies and scenes of occurrence in murder and other important cases and during the year, 10,330 copies of photos were supplied to Record Section and outside districts. Government have been addressed for a better camera and enlarger, as the existing equipment is outmoded.

Single Digit Finger Print Section.—The section was started on 15th June 1956 and the staff comprised of 1 Assistant Superintendent, and 3 Finger Print Experts. Bartley's system of 'Single Finger Prints' followed at New Scotland Yard, London, has been adopted for the working of this Section.

During the year, the Finger Print Experts attended the scenes of crime in 163 cases and latent finger prints were developed in 77 cases. The total number of Single Digit prints on records as on 31st December 1957 was 6,247. Three prints traced in the Single Digit collections resulted in the location of the criminals responsible for two burglary cases. An inter-se-comparison of scenes of crime exhibits led to the useful discovery of the identity of the chance impressions collected in two unlocated burglary cases.

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1958.

Law and Order.

1. A further tightening up in the matter of control over the rowdies will be the aim of the Law and Order staff during 1958. Rowdy localities will be constantly visited and registered rowdies checked as frequently as possible. Petty quarrels and street brawls will be effectively dealt with by a greater use of Sections 106 and 110, Cr. P.C.

2. Organized Cotton betting has been eliminated but the organizers are waiting for an opportunity to revive their activities. To prevent this, continued vigilance is necessary. Organizers and their agents will be kept under close watch by arranging police pickets on a round-the-clock basis near their residences. Stray cases of cotton-betting both in houses and streets which still come to notice, will be effectively put down by making regular raids in all bad spots.

3. Drive against organized brothels will be continued with a view to eliminate this evil completely.

4. Section 53(a) of the Madras City Police Act enabling the Police to get habitual rowdies, etc., externed, will be used against notorious rowdies and habitual brothel-keepers.

5. Joint raids with the Chingleput District Police will be continued in a more effective manner, with Assistant Commissioners taking active part in raids, to put down the manufacture of liquor still rampant in the border villages in Chingleput.

6. Arrack, being not available for consumption in the City, addicts have started resorting to other kinds of alcohol which are sold under cover of licences issued by the Drug Controller. To stop this, licensed drug shops will be frequently checked and any violation or deviation of the licence conditions taken to the notice of the Drug Inspector promptly.

7. Periodical surprise checks will continue to be made to effectively control the vagaries of pawnshop-keepers and to keep a stricter vigilance on the Patheran money lenders.

8. Vagrant children at bus stops, railway stations, festivals and business places will be periodically rounded up and greater attention paid towards checking "Juvenile Delinquency" in 1958.

9. Beggar nuisance will be eliminated by methodical and a more regular rounding up of able bodies and diseased beggars.

10. Rounding up of stray cattle will be more effectively done especially in and around Traffic Islands and the Marina.

11. Greater attention will be paid towards 'Welfare Work' for the policemen and their families in 1958. The services of the Madras City Welfare Committee will be sought for with a view to achieve substantial progress in this direction.

Crime.

Efforts will be made—

(1) To prevent burglaries by intensifying night patrols further;

(2) to organise special squads to prevent pocket-picking offences and to supply regular beats at bus-stands and busy thoroughfares and by vigorously enforcing the anti-pocket picking scheme and to devise and implement similar schemes to prevent children's jewel thefts and cycle thefts;

(3) to prevent offences attended with violence occurring during day time by organising cycle patrols in vulnerable areas;

(4) to improve crime detection by greater emphasis on scientific methods of investigation, by using trained dogs, and by fully utilising the Single Digit Finger Print System;

(5) to utilise the Raiding Parties in maintaining vigorous and effective drives against Prohibition crimes and criminals;

(6) to improve the working of the Record Section so as to make a valuable store-house of information and make it an active source of guidance to the Detective Staff in the City;

(7) to reduce court pendency to the minimum with the co-operation of the Magistracy;

(8) to caution the public against pick-pockets at bus-stops and public places and against leaving cycles unlocked for short spells in front of hotels, post offices, etc., and devise measures for securing greater public vigilance for the prevention of crime; and

(9) To move for—

(a) amendment of the Prohibition Act so as to enable the Police to take samples of urine and blood from the accused for test, even if he is not willing;

(b) amendment of the Pawnbrokers' Act to secure greater and more effective control over shady activities of pawnbrokers; and

(c) amendment of the Madras City Police Act to secure the introduction of cycle-stands with token systems at hotels, public offices, etc., and to secure control and check over dealings in cycles of cycle shop-keepers.

Traffic.

1. Government will be addressed for more funds for improving lighting from Spencers Roundabout right up to Marmalong Bridge. At present lighting has been improved from Round Tana to Spencers Roundabout. In the interest of traffic safety Thousand Light area, Saidapet and the road right up to Marmalong Bridge has to be brightened up providing extra powerful lamps as is now done from Willingdon Bridge to Spencers Roundabout.

2. The Corporation should be requested to provide parking areas in congested localities by acquiring vacant sites or pulling down old buildings; as otherwise traffic congestion will be greatly on the increase and free flow of traffic cannot be guaranteed.

3. The Government should be addressed for the supply of two more vehicles for propaganda purposes, as with the existing one vehicle, no propaganda worth the name could be done. One propaganda van is not sufficient for an area of about 50 square miles. So it should be our endeavour to get two more vehicles for this purpose.

4. As suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, Traffic, in his report after returning from London, Government should be approached again for the supply of motor cycles fitted with wireless equipment for Mobile patrol both for traffic control and maintenance of Law and Order.

5. The Government should be addressed for more Mobile Courts to function in all the areas in the City for trying offences of jay walking and other minor traffic offences such as riding abreast, carrying another on the cycle, etc. Then alone, irresponsible walking on the highways, etc., can be put an end to. The City population is increasing and we have to take drastic action to correct these habits which are the causes for many accidents.

6. The Traffic Week which is now being held under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police, should be made a regular feature and as many scouts, school students, teachers, etc., as possible should be requested to join the Police in the matter of tackling traffic problem and to educate the pedestrians and cyclists on road sense.

7. As Kothawal Chavadi area is growing in importance every day and the number of vehicles bringing articles to the locality are daily on the increase steps should be taken to decentralise this market by giving permits for lorries only to bring in produce to specified markets in the City and not all to one place.

8. Installation of automatic signals is the only way of controlling vehicular movement in congested areas correctly and successfully. We have only one at present in Madras and steps should be taken to have at least five more such signals to be installed in the following places:—

- (i) Opposite to Central Station.
- (ii) Near Muthusami Iyer Bridge close to the Nurses' Quarters.
- (iii) Broadway and N.S.C.B. Road junction.
- (iv) Dr. Nair Bridge and Poonamallee High Road junction.
- (v) At the junction of Pycrofts Road and Marina Road.

MADRAS,
22nd February 1958.

F. V. ARUL,
Commissioner of Police.

REMARKS OF THE COLLECTORS ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS STATE FOR 1957.

Chingleput district.

During the year under report, the District was free from any major disturbances. The only strain which the District Police Force as a whole had to bear during the year was in connection with the General Elections and it is satisfactory that order was maintained even in those constituencies where the seats were bitterly contested.

(2) It is also a matter of satisfaction that while the number of offences have decreased, the percentage of detection has increased. But I think there is scope for improvement in detection. For instance, the Perunagar burglary case mentioned in paragraph 19 (b) of the Report was a case in which the Police dogs and experts in tracking foot-prints would have been very useful, if the local police had taken timely measures. The expert facilities available to this District because of its nearness to the City should be more effectively utilised.

(3) *Prohibition*.—There is an increase in the number of offences during the year as compared with the previous year. But this is due to the intensification of the drive for stricter prohibition, which has had good effect.

(4) The increase in the number of serious traffic accidents calls for special vigilance on the part of the Police in checking rash driving.

(5) The Police Administration in the District during the year was on the whole efficient.

31st March 1958.

R. KUNCHITHAPADAM.

South Arcot district.

The following suggestions are offered for improving the efficiency and usefulness of the Police Force:—

(1) *Punctuality*.—According to the O.M.O. 280 (2), the Administration Report should reach the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the 15th February of each year. But this report was received in the Collector's office only on 18th February 1958. It would be better that punctuality in the submission of periodical reports is observed. It is however observed with satisfaction that the Administration Report for this year was sent ten days earlier than in the previous year.

(2) The Police may give their continued co-operation as they have been hitherto doing to the Executive Magistrates to put down agrarian troubles and lawlessness. It is creditable to find that out of 8,859 cases put up under all heads in the year 1957, 2,546 cases were booked in connection with the illicit distillation and detection of sale of arrack. An effective drive in regard to the detection of illicit distillation would be a good work done by the Police force. The present District Superintendent of Police, Sri V. Satyavagiswar, has already started this drive.

(3) In the administration report for the year 1956, it was pointed out that the suggestion of the District Superintendent of Police to conduct road sense week and lectures in schools and colleges would be commendable, but the administration report for the year 1957 is silent about the practical steps taken in this direction and the results achieved. The District Superintendent of Police has given seven items of work under the head "REFORMS AND NEEDS" and it would be appreciable if the District Superintendent of Police could at least put into effect these measures before drafting his next Police Administration report for the district.

(4) *Drunkenness*.—No doubt, there is appreciable decrease in the number of cases of drunkenness during the year under report when compared with the previous year in rural areas where there is noticeable increase in the number of cases in urban areas. This increase in the urban areas could be said to be due to the fact that Pondicherry with its enclaves bordering the urban areas in the district offer easy reach to the addicts who go there for drinks. There is still scope to enforce the provisions of the Madras Prohibition Act more vigorously in urban areas as the crime is on the increase especially illicit distillation cases and possession of illicit distillated arrack. So far as the rural area is concerned, it would be worthwhile if the preventive measures are extended over places where regular illicit distillation is carried on in remote villages.

(5) *Law and Order* has been well maintained.

(6) *Security cases*.—Under this head explanation for the marked decrease could have been offered in the administration report as required in sub-paragraph 43 of the O.M.O. 282. The same omission was pointed out even in last year.

(7) *Cinemaograph Act*.—A short account on the working of the Act could have been furnished as required in sub-paragraph 44 of O.M.O. 282. Mere mentioning of the number of cinemas running both permanent and temporary in the district (figures furnished are incorrect) is not a sufficient compliance with this order.

Correct figures—Permanent cinemas	..	..	18
Touring cinemas	..	..	28

(8) In the last administration report, the collector suggested the desirability of opening one or two Police out posts in Jagirs in the Hill areas of Kallakurichi taluk and requested investigation as early as possible. The steps taken if any in this direction could have been embodied in the report for the year 1957.

(9) *Developmental activities*.—The Police started development activities in a (Police) village Eri Palayam near Panruti in Cuddalore taluk, but no interest was evinced later in it. The Police will do well to interest themselves in developmental activities.

A good start was given in the construction of quarters for four Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, three Jamedars, 16 Head constables and 138 Police constables. Further effective measures will have to be adopted by the Committee to expedite the construction of the remaining quarters under the Police Housing Scheme.

Special mention is made on the excellent work done in regard to Police Families Welfare Work by the present District Superintendent of Police, Sri V. Satyavagiswar, during the year. Police families welfare centres have been started and are functioning at Cuddalore N.T., Cuddalore O.T. and other places. Sri V. Satyavagiswar was able to secure the help of the Guild of Service, Cuddalore and with their assistance was able to supply sewing machines, charkas and weaving looms to the Police families' Welfare Centres. It is encouraging to find that three part-time instructresses in sewing are giving tuition to the Police families in three centres. A few women of the Police families are also being trained in the Usha school in tailoring, embroidery, etc.

Starting of Police gardens in departmental land and working it during off-duty hours and the supply of mid-day meal to the children of the Police Basic School, Cuddalore are some of the other good activities of the Police Families Welfare Centres. The entire credit goes to the present District Superintendent of Police, Sri V. Satyavagiswar. Such welfare work for the Police families have really given greater strength and encouragement to the Police force in general.

18th March 1958.

HENRY PETER.

Tanjore district.

I forward herewith the Police Administration Report for 1957 received from the District Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, with the following remarks:—

I. In spite of various Social and Communal movements especially the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam demonstrations, and also disputes over the Agrarian situation, Law and Order was well maintained and there was no breach of the peace.

II. *Crime*.—The number of offences under Special and Local laws shows an increase of 4,078 as compared to 1956—the Police appear to have taken vigorous action in the detection of prohibition and illicit emigration cases.

Grave crimes.—These have gone down under all the different heads; and the decrease though only 6.9 per cent is commendable; the number of murder cases shows a reduction of 14 cases over 1956.

Robbery.—It is a pity that in Cr. No. 261/57, of Tanjore Law and Order West Police Station under Section 394, I.P.C. the case was allowed to go undetected.

Paragraph 17—

Detection and prevention of crime.—While the detection of crime can be said to be satisfactory (42.8 per cent), it shows a decrease of 0.2 per cent when compared to 1956. Better progress in this direction is very necessary.

Percentage of detection of Grave Crimes has increased in 1957 by 0.9 per cent over that of 1956. Now that better and scientific methods of detection are available, the detection and successful prosecution of Grave Crimes is one of major importance.

Paragraph 34—

Execution of warrants.—This shows good improvement over the results obtained in 1956—while 140 were pending at the end of 1956 only 44 are pending at the end of 1957. The 13 warrants pending for over one year should be speedily disposed of.

The overall picture for 1957 shows progress over that of 1956 in practically all directions. Close touch with the Village Vigilance Committees will help a long way in the prevention and detection of Crime.

General remarks.—The District Police have done a commendable job during the General Elections of March 1957, the Governor's visit to Vedaranyam in February 1957 and in the better enforcement of Prohibition in the second half of the year. On the whole, the year has been useful and efficient service from the Police in this district.

22nd February 1958.

V. KARTHIKEYAN.

Tiruchirappalli district.

Kisan dispute.—The kisan dispute in Nangavaram village was settled amicably by the joint efforts of the Revenue and the Police officials. The dispute relating to one land-holder in Kumaramangalam was also settled. The negotiations regarding the other failed and the lands were left fallow. But there had been no law and order situation on account of these disputes during the last four months of the year.

The leader of the Dravida Kazhagam Sri E. V. Ramasami was convicted on 14th December 1957 for making inflammatory speeches against Brahmins. Soon after he was taken to the jail, the party members took out a procession and committed acts of rioting by pelting stones on some shops. The situation was brought under control immediately. The party also conducted a campaign on 24th November 1957 to burn the copies of the Constitution of India and 843 men belonging to the party were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. But for these two major incidents, the district was quiet. Law and Order well maintained.

31st March 1958.

C. S. DAVID.

Madurai Urban district.

The year under review was one of stress and strain for the Police force of this District. The General Elections were hotly contested and the fact that despite acrimonious propaganda carried on by the political parties, there had been no clash between the political parties shows the very efficient up-keep of Law and Order by the Police. In June 1957, there was the agitation of the Dravida Kazhagam over the name boards of certain Brahmin hotels. The agitation fizzled out owing to the timely action of the Police. The August agitation of the Socialist Party also met the same fate owing to the vigilance of the Police.

In September 1957, there were communal clashes in Ramanathapuram district between the Maravars and the Harijans. There was an imminent danger of the disturbances spreading to this district also due to the presence of Kallars round about Madurai town, Melur and in Tirumangalam. That the trouble did not spread to Madurai District was due to elaborate and efficient precautions having been taken to prevent the spread of disorders from Ramanathapuram district. Mobile patrols were arranged and the borders between this district and Ramanathapuram district were very effectively sealed off to prevent the movement of rowdy elements across the border. The few incidents that took place within the district were also very promptly dealt with, with the result that such timely action discouraged the unruly elements from attempting any further disturbances. The Police also deserve to be congratulated on the efficient way in which they organised the arrest of Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar, M.P., at Madurai and the way they prevented any incidents following the arrest.

There were some minor labour troubles in the City in the local Mills but no untoward incident happened, as the Police provided sufficient bandobust in and around the Mills.

II. Crimes.—There has been a decrease under all heads of Grave crimes reported during the year under review and it is noteworthy that no case of dacoity occurred in the district for the second year in succession. The percentage of detection of the I.P.C. cases has increased by 26 per cent and this speaks well of the investigating staff. The increase in the percentage of detection under murder is also satisfactory; but with regard to property offences though the percentage of property lost during the year has increased, the percentage of recovery has decreased.

III. Prohibition.—The Prohibition Act has been enforced more vigorously this year as two additional mobile parties were formed for Tirumangalam subdivision. The mobile parties conducted systematic raids and detected a large number of cases.

IV. General.—On the whole, the Police Administration in this district during the year was efficient.

19th February 1958.

R. BALASUBRAMANIAM.

Madurai North district.

As stated in the District Superintendent's of Police report, during the year the Police force of Madurai North district was subject to the greatest strain due to several successions of events, one following the other. The early months of 1957 were marked by excited propaganda by political parties on the eve of the General Elections. Every seat was keenly contested and the law and order situation called for considerable tact and energy on the part of the Police. The Elections passed off peacefully with no untoward incidents. Then came the agitation of the Socialist Party which took the form of picketing the Estate Manager's office, Bodinaickanur and the Taluk Office, Periakulam. This agitation also passed off peacefully owing to the prompt action of the Police.

In the latter months, the repercussions of the communal disturbances in Ramanathapuram district were felt in Usilampatti area where some mischief by way of arson in Harijan quarters was committed. The vigilance of the Police and the timely intervention prevented deterioration of the communal situation in this district. Another situation which called for action by the Police was the agitation of the Dravida Kazhagam by burning the copies of the Indian Constitution. Though there was poor response for the call of the Kazhagam, yet the Police took all precautionary measures.

The visit of the Prime Minister to Dindigul was another period of strain during the year and the Police efficiently controlled the big crowd gathered to hear the Prime Minister. They also managed well the difficult situation that arose out of the demonstration organised by the Indian National Democratic Congress.

II. Crimes.—There is an all round fall in crimes with the exception of "minor offences against persons and offences under local laws." This is apparently due to the favourable economic conditions during the year and good rainfall. There has been a slight decrease in the number of house-breaking cases reported during the year. The percentage of detection under house-breaking shows an improvement over that of the previous year and the amount of property recovered out of the property lost has correspondingly increased.

In a bid to make it difficult for criminals to easily dispose of properties, a steady and concentrated drive was maintained against receivers and 36 cases were charged against receivers this year as against three of the previous year. This is to be commended.

III. Prohibition.—During the year under review, there has been a very large scale increase in the number of cases charged and correspondingly there has been an increase in the number of cases convicted also. The enforcement drive in the year was quite satisfactory and this should be kept up.

IV. General.—The police administration in this district during the year was on the whole very efficient.

25th February 1958.

R. BALASUBRAMANIAM.

Ramanathapuram district.

I have gone through the Police Administration Report for 1957. There has been a slight fall in the figures given for investigation and detection of crimes. This is largely due to the fact that at the beginning of the year, the General Elections followed by a Bye Election in the middle of the year, and the extraordinary Law and Order problems consequent on the communal clashes towards the close of the year, inevitably diverted the attention of the Police from their normal work. The fall in statistics, therefore, is not indicative of any deterioration of the standard of work turned out.

Dealing with the Madukuthur Law and Order disturbances was an extraordinary feature in the work of the Police during 1957 and I feel I must place on record my appreciation of the way in which almost all the members of the Police Force dealt with the situation. There might have been misplaced enthusiasm shown in one or two cases but generally the difficult situation was dealt with in a restrained and orderly fashion by all concerned and the District Police as well as the Special Force brought to augment them, can well be upon these incidents as a difficult challenge successfully countered.

23rd March 1958.

C. V. R. PANIKAR.

Tirunelveli district.

There was a slight increase in the incidence of crimes in the district in 1957. This can be attributed to unemployment caused by the completion of work in the Manimuthar Project, the operations of a few Marava criminal organisations, and also to the adverse seasonal conditions prevailing till October 1957. Grave crimes under murder have increased by 12 per cent, while the crimes under dacoity have nearly doubled up during 1957. Out of 3,240 cases of murder, arson, loot and security reported during the year, 853 cases were committed by Maravars. Three thousand seven hundred and eight persons were arrested under the Prohibition Act in 1957 as against 3,033 persons in 1956, and 3,646 persons were convicted. Good work has been done under this head.

The percentage of detection of cognizable crimes has increased from 40.9 per cent to 42.2 per cent. Both the percentage of cases convicted and the percentage of persons convicted have risen up during 1957. The percentage of detection of grave crimes particularly requires to be improved.

The percentage of convictions in respect of the cases handled by the Assistant Public Prosecutors has slightly fallen down from 61.7 per cent to 60 per cent.

Forty-six persons have been bound over under section 106, Cr. P.C., during the year as against 28 in the last year, and 505 cases were put up under sections 109 and 110, Cr. P.C., during the year out of which 326 cases ended in conviction and 62 cases are pending trial. Out of 505 persons put up, 170 were Maravars.

There were no escapes from jail or police lock-up but there were five escapes from Police custody as against two during last year. All the five were recaptured.

There were a dozen instances in which prisoners in the sub-jails resorted to hunger strike to get small difficulties solved. In all the cases they gave up the strike unconditionally at the end. Perumal Nadar went on hunger strike in Tuticorin Sub-Jail from 30th September 1957, and he gave up his fast only on 27th October 1957 after he was taken to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai.

Departmental punishments have gone down, and discipline is well maintained.

The kisans in Srivaikuntam and Ambasamudram Sub-Divisions arrayed themselves against the landlords quarrelling over the tenancy rights and share in the produce, and the Police maintained Law and Order.

The relationship of the Police with the Magistracy and the public continued to be cordial.

The Police administration on the whole was quite satisfactory. Both the Superintendents of Police, Sri P. Kanakarajan, and Sri K. Ramamurthi, who were in charge of the district during the year under report, have worked hard, and done their best to maintain Law and Order in the district.

6th March 1958.

A. V. LOKANADHAN.

Kanyakumari district.

The Police Administration in the district during the year under review is on the whole satisfactory. As indicated by the District Superintendent of Police special efforts are needed to tone up the standards of investigation into crimes by the Police and to make the Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Police Constables conversant with the new legal provisions being brought into force in this area in repeal of the Travancore-Cochin Acts.

20th February 1958.

R. TIRUMALAI.

North Arcot district.

The year under report was a quiet and uneventful one, except for some petty labour agitations here and there which were handled ably and in time by the Police. There was no major event warranting the display of the special talent of the Police Force. The bandobust arrangements made during the last General Elections and on occasions of visits by important personages left nothing to be desired.

2. Coming to crimes, there has been a decrease in the incidence of crimes in the District as a whole but it has increased under the category "grave crimes" against person and property. Cases of category "grave crimes" were also on the increase. The value housebreakings and thefts was not appreciable being only 38.66 per cent of property recovered was not appreciable being only 38.66 per cent of the value of property lost; but as compared with the percentage of the value of property recovered last year (19.94), there has been some improvement. It is gratifying to note that the places were smartly apprehended and five amongst the gang were got convicted. The percentage of detection of crimes is more or less the same as in the previous year.

3. Under Prohibition Offences, some good work has been done during the year in the detection of these offences and this is reflected in the increase in the number of cases filed during the year.

4. The efficiency of the Armed Reserve continues to be well maintained.

5. The number of village officers and talavaris rewarded and the amount granted to them as reward during the year show a slight increase. A more liberal grant of rewards to a larger number of village officers and talavaris is likely to act as an incentive for good work on the part of these low paid officials who attach much importance to official recognition of their services however nominal it may be.

6. The relationship between the police and the magistracy continued to be cordial. The dealings of the police with the public were also generally harmonious.

7. The District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates deserve to be complimented on their achievement in improving the service—training centre for policemen's families and in constructing a building for housing the centre exclusively with the labour of the Armed Reserve personnel.

8. On the whole the work of the Police force during the year has been satisfactory.

15th February 1958.

N. KRISHNASWAMY.

Salem district.

I forward herewith the Police Administration Report for the Salem district for the year 1957.

2. During the period covered by the report, this District was free from communal riots and agrarian trouble. Law and Order was very well maintained. The General Elections went off very peacefully. The Police force bore the additional strain due to the General Elections threatened Electricity workers' strike and Bondi workers' strike cheerfully and acquitted itself well.

3. There has been an appreciable decrease under all categories of grave crime except house breaking. The percentage of detection and the percentage of recovery of property have registered an increase.

4. The Police force has enforced Prohibition Act very vigorously. All the blackspots have been very frequently raided and it has been made increasingly difficult for those in the trade and it has been made increasingly difficult for those in the trade of vending illicit attract to thrive. The Village Vigilance Committees have been re-energised and some of them are really doing good work. A definite impression has been made on the public that if Prohibition offences still exist, it is definitely not due to any apathy on the part of the Police.

5. I should specially mention the very good work that is being done to augment the income of the policemen through Police Women's Co-operative Society where the wives of policemen learn

a useful trade. The Police took up the village of Thirumalagiri under the Police Village Development Scheme and have done a good work there.

6. The year 1957 has been one of the best years in the Police Administration of the District.

14th April 1958.

M. G. BALASUBRAMANIAM.

Coimbatore district.

The Police in this district have completed another year of strenuous and mounting work in 1957. The incidence of crime of all varieties has been kept in check to the extent possible and the standard of detection has also been quite satisfactory. Thanks to the improving economic condition during the year under review, there has been some fall in offences like house-breaking. Murder continues to be fairly wide spread though there has been some fall. Family disputes and sexual causes mainly contributed to the murder cases during the current year as in earlier years.

Labour situation was by and large quiet during the year. Whenever necessary, the Police have taken firm and timely action. Though unhappily the Police had to open fire on the Republic Day in January 1957 at a riotous mob of plantation workers in Valparai, the after-effect of this firing and the consequent prosecutions has been comparative peace in this otherwise troublesome area during the rest of the year.

In spite of mounting responsibilities and general difficulties caused by the high cost of living and other factors, the morale of the force remained exceedingly good and the standard of discipline amongst the rank and file also was very satisfactory. The force is also steadily getting itself acclimatised to the duties and responsibilities in the environments of a Welfare State.

3rd March 1958.

T. N. LAKSHMINARAYANAN.

The Nilgiris district.

Crime.—Work relating to the detection of crime continued to be satisfactory during the year. It is gratifying to note that cases of robbery, theft and cattle-lifting have decreased during the year.

Law and Order.—The mettle of the Police Force was put to the test during the early part of the year on account of unrest among the labourers in the plantation areas and the holding of the General Elections. I am glad to record that in spite of explosive situations arising in the plantation areas, the District Police were able to maintain peace and tranquillity.

The General Elections held in the early part of the year called for strenuous efforts from the Police. On account of the hilly terrain and the remoteness and inaccessibility of Polling booths, the police had a particularly difficult job to do. However, under the able supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police Sri M. Achuta Nair and the general guidance of the District Superintendent of Police Sri V. Satyavagheswara Ayyar, all arrangements went off according to schedule and without a hitch.

Prohibition.—The detection of crime against Prohibition Law continued to be satisfactory, although, there is an increasing tendency on the part of people for the smuggling in of spurious liquor from the adjoining State of Mysore.

Apart from their regular duties, the District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police were able to pay adequate attention to the promotion of the Rifle Club and the running of a Welfare centre for the families of the policemen.

General.—In spite of handicaps in the shape of shortage of men and transport vehicles, the District Police did a very satisfactory job of their work during the year. The tone of the administration was good and the Police Force maintained good discipline and satisfactory health, except during the period when there was an outbreak of influenza epidemic.

The present District Superintendent of Police, Sri Muhammad Saifullah Ferozki, who took charge of the District from Sri Satyavagheswara Ayyar from July 1957, is not a stranger to the district. He had been in the district previously for more than three years and hence can be credited with special knowledge of its problems. It is hoped that with his experience and knowledge of the district, the Police Force would turn out even better work in the coming years.

P. SHANKAR RAO.

There has been commendable decrease in the grave crime and a decrease in detection and prosecution. Law and Order have been maintained, and traffic control has been good. Prohibition has been enforced to the extent this is possible consistently with isolated nature of the villages and the inalienable tendency to drink in a cold place. The staff is disciplined and content. Both District Superintendents deserve to be congratulated on the year's work. I would like only to see some improvement in the prompt disposal of work, particularly in respect of reports on passports and arm licences. Now that the clocking system has been adopted by the Police Department, work should be automatically quicker, if the system is rigorously enforced at all levels.

22 February 1958.

J. M. LOBO PRABHU.

26961



HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 404, 11th February 1959

Police—Administration Report, 1957—Reviewed.

Order—No. 404, Home, dated 11th February 1959.

Recorded.

2. The year was marked by a slight decrease in the total number of crimes due mainly to the effective preventive measures adopted by the Police. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime, excluding offences under the special and local laws and "Nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code fell from 49,011 in 1956 to 48,144 in 1957, a decrease of 867 cases or 1.8 per cent. The number of grave crimes decreased from 32,256 in 1956 to 30,680 in 1957, a decrease of 1,576 cases or 4.9 per cent. Decrease was noticeable under all heads of grave crimes, except dacoity. The number of cases of murder fell from 765 to 745 (2.6 per cent), robbery from 317 to 251 (20.8 per cent), house-breaking from 7,275 to 6,964 (4.3 per cent), cattle theft from 2,516 to 2,459 (2.3 per cent) and theft (ordinary) 21,301 to 20,176 (5.3 per cent). The number of cases of dacoity increased from 82 to 85 (3.6 per cent). The total number of cases registered under the special and local laws, decreased from 230,189 to 228,749, i.e., a decrease of 1,440 cases or 0.6 per cent. The number of nuisance offences, however increased from 134,700 in 1956 to 149,049 in 1957 (10.7 per cent). The number of serious offences against person and property decreased by 421 cases or 2.3 per cent as compared with the previous year. The ratio of such offences to population in the State for years 1955, 1956 and 1957 was one case for every 1,971, 1,640 and 1,675 persons, respectively.

3. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime during the year was 45.4 as against 44.4 in 1956 and 41.3 in 1955. There was improvement in detection in eleven districts and deterioration in the remaining four districts. Detection of grave crimes also improved from 48.6 per cent in 1956 to 49.8 per cent in 1957.

4. There was no major agrarian unrest during the year. Labour continued to be generally restive without there being any major organized agitation and the year under review was free from any serious unrest. On the student front, there was little noteworthy activity. On the whole, communal harmony prevailed throughout the State except for the flare-up which occurred in Ramanathapuram district in the later half of 1957.

There were 1,426 cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during 1957 as against 1,537 in 1956, but the public peace was, on the whole, well-maintained. The Police had to open fire on eleven occasions during the year either in self-defence or for the purpose of preserving law and order.

5. The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, rioting, cheating, forgery, criminal breach of trust, bogus lottery tickets, counterfeiting currency, house-breaking, thefts, explosives, cotton betting, etc. The Central Intelligence Bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department continued to function in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau in the district headquarters co-ordinating their work and functioning as the central agency in dealing with organized crime. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department continued to function efficiently in tackling the racket in narcotics and in dealing with national and international smugglers. The total value of contraband articles seized during the year was Rs. 3,92,690 as against Rs. 4,16,124 in 1956.

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

6. In Madras City, intensive raids were conducted against cotton-betting and Prohibition offences with excellent results. Specialization in investigation work was organized during the year, teams of selected Sub-Inspectors under their Inspectors being allotted for investigation of particular types of crimes such as burglaries, bungalow thefts, pocket-picking, etc., and this worked well and paid good dividends.

The number of traffic accidents registered an increase of 591 cases from 3,384 in 1956 to 3,975 in 1957 of which 63 cases were fatal as against 54 in the previous year. The increase in the traffic accidents was mainly due to the steady increase in vehicular traffic, population and in the number of transport vehicles, etc., in the City.

7. The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and were mobilized during the year on five occasions, besides the usual annual mobilization. The health, discipline and morale of the Reserves were quite good. Tear Smoke Squads were functioning in Madras City and in the District Armed Reserves. Tear smoke was not used at any time during the year.

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

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

9. Housing of the Police Force continued to be an acute problem during the year 1957 also. A Five-Year Programme of Police Housing Scheme commencing from 1956-57 has been drawn up for the construction of quarters for the Police Staff. The performance of the State Police in Athletics and Sports Meets was generally commendable.

10. The morale of the Force continued to be sound. Crime was kept well under control and Law and Order maintained satisfactorily. Special mention must be made of the commendable work of the Police in maintaining Law and Order during the General Elections in March 1957 the conduct of which was not marred by any untoward incidents. The year was one of continued strain to the Police in all fields of their activities. In spite of this they discharged their arduous tasks and numerous duties in a commendable manner, maintaining their traditional reputation for efficiency and unswerving loyalty. The Government are glad to record their appreciation of the good work done by the Police during the year under review.

(By order of the Governor)

S. K. CHETTER,
Secretary to Government.

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

To the Board of Revenue, Madras.
.. Revenue Department.
.. Inspector-General of Prisons.
.. Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.
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