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In addition to developing villages, building huts for Harijans and other Backward Classes, opening play grounds and laying of roads, the Police are now imparting instructions in drill and discipline to the School boys of the villages selected for the development works.

Police Morale.—The Morale of the Police Force continued to be quite good.

Police Sports.—The Tenth All-India Athletic and Sports Meet was held at Delhi from 31st January 1960 to 7th February 1960. A team consisting of 23 athletes, two wrestlers and eight gymnasts (with one leader) and an athletic coach, led by the Principal, Police Training College, Vellore, participated in this Meet. Madras Team secured 72 points and came fourth among the teams from 18 States.

The Second Athletic Contest between the Ceylon Police and the Madras Police was held at Colombo on 15th February 1960. A team consisting of 23 athletes led by Sri V. G. Manoharan, Assistant Commandant, Special Armed Police, Avadi, participated in this contest. The Challenge shield was won by the Madras Police with 115 points as against 69 secured by the Ceylon Police.

The Eighth All-India Police Duty Meet was held at Sitapur from 2nd to 6th November 1960 and the Madras State Police Team took part in the various events. The Madras Police came with flying colours in the Meet, annexing six trophies, four gold medals, six silver medals and two bronze medals.

Visits of High Personages.—The Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R., ex-King of Belgium, President, U.A.R., President and Vice-President, India, Prime Ministers, Finland, Poland and India, and Ministers of the Central and other State Governments visited Madras State during the year. Adequate and satisfactory bandobust was provided on all occasions and there were no untoward incidents.

Conferences.—The Fourth Madras State Police Officers' Conference was held at Ootacamund on the 14th and 15th May 1960 under the presidency of the Home Minister. The Governor inaugurated the Conference and the Finance and Revenue Ministers also attended it. The Public Prosecutor, Madras, also participated in the Conference. The Honourable Sri Justice K. Subba Rao addressed the Police Officers on 'Police Duties'. The Officers were thankful to the Home and Finance Ministers, Honourable Sri Justice K. Subba Rao, Home Secretary and Public Prosecutor for their valuable advice.

Bye-Elections to the State Assembly.—The two Bye-Elections for the seats at Tuticorin and Alangulam passed off peacefully without any untoward incident.

Inspection by the First Member, Board of Revenue, Madras.—For the first time in the annals of my office, a detailed inspection was conducted by Sri S. K. Chettur, First Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, on 26th and 27th December, 1960. The following are certain excerpts from his notes:—

*** The Disposal of official business is good and shows 92.6 per cent on 1st November 1960. ** In pursuance of an office order of the Inspector-General of Police, both the Assistant Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Assistant Inspector-General of Police have scrutinised closely every fortnight the old files pending in all the 18 sections. This has been mainly responsible for the high standard of efficiency maintained. I have checked the running notes files of these registers and found that both the Assistant Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Assistant Inspector-General of Police have made detailed and careful check of long pending cases and recorded instructions.

Disciplinary cases have been adequately dealt with both in 1959 and 1960. A detailed scrutiny of the files of the office shows that delays are very slight and the files have been dealt with with considerable expedition. This has been due mainly to the personal work of the Inspector-General of Police and the Assistant Inspector-General of Police. The Inspector-General of Police has left his personal impress on the files and has maintained contact with all his Superintendents of Police by a fortnightly letter which is personally drafted by him and which summarises all the important activities of the fortnight with the salient points for further action by his Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and Superintendents of Police. In connection with the Five-Year non-plan scheme relating to the construction of quarters for the staff, the Inspector-General of Police has held personal consultations with the Chief Engineer and the officials of the Secretariat and has stepped up expenditure from Rs. 32.30 lakhs and Rs. 33.13 lakhs in 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively to Rs. 48.50 lakhs in 1958-59 and Rs. 73.31 lakhs in 1959-60 and has a budget estimate for 1960-61 for Rs. 75 lakhs. This is most creditable. *** On the whole, the inspection reveals that in almost every branch of activity there has been well directed and sustained activity and adequate results and the present Inspector-General of Police who has been in charge during the inspection period is to be congratulated on the high state of excellence of the department.

Conclusion.—The Police continued to perform their arduous duties in a commendable manner in spite of very heavy stress and strain. They displayed a high sense of loyalty and devotion to duty in the maintenance of Law and Order, detection of crime and rushing help to the public in time of calamities. With the approach of Elections, political activity is increasing and some of the political parties freely indulge in exaggerated or baseless allegations against the Police.

On the whole, the Police have done a year of good work and the Police-Public relationship has improved vastly.

Part—II Crime.

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

6. *General character of the year.*—(1) The rain-fall in the State during the year was more than the normal and generally favourable to the cultivated crops. There were heavy rains and floods at the end of the year in Madras City and some of the districts.

(2) There was not much improvement in the economic conditions.

(3) In view of the abnormal prices of foodstuffs and essential commodities, the cost of living showed an upward trend.

(4) Unemployment among the poorer classes still continues. As against 1,87,270 applicants who registered for employment assistance in the various Employment Offices, the number of applicants placed in employment was 34,778 only.

(5) A tremendous impetus was given to the use of modern scientific and intelligent methods of studying and combating professional crime during the year.

(6) Increased vigilance and intense preventive work in addition to a regular rounding up of professional criminals and potential offenders have resulted in the decrease of total cognizable crime and grave crime by 0.6 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively, in spite of adverse economic conditions.

7. *Total cognizable crime.*—Excluding offences under the 'Special and Local Laws' and the 'Nuisance' Sections of the I.P.C., the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 50,595 as against 50,893 in 1959—a decrease of 298 cases or 0.6 per cent.

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

As compared with 1959, marked decrease in crime was noticeable in the following districts in 1960:—

	PER CENT.
North Arcot	19.0
South Arcot	12.5
Madurai North	7.8
Madurai Urban	5.3

Statement showing proportion of Police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 population in 1959.

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 crime investigated to the Police Force.
				Statement 'A'.	Statement 'AA'.	Total.	Statement 'A' and 'AA'.	Statement 'A'.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Uttar Pradesh	63,215,742	61,500	0.97	64,272	57,145	121,417	1.9	1.02	0.93
2 Madhya Pradesh	26,071,000	40,873	2.00	71,591	111,179	182,770	7.01	2.7	5.2
3 West Bengal	23,685,703	34,340	1.45	51,073	23,111	74,184	2.15	0.97	3.13
4 Assam	8,837,757	14,225	1.6	18,853	6,060	24,913	2.8	2.02	1.6
5 Orissa	14,645,946	14,105	0.99	20,830	8,741	29,571	2.01	1.3	2.09
6 Bihar	14,645,946	14,105	0.99	55,777	7,345	63,122	1.62	0.19	2.3
7 Bombay	38,779,564	32,352	0.83	99,402	628,471	727,873	15.08	2.06	7.46
8 Kerala	48,335,224	91,614	1.90	16,599	20,379	36,978	2.73	1.23	3.6
9 Mysore	13,549,118	10,221	0.75	24,100	237,209	261,309	13.46	1.24	0.98
10 Andhra Pradesh	19,401,193	24,450	1.2	34,296	367,205	401,501	12.8	1.09	11.0
11 Rajasthan	31,365,500	35,130	1.1	19,586	28,996	48,582	3.04	1.22	1.48
12 Punjab	15,959,596	32,784	2.05	18,881	35,735	54,616	3.3	1.17	1.8
13 Madras	16,134,890	30,213	1.2	56,032	3,03,210	359,242	12.0	1.9	12.4

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 ..	1959	17,986	287	17,241	273
	1960	21,570	300	20,088	269
Rural ..	1959	29,091	295	27,189	256
	1960	26,731	225	25,561	184

8. *Serious offences against person and property.*—A map showing the comparative state of crime in the various districts including Madras City is prefixed to

this report. The number of serious offences against person and property was 18,507 as against 18,530 in 1959. The ratios of these offences to population in this State during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 were one case for every 1,711, 1,618 and 1,620 persons respectively.

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

Comparative Statement of true cases of Grave Crime reported during the years 1959-60.

District.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
(1)	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.
1 Madras City	18	16	..	..	11	12	152	141	44	37	3,855	3,655	4,080	3,861
2 Chingleput	33	20	2	..	11	15	518	565	141	114	1,548	1,385	2,251	2,099
3 South Arcot	54	53	5	2	29	16	788	717	360	295	1,756	1,520	2,992	2,603
4 Thanjavur	66	56	2	4	22	12	859	901	242	248	1,655	1,825	2,846	3,046
5 Tiruchirappalli	68	58	7	15	23	23	682	804	247	324	1,660	1,644	2,687	2,868
6 Madurai, North	54	45	6	5	24	21	293	275	167	150	988	846	1,532	1,351
7 Madurai, Urban	50	29	2	3	19	12	225	251	101	91	1,373	1,198	1,770	1,584
8 Ramanathapuram	51	55	8	9	32	19	296	321	228	189	978	1,026	1,593	1,619
9 Tirunelveli	83	86	4	3	41	51	614	648	256	155	1,151	1,256	2,149	2,199
10 Kanyakumari	13	9	2	..	11	2	152	157	6	22	452	490	636	680
11 North Arcot	49	52	1	2	12	15	1,072	882	257	223	2,178	1,462	3,569	2,635
12 Salem	101	121	2	8	15	17	640	709	548	283	1,249	1,380	2,555	2,518
13 Coimbatore	118	111	8	11	17	21	760	636	252	233	1,576	1,565	2,731	2,577
14 The Nilgiris	3	6	..	..	..	..	161	186	2	5	205	178	371	376
15 Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	7	..	..	1,004	953	1,020	960
Total ..	761	717	49	62	270	236	7,225	7,200	2,851	2,378	21,626	20,383	32,782	30,976

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There was a decrease of 1,784 cases or 5.4 per cent under grave crime in 1960.

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

(1)	PER CENT	
	Increase. (2)	Decrease. (3)
Murder	..	5.8
Dacoity	26.5	..
Robbery	..	12.6
House-breaking	..	0.3
Cattle Theft	..	15.9
Theft—Ordinary	..	5.7

10. *Murder*.—The number of true cases of murder was 717 as against 761 in 1959, indicating a decrease of 44 cases or 5.8 per cent. Of these, 9 were reported directly to the magistrates. Salem accounted for the highest number of murders (121) followed by Coimbatore (111), Tirunelveli (86), Tiruchirappalli (58) and Thanjavur (56).

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

Motive. (1)	1959. (2)	1960. (3)
1 Sexual causes	181	164
2 Family disputes	197	204
3 Faction	72	67
4 Robbery	31	26
5 Other causes	280	256
Total	761	717

The murderers in 47 cases committed suicide as against 48 in 1959.

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

Due to longstanding enmity, a man of South Arcot district was murdered on 18th September 1960 by the hirelings of a notorious rowdy, who was having his sway for over a decade with impunity. The rowdy and seven others have been charged and the case is pending trial.

A tactless doctor of a Leprosium in Tiruchirappalli district who refused to supply food to in-patients on some pretext, was mercilessly beaten to death by them with spade handles and stones on 28th June 1960. The case ended in conviction.

Due to enmity, a man of Madurai North district who had previously escaped from conviction in a case of murder, was shot dead on 18th November 1960 and his head was severed and secreted. The Detective Dog, brought to trace the missing head, pointed out the scene and the house of the accused. The case is pending trial.

A social welfare leader of Ramanathapuram district was murdered by five Harijans on 7th January 1960 due to enmity. The case ended in conviction.

A widower of Tirunelveli district who had already four daughters, was in illicit intimacy with a Harijan woman. As he thought that his daughters were a nuisance to his alliance with the Harijan woman, he took them to a lonely well on the pretext of taking them to a temple, pushed them all into the well and killed them. The case ended in conviction.

Having failed in their attempts to bring about an approachment between their sister and brother-in-law, who had discarded her two brothers of Tirunelveli district ran amuck on 31st October 1960 and inflicted injuries with aruvals on eight persons, of whom two died subsequently. They were sentenced to death.

For having given evidence favourable to an accused woman in a case under section 304-A, I.P.C., a village munsif in Salem district was stabbed and stoned to death on 2nd March 1960. The principal accused was sentenced to death whilst his accomplices, were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A married girl of Salem district who accompanied her neighbour to the cinema on 1st April 1960 night was raped and stabbed to death by him. Her jewels valued Rs. 99 were also removed by him. He was sentenced to death.

A widow of Salem district murdered her husband's younger brother on 5th March 1960 night, with the aid of her farm-servant, for the sake of the family property. The accused have been committed to the Sessions.

For a petty profit of coconuts and groundnuts valued Rs. 30, a 17-year old boy of Salem district was decoyed to a hillock and throttled to death by another boy of about the same age. The accused was ordered to be detained in the Senior Certified School for five years.

An altercation among the Directors of the Palani-andavar Mills at Udamalpet in a meeting on 11th April 1960 ended in one Director fatally shooting another Director. The injured died in the hospital at Coimbatore the next day. The accused escaped from the scene in his car and committed suicide in an out of the way place, by pouring petrol on himself and on his car and setting fire to it. He was removed half burnt and died at Dharapuram hospital the next day.

A man of Coimbatore district murdered his mother on 7th December 1960, robbed her of her jewels and pledged them in a Bank. The case has been committed to the Sessions.

11. *Infanticide*.—Cases of infanticide occurred in 9 districts (including Madras City) as against 11 in the previous year. The crimes were, as usual, due to poverty, domestic trouble or fear of social disgrace.

12. *Riots and disturbances*.—One thousand seven hundred and ninety-four cases of rioting or unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1960 as against 1,571 in 1959. There have been no major or widespread riots of consequence in the State. The few that broke out were sporadic and were suitably dealt with. Law and Order and public peace were, on the whole, well maintained.

A graph showing the number of true cases of rioting or unlawful assembly disposed of in the last ten years is furnished in Part VI.

The Police had to open fire on the following four occasions during the year in self defence, and in all these cases Police firing was held justified:—

(i) Motta Lebbai, a notorious burglar, stabbed and killed a constable of the Tirunelveli district on 26th February 1960 and escaped. When the Sub-Inspector, Courtallam traced him and tried to apprehend him, he attempted to cut the Sub-Inspector with an aruval. The Sub-Inspector in self defence, shot him dead.

(ii) In the course of continuous raids in Sundak-kamalai in the Salem district in search of notorious wanted armed dacoits on 1st May 1960, fire was opened by the dacoits at the Police, who, in their turn, had to reply in self defence, killing two. Three others escaped. Two S.B.B.L. guns and ammunition and 12 bore Eleys empty cartridges were recovered from the deceased.

(iii) On 26th November 1960 a police party conducted a raid for Prohibition Offenders at Kollengode, Kanyakumari district and arrested two persons, who were found drunk. A mob exceeding 500 demanded the release of the arrested persons, which the Police refused. The mob menacingly encircled the Police party who were constrained to open fire in self defence, resulting in the death of one member of the unruly mob.

(iv) There was an instance of Police opening fire against a riotous mob in Koradacheri Police Station limits, Thanjavur District. When a Police party consisting of one local Head constable and a section of Armed Reserve was patrolling a village on 31st December 1960 to arrest wanted accused in two case, about 200 Harijans (Kisans) attacked the party with deadly weapons and brick bats. The Head constable and others sustained injuries and, in self defence, they opened fire. None was injured or killed.

Due to longstanding faction between two rich Naidu families, in Coimbatore District there was a case of rioting on 28th September 1960, when a man was murdered brutally. Two of the accused waylaid the deceased and decapitated him. The other accused also inflicted several cuts on the head and trunk. Two of the accused were sentenced to death while seven were sentenced to transportation for life.

There was a case of rioting and assault on the Police at Pannankulam village in Ramanathapuram District while executing orders of the Civil Court on 29th April 1960. The accused 61 in number being Harijans obstructed the removal of paddy by pushing their women-folk to the front and themselves remaining at the back; stones were pelted at the Police from the crowd causing simple and minor injuries. Women in advanced stage of pregnancy and some women carrying children were in front and the miscreants were away from the crowd. So lathi charge could not be ordered. The accused were chased and arrested. The orders of the Court were, however, executed. The case ended in conviction.

On 17th May 1960 evening the Forest mobile party raided a Government Forest in Salem District and rounded up about 500 goats found browsing in the forest. The villagers attempted to rescue the goats and man-handled a Forester and a Guard. The case ended in conviction.

On 18th December 1960 between 11 hours and 13 hours, about 100 villagers of Vellore and its vicinity in Coimbatore District led by the Village Munsiffs of Thenmugam Vellore and Gnanampalayam, attacked the house of one Ramasami Goundan and the farm-shed of his uncle, plundered nearly 40 bags of paddy and household articles after assaulting the inmates and other villagers indiscriminately, due to personal differences between Rangasami Goundan and his brother-in-law over division of property. The case is pending trial.

Communal situation.—The year was free from any major communal clashes.

The issues over which a few minor clashes occurred were either flimsy or personal. The situation was well handled by the Police.

Agrarian situation.—The activities of the Kisans were confined to the districts of Thanjavur, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli. They mostly took the form of clashes either with the landlord or with alleged imported labourers. The kisan agitators alleged that their wages were inadequate. Though there were many agitations and demonstrations, and a few cases of assaults and counter-assaults, the situation, on the whole, was well kept under control.

Labour situation.—The activities of most of the Labour Unions were controlled and guided by one or the other of the Political parties. Labour agitation was most noticeable among mill employees. The forms of demonstrations included stay-in-strike, hunger-strike, the strike, lock-out and token or sympathetic strikes. The issues involved were non-implementation of the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board, non-payment of bonus, re-instatement of workers, reduction of work load, enhanced wages, etc. The strikes were mostly confined to the precincts of the mills and factories. There was not out-break of violence.

The Central Government Employees' Strike in July 1960 was one without a precedent. The Madras Police handled the situation firmly and effectively. No untoward incidents happened anywhere in the State. The work of the Madras Police in this regard was commended both by the State and the Central Governments.

The employees of the State Bank of India resorted to a prolonged strike in March 1960 to voice their demands for the grant of interim relief of Rs. 25, payment of enhanced bonus, etc.

Student's activities.—Indiscipline amongst students was comparatively negligible. Occasional out-bursts in the form of agitations or demonstrations were noticed in the Madras City and other centres. The issues involved were of no importance. All the agitations were tactfully but firmly handled.

13. *Dacoity*.—Statistics of dacoity for 1959 and 1960 are given in the statement under paragraph 9 of this report. There were 62 cases during 1960 as against 49 in 1959, an increase of 13 cases of 26.5 per cent. As mentioned in the last year's report the number reported in 1959, was the lowest on record for the past ten years. The number reported in 1960 is also lower than that in the past ten years except 1959.

Of these, eight were reported to the Magistrates direct. There were 19 highway dacoities, 14 field dacoities and 29 house-dacoities, Madras City, Chingleput, Kanyakumari, the Nilgiris and the Railway Police were free from this form of crime. Tiruchirappalli registered 15 cases, followed by Coimbatore (11), Ramanathapuram (9) and Salem (8).

Some interesting cases of dacoity are given below:—

A village headman of South Arcot District with 28 others committed dacoity on the night of 23rd May 1960 and carried away properties worth Rs. 4,836 including paddy, jewels, radio, etc. The case is pending trial.

In a village in Thanjavur District, local casuals 8 in number, armed with aruvals, entered a house on 25th December 1960, threatened the inmates and removed two trunk boxes containing jewels, etc., worth Rs. 3,388. The case is under investigation.

In a village in Tiruchirappalli District, at about 2.00 a.m. on 14th November 1960, an ex-convict and five of his associates removed the thatti door of a field house, entered into it, threatened to stab the inmates with a knife, beat them and robbed them of gold jewels worth Rs. 475 and committed theft of cash Rs. 1,545. The case is pending trial.

A picnic party of men and women was robbed off gold bangles, gold chains, wrist watches purses with cash etc., valued at Rs. 8,960 at about 13.45 hours on 12th June 1960 at Kumbakarai Falls, Madurai North District, by two armed dacoits, one of whom had previous convictions and was concerned in 13 cases of Kerala State and three of Madurai North Districts. The case ended in conviction.

A village Munsif of Coimbatore District instigated some professional Valaya Criminals in the locality to commit dacoity in a house. About 10 criminals entered into the house forcibly on the night of 30th September 1960 armed with sticks and stones, attacked the inmates and removed properties worth about Rs. 4,000. All the accused including the Village Munsif have been charged.

14. *Robbery*.—There were 236 cases of robbery in 1960, the lowest on record for the past ten years. Details are given under paragraph 9. Of these, 29 were reported to the Magistrates direct. Seventy-eight were highway robberies, 58 field robberies and 100 house robberies. As in previous years, Tirunelveli registered

the highest number of cases (51) followed by Tiruchirappalli (23), Madurai North (21), Coimbatore (21), Ramanathapuram (19) and Salem (17). The Nilgiris and Railway Police were free from this form of crime.

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

A highway robbery occurred on 17th March 1960 at 03.00 hours on a road branching off from the Grand Southern Trunk Road near Mambalapattu village, South Arcot district, in which two K.D.s. with two others, armed with sticks and knives, waylaid a double-bullock cart, put the occupants in fear of instant hurt or danger to life, caused injuries to the complainant and removed gold (gajjai) chain valued Rs. 220 and also a bag of varagu valued Rs. 30. Three of the accused were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

In a case of Thanjavur district the accused entered the house of the complainant at about 2.00 a.m. on 31st March 1960 and was caught red-handed while removing a box. During the scuffle, he assaulted the inmates of the house with a chair and caused injury. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

At about 7.00 a.m. on 31st July 1960, a local ex-convict of Tiruchirappalli district waylaid two women proceeding along a forest road and snatched their ear ornaments to the value of Rs. 110 tearing the ear lobes. Property was not recovered but he was charged and convicted.

Two visitors to the Elliott's Beach, Madras City, were robbed on 2nd September 1960 of wrist watches, a gold chain and a gold ring valued Rs. 400 by a gang of four local casuals. Each of them was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

While a woman of Chingleput district was walking along a road on 31st May 1960, a man came behind her in disguise, pushed her to a ditch on the right side of the road, raped her and removed her kammals valued Rs. 50 after injuring her ear-lobes. He was sentenced to undergo 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

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

15. *House-breaking.*—There were 7,200 cases of house-breaking as against 7,225 in 1959, a decrease of 25 cases or 0.3 per cent. Of these, 187 were reported to the Magistrates direct. Thanjavur leads with 901 cases, followed by North Arcot (882), Tiruchirappalli (804), Salem (709), Tirunelveli (648), Coimbatore (636) and Chingleput (565).

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 208 as against Rs. 206 in 1959 and Rs. 176 in 1958.

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

From a latent print developed from the scenes of occurrence in Adyar Crime No. 234 of 1960 and Mylapore Crime No. 933 of 1960, the identity of V. Kumar, a young and budding offender of Athreypuram, Kodambakkam was located; he was arrested and investigation disclosed that by getting association with way-ward boys, he developed the thieving habits. Soon he was emboldened to break into locked houses, mostly during the early part of the night, removing costly jewels and sarees with impunity and disposing them of through a grocery shop-keeper of Mylapore market. He was found responsible for an aggregate of 26 offences, including 7 house-breakings, of which 2 were grave ones. Properties worth Rs. 15,000 stolen in all the cases were recovered and he was convicted to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, which, on appeal, was modified by the High Court to one of detention in the Certified School at Chingleput for a period of three years.

A gang of five potential local casuals, responsible for a series of house-breakings in Tiruvallur Town and Taluk station limits during the year, was arrested and properties concerned in 14 cases were recovered. The cases are pending trial.

A jogi gang headed by Jogi Muniyan of Sumungalam in Walajabad Police Station limits and 14 other Jogis of Chingleput and North Arcot districts was found responsible for 11 cases of house-breakings and thefts in Kancheepuram, Sriperumbudur, Tambaram, Madurantakam and Tiruvallur circles of Chingleput district. They were arrested by the Kancheepuram Town Police at Kancheepuram. All the cases are pending trial.

On the night of 27th September 1960 there occurred a grave house burglary in the limits of Kunnakudi station, Ramanathapuram district. Entry was effected through roof hole and cash, jewels, etc., valued Rs. 2,535 were removed. The accused was traced with the aid of Police Dog 'Birky'. The case ended in conviction.

In a noteworthy grave house-breaking case of Coimbatore Town West Station, culprits broke into the property room by removing roof tiles and making a hole in the ceiling and committed theft of cash Rs. 11,000 and jewels worth Rs. 38,000 on the night of 29th November 1960. Two local ex-convicts have since been traced and property worth Rs. 35,000 has been recovered. The third accused, who is also a local ex-convict, is absconding.

One Godrej Cash Box with cash Rs. 9,655 was stolen from the Pakshiraja Studios, Coimbatore, on 3rd June 1960. The empty cash box was found abandoned in a bath room of the studios. Latent Finger Prints and palm print found on the cash box were developed and found to tally with those of one Veerasamy, a servant in the same studios. He admitted the offence. He was convicted to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

There was a grave burglary in which cash and jewels worth Rs. 6,835 were stolen on 11th March 1960 in Madurai. The accused was arrested on 27th March 1960 and the entire property recovered. The case ended in conviction.

16. *Theft.*—There were 20,383 cases of ordinary theft as against 21,626 in 1959—a decrease of 1,243 cases or 5.7 per cent. Of these, 787 cases were reported to the Magistrates direct. Madras City continued to lead with 3,655 cases followed by Thanjavur (1,825), Tiruchirappalli (1,644), Coimbatore (1,565) and South Arcot (1,520).

17. *Cattle thefts.*—There were 2,378 cases of cattle theft, the lowest on record in the past ten years. One thousand, two hundred and seventeen cases ended in conviction.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 111 cases of cattle poisoning as against 104 in 1959. Fourteen cases ended in conviction. Twenty-four of the 84 persons arrested, were convicted.

18. *Counterfeiting coins and currency notes.*—Eighteen cases of counterfeiting coins were disposed of in 1960 of which 16 ended in conviction as against 12 and 10 respectively in 1959. Twenty-two cases of note forgery were disposed of in 1960, of which five ended in conviction in 1960, as against nine and three respectively in 1959.

Some interesting cases of counterfeiting are given below:—

A man of Chingleput district was found in possession of instruments or materials for the purpose of using the same for manufacturing counterfeit Indian Coins. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

A man of Madurai Urban district was found in possession of counterfeit coins to the tune of Rs. 16—as particularized below:—

5 one rupee coins—Rs. 5.00.

7 eight-anna coins—Rs. 3.50.

30 quarter-rupee coins—Rs. 7.50.

He was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another man of the same district was arrested on 8th February 1960 while actually engaged in manufacturing counterfeit 8-anna coins with all the required materials. He was sentenced to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A gang of North Indians (Jodhpur Mahrattas) involved in making counterfeit one-rupee coins on a small-scale in Coimbatore district was apprehended during the year and five of them were convicted.

Three men of Salem district were arrested on 31st December 1959 night with six blocks for manufacturing one-rupee currency notes. The case ended in conviction.

A mill magnate of Coimbatore district is alleged to have counterfeited one hundred-rupee currency notes to the tune of several lakhs, in association with others, including a Sub-Inspector of Police. Twelve have been committed to the Sessions.

19. *Other cases of interest.*—(Bomb cases and explosives).—During the year 1960, 86 explosions of a non-political nature occurred, resulting in the death of fifteen persons and injuries to 134 persons, as against 115 cases persons and injuries to 22 persons and injuries to 186 resulting in the death of the previous year. Because of light sentences, careless handling of explosives is in the increase.

Fire-arms.—Fifty-six cases involving injury from fire arms were reported and examined during the year as against 43 cases in 1959. Of these, 15 cases relate to Mysore and Kerala States. The Fire Arms Expert was summoned to give evidence in Courts in 12 cases as against 18 in the previous year.

An Inter-State cheat—Mrs. Edna Anne Murch (an Anglo-Indian woman of Calcutta) wanted in a series of cheating cases of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, etc., who attempted to cheat and get Rs. 700—from the Manager of the local Lloyds Bank, Limited, on false representation, was arrested during April 1960. This accused used to get money under false representations, with assumed names from various persons. She was sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

On 17th April 1960 Vanangamudi alias Narayanan of Periakulam, Madurai district, made an attempt on the life of Sri C. Rajagopalachari at the Triplicane Beach when Sri Rajagopalachari was proceeding to address a public meeting of the Swatantra Party. With remarkable presence of mind, the Police Officers on duty promptly arrested the culprit and wrested the knife from him. The accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

A case of conspiracy resulting in the large scale theft of yarn and cloth from the B. & C. Mills, Madras, in which some of the officers of the Mills are involved, has been brought to light during the year. Out of the stolen properties worth about a lakh of rupees, properties worth about Rs. 35,000 have been recovered. Nine persons have been charged in this connection and the trial is to commence shortly.

One thousand, six hundred and twenty-four wrist watches worth Rs. 1,46,040 smuggled from Ceylon were seized by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Muthupet, and the case and properties have been transferred to the Customs Department.

A case of smuggling of 45 boxes of Japanese camphor worth Rs. 50,000 was detected by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Melur, on 29th October 1960. The case was transferred to the Customs Department for further action and disposal.

A case of conspiracy and misappropriation of property tax collections to the tune of Rs. 33,192.14 by three Municipal Employees of Madurai was brought to light during the year. The case ended in conviction.

The office-bearers of a Supply and Marketing Society, in South Arcot district, with the connivance of the stock verifying officers of the Co-operative Department, have misappropriated properties to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000. The case is pending trial.

On 5th October 1960 a driver of Tirunelveli district was sent to take a load of salt bags from Tuticorin to Trivandrum. The driver after unloading the salt bags at Trivandrum took a load of flour to Salem and thence a load of 80 bags of rice from Athur to Tirunelveli. On his way to Tirunelveli at Perambalur, he made the cleaner of the lorry get down to purchase betel for him and then drove away with the lorry. He absconded with the 80 bags of rice and transport charges, collected from the parties at various places. He abandoned the lorry and made himself scarce. The case is under investigation.

One P. S. N. S. Ambalavanan Chettiar, Madras, booked consignments containing mud and earth from Madras Esplanade Booking Office on various dates to various Railway stations in different parts of India, declaring them as brass and copper scrap, deposited the Railway Receipts thus obtained in various banks of Madras and raised cash advances on them. The samples in some instances were examined by the Chemical Examiner who found them to be mud and earth and not the metals described. Samples are yet to be taken from other stations for examination. The case is under investigation.

A criminal gang of 17 members, inclusive of three Railway Police constables, responsible for a series of cheating by doubling tricks was apprehended. The case is pending trial.

A gang of persons of Jullunder district conspired together at Jullunder and Delhi in September 1960 in forging old and time barred passports to send Punjabi passengers to United Kingdom and other foreign places after obtaining Rs. 6,000—for each passport. In pursuance of this conspiracy, they arranged for the journeys of two passengers from Madras to Singapore on 8th October 1960 and four from Madras to United Kingdom on 10th October 1960. The forgery was detected by the Madras Security Police and all the six intending passengers were taken into custody. Two of the conspirators have also been arrested. Preliminary charge-sheet was laid on 31st December 1960 before the Sub-Magistrate II, Saidapet. Final charge-sheet will be laid after completing the investigation.

A group of persons posing themselves as Manager and Salesmen of Cottage Industries of Paravoor in Quilon district and Mysore Hakkim Perfumery Works, Kunicol, cheated several persons by promising them appointments as their agents and stockists for selling Mysore Lucky Star Bathies and scented soaps, etc., and took deposits ranging from Rs. 235 to Rs. 1,000. The cases are under investigation.

20. *Justifiable homicide.*—Six cases were treated as justifiable homicide against 'Nil' in the previous year.

Of these, four were caused by the Police in the execution of their duty (one in Tirunelveli district, one in Kanyakumari district and two in Salem district narrated already under "Riots and Disturbances") and two by private persons in exercise of their rights of self-defence.

On 15th February 1960 at about 6 p.m. when Pandi Thevar and forty others were smuggling timber from the Vettankanni Reserve Forest, Tirunelveli district, Forester Pothilingam and five other forest officials accosted the smugglers. As Pandi Thevar and his followers threatened to cut the Forest Officials, Pothilingam opened fire and killed Pandi Thevar in self-defence. The shooting was held as justified.

In the same district Muthuswamy of Pannikulam, an absconding warrantee, molested the wife of one Antony. When Antony reported it to the Police, Muthusamy attempted to murder him. Before Muthusamy could cut Antony, Antony stabbed Muthusamy to death. The case was treated as justifiable homicide.

21. *Accidental deaths.*—Four hundred and forty-six cases of deaths attributed to Criminal rashness or negligence were reported in 1960 as against 371 in 1959. Prosecutions were launched in 384 cases, of which 159 were convicted and 170 discharged. The remaining 55 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. The districts of Chingleput, Madurai Urban and Ramanathapuram have contributed mostly to the increase. The Superintendents of Police concerned are being suitably instructed.

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 number of total true cases disposed of during the year (column 14), excluding those in which investigation was refused (column 6) in the last three years have been as shown below—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
1958	47.6
1959	48.0
1960	48.3

There was improvement in Madras City and eight districts. Kanyakumari district showed an increase in detection by 6 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Property lost and recovered (Police cases only).

Districts.	1958.			1959.			1960.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Madras City	11,69,647	3,93,493	34.1	7,15,853	2,46,195	34.4	7,82,732	2,82,787	36.1
Chingleput	3,20,499	1,05,181	32.8	3,78,900	1,25,939	33.2	4,17,864	1,36,197	32.6
South Arcot	3,68,636	93,446	25.3	3,13,006	1,03,200	33.0	3,93,007	1,32,505	34.0
Thanjavur	4,47,171	1,29,346	28.9	3,89,596	1,12,752	28.9	4,44,305	1,35,218	30.4
Tiruchirappalli ..	3,73,140	1,42,621	38.2	3,97,741	1,55,120	39.0	4,55,002	1,87,256	41.2
Madurai Urban ..	1,67,565	91,980	54.8	1,47,154	79,710	54.1	1,66,328	86,707	52.1
Madurai North ..	96,740	51,452	53.2	1,07,329	83,865	50.1	1,53,014	91,985	60.0
Ramanathapuram ..	1,55,069	70,945	45.8	1,64,368	73,190	44.5	1,68,393	71,206	42.3
Tirunelveli	1,80,244	89,364	49.6	2,48,286	99,055	39.9	1,46,709	79,543	54.2
Kanyakumari	47,385	14,748	31.1	65,434	16,161	24.7	77,310	18,543	23.8
North Arcot	4,51,136	1,55,496	34.4	2,99,343	1,25,696	42.1	3,62,468	1,00,540	27.7
Salem	1,81,670	1,07,018	59.6	2,91,457	1,22,696	42.1	3,73,540	1,48,587	39.8
Coimbatore	3,04,825	1,60,243	52.6	5,69,014	2,38,448	41.9	4,09,017	1,78,404	43.6
The Nilgiris	65,703	35,486	54.0	1,33,293	99,683	74.7	64,371	33,059	51.3
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	1,20,426	27,603	22.9	1,09,604	25,978	23.7	1,15,158	31,040	26.9
Total ..	44,49,856	16,63,427	37.4	44,90,369	17,07,608	38.0	45,29,218	16,73,577	36.9

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property stolen in previous years—Rs. 92,389.

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

	Percentage of detection.		
	1959.	1959	1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Murder	51.9	54.6	56.3
Dacoity	42.0	38.0	28.9
Robbery	38.5	40.2	42.7
House-breaking ..	47.9	48.1	48.3
Cattle theft	49.9	54.5	53.0
Ordinary theft ..	54.8	54.2	54.4
Total ..	52.3	52.7	52.8

Detection of total cognizable crime and of grave crime improved further during the year by 0.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively.

In spite of various pre-occupations, the Police continued to maintain a good standard of detection.

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

Cases in which investigation was refused—Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code [Statement A I, columns (5) and (6)].—Of the 55,568 cases reported to the Police during the year, investigation was refused in 298 cases or 0.5 per cent as against 0.6 per cent in 1959 and 0.7 per cent in 1958. This provision of the Law was, as in the past years, used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Four hundred and ninety-seven cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates in 1960 under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 543 in 1959. No unnecessary references have come to notice.

Attendance at Sessions.—In Madras City, the 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. Gazetted Officers attempted 271 out of 897 Sessions held in the mufassal in 1960, as against 255 out of 791 in 1959. The Superintendents of Police have been instructed to see that more Sessions are attended by Gazetted Officers.

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

24. *Prosecutions [Statement A-I, Columns (11) and (12)].*—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 33,124 as against 32,832 in 1959. Of these, 68.0 per cent ended in conviction as against 69.1 per cent in 1959. 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 of by Courts in 1960.	Number pending in Courts on 31st December 1960.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code ..	31,532	4,367	35,899	12.2
The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	175	44	219	20.1
Security Sections ..	8,544	421	8,965	4.7

Statement A-II (Columns 8 to 10).—Forty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-one persons were tried in 1960, as against 47,982 in 1959. 56.2 per cent were convicted as against 56.4 per cent in the previous year.

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

	Number of completed original cases prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of conviction.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras City ..	37,174	36,395	95.2
Mufassal ..	20,055	12,962	64.6

In cases of minor importance and in other cases where the services of the prosecuting staff could not be secured, the Circle Inspectors conducted the prosecutions. Out

of 5,362 cases prosecuted by them, 4,161 cases, i.e., 77.6 per cent ended in conviction, as against 77.7 per cent in 1959.

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

25. *Escapes.*—Forty-eight prisoners escaped during the year as against 59 in 1959. Of these eight escaped from Sub-Jails, two from Police Lock-Ups and 38 from other Police custody, as against 12, 2 and 45 respectively in the previous year. Thirty-seven of these prisoners were recaptured. Six Police Officers were convicted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape, and 76 were dealt with departmentally for dereliction of duty in guarding prisoners. Two Police Officers were held free from blame.

26. *Prosecutions for false complaints.*—Including the eight cases which were pending magisterial orders, at the beginning of the year, the Police referred 978 cases of which 872 cases were struck off as false by Magistrates. One hundred and one cases were pending orders of the Magistrates at the end of the year. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 33 cases, of which 20 were filed on Magisterial sanctions. Seventeen persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 20 in 1959. Seven persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints against Police Officers. Six of them were convicted and one was under trial at the end of the year.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 3,77,585 cases prosecuted by the Police, 68 were declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

27. *Prevention—Habitual criminals.*—Details regarding the number of K.D.s. and Bad Characters and the action taken to control them are given in the Statement below:—

Return of known depredators, Receivers of Stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1960.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons, as on 31st December 1959, and during the year.			Number brought under surveillance during the year.				Of the number in columns (2) to (5) removed from the register during the year.			
Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1959, 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)			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Known depredators ..	7,735	111	1,019	14	1,777	14	1,781	22		
Receivers of stolen goods ..	111	5	9	..	1	..	59	4		
Suspected persons ..	3,671	85	354	15	164	3	1,506	17		
Total ..	11,517	201	1,332	29	1,941	18	3,346	43		
Active and Inactive Criminals of the Madras City.	657	20	106	1	239	9	433	1		
Grand total ..	12,174	221	1,438	30	2,180	27	3,779	44		

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year—cont.			Of those in columns (2) to (5).		Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.		Number of persons with hit by sheets convicted during the year.	
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	By reason of having left the district.	From other causes.	Number in jail on 31st December 1959.	Number at large on 31st December 1959.				
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Known depredators ..	577	15	691	21	2,378	23	8,281	89	2,260
Receivers of stolen goods ..	51	..	10	1	5	1	76	8	9
Suspected persons ..	612	12	349	1	272	5	4,162	91	358
Total ..	1,240	27	1,050	23	2,655	29	12,519	188	2,627
Active and Inactive Criminals of the Madras City.	60	2	8	..	425	3	859	25	421
Grand total ..	1,230	29	968	23	3,080	32	13,369	213	3,048

Old offenders.—Three thousand two hundred and forty-five persons received enhanced punishments during the year under Section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 4,132 in 1959. Three hundred and thirty-nine persons were ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code as against 312 in 1959. One hundred and twenty-one persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 89 were convicted, the corresponding figures for 1959 being 94 and 74 respectively.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1958.				1959.				1960.			
	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	Number bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madras City	3,127	3,075	6	98.5	3,090	3,015	11	97.9	4,239	4,200	5	99.2
Chingleput	70	47	8	75.8	220	175	6	81.8	315	231	25	79.7
South Arcot	153	86	18	81.9	194	143	9	77.3	199	119	19	66.1
Thanjavur	103	72	8	75.8	147	112	20	88.2	268	206	21	83.4
Tiruchirappalli	107	63	25	76.8	268	156	17	62.2	400	294	21	77.6
Madurai Urban	379	193	37	56.4	338	227	30	73.7	253	155	28	63.9
Madurai North	885	719	48	88.0	578	457	26	82.8	727	507	77	78.0
Ramanathapuram	377	260	26	74.0	355	236	35	73.8	359	178	64	60.8
Tirunelveli	473	350	38	80.5	514	314	25	70.3	555	32	32	80.9
Kanyakumari	31	19	5	73.0	59	28	10	57.1	75	52	4	73.2
North Arcot	72	45	4	66.2	45	26	6	66.7	265	205	24	85.1
Salom	111	56	17	55.6	70	51	8	62.3	243	176	10	75.5
Coimbatore	86	79	1	92.0	55	16	2	86.8	274	222	22	88.1
The Nilgiris	21	14	1	70.0	14	9	2	75.0	16	13	2	75.0
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	542	434	22	83.6	602	340	19	86.7	492	412	22	87.7
Total ..	6,507	5,722	265	88.5	6,319	5,365	217	87.5	8,710	7,413	376	88.9

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 1,978 as against 1,262 in 1959. The average amount demanded was Rs. 261 as against Rs. 214 in 1959.

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

29. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The Vigilance Squad under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Vigilance, in Madras City, continued to be active throughout the year, conducting raids of ill-famed houses with good results.

In districts, the working of the Act is found difficult as officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police alone are empowered to investigate cases under the Act.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—The Act continued to work satisfactorily, though its restrictive provisions are not adequate enough to be effective.

The suggestion to include in the schedule under the Act, sections 379, 380, 411, 412, 420, 454 and 461, Indian Penal Code is still under the consideration of the Government and final orders are awaited.

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

A proposal to amend the Act so as to provide for the appointment of any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector of Police as a Special Police Officer, for enforcing this Act, is still under the consideration of the Central Government. Final orders are awaited.

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

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

The following statement shows the number of cases and persons charged for offences under the Prohibition Act in the various districts and Madras City.

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

(1)	Chingleput district.	South Arcot district.	Thanjavur district.	Tiruchirappalli district.	Madurai North district.	Madurai Urban district.	Ramanathapuram district.	Tirunelveli district.
	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.	Number charged.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State ..	834	291	671	390	155	95	137	357
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	1,215	1,467	840	1,024	327	289	237	778
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	1	5	8	3	14	37	36	106
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	119	76	55	170	13	57	27	2
IV Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	68	9	5	19	2	..	462	485
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	145	9	83	13	66	..	..	..
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	..	101	2	35	41	18	..	..
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	..
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIX Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption on possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases, petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,501	6,405	4,051	4,393	1,816	1,266	1,883	4,440

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

	Kanyakumari district.	North Arcot district.	Salem district.	Coimbatore district.	The Nilgiris district.	Railway Police Tiruchirappalli.	Madras City.
	Number charged. Cases. Persons. (18) (19)	Number charged. Cases. Persons. (20) (21)	Number charged. Cases. Persons. (22) (23)	Number charged. Cases. Persons. (24) (25)	Number charged. Cases. Persons. (26) (27)	Number charged. Cases. Persons. (28) (29)	Number charged. Cases. Persons. (30) (31)
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.							
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district	..	1	..	..	..	..	156
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack..	247 249	776 799	908 974	957 960	184 172	..	376
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack	361 339	2,335 2,293	2,364 2,355	1,862 1,869	434 453	..	5,676
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack	4	13	45	10	..	..	..
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy	31	39	215	243	..	..	..
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment	..	4	10	4	..	..	..
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence	..	..	84	210	..	..	..
VIII Illicit transport of liquor	23 23	531 524	..	98	1	482 471	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor	236 235	84 54	109 203	92	16 24	..	1,307
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant	..	5	6	2	1	..	1,424
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	..	108 114	208	128 129	5 5	..	620
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drug	1	7,131 7,221	9,269	5,194 5,194	967 940	378	11,631
XIX Miscellaneous	815 813	37	..	..	14	..	267
XXIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	2	37	..	..	..	..	267
XX Smuggling of opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium	2	9	9	17	1	..	19
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous drugs Act cases, petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	13 13	..	..	..
Total	1,726 1,701	11,123 11,144	13,581 13,653	8,870 8,841	1,624 1,622	803 849	20,048 20,197

PART IV—POLICE FORCE.

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

Sri R. M. Mahadevan continued to be the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—There were no changes of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police during the year.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Sri K. Ramamurti continued throughout the year.

Deputy Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Sri A. Murugesan was in charge throughout the year.

Personal Assistant (Administration).—Sri P. Srinivasavaradan continued throughout the year.

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

Two officers of the Indian Police, 14 of the Indian Police Service and 21 of the Madras Police Service were on deputation to the Government of India at the end of the year.

An officer of the Madras Police Service continued to be the A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras throughout the year.

The services of an officer of the Madras Police Service were lent to the Jail Department from 22nd July 1960.

Three officers of the Indian Police Service, nine of the Madras Police Service and one Ministerial Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police retired during the year.

One officer of the Indian Police and two of the Madras Police Service died during the year.

The posts of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters and Commandant, Special Armed Police, Avadi, were encadred in the Indian Police Service.

The following additional posts were sanctioned during the year:—

(i) an Additional Superintendent of Police for the Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras ;

(ii) a Deputy Superintendent of Police for the Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras;

(iii) a Ministerial Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras;

(iv) three Deputy Superintendents of Police, Category-II, one in each of the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai Urban and Ramanathapuram.

38. *Strength (Statement-D, Column 16).*—The sanctioned strength of the Force, excluding the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police on the last day of the year was 25,294 permanent and 4019 temporary, as against 24,500 permanent and 4,392 temporary at the end of 1959.

Recruitments.—There were 161 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year, as against 434 in 1959.

Eleven ex-army men and 146 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against 7 and 157 respectively in 1959. Among the recruits 248 were holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as against 155 in 1959.

*Casualties—(Statement E, Columns 35 to 40).—*The total number of casualties in the Force was 830 as shown below, as against 705 in 1959, i.e.—

					1959.	1960.
Retirements	..	..	..	..	319	368
Resignations	..	..	..	..	73	84
Dismissals	..	..	..	..	132	156
Discharges	..	..	..	..	38	61
Desertions	..	..	..	..	47	73
Deaths	..	..	..	..	96	88
				Total	705	830

One Police Officer was killed and 98 injured during the year in the course of their duty, as against 4 and 40 respectively in the previous year.

In South Arcot district a Deputy Superintendent of Police and 23 Police Constables sustained injuries from a violent and uncontrollable crowd on 5th May 1960 when they attempted to maintain order, while the Rural Development Officer, Chidambaram was investigating

into the cause of death of a casual labourer who was found hanging in the Nellikuppam Police premises. Thirteen of the rioters were convicted.

In the same district, one Jamedar and five Police Constables were assaulted in a village during Panchayat election. Eight of the accused were convicted.

Health—(Statement-E, Columns 41 to 43).—The health of the Force continued to be satisfactory. The percentage on the total actual strength of daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 2.3 as against 2.2 in 1959.

Eighty-eight Police Officers died in 1960 as against 96 in 1959.

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

39. Education—(Statement-E, Column 29).—There were 3,036 Head Constables and 24,163 Police Constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these 4 or 0.02 per cent were illiterate.

40. Training College and Schools—Police Training College, Vellore.—Sri G. V. Narayanan continued to be the Principal, throughout the year.

One Indian Police Service probationer, two Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, one Assistant Security Officer of the Railway Protection Force, 28 directly recruited Sub-Inspector Cadets and one Sub-Inspector of Kanyakumari district passed out of the Police Training College, after training during the year. Two Indian Police Service probationers, two Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, one Assistant Security Officer of the Railway Protection Force, 37 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 50 Probationary Sub-Inspectors and 74 officiating Sub-Inspectors were under training at the end of the year.

The standard of the trainees was good and they did well in Examinations as well as in Sports.

The Refresher Course introduced during the year is proving useful. Two batches of Officers had already undergone this course and the third batch was undergoing this course at the end of the year. Senior Officers from the Police, and other departments have addressed them, and laid stress on a scientific approach to criminal problems.

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Police Recruits' School—							
Vellore	293	572	865	498	36	331	865
Coimbatore	190	449	639	327	40	272	639
Total	483	1,021	1,504	825	76	603	1,504

The Police Recruits' Schools were inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police in October 1960.

The Schools were run efficiently. Discipline was well maintained. The general health of the recruits was good. The hostels attached to the Schools were managed satisfactorily.

41. Conduct—Departmental punishments excluding the award of black marks—(Statement-E, Columns 13 to 16).—Percentage of the number of subordinate

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

Hostel.—The hostel was run, as usual, by a Committee of five cadets under the supervision of one of the Assistant Law Instructors.

Museum.—The museum continued to be in charge of the Assistant Law Instructor who taught Scientific Aids to Investigation and it was frequently made use of for instructional purposes. The exhibits in the museum were re-arranged properly with the history of the exhibits.

State Police Band.—The State Police Band consisting of one Band Master, 8 Head Constables and 11 Constables was transferred to Madras City permanently with effect from 1st May 1960. It was under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras till 30th September 1960 and from 1st October 1960, it has been placed under the control of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras. The State Police Band turned out another year's good work and its performance has been appreciated by foreign dignitaries. The Band attended all important Government functions and had 51 private engagements during the year as against 16 in 1959.

Health.—In general, the health and sanitation in the Police Training College continued to be good.

Madras Police Journal.—The Madras Police Journal which is published quarterly continues to be a popular magazine maintaining a high standard.

The number of subscribers in 1960 was 1,850 as against 862 only in 1957.

Government have since sanctioned the free supply of one copy of each issue to all Police stations in the State.

The College was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police in October 1960.

Police Recruits' Schools.—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each Recruits' School in 1960.

officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength:—

	1958.	1959.	1960.
For absence without leave ..	0.4	0.4	0.6
For offences other than absence without leave.	2.5	2.4	3.0
Total ..	2.9	2.8	3.6

The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 12.1 as against 11.5 in 1959. The total number of persons dismissed from the Force was 156 of whom 35 were for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1959 being 132 and 25 respectively.

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

Authority.	Number of appeals received.			Number of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified.	Number of appeals pending at the end of the year.			Percentage of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified to those which were disposed of.		
	1958.	1959.	1960.		1958.	1959.	1960.	1958.	1959.	1960.
By the Inspector-General of Police ..	13	17	26	3	2	5	..	23.8	11.8	19.2
By the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	436	399	420	99	109	94	10	22.6	27.9	22.0

The number of appeals received by the Inspector-General of Police excludes second appeals. Though barred under Order No. 99 of the Police Standing Orders, Volume I, some were examined and disposed.

Judicial punishments—(Statement E, columns 17 to 24).—The total number of Police Officers and men punished by Criminal Courts during the year was 18 as against 23 in the previous year. Of these, 5 were convicted for offences in their official capacity and 13 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 8 and 15 respectively in the previous year.

42. Titles.—Nil.

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

(a) The Presidents Police and Fire Services Medal—

(i) for Gallantry—

Police constable No. 647 Gopalan Nair of the Malabar Special Police (Madras Battalion), Posthumous).

(ii) for distinguished service—

Sri K. Viswanathan Nair, I.P.S.

(b) The Police medals for Meritorious Service:—

Sri K. R. Shenai, I.P.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Sri K. Parameswara Menon, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sri A. Rajasodalaimuthu, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sri G. Rajangam, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sri P. N. Subramaniam, Inspector of Police.

Sri A. Sambandam, Inspector of Police.

Sri S. Shenbagaraman, Inspector of Police.

Sri S. Johnson, Inspector of Police.

Sri P. Govindarajulu, Jamedar.

Sri K. Arumugam, Head constable.

(c) **Prime Minister's Medal for Life Saving.**—Sri R. Rangarajan, Police constable.

Rewards to Police Officers.

	1959.		1960.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
Madras City	3,022	46,078	3,182	50,704
Districts including the C.I.D.	16,265	1,12,274	20,038	1,34,412
Total ..	19,287	1,58,352	23,220	1,85,116

Rewards to private individuals including village officers.

	1959.		1960.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
Madras City	800	11,316	750	8,545
Districts including the C.I.D.	4,166	36,872	4,304	49,796
Total ..	4,966	48,188	5,054	58,341

Rewards to Police officers and private individuals were granted in deserving cases only.

Good work was, as in previous years, also recognized by the grant of Meritorious service entries and good service entries to Police officers and by the issue of letters of appreciation and parchment certificates to the members of the public.

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

Serial number and particulars of the grantee.	Amount sanctioned.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Widow of late Head constable No. 90, Sivarama Asan of Kanyakumari district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 16.35 nP. till her re-marriage or death whichever occurs earlier.	The Head constable died as a result of stab injuries inflicted by a drunkard while he was on duty—'Due to Risk of Office'.
2 Widow and five minor children of late Sub-Inspector Sri P. M. Ramachandran of Madras City Police.	A monthly pension of Rs. 35.25 nP. to the widow till her death or re-marriage whichever occurs earlier and Rs. 5.25 nP. each (four sons and one daughter) until they attain the age of 18 and 21 years respectively (in the case of daughter until marriage or until she attains the age of 21).	The Sub-Inspector died as a result of a motor vehicle accident while on duty—'Due to Risk of Office'.
3 Widow and three minor sons of late Sergeant Sri C. P. Narayana Panickor of Madras City Police.	A monthly pension of Rs. 33 to the widow until her death or re-marriage whichever occurs earlier and Rs. 4.95 nP. each (three sons) until they attain the age of 18 years.	The Sergeant died as a result of a motor vehicle accident while on duty—'Due to Risk of Office'.
4 Widow and one minor daughter of late Police constable No. 1680 Sri Samuel of Coimbatore district.	A gratuity of Rs. 140 and a monthly pension of Rs. 11.65 nP. to the widow until her re-marriage or death whichever occurs earlier and Rs. 3 to one minor daughter until she attains the age of 21 years or till she gets married whichever occurs earlier.	The Police constable died as a result of stab injuries inflicted by an accused while in the course of an act of devotion to duty—'Due to special Risk of Office'.
5 The dependents of 104 deceased Police officers (as against 82 in 1959).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,400.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependents were left.

43. Cost (Statement D, columns 17 to 19).—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1960-61 was Rs. 5,96,69,381.00 as against Rs. 5,79,59,377.00 in 1959-60.

44. *Housing the force.*—The Government have drawn up a five-year programme of housing the Police beginning from 1956-57, at an estimated cost of Rs. 450 lakhs. The aim of the scheme is to provide quarters for 80 per cent of the subordinate staff.

During 1960-61, the Government have sanctioned the construction of quarters for 26 Inspectors, 41 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Sergeants, 1 Jamadar, 91 Head constables and 859 Police constables at an estimated cost of Rs. 65 lakhs.

A statement showing the rankwar percentage of quarters that would be reached if all the works sanctioned are completed is given below :—

Statement showing the rankwar percentage of quarters.

Rank.	Sanctioned strength.	Quarters existing in 1955-1956.	Quarters sanctioned till 31st December 1960.	Total.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Inspectors	263	38	93	131	49.8
Reserve Inspectors ..	20	13	5	18	90.0
Sub-Inspectors ..	1,284	269	391	660	51.4
Sergeants	159	84	43	127	79.8
Jamadars	80	25	38	63	78.7
Head constables ..	3,309	1,398	772	2,170	65.5
Police constables ..	23,519	10,578	4,877	15,455	65.7

NOTE.—(1) Column 4 includes (a) quarters completed and taken over, (b) quarters under progress of construction, and (c) quarters yet to be taken up for construction.

(2) The above percentage is based on permanent and quasi-permanent strength.

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

The total membership of the societies at the end of the year was 17,164 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 6,30,702 as against Rs. 17,188 and Rs. 6,16,592 respectively in 1959.

Police Co-operative Stores.—The only Police Co-operative Stores in Tirunelveli district continued to function satisfactorily. The Stores earned a net profit of Rs. 6,446.79 nP. in 1959-60 as against Rs. 2,783 in 1958-59.

General Provident Fund.—Consequent on the recommendations of the Madras Pay Commission, the Government in their Order No. 1230, Finance, dated 2nd November 1960, have cancelled the Madras Contributory Provident Fund-Pension Insurance Rules, 1950, and have introduced the scheme of compulsory subscription to the General Provident Fund (Madras) to all Government servants who are in receipt of a total emoluments of not less than Rs. 100 per mensem inclusive of dearness allowance. These orders were given effect to from 1st December 1960.

46. *Work of Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.*—The work of Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors was generally satisfactory.

In as many as 224 out of 708 Police stations in districts, Head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months during the year, in the vacancies of Sub-Inspectors on other duty or on leave. This has become necessary in order to avoid unnecessary transfers and to effect economy in expenditure by way of travelling allowance and on administrative grounds.

47. *Criminal Investigation Department—Crime Branch.*—Many sensational and complicated cases were admirably handled by the Crime Branch in 1960 with excellent results.

The Criminal Intelligence Bureau, upgraded into a Research Centre under the charge of an experienced Deputy Superintendent of Police during the year, is functioning satisfactorily.

'X' Branch.—The number of officers removed or dismissed from service in 1960 on the basis of 'X' Branch reports was 18 as against 5 only in 1959. The 'X' Branch is functioning effectively.

Special Branch.—The Special Branch is functioning satisfactorily.

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—The Index System introduced during the year in the Prohibition Intelligence Bureau is proving useful. The value of contraband articles seized by the Prohibition Intelligence Bureau during the year was Rs. 2,69,167.25 nP. as against Rs. 2,02,213.00 in 1959. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau is working satisfactorily.

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

Finger-Print Bureau, Vellore.—In G.O. Ms. No. 3965, Home, dated 3rd December 1960, the Government have raised the post of the Superintendent to a Gazetted rank.

The cadre strength continued to be the same as fixed in G.O. Ms. No. 2409, Home, dated 24th August 1959. The permanent retention of all the temporary posts, except that of the Assistant Superintendent was ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 682, Home, dated 2nd March 1960.

Three lakhs seventy-one thousand seven hundred and seven Finger-Print slips were on record at the beginning of the year, and 25,027 slips were received for record during the year. Of these, 11,326 slips were removed from the record leaving 385,408 slips at the end of the year.

Of the 52,941 search references received in the Bureau (as against 50,678 in 1959), 46,948 were from Madras State and 5,993 from other States. Of the references received from Madras State, Madras City, as usual, sent in the largest number of references (13,568) followed by the Railway Police (4,813), Tiruchirappalli (3,349), Salem (3,308) and Tirunelveli (2,725). Of the references received from other States, Bombay, as usual, sent in the largest number (2,309) followed by Andhra Pradesh (1,403), Mysore (1,027) and Kerala (270).

Fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety-two or 30.66 per cent of the 46,948 slips received from Madras State were traced. One thousand one hundred and ninety-three or 19.91 per cent of the 5,993 slips received from other States were traced.

The number of finger-prints of unidentified dead bodies received for search was 158, and of these, 12 were identified, as against 130 and 6 respectively in 1959.

The Finger Print Experts visited scenes of crime on 43 occasions as against 37 in 1959.

In 346 cases, objects and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received, as against 255 in 1959.

The Tester Sub-Inspectors tested 15,431 Finger-Print slips in jails, as against 14,943 in 1959. Wrong finger-printing was detected in 10 cases as against 5 in 1959. Seven thousand one hundred and eighty fresh slips were prepared in jails, as against 8,305 in 1959.

The Finger Print Experts gave evidence in Courts on 146 occasions and furnished 477 expert opinions, as against 173 and 386 respectively, in 1959.

One Sub-Inspector Cadet of the Central Intelligence Bureau, 7 Inspectors and 1 Sub-Inspector were given training in finger-prints and finger-print photography.

With the encouraging results achieved by the Single Digit System in Madras City, the system was extended to Madurai City during the year and is working satisfactorily.

Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., and Sri M. Krishnayya Shetty, Deputy Director, Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Madras, visited the Bureau during the year

and appreciated the thoroughness with which work is turned out and the progress made in the detection of cases.

Shorthand Bureau, Vellore.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau is 3 Inspectors and 31 Sub-Inspectors/Junior Reporters, of whom one Inspector is permanently stationed at Madras. The members of the Bureau covered 1941 political and labour meetings and 44 conferences as against 1,686 and 80 respectively in the previous year.

A new system of marking requisitions on a map and allotting duties in such a way that about 3 meetings are covered by each Reporter, when deputed on duty, was introduced during the year and is working satisfactorily.

The intensive training and weekly tests have improved the efficiency of the Reporters.

The Bureau continues to function efficiently.

48. *Railway Police.*—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Tiruchirappalli Railway Police district during the year.

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

	1958.	1959.	1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) Pocket picking	41	34	26
(b) Jewel snatching	25	16	15
(c) Personal effect in first and second classes	11	13	13
(d) Personal effects in other classes	138	146	122
(e) Mails	3	4	2
(f) Luggage vans	4	1	3
II. Thefts in passenger sheds, stationary trains and on platforms—			
(a) Pocket picking	195	168	159
(b) Jewel snatching	27	35	28
(c) Baggage	64	80	110
(d) Stationary trains in first and second classes	6	..	4
(e) Stationary trains in other classes	37	34	19
III. Thefts from running goods trains—			
(a) Of whole consignments	26	22	11
(b) By extraction	8	9	3
IV. Thefts in goods sheds and stationary wagons—			
(a) Of unshipped consignments	1	8	17
(b) During loading	..	1	2
(c) By extraction	34	47	71
(d) From sealed wagons	13	17	11
V. Thefts in Parcel offices—			
(a) Whole consignments	4	2	2
(b) By extraction	19	6	1
VI. Thefts of Railway Materials—			
(a) Iron materials from Track and Yard	47	57	60
(b) Carriage fittings	25	26	21
(c) Dynamo belts	3	5	6
(d) Miscellaneous	133	163	163
VII. Miscellaneous thefts—			
(a) Bi-cycles	15	16	3
(b) Other articles	74	94	81
Total	953	1,004	953

There were 2,875 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year, as against 2,230 in 1959 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 64,327 as against Rs. 68,480 in 1959. Care has been taken, as usual, not to treat cases of properties lost in cognizable offences as 'shortages'.

There were 2 cases of attempts to derail trains as against 4 in 1959. There was no case of 'sabotage'.

There were 18 cases of stone throwing as against 6 in 1959.

There were 7 cases of collisions, as against 12 in 1959.

There were 11 cases of derailment as against 8 in 1959.

Four hundred and twenty-six persons were run over and killed in 1960 as against 397 in 1959. Of these, 87 were cases of suicide as against 91 in 1959.

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

One thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven destitute children were rounded up under the Madras Children's Act as against 1,818 in 1959.

49. *Port Police.*—The Police Station at Tuticorin Port continued to be manned by one Sub-Inspector of Police, one Head Constable and ten Police Constables. The work of the staff was satisfactory.

50. *Armed Reserves.*—The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and they were mobilized during the year for annual mobilization and on certain occasions such as Visits of Very Important Personages, Central Government Employees' Strike, etc.

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

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

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

Tear Smoke Squad.—Tear Smoke Squads are now functioning in Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts.

There was no occasion to use tear smoke in 1960.

51. *Malabar Special Police.*—The Malabar Special Police (Madras Battalion) with the exception of one company continued to be on deputation in Assam throughout the year. One company which was stationed at Avadi from July 1959, has again been deputed to Pondicherry State from 1st May 1960, relieving one of the Malabar Special Police II Companies. The Malabar Special Police II Companies were, as usual, utilized for bandobust duties and for the maintenance of Law and Order.

Sri V. R. Lakshminarayanan continued to be the Commandant, Malabar Special Police, throughout the year.

The Annual Military Inspection was not held as the Battalion continued to be engaged on operational duties.

The health of the Force was satisfactory.

Due to operational conditions, the Companies of the Malabar Special Police (Madras Battalion) in Assam could not have their annual training according to programme.

The Malabar Special Police II Companies underwent the Annual Refresher Training, and the standard was satisfactory.

Except a few, all the members of the Force are subscribers to the General Provident Fund.

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

The Inspections of the various companies by the Gazetted Officers kept the Force at a high level of efficiency.

The Battalion Polish Fund earned a gross profit of Rs. 9,781.51 nP. in 1960 as against Rs. 3,227.12 nP. in 1958 and Rs. 6,345.57 nP. in 1959.

Despite heavy rain and cold in the jungles, the Malabar Special Police Companies detailed for operations performed their duties creditably.

During March 1960, an accidental fire broke out in the headquarters of 'B' Company of Assam with extraordinary intensity followed by furious and raging winds. The officers and men worked very hard and saved as much of the Government properties including arms and ammunition as possible displaying their traditional sense of duty. It is unfortunate that 45 officers and men lost almost completely their personal kit and properties.

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

52. *Special Armed Police.*—Sri S. T. Thiruchitram-balam was in command of this Unit till 14th March 1960 afternoon. Sri K. V. Subramaniam, I.P.S., assumed the command from 11th May 1960 forenoon. Sri V. G. Manoharan, Assistant Commandant, Headquarters, held charge of this Unit from 15th March to 10th May 1960.

The general health of the Force continued to be satisfactory and adequate attention was paid to preventive measures as well.

The compulsory annual training of three months' duration for all the active companies has improved the general efficiency of the Force.

Discipline was well maintained.

The Force continued to do well in Sports and Cultural activities.

The men had a trying time during the cyclone towards the close of the year. Their work was commendable.

On the whole, the Force has turned out another year of useful service to the State.

53. *Police Radio Branch.*—Sri A. D'Sylva continued to be in charge throughout the year, in addition to his duties as Technical Assistant.

An additional control station at Madras and a static station at Dhanushkodi were sanctioned during the year. At the end of the year there were three control, 12 static and 18 transportable stations with an operating staff of 20 Head Constables, 36 Naiks, 48 Lance Naiks and 22 constables including 9 for the vacancy reserve.

An additional range with Headquarters at Tiruchirappalli was also sanctioned during the year. One Jamadar of the Malabar Special Police and 7 Constables drawn from various districts were trained as Wireless Operators for six months from 1st April 1960. A batch of 21 operators attended a Refresher Course for 45 days from 1st November 1960.

The General Maintenance Workshop and the Range Workshops in the State, Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police networks have been functioning satisfactorily.

There was very heavy traffic in all the Radio networks due to Bye-elections to the Legislature, Municipal and Panchayat Elections Strikes in Industrial Concerns, Cyclone and Flood Relief Work, Central Government Servants' Strike and visits of important persons. In spite of all these demands, a high standard of efficiency was maintained.

A new control room with 3 V.H.F. sets was opened at Madurai during the year.

The inspection of the various branches by the concerned Radio Sub-Inspectors and Radio Supervisors was satisfactory.

Close liaison was kept with the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the Posts and Telegraphs Department Strike.

Co-ordination was maintained with the Director of Co-ordination, Police Wireless, Government of India and his assistance utilized in certain technical matters.

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

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

1959.		1960.	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
223	1,885-00	242	1,991-00

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

The following statement shows the extent to which they helped the Police during 1959 and 1960.

Good Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1959-60

Districts.	Number of village vigilance committees as on 31st December 1959-60.		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 and Da. D. characters traced or traced or arrested or put up for security.		Number of wanted persons arrested.		Number of O. V. N. T. members traced or arrested.		Gambling cases put up.		Prohibition cases put up.	
	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Chingleput	454	535	72	24	9	8	3	..	4	1	..	4	49	110	226	226
South Arcot	1,006	1,430	34	87	1	6	19	12	..	1	..	1	23	83	94	94
Thanjavur	1,454	1,480	92	104	10	5	10	14	7	2	5	..	38	68	371	285
Tiruchirappalli ..	1,637	1,637	13	16	6	2	10	10	..	..	1	..	23	31	97	30
Madurai Urban ..	726	692	137	68	3	6	1	4	..	1	..	..	130	41	..	..
Madurai North ..	477	477	74	26	2	11	29	7	..	30	..	..	13	87	139	27
Ramanathapuram ..	1,575	1,575	85	117	6	12	26	63	5	25	..	1	45	27	157	291
Tirunelveli	697	717	133	204	9	1	79	37	1	..	..	1	8	13	..	192
Kanyakumari ..	107	110	5	39	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	28	18
North Arcot	2,092	2,092	79	80	8	11	..	11	1	15	..	..	..	21	197	95
Salem	1,788	1,788	104	24	16	2	3	5	5	..	..	..	32	15	161	115
Coimbatore	723	1,088	12	33	10	5	3	2	1	1	..	1	23	33	93	170
The Nilgiris	326	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	14	..
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	91	93	75	78	..	..	11	12	6	4	..	..	..	..	79	..
Total ..	13,153	13,839	915	900	80	69	194	177	30	84	7	3	344	412	1,529	1,543

The number of Village Vigilance Committees increased from 13,153 in 1959 to 13,839 in 1960.

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

PART V—REFORMS AND NEEDS.

Forensic Science Laboratory.—The establishment of the Forensic Science Laboratory on a full fledged basis by integration of the following Units has since been sanctioned by the Government :—

- The Chemical Examiner's Department;
- The Laboratory attached to the C.I.D. doing documents, ballistics, coin and currency work; and
- The Laboratory attached to the Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes), Excise Wing, Madras.

The full fledged Laboratory in its integrated form has not yet come into existence. The different Units are functioning in their respective places. Orders of the Government regarding construction of a new building for the location of the three Units constituting the Laboratory are awaited.

Police Housing Scheme.—It is very necessary that all members of the Force are provided with Government quarters. This matter has received a great deal of attention from the Government and from superior officers. The number of new quarters constructed and occupied till 31st December 1960 is given below :—

Circle Inspectors	37
Reserve Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	206
Sergeants	30
Jamiedars	25
Head Constables	544
Police Constables	2,669

The following are the details of expenditure incurred on the Police Housing Scheme yearwar :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
1956-57	32.20
1957-58	33.13
1958-59	48.50
1959-60	73.31
1960-61 (up to 31st December 1960).	40.02
Total ..	227.16

It is proposed to push through the construction of quarters for the Police staff so that the scheme is completed by April 1966.

The Government are also providing electric street-lights and flush-out latrines in all Police Lines. They are providing a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs every year for the same. Thus, so far, street-lights have been provided in 238 Police lines and flush-out latrines in 188 Police lines. The Government have also been kind enough to accept the proposal to provide electric lights in all the Police lines in Madras City and in the mofussil. So far, electric lights have been provided in Madras City for 114 Head Constables' and 714 Police Constables' quarters. Sanction has also been received for providing electric lights for 94 Head Constables' and 648 Police Constables' quarters in the City at a cost of Rs. 1,73,392.

As regards the mofussil, plans and estimates have been approved for providing electric lights to the quarters of 3 Inspectors, 32 Sub-Inspectors, 57 Head Constables and 539 Police Constables at a cost of Rs. 2,04,310.

Co-operative House-building Scheme for Police Officers.—Action has been taken to start a Co-operative House-building Society for Police Officers in the State in order to assist them to construct houses of their own. A committee consisting of the following officers has been constituted to implement the scheme :—

- Commissioner of Police, Madras.
- Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., Madras.
- Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
- Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Madras.

This committee will co-opt one officer from each rank. The housing scheme will be finalised very shortly.

Zonal Force.—The Committee consisting of the Inspectors-General of Police, Andhra, Mysore, Kerala and Madras States, has agreed to set up a common Police Reserve Force for the Southern Zone. Two companies of Armed Police have to be earmarked by each of the States to constitute this Zonal Force.

Lie Detector.—In pursuance of the decision arrived at in the Police Officers' Conference at Ootacamund in 1958, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crimes, Madras City, conducted tests on a Deceptograph on suspected persons in Madras City and reported that he had a successful follow-up. In the light of the experiments conducted by him, the Government have been addressed to sanction the purchase of a portable model of Deceptograph for the use of the Police Department and their orders are awaited.

Single-digit system of finger-prints.—With the encouraging results obtained by the single-digit system of finger-prints in Madras and Madurai, the Government have been addressed to extend this system to Coimbatore and their orders are awaited.

Automatic mechanical search and punch card system.—The present system of manual search of finger-prints in the Finger-print Bureau causes delay, and it is necessary to introduce automatic mechanical search and punch card system to improve efficiency. This scheme is awaiting better financial times.

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

Boys' Clubs.—The Boys' Clubs in Madras City and districts are functioning satisfactorily in tackling juvenile delinquency. Three additional Boys' Clubs are to be opened in 1961-62 and ten more such clubs are proposed to be opened during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Prohibition.—Though necessary steps are being taken to eradicate the drink evil among the public, full effects of the prohibition law are yet to be achieved, for want of complete co-operation of the public and the social bodies. To make Prohibition Law more effective and to avoid the escape of offenders, proposals are under the consideration of the Government to amend certain clauses of the Madras Prohibition Act on the lines of the Bombay Act. If the amendments under consideration are given effect to, it is hoped that the Prohibition Policy will have its desired effects.

Traffic control.—The growth of population and rapid expansion of industry and trade, etc., pose a great problem to the Police in the matter of traffic control, especially in Cities. This problem requires immediate and full consideration. A Committee should be formed to study traffic problems in the various towns of the State.

Telephones.—Provision of telephones to Police stations and out-posts to enable quicker communication is a long felt necessity. Subject to availability of telephone lines and also to financial restrictions, the provision of telephones to Police stations and out-posts is being carried out on a phased programme.

'Order Police' strength in the Railway Police District—Increase of.—The Railway Authorities have been increasing the number of passenger trains, platforms and passenger-sheds, resulting in increase of passenger traffic. There has been no corresponding increase in the strength of the 'Order Police', with the

result that 'Crime Policemen' have to be diverted to 'Law and Order' duties, affecting adversely the manning of trains. An increase in the strength of the 'Order Police' is an immediate necessity.

Police Recruits' School Syllabus—Revision of.—With a view to improve the general efficiency of the Force in day-to-day work and the public relations, an expert committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crimes, Madras City, the Principal, Police Training College, Vellore and the Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, reviewed the syllabus for the recruits and their proposal for the revision of the Police Recruits' School Syllabus from six months' course to nine months' course is pending approval by the Government.

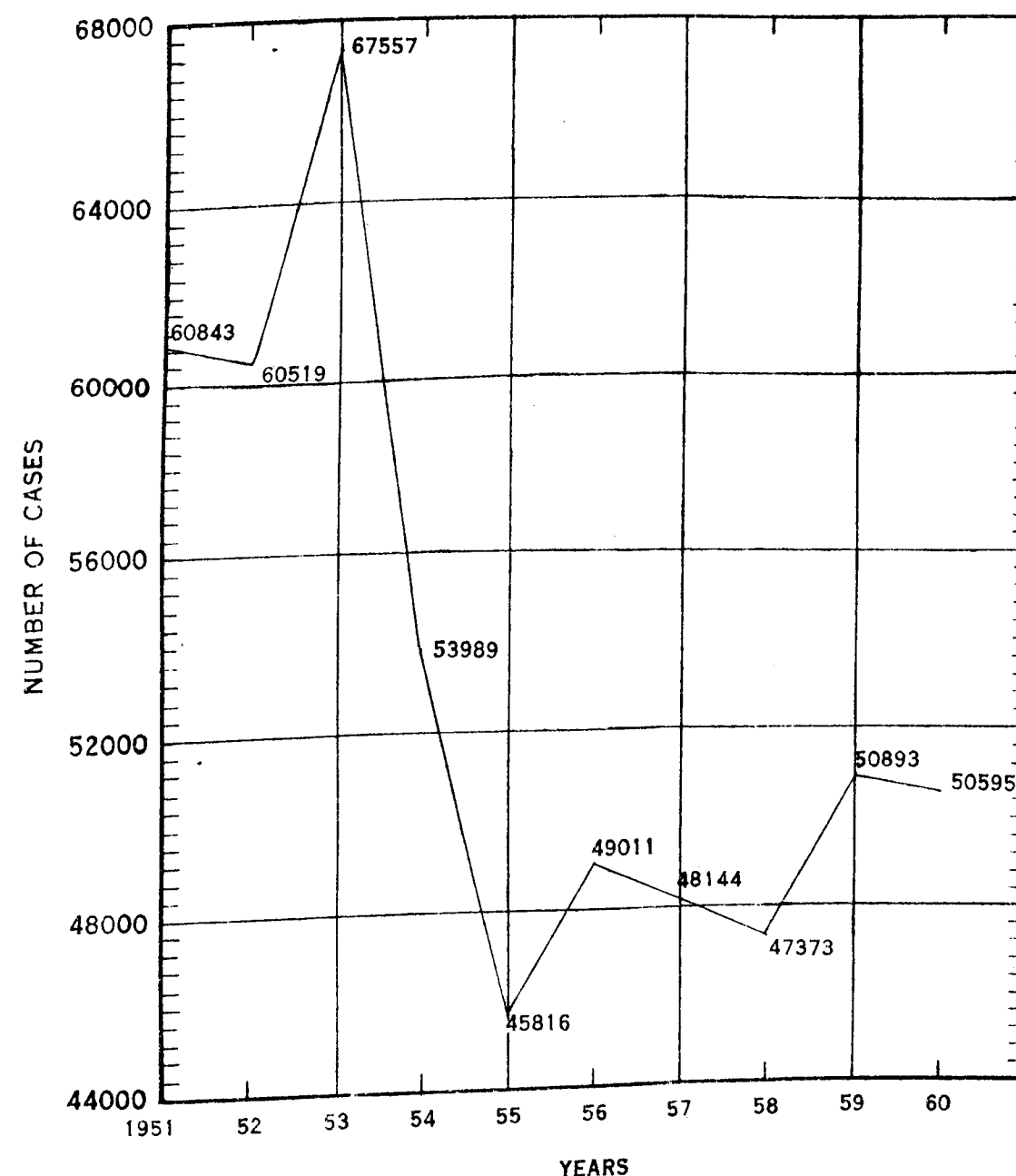
Revision of yardstick.—The yardstick for assessing the strength required for duties in Police stations and out-posts approved several years ago needs revision to suit present-day conditions.

MADRAS,
8th June 1961.

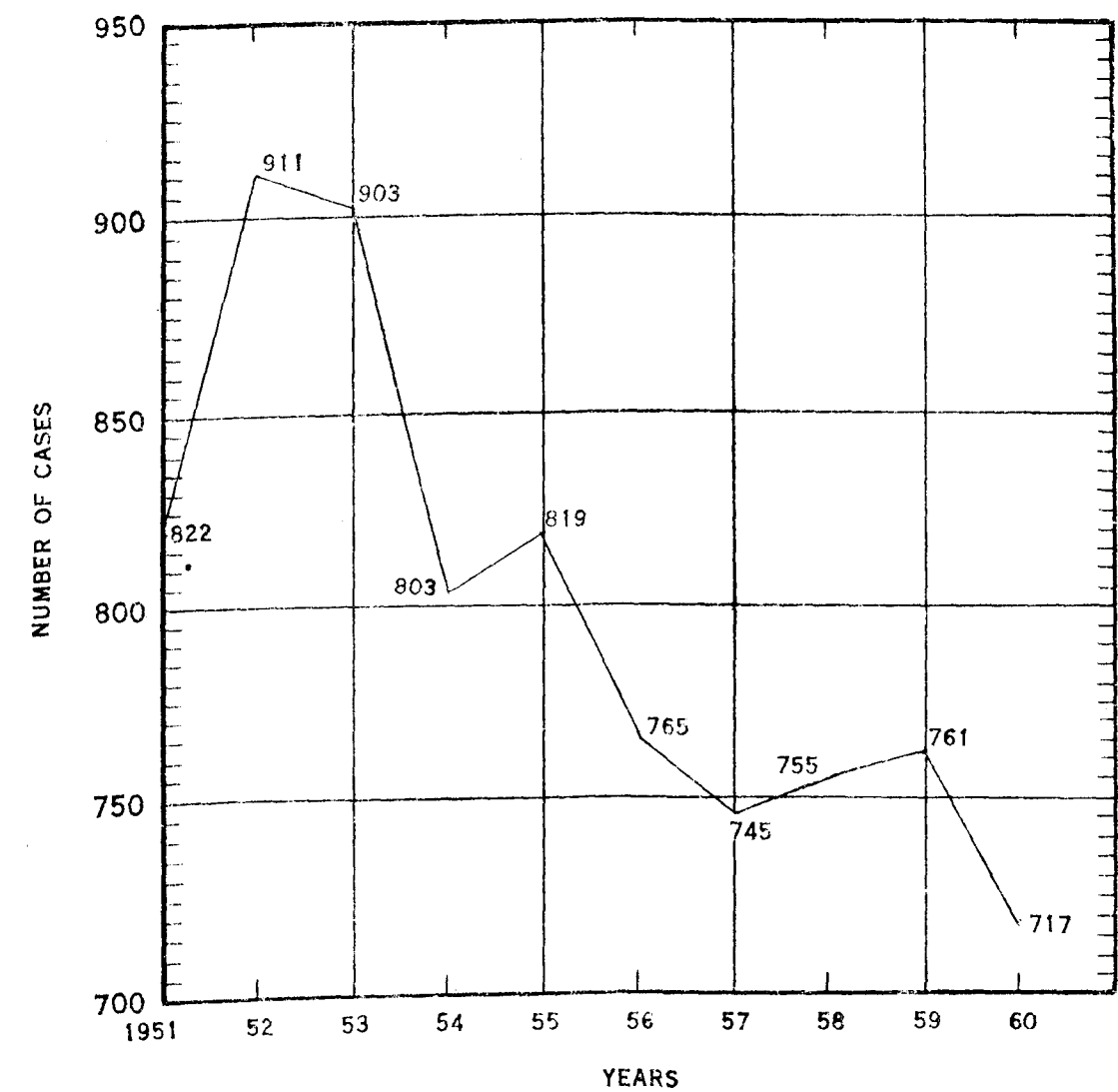
S. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY,
Inspector-General of Police.

PART VI
GRAPHS
No. 1

GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



NO. 2
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER

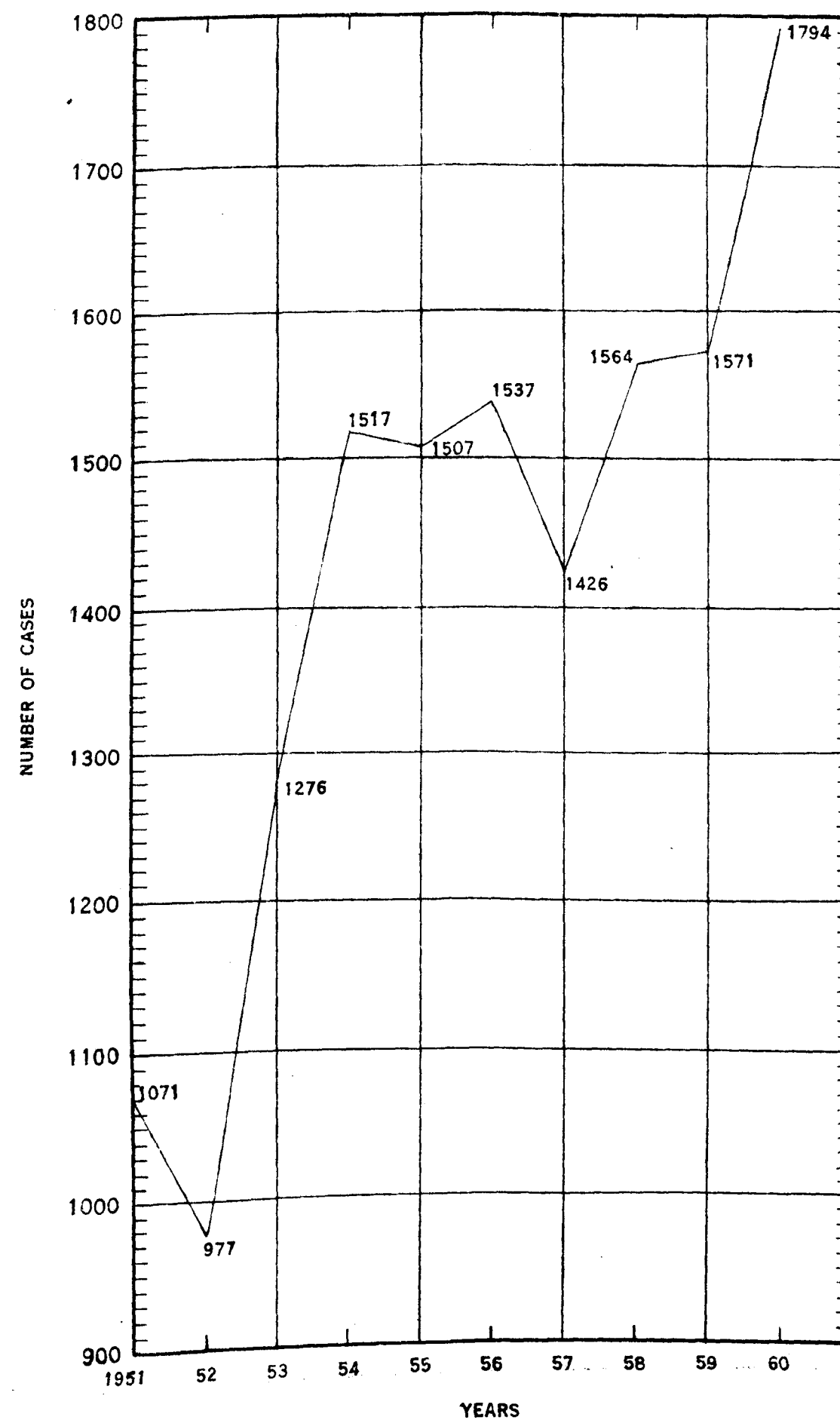


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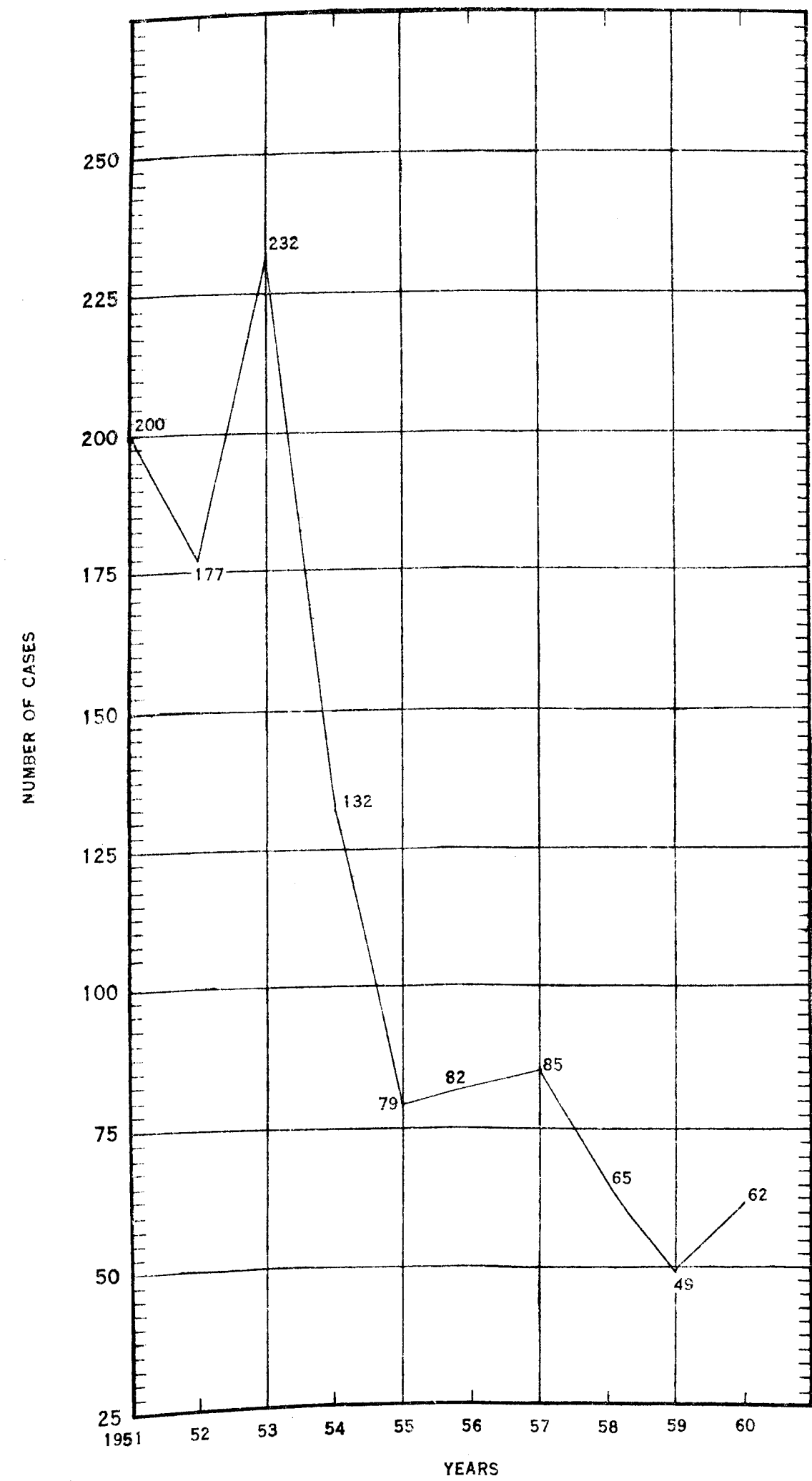
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No. 3
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY



228/43

No. 4
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
DACOITY

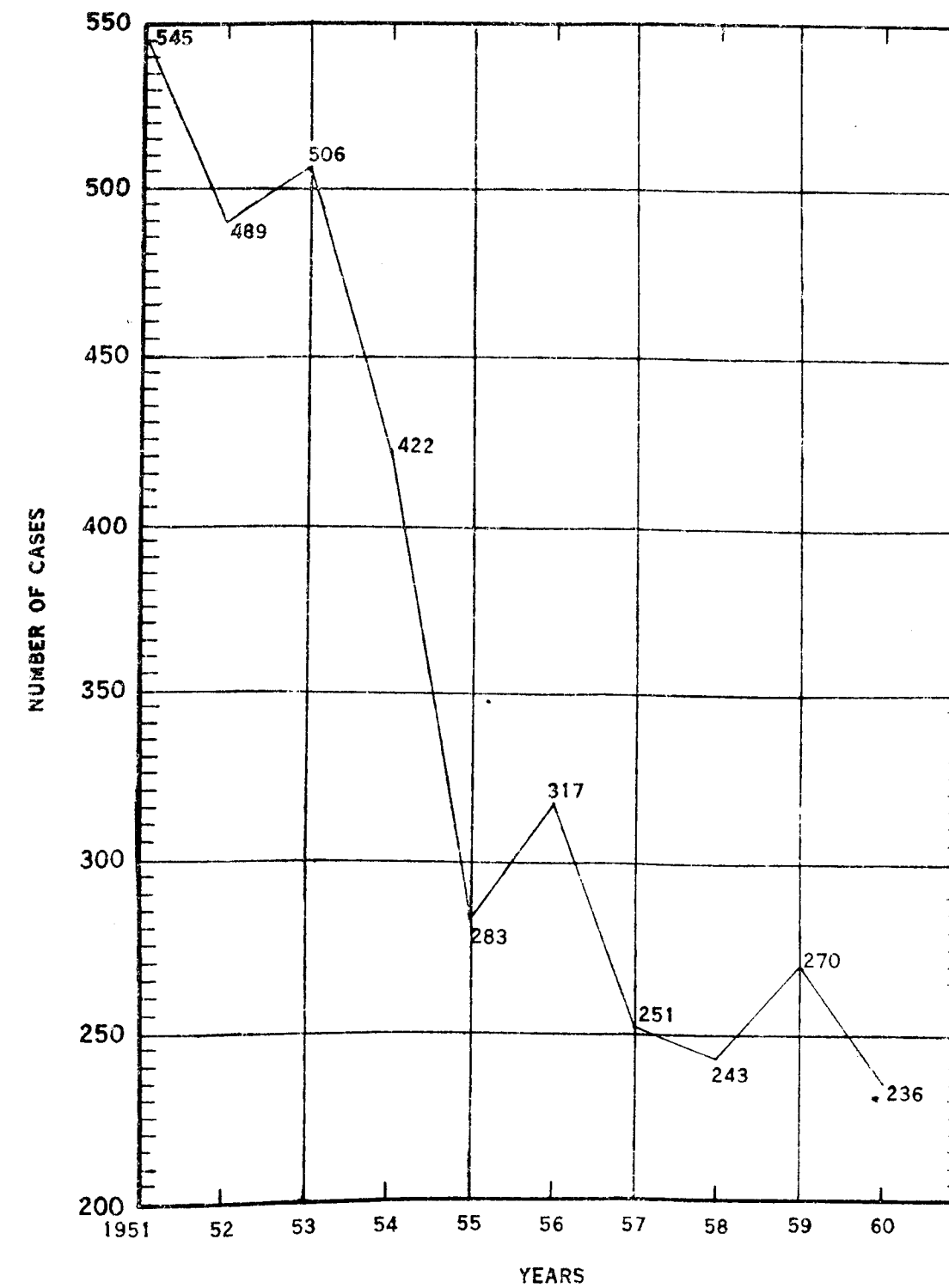


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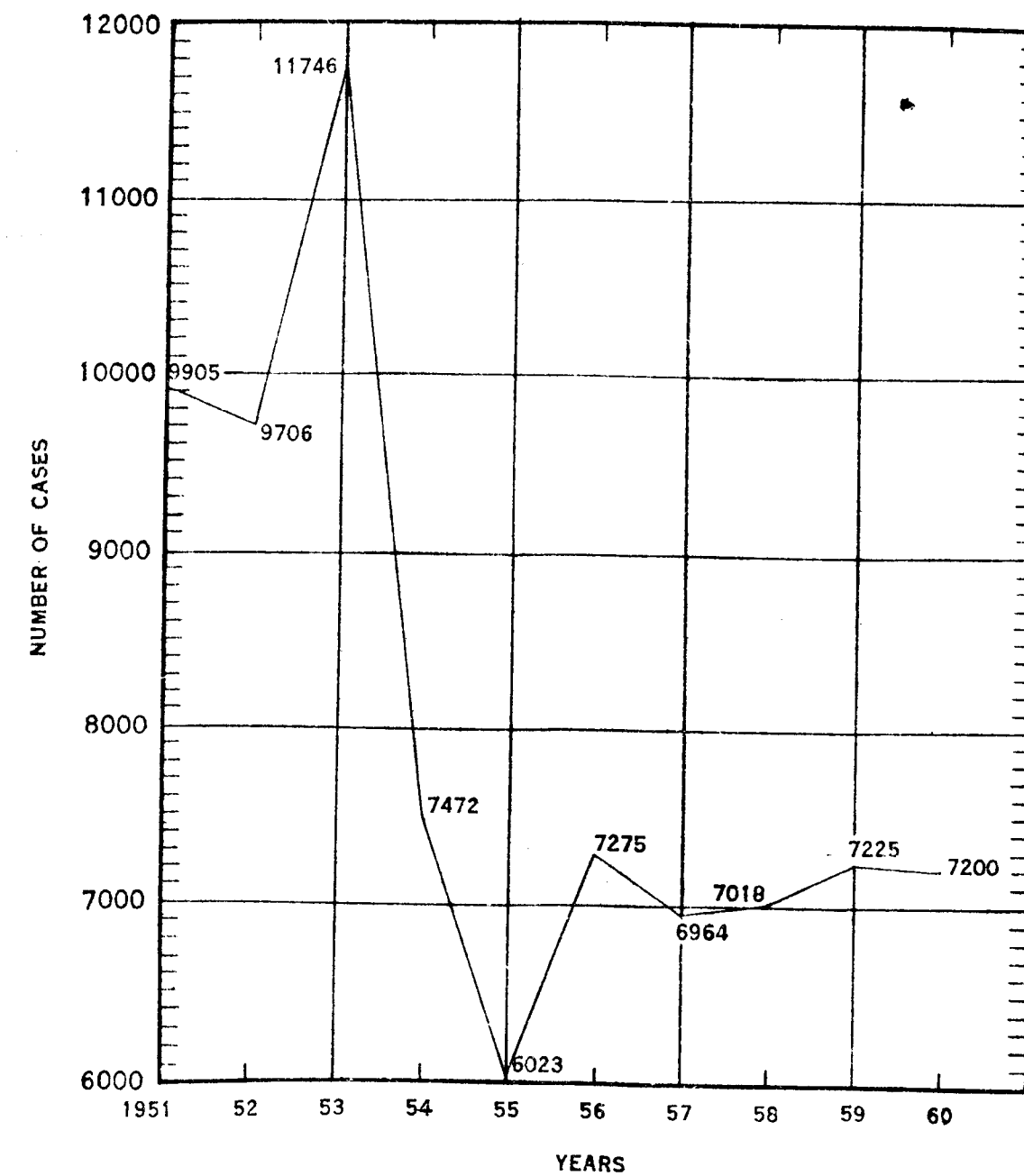
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No. 5
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



No. 6
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE BREAKINGS

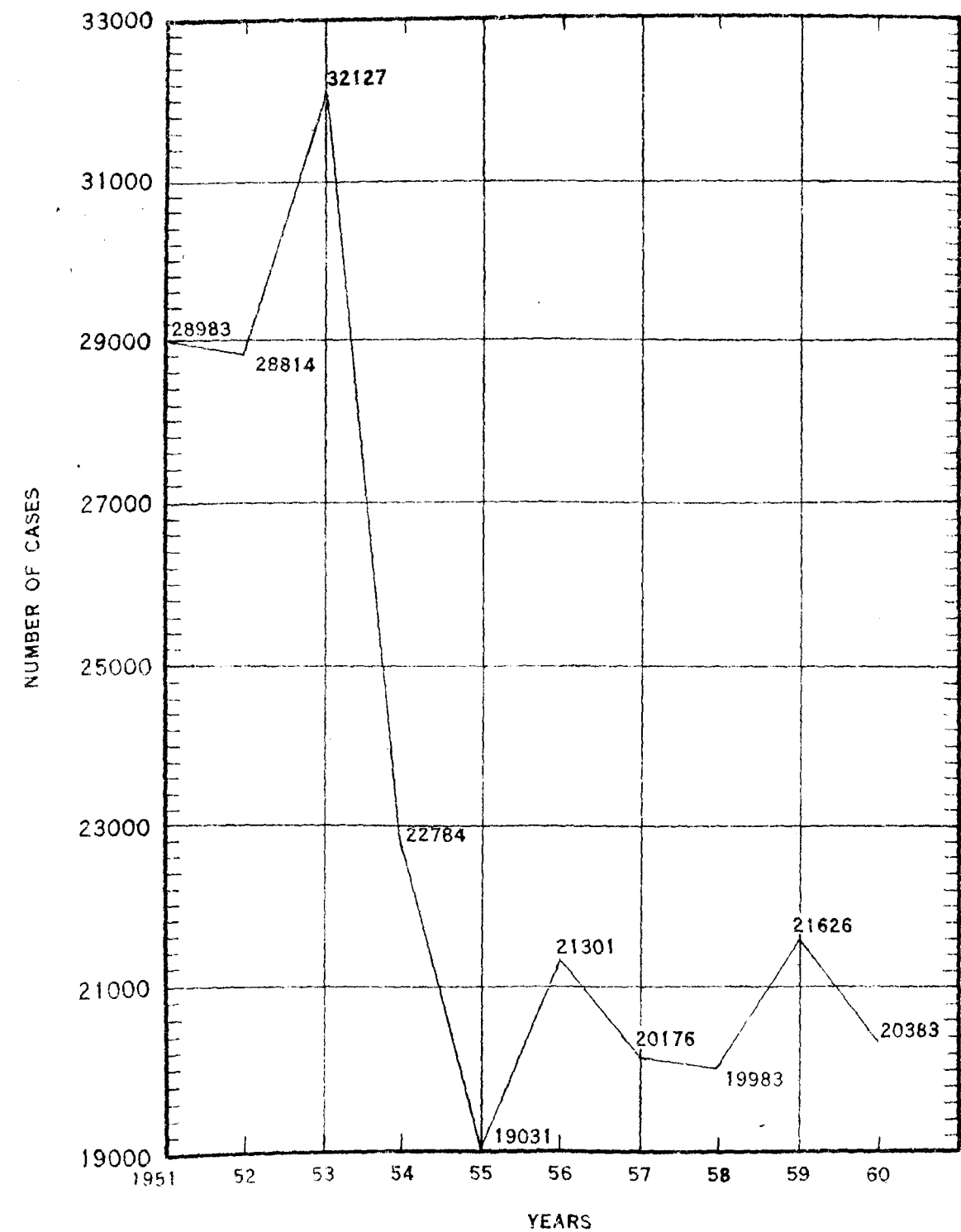


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No. 7
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
THEFTS (ORDINARY)

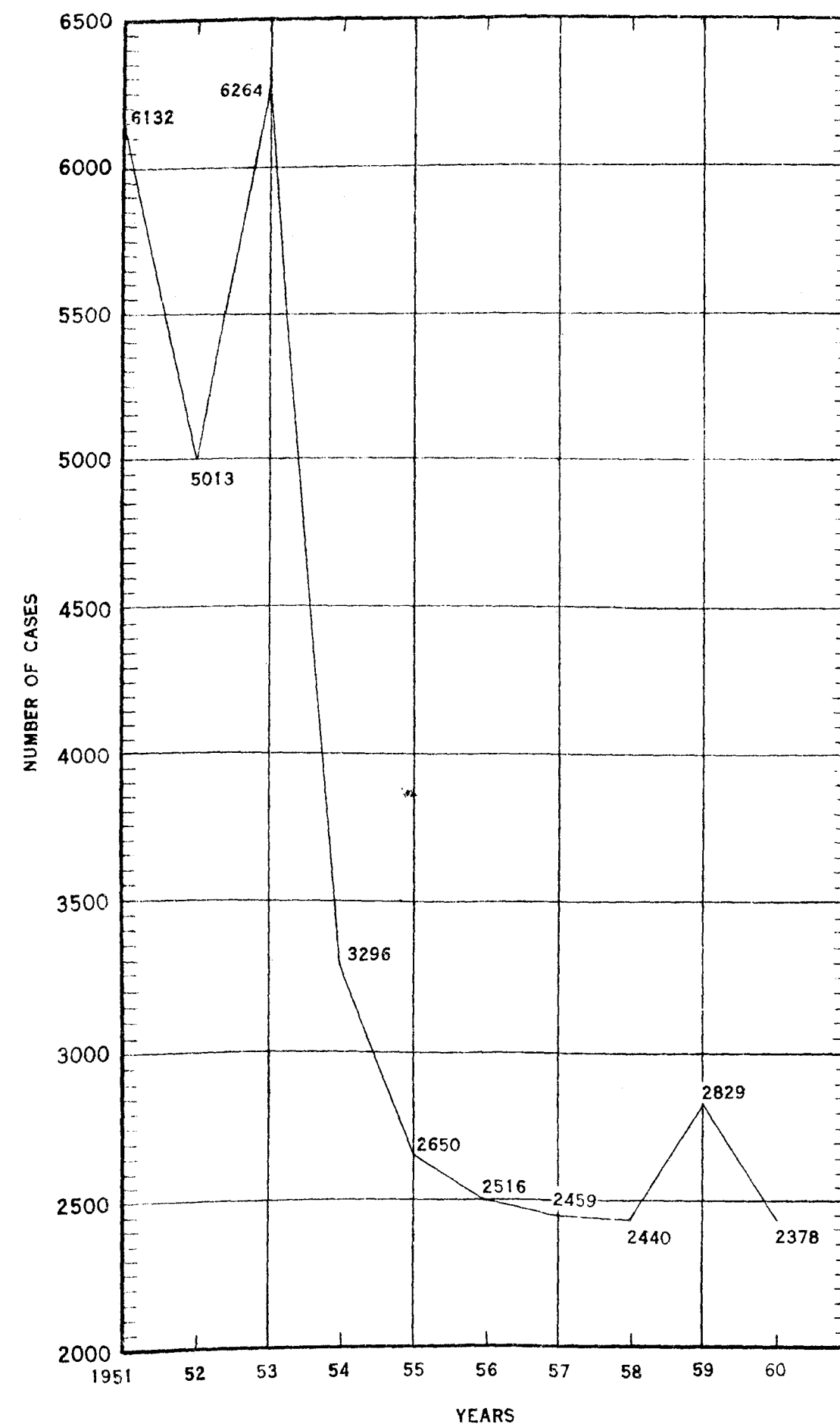


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No. 8
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
CATTLE THEFTS

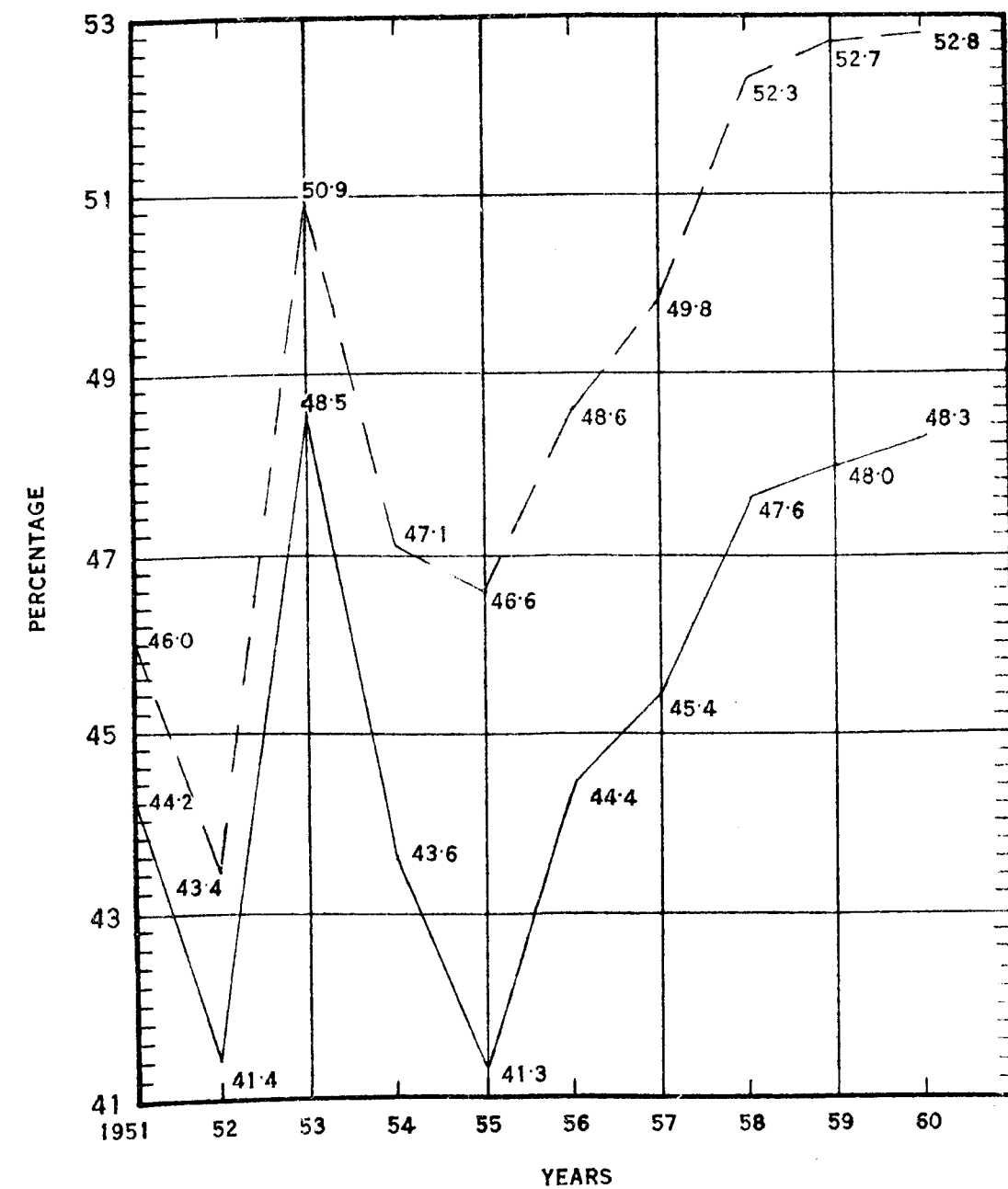


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NO. 9
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME AND GRAVE CRIME

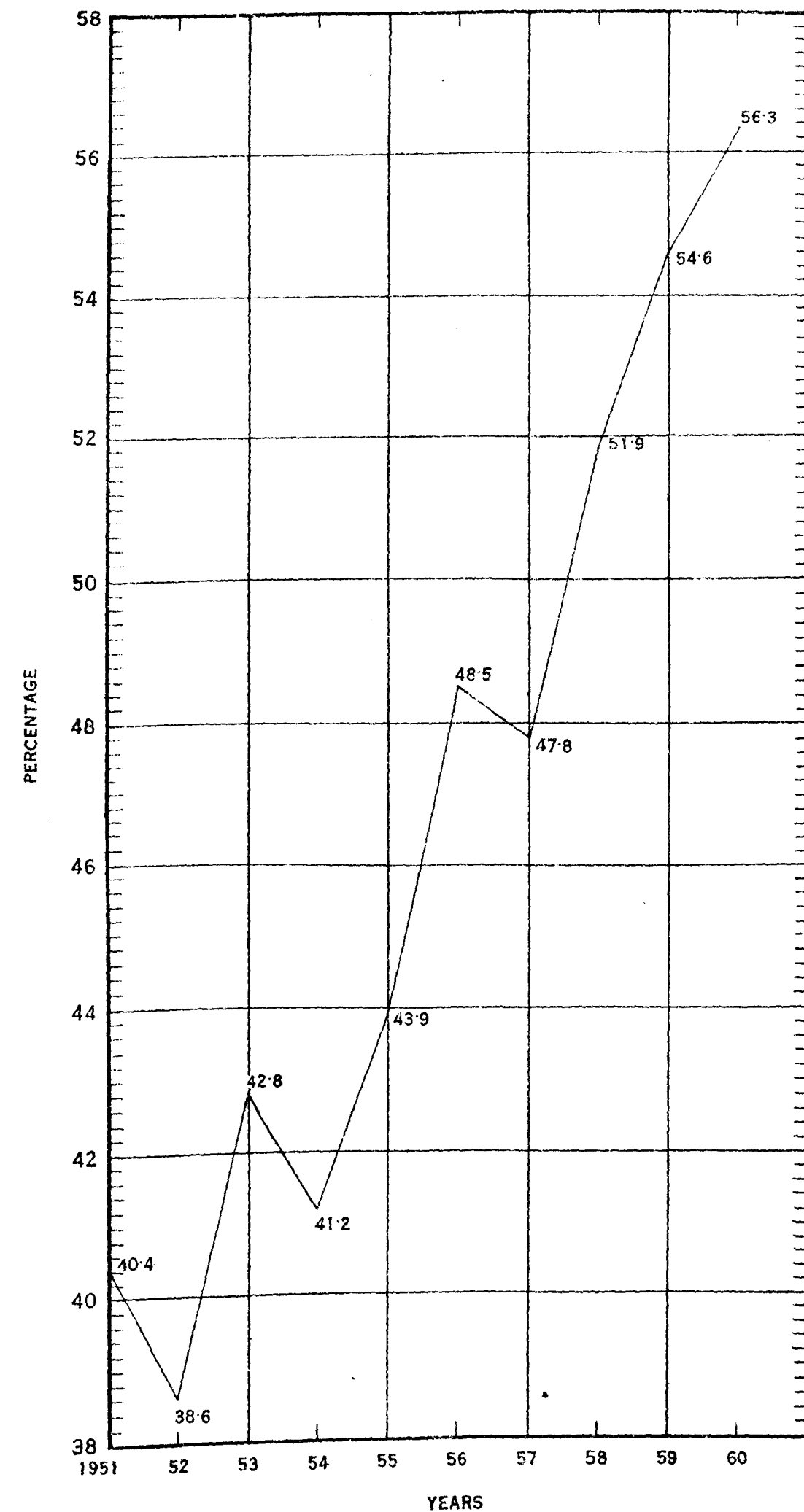


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No. 10
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
MURDER

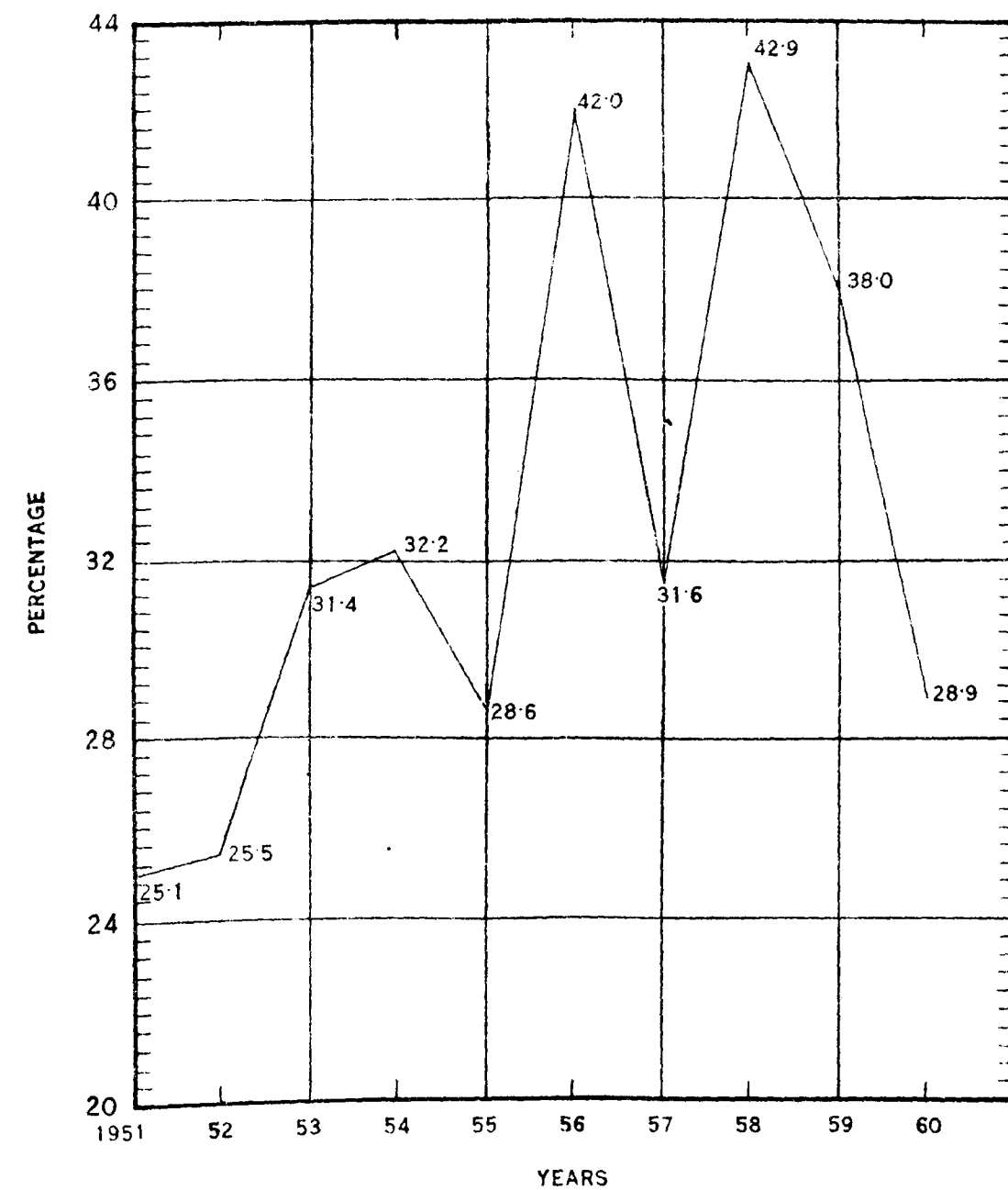


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NO. 11
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
DACOITY

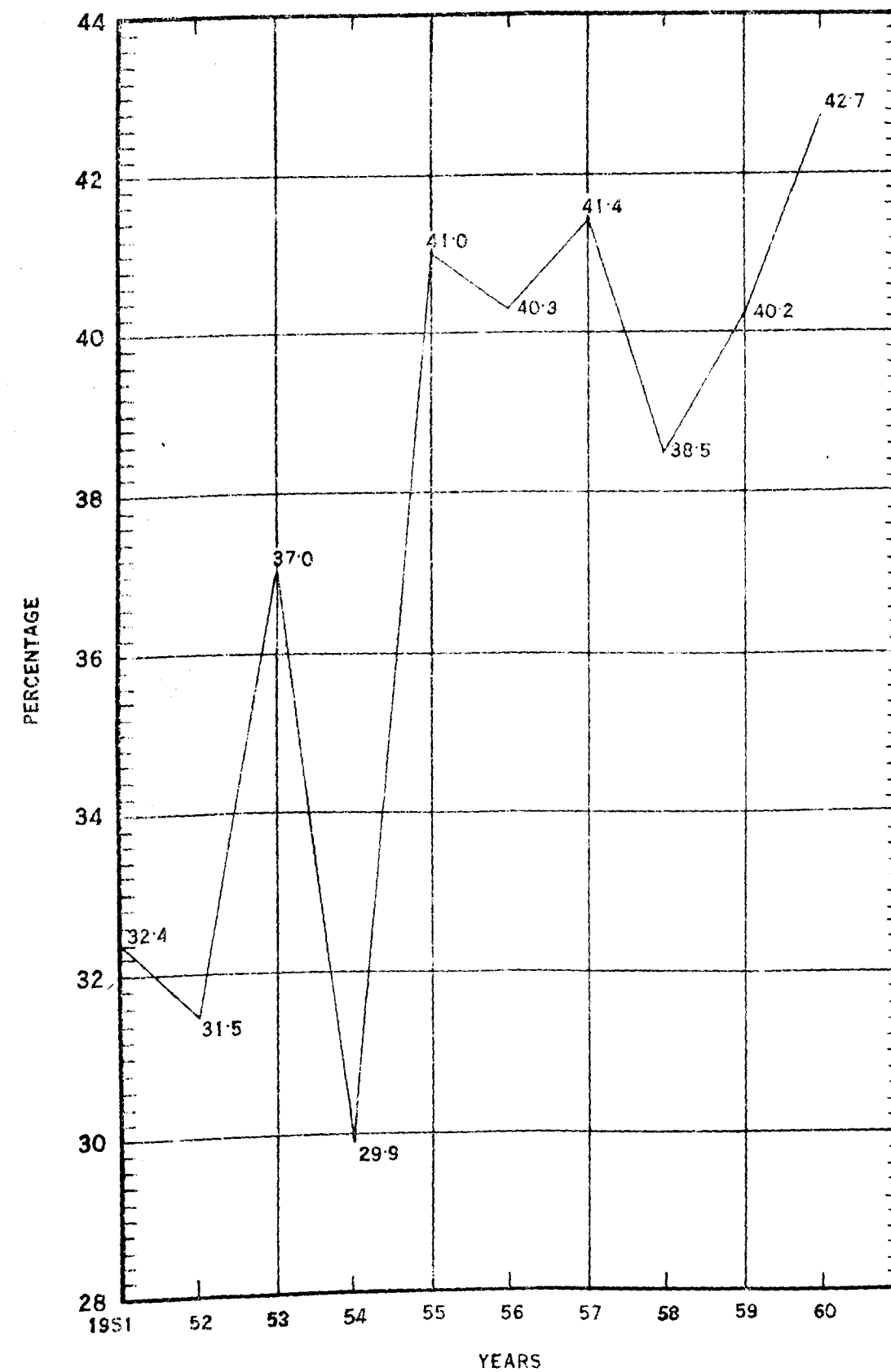


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No. 12
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
ROBBERY

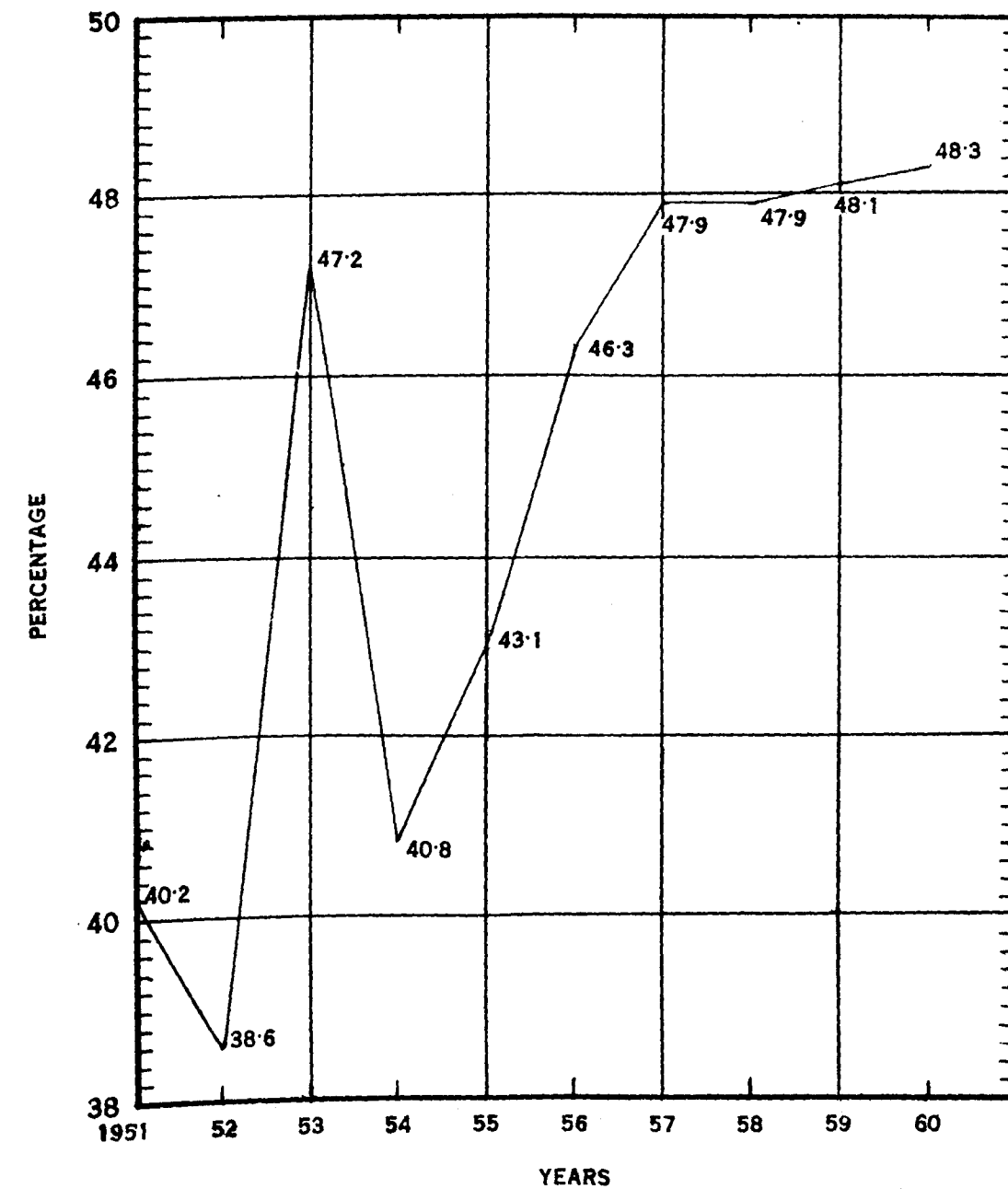


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No. 13
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
HOUSE BREAKINGS

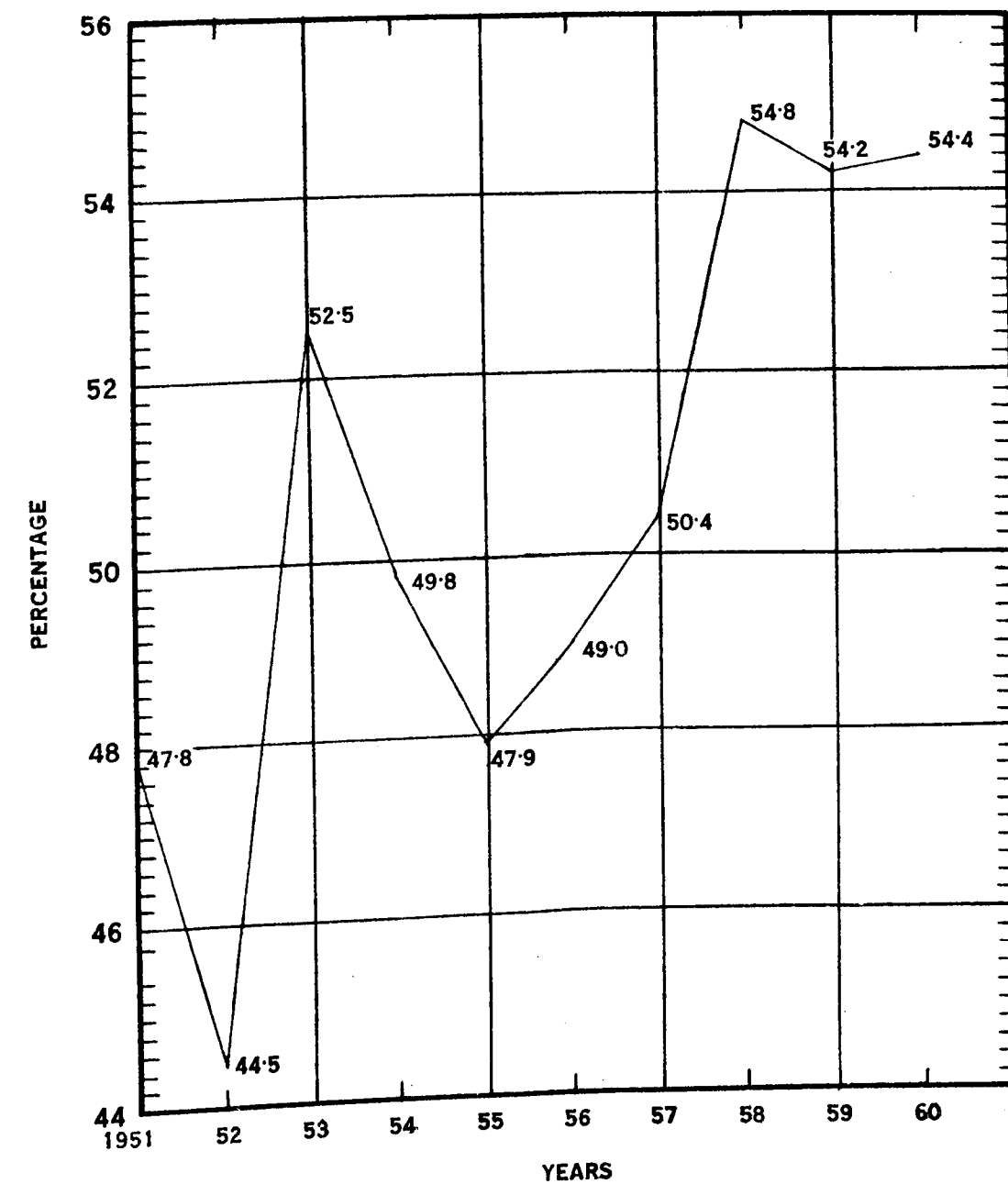


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No. 14
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS (ORDINARY)

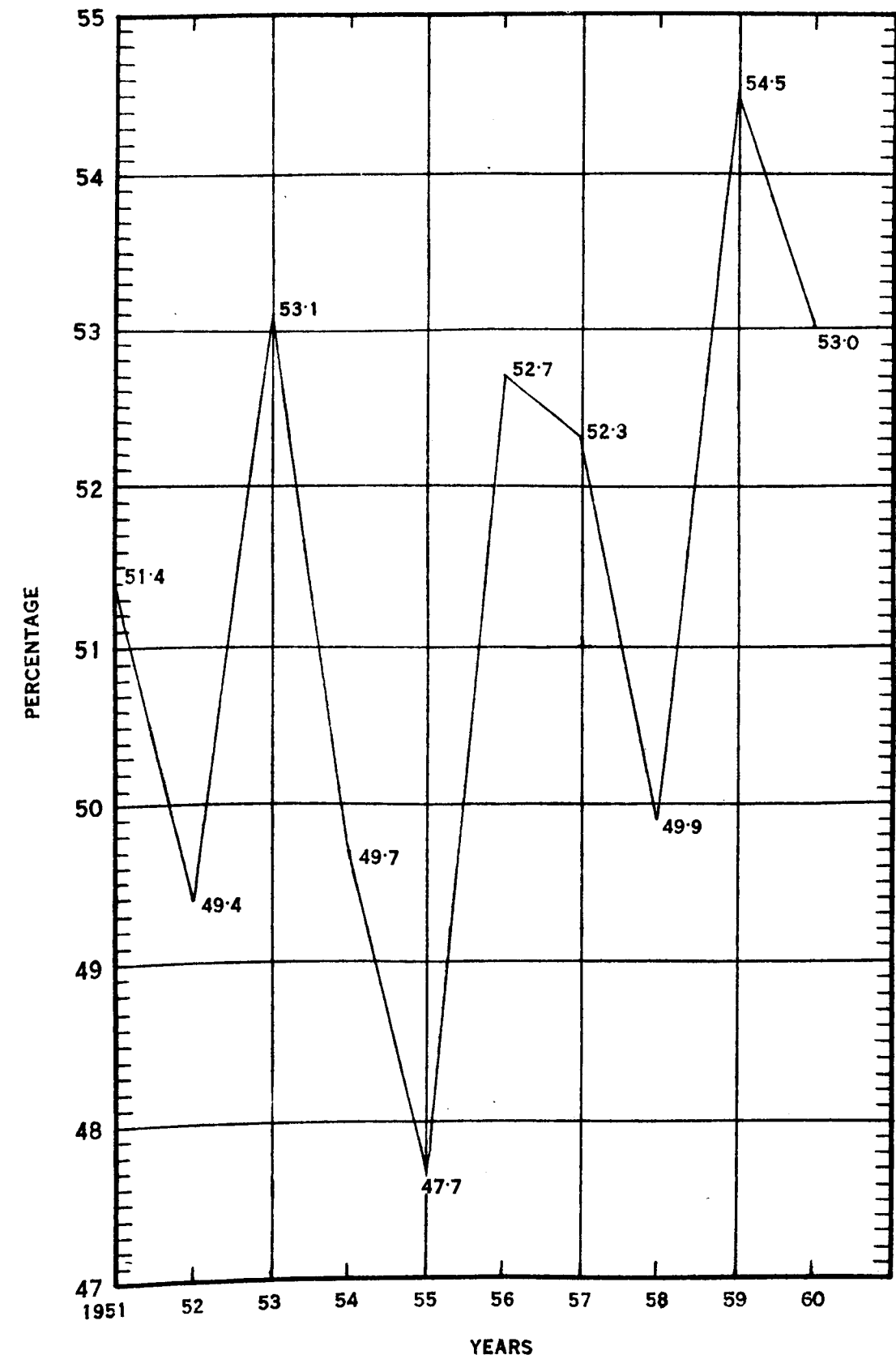


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No. 15
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE THEFTS

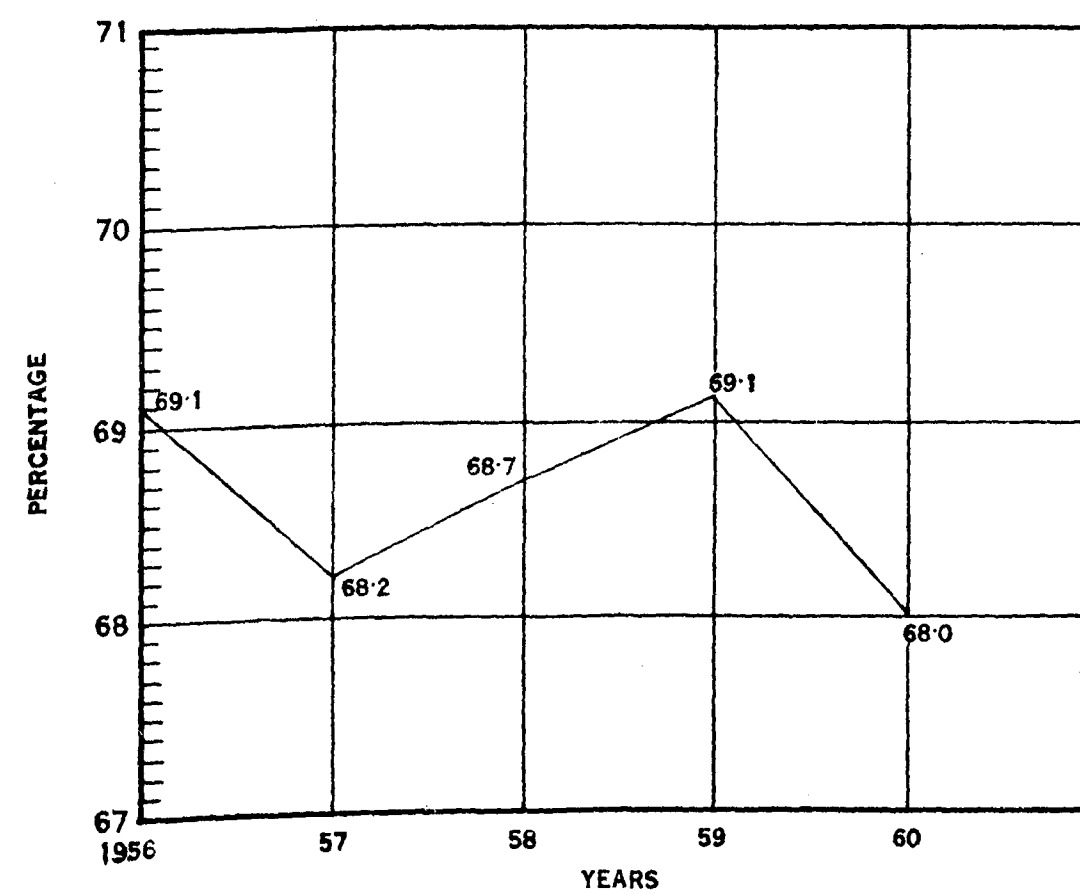


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No. 16
 PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS IN I. P. C.
 CASES ONLY TO THE NUMBER OF CASES
 DECIDED IN COURT

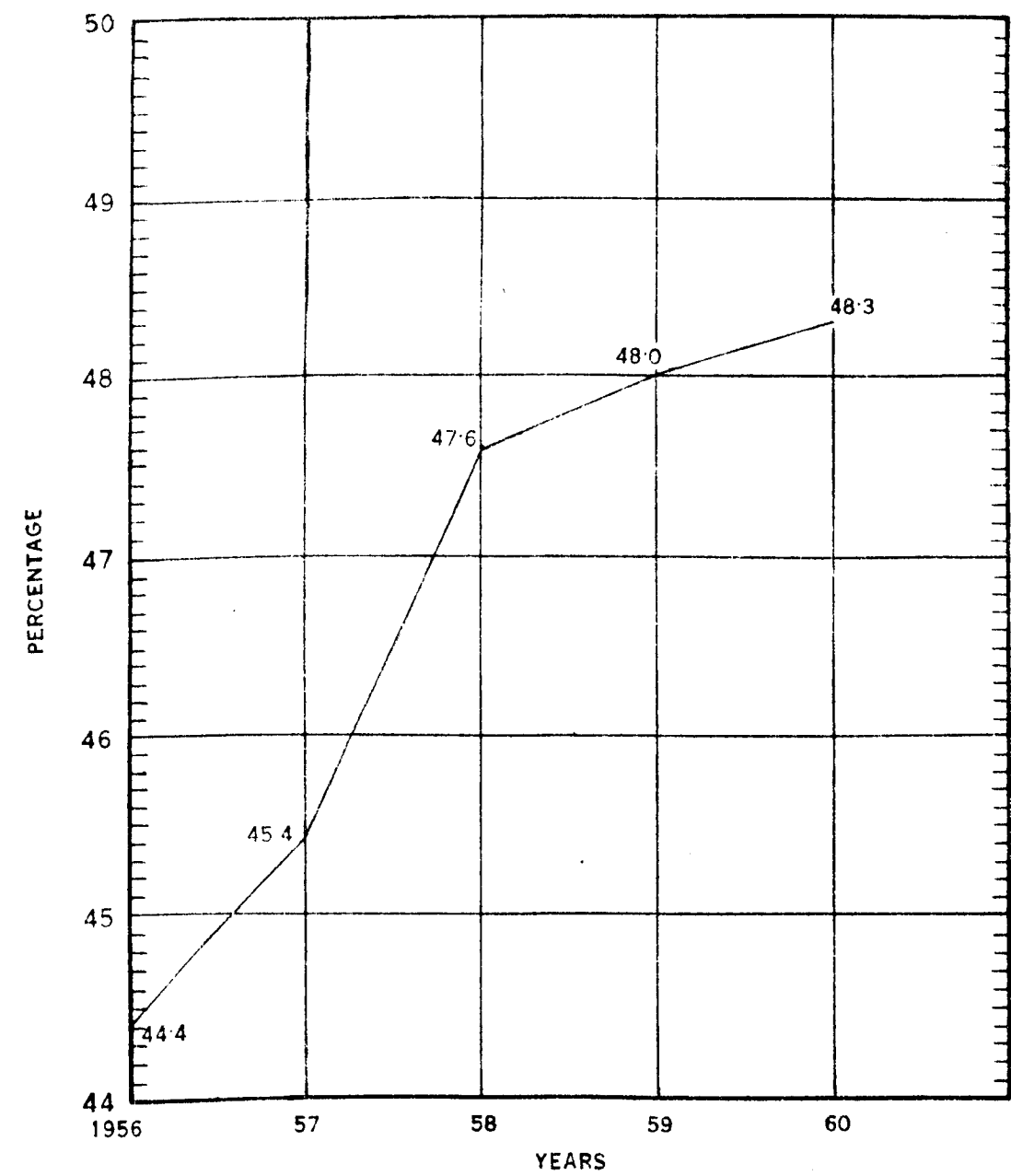


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NO. 17
PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONVICTED
TO TRUE CASES INVESTIGATED
(RESULT OF INVESTIGATION)



Reg. No. 214 - E '61 (Saka Era 1883)-659.

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PART VII—STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1960.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offences.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Cases pending investigation from the previous year.	(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6)	Number remaining for investigation (column 6 + (a) - (b)).	(7)	(8)	Number proved or taken due to mis-cognizable.	(10-a)	(10-b)	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	(11)	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Compounded.	Not detected or apprehended.	(14)	(15)	Total cases disposed of (11) + (12a) + (13) + (14).	Total cases disposed of before Magistrate's trial.	Total cases disposed of before conviction.	Grand total of true cases disposed.	(18)	
SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																														
1	115, 117, 118 and 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	
2	120-B (1)	.. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	2	3	..	3	..	1	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	
Total ..			1	2	6	..	7	..	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	
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 ..	..	2	18	..	18	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	18	..	1	18	..	18	..	
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps.	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	2	4	..	4	..	
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	10	13	46	..	56	..	16	13	9	22	4	..	..	..	..	22	4	..	..	5	31	4	4	..	35	..	35	..
6	480-A to 480-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	15	4	33	..	48	..	3	23	4	5	1	..	..	..	4	5	1	..	..	16	22	..	..	22	..	22	..	
7	212, 216 and 216-A.	Harbouring an offender ..	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	5	2	2	7	..	7	..	
8	215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	24	39	186	..	210	..	10	13	33	114	69	..	8	191	12	9	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	203	..
9	143 to 153 and 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	131	309	2,511	9	2,633	91	589	150	317	553	963	..	269	1,794	271	79	2,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,005	..	2,005	..
10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	7	14	..	15	..	1	..	..	15	6	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	..
10A	305, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	8	..	8	..	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	4	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
Total ..			181	375	2,824	9	2,966	93	600	201	366	730	1,048	..	503	2,900	291	91	2,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,381	..	2,381	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	302 and 303 ..	Murder ..	48	205	755	..	893	9	38	69	187	380	219	..	76	675	9	8	684	30	..	..	..
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	16	37	223	..	239	7	13	15	45	110	70	..	13	193	12	6	205	3	..	..	..
13	304 and 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	3	5	22	..	24	..	3	1	4	9	11	..	..	20	2	1	23	1	..	..	..
14	376 ..	Repeal by a person other than the husband ..	8	21	104	..	112	9	17	10	14	30	44	..	9	93	3	1	86	..	..	..	..
15	377 ..	Unnatural offences ..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	9	2	90	..	99	..	21	7	2	13	7	..	51	71	..	..	71	..	..	..	..
17	305, 306 and 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	62	24	724	..	785	4	105	58	34	552	20	..	30	602	4	4	606	7	..	..	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 336.	Grievous hurt ..	64	197	1,758	2	1,820	15	245	68	215	481	499	383	110	1,475	135	25	1,610	1	..	..	..
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	3	15	..	18	1	10	1	2	2	1	..	4	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
20	324, 327 and 330 ..	Hurt ..	209	391	4,341	7	4,543	98	832	221	417	876	1,102	991	395	3,371	430	98	3,801	2	..	..	..
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	37	44	536	..	573	11	249	35	41	101	127	..	53	281	22	5	303	..	..	..	..
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in sex or for purpose of extortion.	1	4	25	..	27	2	8	1	4	4	9	1	2	16	4	..	20	..	..	..	..
22A	332 and 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	37	82	777	1	813	20	155	39	103	289	268	..	21	579	25	9	604	..	..	..	..
23	354, 356 and 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	15	25	345	..	360	17	43	19	29	124	120	11	22	277	102	35	379	..	..	..	..
24	364-A and 338 ..	Reach or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	58	85	1,152	..	1,210	3	280	54	120	377	309	69	82	837	30	7	857	1	..	..	..
Total ..			569	1,125	10,873	10	11,432	156	2,019	600	1,219	3,349	2,806	1,455	868	8,488	768	199	9,256	45	..	..	..

CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.

25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	6	10	69	..	75	10	5	8	24	11	14	..	13	38	9	1	47	..	..	..	..
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398.	Robbery ..	20	35	265	1	284	36	22	17	33	90	63	..	58	212	18	1	230	..	..	..	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	35	56	1,458	1	1,492	36	231	43	43	77	166	10	942	1,196	44	9	1,240	..	..	..	..
28	428 and 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	18	15	193	..	211	3	38	10	19	23	40	24	69	166	18	3	174	..	..	..	..
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	446	359	7,434	8	7,872	168	277	462	535	3,280	627	5	2,976	6,796	153	50	6,949	1	..	..	..
30	311, 400 and 401 ..	Belonging to gangsters, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	3	116	..	116	3	4	4	6	61	9	1	41	102	..	..	102	..	..	..	..
Total ..			525	478	9,646	10	10,061	216	578	645	667	3,534	819	40	4,099	9,803	242	64	9,744	1	..	..	..

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STATEMENT A—cont.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1960—cont.

PART I.—Return of cases—cont.

Serial number.	Law.	Offences.	True cases.																		Grand total of true cases (17)	Number in which accused died and libe- (18)
			(1-9)	(4-5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10-a)	(10-b)	(11)	(12-a)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)					
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																						
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	30	52	495	1	524	16	137	18	49	117	132	77	30	357	88	20	445	..	..	
32	336 and 337..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	96	159	2,707	3	2,800	4	995	144	187	884	360	205	180	1,632	59	22	1,691	..	..	
Total ..			126	211	3,202	4	3,324	20	1,132	162	236	1,001	493	282	210	1,489	147	42	2,136	..	..	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																						
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft { of cattle .. ordinary ..	116 735	221 981	2,560 21,771	.. 256	2,685 22,220	40 432	238 1,879	96 704	234 993	1,217 10,447	296 1,420	160 577	625 6,776	2,298 19,476	115 656	53 234	2,413 20,132	3	3	
34	406 to 409 ..	Attempt ..	..	..	17	..	17	..	1	1	..	4	7	..	9	16	..	..	15	..	..	
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust..	165	395	2,234	6	2,423	7	206	216	369	1,227	305	113	234	1,945	138	87	2,083	1	1	
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property.	7	71	769	..	776	..	5	22	96	525	196	..	2	723	34	13	757	1	1	
36	415 and 420 ..	Cheating ..	109	91	740	..	849	7	123	97	90	277	102	55	189	623	65	10	688	..	..	
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	46	112	982	3	1,025	27	255	49	101	195	310	129	71	708	402	64	1,110	..	..	
38	461 and 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle.	1	..	35	..	36	1	3	5	1	6	1	..	19	26	..	..	26	..	..	
Total ..			1,209	1,871	29,117	565	30,061	514	2,800	1,190	1,874	13,898	2,632	1,034	7,985	21,814	1,410	461	27,221	..	..	
Grand total ..			2,611	4,062	53,538	598	57,881	1,079	7,100	2,699	4,365	22,515	7,797	2,811	13,466	46,887	2,838	857	49,745	..	..	

Notes:—(1) The number of cases in which firearms were used or suspected to have been used—23.
(2) The variation in serials when compared to 1959 is due to the revised figures furnished by the Superintendents of Police.

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STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1960—cont.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases																			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10a)	(10b)	(11)	(12a)	(12b)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																						
1	115, 117, 118 and 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	..	6	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	120-B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	5	13	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..			..	5	19	..	15	12	3	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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 234 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	..	2	16	..	17	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps.	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	..	2	30	..	34	28	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	29	12	3	27	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	..	
7	212, 216 and 218-A.	Harbouring an offender ..	1	..	3	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	4	31	217	2	206	126	80	..	..	..	..	18	26	..	9	7	..	2	..	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	352	1,296	9,708	587	8,365	2,685	5,680	246	21	16	5	..	1,773	1,112	161	1,041	..	..	..	
10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	..	3	18	..	18	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion..	..	..	24	..	18	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	
Total ..			361	1,473	9,830	592	8,614	2,889	5,803	238	21	16	5	..	1,820	1,134	169	1,049	..	..	..	

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STATEMENT A—cont.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1960—cont.

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

Social number	Offense	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
15 377 ..	Unnatural offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	1	22	2	..	..	..	24	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	13	40	629	17	8	578	546	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335	Grivous hurt	51	240	2,269	30	44	2,147	683	885	580	14	69	269	197	33	180	1	..
19 328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	2	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 324, 327 and 330	Hurt	82	435	4,933	125	102	4,543	1,279	1,884	1,385	34	139	534	616	109	544	2	..
21 363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373	Kidnaping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	16	53	393	22	15	361	131	230	..	4	21	43	35	3	40	..	..
22 346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	1	3	44	7	..	37	16	19	3	..	2	8	4	..	4	..	..
22A 332 and 333	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty	53	128	949	17	34	913	441	472	..	9	28	138	30	18	15	..	..
23 354, 356 and 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	2	32	331	1	..	315	144	155	16	1	7	42	174	65	107	..	..
24 304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or hurt	16	70	934	79	27	769	375	334	60	6	30	114	21	8	13	1	..
Total ..		267	1,507	12,460	306	294	11,574	4,530	5,001	2,043	98	382	1,649	1,130	275	913	29	..

CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.

25 335, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	7	81	228	..	2	178	55	123	..	11	8	127	31	..	31	..	..
26 392, 393, 394, 397, and 398	Robbery	13	43	239	3	2	236	118	118	..	4	7	47	21	1	29	..	..
27 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	10	76	556	28	10	503	94	337	22	..	10	91	106	11	83	..	..

28 428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	1	10	217	1	1	201	51	91	59	..	9	16	17	2	13	..	..
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29 449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	21	382	4,707	29	65	4,245	3,508	723	14	28	159	601	165	35	136	1	..
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30 311, 400 and 401	Attempt ..	..	2	62	..	..	54	47	6	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	..	..	87	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31 341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	89	667	19	20	633	198	271	164	4	17	90	111	32	101	..	..
32 336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	26	149	1,815	233	16	1,490	897	378	215	5	33	218	35	12	23	..	..

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

33 379 to 382	Theft of cattle	42	244	1,915	29	38	1,872	1,291	424	157	26	39	233	90	47	49	..	..
..	..	164	92	13,963	76	270	13,429	10,542	2,198	689	89	121	1,100	1,179	279	727	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	95	217	1,651	19	32	1,506	1,080	336	90	89	135	271	184	71	120	..	..
35 411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	..	36	728	2	..	694	493	198	..	5	3	64	34	13	21	1	..
36 419 and 420	Cheating	17	8	517	10	8	469	278	135	56	10	31	98	102	14	102	..	..
37 447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	35	193	1,441	48	44	1,330	397	695	238	..	30	217	616	113	529	..	..
38 461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	12	..	..	10	6	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		373	1,721	20,135	181	32	19,318	14,095	3,993	1,230	219	369	1,975	2,205	537	1,548	4	..
Grand total ..		* 1,102	5,513	51,022	1,005	1,080	47,152	26,505	16,899	3,748	572	1,287	6,729	4,955	1,074	3,926	34	..

* NOTE.—The variation in serials when compared to 1959 is due to the revised figures furnished by the Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1960.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	True cases.																			Number in which accused died and the cases abated.
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10-a)	(10-b)	(11)	(12-a)	(12-b)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
			Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was completed.	Number remaining for investigation (a) + (b) - (c).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to 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 (11) + (12) + (13) + (14) + (15).	Total cases directly filed before Magistrates.	Total cases disposed of before Magistrate's cases.	Grand total of true cases (16) + (17).	Number in which accused died and the cases abated.		
1	161 to 165A, 269, 271, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, to 294.	Bribery and public nuisance.	35	594	7,138	2	7,171	47	375	68	443	6,332	377	27	96	6,834	9	5	6,843	..		
	SI 1 and classes I to V total (I.P.C.)		2,611	4,062	55,568	298	57,881	1,079	7,160	2,699	4,365	22,515	7,797	2,811	13,466	46,887	2,858	857	49,745	51		
	Total ..		2,646	4,656	62,706	300	65,052	1,126	7,535	2,767	4,808	28,847	8,174	2,838	13,562	53,721	2,867	862	56,588	51		
2	34 Act V of 1861 and Act II of 1947.	Nuisances punishable under Local laws.	19	3,486	1,40,827	..	140,846	..	8	30	5,353	136,564	2,298	5	74	138,941	205	200	139,146	..		
3	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3A	..	Arms Act ..	14	18	163	..	177	..	14	24	31	107	14	..	5	126	..	..	126	..		
3B	..	Opium Act ..	16	35	195	..	211	..	..	16	16	168	45	..	1	214	..	..	214	..		
3C	..	Gambling Act ..	93	533	21,942	..	22,035	..	12	..	487	21,322	746	..	..	22,068	..	..	22,068	1		
3D	..	Excise Act ..	..	..	16	..	16	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	15	..		
3E	..	Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	15	25	274	..	289	..	19	30	14	219	28	..	4	251	..	..	251	..		
3F	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	709	8,058	159,386	2	160,033	12	1,043	860	8,414	147,068	9,691	34	1,029	157,824	5	..	157,829	..		
4	..	Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	1	37	179	..	180	1	..	2	37	169	8	..	..	177	..	..	177	..		
	Serials 2 to 4	Total ..	867	12,192	322,982	2	323,847	13	1,096	962	14,353	305,632	12,830	39	1,113	319,616	210	200	319,826	1		

NOTE.—The variation in serials when compared to 1955 is due to the revised figures furnished by the Superintendents of Police.

NOTE.—The variation in serials when compared to 1959 is due to the revised figures furnished by the Superintendents of Police.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.																		
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10-a)	(10-b)	(11)	(12-a)	(12-b)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																					
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.																					
1	161 to 165A, 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Bribery and Public nuisances, Sl. I and Classes I to V total.	1,102	5,543	6,790	63	41	6,889	6,106	756	27	44	31	557	9	5	3	3,928	34	..	..
	Total ..		1,105	6,331	57,812	1,468	1,101	54,041	32,611	17,655	3,775	616	1,318	7,286	4,964	1,079	3,929	34	..	..	..
2	34, Act V of 1861 and Act II of 1947.	Nuisances punishable under local laws.	13	2,469	1,41,350	..	..	1,38,570	1,36,886	1,684	..	29	..	5,262	254	36	120	..	..	..	..
3		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3A		Arms Act ..	3	11	159	1	1	121	110	11	..	..	12	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3B		Opium Act ..	1	34	216	..	..	223	170	53	..	1	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3C		Gambling Act ..	14	403	22,126	12	..	22,049	21,293	756	..	..	22	459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3D		Excise Act ..	..	..	16	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3E		Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	6	15	310	4	..	308	276	32	..	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3F		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	288	7,219	1,58,780	1,251	20	1,56,209	1,46,621	9,551	37	555	755	8,052	5	..	3	..	..	..	..
4		Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	1	27	171	..	..	172	164	8	..	2	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Serials 2 to 4. Total ..	326	10,178	3,23,119	1,268	21	3,17,667	3,05,535	12,095	37	587	811	13,855	259	36	123	1	..	..	..

NOTE.—The variation in serials when compared to 1959 is due to the revised figures furnished by Superintendents of Police.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1960.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Sections of Indian Penal Code.	(4) Offence.	(5) Number pending at beginning of year.	(6) Cases reported in the year.	(7) Total for disposal (columns (4) and (5)).	(8) Number dismissed without trial.	(9) Cases in which accused died, escaped or became in-charge during trial or in which charges were withdrawn, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 323, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	(10) Discharge or acquittal.	(11) Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in conviction.	(12) Number pending at the close of year.	(13) Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	(14) Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	(15) Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	115	..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	..	..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 and 119	..	..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	..	..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.														
2	121 to 130 and 505	..	Offences against the State ..	..	160	160	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..
3	137	..	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A and 227 to 229.	..	Offences against public justice ..	13	308	411	3	27	45	325	11	..	1	..
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	..	Offences by public servants ..	..	8	8	1	..	1	5	1	..	..	..
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	..	False evidence, false complaints and claim- and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	10	55	65	..	4	29	19	18	..	..	..
7	465 to 477-A ..	..	Forgery and fraudulently used forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	8	53	60	5	1	25	26	3	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	12	1,052	1,064	..	1	45	1,013	6	..	77	..
9	482 to 489	..	Making or using false trade marks ..	..	13	13	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156 and 160.	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	32	1,755	1,787	2	8	552	1,149	76	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	75	3,493	3,568	11	41	708	2,699	109	..	78	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316	..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	6	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389	..	Extortion ..	..	11	11	1	..	6	3	2	..	..	..
13	345	..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	184	184	..	69	86	20	9	..	..	..
14	352, 355, 358	..	Criminal force ..	72	1,956	2,028	338	243	1,124	248	85	..	..	..
15	324	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	1	16	17	4	2	5	6	..	..	..	..
16	323	..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	164	3,404	3,568	421	582	1,850	529	176	..	..	..
17	374	..	Compulsory labour ..	..	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	227	5,563	5,790	753	896	3,087	804	270	..	..	..

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

18	417, 418	..	Cheating ..	1	86	87	6	1	13	58	10	..	..	..
19	403 to 405	..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	11	216	228	1	..	26	176	23	..	..	..
20	426, 427, 434 ..	..	Mischief (simple) ..	24	470	494	76	62	264	61	31	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	36	771	807	82	63	303	295	64	..	..	..

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	295-A, 298	..	Offences against religion ..	1	18	19	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..
22	490 to 492	..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	20	221	241	20	41	156	13	11	..	..	..
23	493 to 498	..	Defamation ..	11	162	163	11	19	96	31	6	..	..	..
24	500 to 503	..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	11	1,524	1,533	87	64	242	46	16	..	..	..
25	504, 506 to 510	..	Public and local nuisances ..	9	1,524	1,533	87	29	164	1,305	35	..	..	..
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	22	22	..	1	10	10	1	..	..	..
27	294-A ..	..	Security for keeping peace on conviction ..	11	820	331	..	..	3	328	..	..	..	..
28	VIII (A), Cr.P.C., under section 106, Cr.P.C.	..	Public nuisances ..	..	142	142	..	..	21	121	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	..	Disputes as to immovable property ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	..	Frivolous and vexatious charges, complaints.	..	6	6	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under section 250, Cr.P.C.	..	Forfeiture of bonds ..	2	336	338	2	7	42	274	3	..	..	..
Cases under section 514, Cr.P.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	65	3,178	3,243	120	161	738	2,154	72	..	..	..
Grand total ..	..	..	..	1,213	37,917	39,130	28	2,573	2,151	33,647	731	..	..	..

CLASS VII.—Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.

33	Offence under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34A	197, Cr.P.C. ..	..	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	637	485	1,122	2	..	222	244	654	..	..	..
34B	109 Do. ..	..	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	122	7,448	7,570	..	13	665	6,712	180	..	..	..
34C	110 Do. ..	..	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	79	596	675	..	..	216	384	75	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	2,051	46,446	48,497	30	2,586	3,254	40,987	1,640	..	..	..
Grand total ..	..	..	..	2,454	59,468	61,922	997	3,747	8,076	46,945	2,157	..	..	..

NOTE.—The variation when compared to 1959 is due to the revised figures furnished by the Superintendents of Police.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)	Remarks.
			Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, untried or against whom process had issued.	On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued [columns (5) and (6)].	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases withdrawn, compounded or abandoned, number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped before appearance.				
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																			
1	115	 Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	117	 Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	118, 119	 Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	120 B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.																			
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State ..	..	260	..	..	260	..	..	260	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	 Harbelling deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	170 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	15	387	63	5	480	17	92	333	75.7	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	..	53	..	..	53	3	3	46	86.8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	8	63	11	6	66	3	29	22	34.4	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	465 to 477-A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	12	59	3	1	73	1	33	37	59.7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	839	270	4	1,118	5	53	1,050	94.7	10	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
9	422 to 429 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	..	20	..	..	20	..	15	5	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	46	2,965	224	..	3,235	70	1,069	1,967	61.4	139	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			94	4,826	561	16	5,265	98	1,294	3,700	71.3	171	2	52	..	..	..	..	..

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the property.*

12	384 to 389	..	..	Extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.

[illegible]

CLASS VI.—Other offenses not specified above.

	1	19	20	4	16	84.2	..	..	..
21 293-A, 298	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 4 0 to 394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 493 to 495	64	766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 500 to 502	13	246	6	36	85	42	91	..	..
25 504, 506 to 510	21	726	..	169	42	17.1	4	9	..
26 271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, 290.	6	1,395	1	468	31	11.1	31	21	..
27 294-A	..	..	..	164	1,396	87.8	35	1	..
28 Cases under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.	11	594	..	..	..	73.2	2	..	..
29 Cases under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	142	..	..	..	86.2	..	..	..
30 Cases under Chapter XII, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	10	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..
31 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	..	3	..	..	..	83.3	..	..	..
32 514, Criminal Procedure Code.	17	337	5	70	301	79.2	7	10	..
33 Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	133	4,339	8	1,479	2,691	59.5	121	132	..
34A 107, Criminal Procedure Code.	1,832	32,997	1,194	2,467	34,474	90.04	537	1,069	..
34B 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	715	1,286	..	884	696	40.4	760	..	..
34C 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	132	6,627	15	859	6,444	86.1	150	..	..
34D 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	78	582	..	333	275	42.9	88	..	..
Total ..	2,757	41,492	1,209	4,543	41,889	87.3	1,535	1,069	..
Grand total ..	3,772	59,344	1,319	12,875	56,067	74.8	2,325	1,833	63

NOTE.—The variation when compared to 1959 is due to the revised figures furnished by the Superintendents of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police Force for 1960.

Ranges.	Districts.	(1)	(2)	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.		Number of Superintendents.		Number of Assistant Superintendents.		Number of Deputy Superintendents.		Number of Inspectors.		Number of Sub-Inspectors.		Number of Head Constables including Jamedars.	
				P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.
Western Range	Chief office	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salem	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Range	Coimbatore	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	The Nilgiris	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	16	..	45	15	288	47	785	51
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Range	Madurai North	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirunelveli	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kanyakumari	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	17	3	40	18	239	71	703	182
Criminal Investigation Department.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thanjavur	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thiruchirappalli	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways and Armed Police.	Total	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	23	1	56	12	312	52	865	61
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thanjavur	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training College and Schools.	Police Training College, Vellore.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	92*	9	196	86	1,044	277	2,946	524

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

Malabar Special Police—

Permanent.—1 Commandant, 3 Assistant Commandants, 9 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 27 Jamedars, 7 Havildars-Major, 35 Havildars, 80 Naiks, 889 Constables including Lance Naiks, 26 Followers and 12 Buglar Boys.

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

Tamil Nadu Special Police—

Permanent.—2 Assistant Commandants, 4 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 16 Jamedars, 4 Havildars-Major, 10 Havildars, 20 Naiks, 564 Constables including Lance Naiks and 16 followers.

Temporary.—1 Commandant (Borneo on the cadre strength of the I.P.S.), 5 Assistant Commandants, 15 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 44 Jamedars, 11 Havildars-Major, 54 Havildars, 130 Naiks, 1,584 Constables including Lance Naiks and 44 Followers.

Malabar Special Police—1 Jamedar, 2 Havildars, 1 Naik and 40 Constables including Lance Naik.

* Includes Deputation Reserve.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT D—concl'd.
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police Force for 1960—concl'd.

Range.	District.	Number of constables.										Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outpost.	Proportion of police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	
		Foot.		Water.		Mounted.		Total.		Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Central and State Revenues.						(17) and (18).	To area.			To population.
		P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Western Range.	Chief Office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras City ..	2,542	359	202	71	19	7	3,475	561	..	..	..	49	1,416,056	1,416,056	40	10	0.012	351	104,466	25.9
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North Arcot ..	1,604	76	..	..	..	..	1,955	100	..	..	..	4,674	2,857,157	528,212	59	11	2.3	1,391	18,757	9.1
	Palani ..	1,565	97	..	..	..	..	1,928	124	..	..	..	7,063	3,371,769	471,319	79	9	3.4	1,643	22,784	11.1
	Chinnai ..	1,843	155	..	..	..	..	2,218	191	..	..	..	6,014	3,154,296	634,192	64	15	2.5	1,309	19,574	8.1
	The Nilgiris ..	319	108	..	..	..	..	396	138	..	..	..	984	311,729	88,997	19	6	1.8	584	3,188	5.9
	Total ..	5,331	436	..	..	..	..	6,498	553	..	..	..	18,735	9,696,951	1,722,720	221	41	2.6	1,375	64,303	9.1
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madurai North ..	1,118	224	..	..	..	..	1,357	281	..	..	..	4,910	2,891,817	805,204	29	2	1.8	1,066	25,795	15.7
	Madurai North ..	737	122	..	..	..	..	932	143	..	..	..	4,849	2,080,519	538,553	63	9	2.2	926	24,127	10.7
	Ramanathapuram ..	1,652	239	..	..	..	..	1,953	292	..	..	..	4,413	2,500,275	803,339	67	30	1.8	1,036	28,435	11.7
	Trunelveli ..	1,756	307	..	..	..	..	2,053	364	..	..	..	645	826,380	216,117	13	16	1.0	1,239	4,933	7.4
	Kanyakumari ..	..	571	..	..	..	..	1	665	..	..	..	14,817	8,354,991	2,563,313	213	63	1.8	1,032	1,04,071	12.9
	Total ..	5,263	1,467	..	..	..	..	6,300	1,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Chingleput ..	1,359	215	..	..	..	..	1,616	265	..	..	..	3,054	1,853,619	321,862	50	12	1.6	985	27,319	14.5
	South Arcot ..	1,436	181	..	..	..	..	1,709	223	..	..	..	4,204	2,776,767	327,463	63	7	2.2	1,437	16,184	8.4
	Thanjavur ..	1,593	115	..	..	..	..	1,978	137	..	..	..	3,740	2,082,670	577,896	72	5	1.8	1,410	17,509	8.3
	Tiruchirappalli ..	1,978	69	..	..	..	..	2,361	85	..	..	..	5,514	2,943,882	583,275	65	13	2.3	1,203	23,612	9.7
	Total ..	6,366	580	..	..	..	..	7,665	710	..	..	..	16,512	10,556,938	1,809,996	250	37	2.0	1,261	84,624	10.1
	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Thanjavur ..	33	101	..	..	..	..	98	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways and Armed Police.	Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and Armed Police, Madras, Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	980	76	..	..	..	..	1,156	88	..	..	..	1,716 (d)	..	..	24	30	1.4	..	27,700	28.3
	Police Training College, Vellore.	2	1	..	..	..	..	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	8	1	..	..	..	..	55	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	20,523	3,020	202	71	19	7	\$25,294	4,019	..	..	..	50,113	\$29,974,936	7,312,085 (a)	748	(b) 181	1.7	1,023	3,85,164	13.1

P. = Permanent.
(a) Includes temporary stations.
(b) Includes temporary outposts.

* Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues, Rs. 5,96,69,381.
† Total cost payable from other sources than Central and State Revenues, Rs. Nil.
‡ Grand total cost, Rs. 5,96,69,381.

§ Total cost for the previous year, Rs. 5,79,58,377.

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

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

STATEMENT E.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1960.

Rangas.	District.	Total strength.		Armament of the force.							Punishments.												
		Sanctioned.		Actual.	Number of breech loaders.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Number of very light pistols.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Under Police Act.	Under sections 330, 331 and 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	Other offences.						
		Men.	Officers.						Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.		Men.	Officers.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Chief Office		1	3,757	245	3,848	..	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City		262	1,924	110	1,923	3	15	484	1,397	123	4	2	6	1	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot		116	1,924	110	1,923	3	15	484	1,397	123	4	2	6	1	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem		135	1,924	110	1,923	3	15	484	1,397	123	4	2	6	1	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore		139	2,262	139	2,271	4	22	547	1,695	166	4	4	4	6	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris		36	487	31	489	..	..	20	479	37	..	..	4	6	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		425	6,603	415	6,621	10	55	1,547	5,011	470	12	7	20	244	880	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	6
Chingleput		103	1,773	103	1,744	5	..	374	1,320	109	4	1	2	89	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot		110	1,815	110	1,747	5	14	362	1,393	133	4	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manjavar		126	1,961	92	1,994	4	..	293	1,647	145	4	2	15	65	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli		133	2,303	145	2,328	5	7	771	1,620	150	5	1	9	116	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		472	7,872	463	7,813	19	21	1,800	5,180	537	17	7	38	270	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai North		73	997	46	958	..	..	..	958	73	..	1	10	118	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai Urban		90	1,543	90	1,478	2	16	636	824	104	4	..	6	90	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramamahapuram		117	2,123	107	2,053	2	..	541	1,525	130	12	..	7	6	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uthiraveli		110	2,300	102	2,290	5	..	371	1,884	134	4	1	5	101	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari		13	652	13	645	..	5	144	483	18	4	..	2	24	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		403	7,615	358	7,424	9	21	1,692	5,474	459	24	2	30	339	1,376	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.		59	1,180	59	1,174	..	..	20	1,138	79	..	..	1	17	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Criminal Investigation Department.		133	292	127	273	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore.		9	13	7	13	1	2	15	140	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.		15	17	14	17	..	..	50	189	2	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.		9	11	15	16	..	..	40	140	10	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		33	41	36	46	1	2	115	525	55	..	..	3	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total		1,758	27,360	1,694	27,199	59	122	5,201	19,784	2,009	67	16	140	913	3,648	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	12

1 includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.
2 was - recruitment is being made to fill up the existing vacancies in the constabulary [columns (4) and (6)].

* **NOTE.**—Recruitment is being made to fill up the existing vacancies in the constabulary [columns (4) and (5)].

STATEMENT E—*concl'd.*
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1960—*concl'd.*

Districts.	Rewards.				Number of men in the force who cannot read and write.	Number enlisted during the year.	Number of constables.				Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of.							
	Rewards during the year.		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 otherwise than by desertion.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission in to hospital.
	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)					
Chief Office ..	..	3,182	..	..	..	252	681	1,355	1,148	353	69	2	43	3	4	3	225.9	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	
Madras City ..	..	2,04	..	..	2	57	567	700	290	117	26	2	8	3	6	6	77.2	2.77	..	..	..	..	..	
North Arcot ..	..	2,119	..	..	..	41	242	340	763	330	31	2	10	7	5	5	103.2	0.27	..	..	..	..	..	
Salem ..	..	322	..	..	..	58	287	544	952	224	32	12	5	..	12	10	85.2	2.07	..	..	..	..	..	
Coimbatore ..	..	568	..	..	..	7	32	114	173	133	1	..	4	..	1	1	82.7	1.78	..	..	..	..	..	
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	5,003	..	..	2	163	1,128	1,698	2,178	804	90	16	27	7	21	22	83.7	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	
Chingleput ..	..	1,713	..	..	..	46	188	368	583	407	17	1	3	..	2	9	105.8	4.01	..	..	..	..	..	
South Arcot ..	..	2,625	..	..	..	58	127	581	745	132	22	1	15	2	2	3	48.0	6.21	..	..	..	..	..	
Tanjavur ..	..	1,060	..	..	..	67	142	549	651	427	31	2	17	6	5	6	8.9	1.35	..	..	..	..	..	
Trichinappalli ..	..	1,846	..	..	..	80	225	662	792	396	35	4	10	12	2	11	79.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	7,304	..	..	..	251	682	2,160	2,771	1,362	105	8	45	20	11	29	59.6	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	
Madurai North ..	..	1,113	..	..	..	44	95	240	392	161	13	5	11	4	6	3	61.4	3.65	..	..	..	..	..	
Madurai Urban ..	..	1,614	..	..	..	137	94	326	797	137	18	3	6	3	10	5	96.9	4.10	..	..	..	..	..	
Ramanathapuram ..	..	1,589	..	..	..	66	165	365	720	658	17	5	7	1	..	10	91.1	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	
Trichinappalli ..	..	2,223	..	..	2	50	17	316	853	883	37	3	6	1	1	4	75.9	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	
Kanyakumari ..	..	300	..	..	..	36	24	183	217	169	14	1	2	2	2	1	31.3	0.09	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	6,859	..	..	2	333	905	1,430	2,079	1,998	99	17	32	11	19	23	78.7	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	
Railway Police Tiruchirappalli.	..	718	..	..	..	13	84	127	499	374	12	1	1	1	..	8	51.4	3.11	..	..	..	..	..	
* Criminal Investigation Department.	..	571	..	2	..	..	1	32	62	33	2	..	..	..	..	2	11.3	1.44	..	..	..	..	..	
Police Training College, Vellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	..	115	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	17	3	12	8	..	63.3	1.29	..	..	..	..	..	
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	22	..	7	10	1	70.9	0.19	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	137	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	40	3	19	18	1	70.0	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand total ..	..	23,764	..	3	4	1,012	2,883	6,486	9,638	4,956	368	84	156	61	73	88	96.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.
NOTE.—(1) Number of Police officers killed—Nil.
(2) Number of Policemen killed—1.
(3) Number of Police officers injured—2.
(4) Number of Policemen injured—96.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT F.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF CRIME.

Year.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1956	..	46,861	1,546	17	5	758	32	18	259	63	285	7,143	708	1,633
1957	..	45,147	1,536	18	1	732	33	11	276	81	219	6,773	662	1,706
1958	..	45,690	1,605	41	3	752	25	50	280	58	227	6,727	632	1,626
1959	..	47,404	1,527	11	25	751	23	20	288	38	249	6,847	614	1,755
1960	..	47,476	1,821	19	30	708	19	4	278	54	207	7,013	610	1,931

STATEMENT FF.

CLASSIFICATION ON THEFTS AND ROBBERIES BY STOLEN PROPERTY.

(Consolidated for five years.)

Year.	(1)	Thefts.				Thefts—cont.				Thefts—cont.			
		(2) Theft.	(3) Dacoity.	(4) Robbery.	(5) House-breaking.	(6) Theft.	(7) Dacoity.	(8) Robbery.	(9) House-breaking.	(10) Theft.	(11) Dacoity.	(12) Robbery.	(13) House-breaking.
1956	..	443	..	..	4	2,329	6	2	25	798	..	2	20
1957	..	300	..	..	1	2,371	8	7	14	974	..	1	6
1958	..	307	..	..	1	2,376	1	4	12	850	..	2	8
1959	..	442	..	..	3	2,456	..	4	8	1,017	..	1	7
1960	..	347	..	..	1	2,256	1	1	8	1,080	..	1	4

Year.	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1956	..	44	..	6	9	..	..	1	25	..	..	..
1957	..	51	..	1	2	..	..	5	6	..	..	..
1958	..	41	..	5	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
1959	..	46	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1960	..	122	..	4	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..

STATEMENT G.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF RAILWAY CRIME, 1960.

Year.	(1)	Theft of goods from			Theft of parcels from		Pick-pocketing from		Theft from passengers (excluding pick-pocketing).		Theft of railway material.	Theft of bicycles.	Total true cases.
		Running trains.	Yards.	Sheds and platforms.	Trains and yards.	Parcel offices or platforms.	Platforms.	Running trains.	On platforms.	In running trains.			
1956		14	13	81	1	12	214	56	217	125	136	18	587
1957		28	8	56	12	13	207	30	197	174	169	15	909
1958		34	13	35	4	23	195	41	208	177	208	15	959
1959		31	17	56	4	8	168	34	243	176	251	16	1,004
1960		14	11	90	3	3	159	26	242	152	250	2	958

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT H.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STATISTICS 1960.

Serious offences against persons and property only.	Law.	Offences.	Number of cases of offences committed by juveniles				Number of juveniles sent to courts				Juveniles concerned in court cases, (omitted to institution)			
			7-12.	12-17.	17-21.	Total.	Regular courts.	Juvenile courts.	Total.	Placed on probation.	Restored to parents.	Reformatory.	Boarding.	Adult institutions.
1 302, Indian Penal Murder ..	..	..	22	1	13	36	19	4	23	..	..	3	7	..
2 307, .. Attempt at Murder ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3 304, 308, .. Culpable Homicide ..	..	..	6	..	7	13	5	2	7	..	..	2	1	2
4 376, .. Rape ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 377, .. Unnatural Offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 305, 306, 309, .. Attempt at and abatement of suicide.	..	..	13	2	7	22	5	8	13	10	..	..	..	3
7 321, 326, .. Grievous Hurt ..	..	..	21	1	10	32	9	12	21	13	..	..	..	16
8 328, .. Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 324, 327, .. Hurt ..	..	..	54	7	24	85	40	16	56	20	1	..	3	1
10 363, 369 and 372, Kidnapping or abduction, etc.	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
11 332 and 353, .. Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	..	..	4	1	3	8	4	..	4	2	..	..	..	2
12 354, 356, 377, .. Criminal force to public servant or woman.	..	..	3	1	1	5	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	3
13 364-A 308, .. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	..	5	1	3	9	2	3	5	3	..	..	1	..
14 395, 396, 397, Dacoity and Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
15 392, to 394 397, Robbery ..	..	..	11	1	2	14	11	4	15	1	..	..	1	13
16 398, .. Serious mischief and cognate offences.	..	..	4	..	4	8	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	3
17 428, 429, .. Mischief by killing, etc., any animal ..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
18 419 to 452, 454, Lurking house trespass, etc. ..	..	..	444	60	2	506	270	181	451	78	3	37	78	12
19 400, 401, .. Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	598	75	2	775	373	289	612	181	81	3	42	91

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT H—cont.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STATISTICS 1960—cont.

			Juvenile apprehended during the year.										Number of juveniles sent to courts.										Juvenile concerned in court cases.				
			7-12.					12-17.					17-21.					Number of juveniles sent to courts.					Committed to institution.				
Serial number.	Law.	Offences.	(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 and 344	Writ of habeas corpus and confinement	4	1	..	1	3	..	2	1	..	1	4	1	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt and endangering life.	41	2	..	3	12	2	14	23	3	25	41	27	10	37	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.																											
22	379 to 382	Theft of cattle-ordinary	1,973	190	46	235	833	54	937	637	29	666	1,839	1,002	833	1,835	546	364	43	76	291	47	528	..	..	..	
23	406 to 409	Criminal Breach of trust	62	3	..	3	21	..	21	34	..	34	58	35	28	58	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
24	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	7	8	6	2	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
25	419 to 430	Cheating	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	8	9	3	6	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
26	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal trespass or house breaking and lurking house trespass or house breaking.	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	574	4	..	4	15	1	16	558	..	558	578	572	6	578	13	7	1	1	8	2	551	..	..		
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 ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Opium Act ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Gambling Act ..	1,429	41	..	41	305	..	305	1,083	..	1,083	1,429	1,233	196	1,429	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Excise Act ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Explosives Act and Explosives substances Act.	5	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	5	3	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Reformatory Schools Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Children's Act ..	4,717	2,833	214	3,047	1,571	60	1,631	39	..	39	4,717	500	4,158	4,658	3,931	33	49	73	315	13	244	..	..		
..	..	Boys' Schools Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Probation of Offenders Act ..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Recourse on Good Conduct Prisoners Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Beauties Act ..	281	58	..	58	32	1	33	177	13	190	281	234	47	281	63	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act ..	66	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	49	59	66	65	1	66	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Prevention of Portulacion or Devadasi Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act ..	5	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Habitual Offenders Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Indian Railway Act ..	11	..	..	..	8	..	8	6	..	6	14	7	7	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	City Police Act ..	31	4	1	5	10	3	13	12	1	13	31	13	18	31	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	Prohibition Act ..	364	41	3	44	238	24	262	58	1	59	365	129	236	365	158	40	4	5	35	2	121	..	..		
..	..	Total ..	9,591	3,183	265	3,443	3,112	182	3,264	2,644	105	2,749	9,401	3,888	5,556	9,394	4,840	472	100	159	610	131	3,082	..	..		

APPENDIX A.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1960.

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

Assistant Medical Officer (Male)—cont.

Law and Order.

Deputy Commissioner of Sri V. Kalandivelu, B.A., Police, throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Sri G. Rajangam, B.A. (Hons.), Police, Northern Range, throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Sri A. Rajasodanathan, B.A., Police, Central Range, throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of (i) Sri U. S. Ahmadullah, from 1st January to 9th August 1960. Police, Southern Range.

Assistant Medical Officer (Woman).

(iii) Sri July to, 31st August 1960—Vacant. Srinathi N. Kunhukutty, M.B.B.S., Additional Charge.

(iv) Dr. T. Muthusami, M.B.B.S., from 1st September to 31st December 1960.

(i) Dr. (Srinathi) N. Kunhukutty, M.B.B.S., throughout the year.

(ii) Dr. (Srinathi) R. Rajendran, M.B.B.S., from 14th August to 31st December 1960 on Reserve Duty.

PART I.

1. *General character of the year.*—(a) The year under review has been one of continued difficulty due to economic and other factors without much improvement in the position relating to employment.

(b) The year under review continued to be a 'successful year' from the Police point of view. Crime was under control, and Law and Order was well-maintained. A Diploma Course in Criminology was started in the University of Madras during the year, mainly on the initiative of the Police Department. The State Police Families' Welfare Meet and Cultural Exhibition was conducted for the first time in the City during November-December 1960. The response from the citizens to the celebrations was very encouraging and pointed to a cordial Police-Public relationship. The year under review witnessed the visits to the City, of the President of U.S.S.R., Prime Minister of Finland, the President of the United Arab Republic and the President of the Indian Union. The strike by the taxi and auto-rickshaw drivers in the City in the month of May, the "Map-burning Agitation" launched jointly by the Dravida Kazhagam and the "We-Tamils" Party in June, the Central Government Employees' strike in July and the unprecedented rains and floods during November 1960 were anxious occasions and placed a very heavy responsibility on the City Police. Adequate and effective land-bust arrangements were made on all the occasions and with the result that peace and tranquility were well-maintained, and the City Police came in for great approbation from both Government and the public.

(c) Intensive raids were conducted against Prohibition offences throughout the year with good results.

(d) Law and Order was maintained satisfactorily during the year. Peace and tranquility 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.

2. *Political movements.*—A report is sent separately with reference to the instructions communicated in Chief Office Memorandum No. 2253/C1/60, dated 9th September 1960.

3. *Social and communal movements.*—Nil.

4. *Labour.*—On the Labour front, the year was marked by several strikes in various undertakings and factories over their demand for increased wages, dearness allowance, bonus, gratuity and other improved service conditions. The year witnessed the following major strikes:—

(i) Employees of the State Bank of India in the Head Office and the different Branch Offices in the City—From 5th to 25th March 1960.

(ii) Taxi and Auto-Rickshaw Drivers in the City—

(a) Token strike on 16th February 1960.

(b) From 19th to 25th May 1960.

(c) 18th October 1960.

(iii) Workers of the B&C Mills, Perambur—

(a) 10th, 31st March 1960 and 1st April 1960.

(b) 24th May 1960, 15th to 23rd, 27th, 29th, 31st July and 1st August 1960.

(iv) Central Government Employees—From the midnight of 11/12th July 1960—Called off on 16th July 1960.

Headquarters.

Deputy Commissioner of Sri V. Sathyanarayanan, M.A., Police, I.P.S., throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner of Sri H. R. Rangara, B.A., Police, Intelligence Section, throughout the year.

Traffic and Licensing.

Deputy Commissioner of (i) Sri P. Paramaguru, M.A., B.L., from 1st January to 21st April 1960. Police.

(ii) Sri K. Radhakrishnan, B.S.O. (Hons.), I.P.S., from 22nd April to 31st December 1960.

Assistant Commissioner of Sri R. A. C. Timms, throughout the year. Police, Traffic and Licensing.

Assistant Commissioner of Sri P. Lingadurai, throughout the year. Police, Transport.

Hospital.

Medical Officer Dr. V. N. Viswanathan, M.P.B.S., throughout the year.

Assistant Medical Officer (Male). (i) 1st January to 7th February 1960—Vacant. Srinathi N. Kunhukutty, M.B.B.S., Additional Charge.

(ii) Dr. N. Sampooranam, M.B.B.S., from 8th February to 30th June 1960.

5. *Students' strike*.—There were no serious or major students' strike in the City during the year under review. However, details of some of the strikes that took place during the year are furnished below:—

(a) About 2,000 students of the Pachaiyappa's College, Chetput, Madras, abstained from their classes on 3rd February 1960 to protest against the decision of the College authorities not to serve light refreshments to the students on the occasion of the College Day. The students, however, called off the strike and attended the College the next day, on the management agreeing to comply with their demand. About 1,700 students of the same College abstained from their classes from 14th December 1960 over their demand for the provision of a cricket pavilion, swimming pool, better hostel facilities, etc. The College was declared closed for the vacation from 16th December 1960 to 4th January 1961.

(b) About 200 students of the Law College and 200 students of the Pachaiyappa's College abstained from their classes on 16th August 1960 morning to protest against the speech of the President of India at the citizens meeting in the beach on 15th August 1960 evening, over the language issue.

6. *Other disturbances*.—Nil.

PART II—Crimes.

7. *General character of the year*.—The total number of true cognizable crimes reported during the year, under the Indian Penal Code, excluding those under the special and local laws, was 5,649 cases as against 5,699 in 1959 and 5,962 in 1958. The over-all level of incidence of crime showed little fluctuation and was kept well under control throughout the year, in spite of the prevailing adverse economic conditions caused by the continued high cost of living and a general increase in population in the City, and the large number of habitations that have been springing up in several parts of the City. The continued low level in the incidence of crime is largely due to the increased vigilance and intense preventive work, in addition to a regular rounding-up of active and known bad characters as also of active and potential offenders. Better co-operation with members of the public has also helped to improve detection and reduce crime during the year. It is gratifying to note that there has been a further improvement in detection, which works out to 62.8 per cent as against 61.3 per cent in 1959—an increase by 1.5 per cent which is creditable.

(i) A tremendous impetus was given to the use of modern scientific and intelligent methods of studying and combating professional crime during the year. Every form of crime has been under close analysis and review from week to week and month to month. The changing crime patterns were closely studied and suitable measures for prevention and detection were taken. A comprehensive study of the effects of industrialisation on crime in the City over the decade 1950–1959 was made and a report on the subject was sent to the Intelligence Bureau for transmission to the United Nations. A city-wide study was also made on the new entrants to the field of crime from younger generation during the last five years. Many cases were detected as a result of (a) identification of finger-prints left by the culprits at scenes of crime, (b) information given by informants, (c) an intelligent study of crime records and (d) important preventive arrests by the Police. Steps have also been taken to enroll the co-operation of pawnbrokers, jewellers, Rail and Motor Transport workers, hotel and choultry-keepers, shops dealing in second-hand goods and the Jail staff, etc., and thus obtain a comprehensive chain of preventive vigilance. The Single Digit section contributed to detection by developing and identifying finger-prints at scenes-of-crime in several important property offences. Sustained attention was given to the full utilization of the provisions for deterrent sentences under section 75, Indian Penal Code, notification of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, and of movements under the Habitual Offenders Act, the externment of non-local criminals under section 51-A of the Madras City Police Act, and the prosecution of receivers of stolen properties under sections 411–414, Indian Penal Code.

(ii) Out of 5,649 true cases reported during 1960, and of 393 cases pending from previous years, 5,628 cases were disposed of. The following are the figures of crime for the last ten years under Classes I to VI:—

Class of offence.	1951.	1952.	1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class I			
Class II			
Class III			
Class IV	7,350	8,498	9,216
Class V			
Class VI	105,298	113,776	115,656

NOTE.—In respect of the years 1951 to 1953, figures under each Class I to V are not available. Figures available since 1954 have been furnished.

Class of offence.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Class I ..	51	58	46	42	65
Class II ..	614	633	675	564	494
Class III ..	781	558	718	403	269
Class IV ..	285	438	507	482	546
Class V ..	7,207	6,375	6,252	5,349	4,585
Class VI ..	97,801	97,680	99,714	85,741	89,758

	1959.	1960.	Difference of the last two years (Plus or Minus).	Percentage of difference over previous year.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

Class	1959.	1960.	Difference of the last two years (Plus or Minus).	Percentage of difference over previous year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Class I ..	106	61	— 45	— 42.4
Class II ..	450	463	+ 13	+ 3
Class III ..	188	188	..	..
Class IV ..	346	374	+ 28	+ 8.1
Class V ..	4,608	4,562	— 46	— 1
Class VI ..	89,114	98,462	+ 9,348	+ 10

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 high tempo of raids was maintained. Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness for the last two years are as follows:—

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras City ..	1959	8,923	133
	1960	10,269	109

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

(1)	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Murder ..	1959	18	28	25	21
Dacoity ..	1959	6	4	..	1
Robbery ..	1959	58	40	27	27
House-Breaking ..	1959	654	826	729	679
Theft ..	1959	5,288	6,200	6,875	6,485
Cattle-Theft ..	1959	53	78	64	36
Total ..	1959	6,077	7,176	7,720	7,249

(1)	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Murder ..	1960	16	12	10	18
Dacoity ..	1960	1	3	1	..
Robbery ..	1960	18	10	6	11
House-Breaking ..	1960	612	332	290	152
Theft ..	1960	5,494	4,703	3,927	3,852
Cattle-Theft ..	1960	37	44	61	14
Total ..	1960	6,178	5,104	4,205	4,077

(1)	Year.	Difference of last 2 years (Plus or Minus).		Percentage of increase or decrease over last year.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Murder ..	1960	..	..	— 2	— 11
Dacoity ..	1960	..	..	..	..
Robbery ..	1960	..	..	+ 1	+ 9
House-Breaking ..	1960	..	..	— 11	— 7.2
Theft ..	1960	..	..	— 204	— 5.3
Cattle-Theft ..	1960	..	..	— 7	— 16
Total ..	1960	..	..	— 223	— 5.5

10. *Murder*.—Sixteen cases of murder were reported during 1960 and 6 cases were pending from the previous year. Of these, 13 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, 1 went undetected for want of evidence, and in 2 cases of murder followed by suicide, the charge abated. Three cases are pending trial at the end of the

year. Excepting the two cases of murder followed by suicides, all the 14 other cases of murder reported during the year were located, but in one case, the offender could not be charged, as there was no clinching evidence to connect him with the crime. Hence, the case was treated as 'undetected'.

(i) The break-up for the murders reported during 1960 is as follows:—

Murder for robbery (gain)—Nil.	..
Murder due to factions ..	1
Murder due to family disputes ..	3
Murder to sexual causes ..	2
Murder due to other causes ..	10
Total ..	16

(ii) In one case of murder, the offender was a 'juvenile' and he was ordered to be detained in the Senior Approved School, Chingleput, for three years. Other cases under this head, including the one due to a minor faction, call for no specific mention in this report.

11. *Infanticide*.—Nineteen cases of infanticide were reported during the year, as against 13 in 1959. There is nothing significant in this increase and the cases reported were mostly due to fear of social disgrace attaching to illegitimacy, domestic unhappiness and insanity. None of the cases is worth mentioning here.

12. *Riots*.—There were 22 true cases of rioting in 1960 as against 24 in 1959. Including 3 cases pending from last year, 13 cases were disposed of—5 cases ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal and 4 went undetected. Seven cases were pending trial and 5 cases were under investigation at the close of the year. None of the cases deserves special mention. The City Police had no occasion, to open fire, either in self-defence or to restore order (during the year under report). Public peace and order were well-maintained, though the Police had to discharge arduous handbust duties.

13. *Dacoity and robbery*.—(i) *Dacoity*.—The City continued to be free from dacoities during the year under review.

(ii) *Robbery*.—The number of true cases of robbery reported during 1960, was 12 as against 11 in 1959 and 6 in 1958. Out of 12 true cases of this year and 2 cases pending from the previous year, 13 cases were disposed of—11 ended in conviction, one ended in discharge and one went undetected. One case was pending trial at the close of the year.

Most of the robberies reported related to stray incidents and none were attributable to any settled criminal organisation in the City. Culprits in all the detected cases were only local bad characters and they were promptly apprehended and dealt with. The classification of 12 true cases of robbery reported in 1960 is as follows:—

Number of cases.	Highway.	Field.	House.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12	4 (Road side).	1	7 (House and Shop).

Three of the cases under this head detected during the year are noteworthy and are detailed below:—

(a) *B-1, Crime No. 311 of 1960*.—On 26th February 1960, the male members were away, local K.D.H.S. No. 2629, Gudialore Munusami and his associate gained entrance into a house at Adam Sahib street, bank-shalls through the open terrace and threatened a gosha woman and decamped with jewels, etc., at the point of a knife. He was arrested and prosecuted, and was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and 3 years' notification of residence.

(b) *G-4, Crime No. 797 of 1960*.—In this case, local K.D.H.S. No. 2041 Burmah Basha, local ex-convict Khader Ali and one Abdul Hameed removed jewels worth about Rs. 750 at the point of a knife from the complainant's wife—a gosha woman at No. 3, Alexander Road, Perambur Barracks. While Burmah Basha is still absconding; the other two accused were arrested and convicted. Efforts continue to apprehend the absconding accused.

(c) *J-4, Crime No. 349 of 1960*.—In this case, local casuals Sarangapani, Manoharan and two others of Ururkuppam, near Adayar, were arrested for having robbed two visitors to the Elphinstone Beach on 2nd September 1960 evening and the entire property, viz., wrist-watches, a gold chain and a gold ring, valued in all Rs. 400, were recovered. They were each convicted and sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment.

14. (i) *House-breaking*.—One hundred and forty-one true cases of house-breaking and theft were reported during 1960 as against 152 cases in 1959. Of the 5 cases pending from the previous year and 141 true cases of this year, 140 cases were disposed of—104 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 33 went undetected. The percentage of conviction is 71 per cent as against 61 per cent in 1959 and 66 per cent in 1958.

(ii) The average amount of property lost per case in 1956, 1959 and 1960 is Rs. 321, Rs. 500 and Rs. 289, respectively.

(iii) The incidence of house-breaking offences in the City continued to show an appreciably downward trend due to the firm grip exercised over known and potential criminals, to the systematic follow-up on scene-of-crime finger-prints, an intelligent study and wider use of crime records, the implementation of regularised patrols to cover important residential localities and also to the varied and intensive preventive measures taken throughout the year. These measures had a salutary effect in controlling this form of crime, which in the years gone-by, used to plague the City. Intelligent and well-planned preventive patrols, co-ordination with Police beats of the services of the private agencies like Gurkha watchmen, intensive preventive action under the Security Section and the City Police Act, prompt action against receivers, have, all, in no small measure, contributed to the sharp drop in major property offences, particularly under house-breaking, during the year. A number of active offenders responsible for series of house-breaking cases were arrested and incarcerated during the year.

(iv) The following are noteworthy instances of detection during the year under house-breaking:—

(a) From a latent print developed from the scenes of occurrence in Adyar Crime No. 234 of 1960 and Mylapore Crime No. 933 of 1960, the identity of V. Kumar, a young and budding offender of Athreyapuram, Kodambakkam, was unearthed; he was arrested and investigation disclosed that by getting association with way-ward boys, he developed the thieving habits. Soon he was emboldened to break into locked houses, mostly during the early part of the night, removing costly jewels and sarees with impunity and disposing them off through a grocery shop-keeper of Mylapore market. He was found responsible for an aggregate of 26 offences, including 7 house-breakings of which 2 were grave ones. Properties worth Rs. 15,000 stolen in all the cases were recovered and he was convicted to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, which, on appeal, was modified by the High Court to one of detention in the Certified School at Chingleput for a period of three years. This was a good arrest, emanating from the clues yielded by the single-digit finger-print records. A good follow-up on these cases resulted in the prosecution of 38 receivers under sections 411–414, Indian Penal Code.

(b) Similarly from the latent prints developed from the scenes of occurrence in Saidapet Crime No. 99 of 1960, Kodambakkam, Crime Nos. 402 and 724 of 1960, Ayyanavaram Crime No. 225 of 1959, a non-local O.V. ex-convict Raman alias Abdul Hameed of Bangalore was located and he was found responsible for seven house-breaking cases of Madras City, one of Pallavaram and one of Katpadi. He was also wanted by the Bangalore Police. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. An intelligent probe into the activities of this veteran criminal led to the recovery of the bulk of the properties lost in all these cases.

(c) Local K.D.H.S. No. 3339, Gopalakrishnan was responsible for four house-breakings and one house-theft. He was arrested and convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment with two years' notification of residence.

(d) Non-local ex-convict Shanmugham of Papanasaram arrested in June 1960 accounted for the recovery of 12 electric starters and switches to the value of Rs. 3,000 concerned in five cases of theft of Madras City and four cases of Chingleput. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. His associate—a local casual—was also apprehended and convicted.

(e) Local K.D.H.S. No. 3370, Thameen, responsible for a case of house-breaking in F-1, Crime No. 1757 of 1960 was arrested and he was found responsible for seven more cases of house-thefts. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and 2 years' notification of residence.

(f) Local K.D.H.S. No. 2958, Ponnai, a notorious house-breaking criminal, who came to notice last year was arrested during this year and he was found responsible for five house-breaking cases and properties, worth Rs. 1,400 were recovered. He was sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment and two years' notification of residence.

(g) Local K.D.H.S. No. 2610, Ronald Mantle, arrested by the Crime Branch of the City Police, accounted for five house-breaking cases, including one attempted house-breaking and properties in all the cases were recovered. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

(h) Notorious cat-burglar Lolayee alias Krishnan, an externee—was arrested by the Crime Branch of the City Police. He was found responsible for two house-breakings. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and two years' notification and residence and three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 51-A (6) (i) of the Madras City Police Act.

(i) Local casual Kannianpan of Kotur, Adayar, was arrested on 7th December 1960 under section 54, Criminal Procedure Code. His finger-prints and palm-prints were sent to the Single Digit Bureau who found that the three latent prints obtained from the scene of occurrence in the house-breaking at Engineering College, Guindy (J-1, Crime No. 1383 of 1960) tallied with the palm-prints of Kannianpan. Further probing into the complicity of Kannianpan and his associates disclosed the

activities of local casuals Jayaraman and Shanmugham of the same place. These culprits were found responsible for the said house-breaking and also for eight other cases of house-breaking. They were charged and convicted.

(j) Non-local K.D. Abdul Sathar alias Majid of Guduvancheri, caught redhanded in a house-breaking case of Veeray Police station, was found responsible for Tambaram Crime No. 31 of 1960 and Guduvancheri Crime No. 49 of 1960. His associates in the City who aided in the disposal of the property were also booked and all of them were convicted.

15. *Thefts—Cattle-theft*.—Thirty-seven true cases of cattle-theft were reported during the year, as against 44 cases in 1959. Twenty-seven cases ended in conviction, two in acquittal and seven went undetected. No case under this head deserves specific mention here.

Cattle poisoning.—Four true cases were reported under this head this year, as against three in 1959. Including the one case pending from previous year, all the cases were disposed of during the year.

Miscellaneous thefts.—(a) Three thousand, six hundred and forty-eight true cases were reported during the year, as against 3,852 cases in the previous year. These include 164 cases of cycle-theft, 69 cases of theft of jewels from children, 144 cases of pocket-picking, of which 68, 44 and 36 were detected respectively. Barring pocket-picking offences which have remained static (144 cases this year as against 143 in 1959), cycle-thefts and children-jewel thefts showed appreciable decrease during the year under report, 164 cases of cycle-theft during 1960 as against 180 in 1959, and 69 cases of children jewel-theft in 1960 as against 80 in 1959. Detection under these heads continued to be at the same level as during last year.

(b) Regular beats were served by uniformed Police at all strategic points and special squads from the Central Crime Station watched and booked active criminals wanted in specific cases and also under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The decrease in the cases of theft of jewels from children is directly due to the systematic provision of bandobust at important marriage houses, temple festivals and in the vicinity of schools, where offenders of this M.O. usually operated. Instructive posters warning marriage parties against allowing strangers and suspicious persons from infiltrating into their midst were also exhibited, and these also had the desired deterrent effect. Besides, a regular drive was maintained against known Children Jewel Theft criminals throughout the year.

(c) Cycle-thefts in the City were countered by extra patrols, traps and rounding up of active cycle-thieves, in addition to a quarterly City-wide physical check of cycles on the roads in the City and Chingleput district. Warning posters were displayed in area where this form of crime was found frequent. Appeals were made through language papers to intending purchasers of second-hand cycles to consult the local Police stations, where lists of stolen cycles are maintained to ensure that the cycles offered for sale were not stolen ones. The despatch of stolen cycles by trains was also checked with the co-operation of the Railway Police.

(d) Pocket-picking offences remained static during the year. Mufiti and uniform patrols to cover running buses and important bus-stops were arranged, with a view to arrest criminals indulging in this form of crime.

(e) Owing to adverse economic conditions, many casuals of the City and from the mufassal took to cycle-thieving, pocket-picking and committing thefts of jewels from children. The opportunities for these easy forms of crime in the City was a contributory factor in this regard. Several such criminals, however, were successfully brought to book during the year, and the comprehensive preventive measures devised for combating each form of crime—all had an excellent deterrent effect on the incidence.

Interesting cases.—(a) A gang of nine persons who were responsible for theft of marble tombstones from various cemeteries in the City was brought to book during the year. Investigation disclosed the complicity of this gang in 14 such cases of the City. Most of the properties were recovered from a rice dealer at Saidapet. Eight of the accused were convicted under section 401, Indian Penal Code, in these cases, which caused quite a lot of consternation owing to sentimental reasons.

(b) Subbaraman—a local casual—responsible for 13 cases of cycle-thefts was arrested after a vigorous search during the year and he was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(c) A local first offender—Narayanan of Chetpet—arrested under section 54, Criminal Procedure Code, accounted for three cycles stolen from Vellore, one from Gudiyatham, one from Villupuram and six cycles concerned in section 408, Indian Penal Code, cases. All the cycles were recovered and the accused was sent to jail for nine months.

(d) A special party organized to combat cycle-thefts during September 1960 did good work in seizing as many as 46 cycles wanted in City and Chingleput district cases under section 406, Indian Penal Code. The culprits—Local ex-convict Emmanuel and Charlie D'Silva—were arrested and both were convicted.

(e) Local casual Ismail of Kodambakkam, responsible for four cases of misappropriation of cycles, etc., was also convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

(f) Ex-convict De'Monte of Sembiam and his associate Deivarakkam (an ex-constable of G-2 Station) were arrested during the year and accounted for five cycles misappropriated by them. They were also found responsible for a case of theft of a wrist-watch of Ice House Police Station and a cheating case of Mylapore Police Station, in which they took away gold jewels on the pretext of weighing them. The Police constable was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and De'Monte to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

(g) Non-local ex-convict Venkataraman of Karaikudi arrested by crime branch was found responsible for four cases of cycle-thefts in the City. He was also convicted and sent to jail.

(h) Accused Local Juvenile Logu alias Loganathan, arrested by the Crime Branch, was found responsible for four cases of Children Jewel Theft. Properties were recovered in all the cases and the accused was let off after admonition under section 25 of the Madras Childrens Act.

(i) Non-local casual Pattabiraman of Tirunelveli responsible for 22 cases of theft of tiffin-carriers, alarm time-pieces, etc., was arrested and convicted during the year. The properties were recovered from various pawnshops in the City.

(j) Local Juveniles Hayath Basha, Baig, Shaffiullah, Chottu and Abdul Aziz—all of Saparigunta, who were responsible for 20 cases of theft of brass vessels, were arrested and sent to Borstal School during the year.

(k) Non-local Ranga Rao of Guntur, who committed theft of watches and time-pieces mostly in the houses of Andhra residents was arrested and convicted for a series of 14 cases.

(l) Local casual Balakrishnan of Teynampet responsible for a series of 13 brass and copper vessel thefts was arrested and convicted and released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

(m) Juvenile Paramasivam of Mambalam who accounted for a series of 13 cases of house-thefts of watches, etc., was convicted and sent to Certified School, Chingleput, for five years.

(n) Local ex-convicts Ramadoss and Siva alias Sivanandam, each accounting for a series of house-thefts committed by them were charged and convicted to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

(o) Local ex-convict Sivalingam of Tamharam and his associate Subramani, arrested in Mambalam Crime No. 824 of 1960, accounted for a large number of brass vessels, copper boilers, etc., stolen in about 12 house-theft cases. Both were convicted.

(p) Local casuals Venkata Rao, Shanmugham, Hales and Dakshinamurthi of Teynampet, arrested in Royapettah Station Crime Nos. 719 and 720 of 1960 were found responsible for 20 cases of theft of brass name-boards in the southern range of the City. All of them were brought to book.

(q) Local casual Sundararajan of Moenambakkam responsible for a series of 48 cases of house-theft was arrested and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

(r) Local ex-convict Muthu of Pudupet—a notorious hostel-thief, responsible for a series of 13 cases of theft of jewels, watches, slippers, etc., was arrested and convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and two years' notification of residence.

(s) Non-local ex-convict Periaswami alias Francis of Nagapattinam, arrested with clothes in Tondiarpet Station Crime No. 431 of 1960 was found responsible for a series of 19 cases and he was convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and three years' notification of residence.

(t) Non-local K.D. Sundaram of Vengal Police Station arrested for theft of a cycle accounted for the detection of 11 house-thefts and one house-breaking case of Vengal Police station. The entire property was recovered and he was convicted to one years, rigorous imprisonment and two years' notification of residence.

(u) A gang of criminals headed by local K.Ds. #407 Jayaraman and 2759 Siva alias Singaram, was responsible for the theft of 211 brass bearings from the under-frames of railway wagons stationed in the Furnishing Annex of Integral Coach Factory. They were rounded up during this year and all of them were successfully prosecuted.

(v) Juveniles Harry Joseph and Somasekhar of Ayyanavaram responsible for a series of eight cases of house-thefts were arrested and charged. The former juvenile was admonished under section 25 of the Madras Childrens Act and the latter was committed to Certified School, Chingleput, for detention.

(w) Stannis alias Stanis Raju—a worker in the Heat Treatment Department of the India Pistons, Limited, Perambur, was arrested during this year for theft of piston rings from the company premises and he was found responsible for two other similar offences occurred last year. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and his associate who assisted him in the disposal of the property was also charged under section 414, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted.

(x) H.S. 3063 Seeman—a notorious house-breaker of Trivellore, arrested under preventive sections in E-1 (Mylapore) Crime No. 242 of 1960, accounted for the case in Ayyanavaram Crime No. 505 of 1959 under section 380, Indian Penal Code. His finger-prints found at the scene of crime were also identified. This K.D. admitted having committed Aminjikarai Station Crime No. 558 of 1959 under section 380, Indian Penal Code, along with one Palayam, an ex-convict of Trivellore. Seeman was charged for Ayyanavaram Crime No. 505 of 1959 alone and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and two years' notification of residence on the Finger-print evidence. This was a very good arrest of a notorious burglar of Chingleput district.

16. *Other cases of interest*.—(a) An important case of misappropriation of costly drugs—to the tune of several thousands of rupees—by a gang of pharmacists of the Government General Hospital, Madras, pending in Central Crime Station Crime No. 443 of 1958 under section 120-B read with sections 420, 109 and 477-A, Indian Penal Code, was charge-sheeted during the year. The case ended in conviction after a keenly contested trial. The investigation of this important case which was of a very complicated nature and presented ticklish questions of law, involving arduous work, earned the well-merited appreciation of the Sessions Judge, Madras, who tried the case.

(b) An Up-Country Criminal employed in a firm at Delhi who committed breach of trust to the extent of Rs. 11,000 was arrested during May 1960 by the Crime Branch and a careful questioning of the accused led to the seizure of a taxi valued at Rs. 10,000 purchased out of the swindled money. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

(c) An Inter-State Cheat—Mrs. Edna Anne Murch—(an Anglo-Indian woman of Calcutta), wanted in a series of cheating cases of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, etc., who attempted to cheat and get Rs. 700 from the Manager of the local Lloyds Bank, Limited, on false representation, was arrested during April 1960 on reliable information. This accused used to get money under false representations, with assumed names from various persons. She was successfully prosecuted and convicted and sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

(d) Local K.D. Mani of Kodambakkam who cheated several doctors in the City between February and April this year was successfully brought to book in June 1960. He was found responsible for as many as 30 cases of cheating.

(e) Non-local casual Jayaraj of Coimbatore, who cheated several cine artistes in the City posing himself as a Special Police Establishment Officer collecting donations for a non-existent charitable cause, was arrested by the Crime Branch and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

(f) Rajagopal of Choolaimedu, and his associate Chockalingam, Abdul Khader of Ayyanavaram, and Subadira of Mangaloth, Maduvankarai, who were responsible for the manufacture and possession of counterfeit coins during the year were arrested and charged. They were all convicted and sent to jail.

(g) On 17th April 1960, Vanangamudi alias Narayanan of Periyakulam (Madurai district), made an attempt on the life of Sri C. Rajagopalachari at the Triplicane Beach when Sri Rajagopalachari was proceeding to address a public meeting of the Swatanthra Party. With remarkable presence of mind, the Police Officers on duty promptly arrested the culprit and sentenced to knife from him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 307, Indian Penal Code.

(h) The City Crime Branch, besides handling the usual run of important cases of misappropriation, cheating and breach of trust, greatly augmented the efforts of the Divisional Police in tackling outbreaks of crime and also in intensifying the preventive work. The rounding-up of criminals like non-local Shanmugham of Papanasam, and of Majid Hussain of Kodambakkam and his gang of seven persons who were systematically and with impunity committing theft of iron rods from Railway-sidings, Research Station, Guindy, and iron rails from Railway-sidings, etc., and of ex-convict Venkatesan of Kodambakkam—responsible for eight children jewel thefts of the year, are a few among the several instances of useful arrests made by the Crime Branch of the City Police during the year. This Unit has recently filed a charge-sheet against nine persons in a case of large-scale theft of yarn and cloth from the B. & C. Mills, Madras, and the trial is commencing shortly. This is also an instance of important detection of a case of conspiracy, in which some of the officers of the mills are involved. Out of the stolen properties worth about a lakh of rupees, properties worth about Rs. 35,000 have been recovered.

(i) Monthly border meetings with the Chingleput District Police, Railway Police, C.I.D. and Railway Protection Force were turned to the maximum use in regard to study and co-ordinate action in respect of crimes of common interest. Joint efforts have yielded good results.

(j) Close co-operation was maintained with the Press and through them, the public were informed of the incidence of different classes of crime and the measures taken to combat them, with a view to enlist their co-operation. Besides, those who rendered help in the detection of crime were adequately and promptly rewarded to ensure further co-operation from the public.

(k) Periodical meetings were held with the Magistrates and the Prosecuting staff and their co-operation enlisted in the matter of successful prosecution of cases in courts.

17. *Juvenile delinquency*.—(a) Juvenile crime continued to be on the increase during the year: 5,621 juveniles being placed before courts as against 3,927 in the previous year. A great deal of work has been done to round up destitute children under the Madras Childrens Act. The increase in the number of juveniles rounded up was sharp in all the three age-groups; but it was most pronounced in the 17 to 21 age-group under all categories. The juveniles rounded up during the year under review and during the last year are shown below (as per statement 'H' prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India):

	Total Juveniles rounded up.	
	1959.	1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Serious Offences against Persons ..	36	24
Serious offences against persons and property ..	30	37
Minor offences against Persons ..	3	33
Minor offences against property ..	675	711
Public Nuisances ..	259	551
Special and Local Laws ..	2,925	4,333
Total ..	3,928	5,621

(b) Except under 'Serious offences against person', juveniles came to notice in increasing numbers during the year under all the headings cited above and in a particularly marked measure under the Children's Act for destitution, under the City Police Act for nuisances, begging and gambling, and to a smaller extent under offences against person and property. The over-all trend is, however, one of increasing delinquency, which is a matter for concern. Serious offences against person and property rose from 30 to 37, minor offences against persons from 3 to 32, minor offences against property from 675 to 711, nuisances from 259 to 551, gaming from 498 to 1,353, Immoral Traffic Act from 35 to 54, begging offences from 127 to 204 and destitution cases under the Children's Act from 2,261 to 2,710.

(c) The increased figures of delinquency are attributable to the continued adverse economic conditions, the persistence of slum conditions of living, the temptation to spend beyond one's means, the corrupting influences of vice crime like gambling and prostitution and absence of discipline and stability in the home life of children due to the conditions of living among the poorer classes.

(d) Restoration to parents remained the main disposal of most of the cases against juveniles, but with home-conditions being so unsatisfactory in most cases, an increased resort to institutional care and control has been pressed for and secured. The number of juveniles placed under institutional care rose from 386 in 1959 to 520 in 1960 as shown below:—

	1959.		1960.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Placed under probation ..	..	201	183	..
.. .. Reformation ..	..	17	2	..
.. .. Borstals ..	..	42	23	..
.. .. in Certified Schools ..	..	108	229	..
Other Adult Institutions ..	..	18	83	..
Total ..	..	386	520	..

(e) A special staff has been sanctioned for a "Juvenile Aid Police Unit", and this has been functioning since August 1960, handling all cases relating to juveniles. In addition, on the preventive side, another Boys' Club was opened in Royapuram in addition to the one in Chintadripet, and more clubs are being planned in the future. The provision of more extensive play-field facilities, the clearance of slums, etc., are among the major remedial measures that have to be taken up to solve the problem of "Juvenile Delinquency" and the Boys' Clubs have provided the initial steps in this direction.

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

19. *Accidental deaths*.—One hundred and seventy-one cases of accidental deaths were reported during the year. Thirty cases disclosed culpable negligence and in 21 cases, prosecution was launched. Fourteen cases ended in conviction, four in acquittal and three are pending trial. Out of the remaining nine cases, seven cases were under investigation pending orders to launch prosecution and in two cases, no action could be taken as the vehicles concerned went away after the offence.

Part III—Prevention and detection of Crime.

20. *Detection*.—(i) Crime was kept well under control throughout the year under review. While the incidence of crime, in general, was at the same level, detection showed a further improvement over the level of 1959. Better study and analysis of crimes on a wider basis, a wider use of scientific methods of investigation and the other improved methods adopted in dealing with professional crime and better co-ordinated efforts have contributed to the continued success in the investigation of crime. The standard of detection remained at a satisfactory level.

(ii) The following are the true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code disposed of during the years 1951 to 1960 showing the percentage of detection:—

Year.	Convicted.	Discharged, acquitted and compounded.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total Columns (2) to (4).	Percentage of detection.	Difference between two years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1951	2,839	577	3,324	7,240	39.2	..
1952	3,216	614	4,123	7,953	40.4	..
1953	4,188	771	3,854	8,813	47.5	..
1954	4,549	757	4,085	9,391	48.4	..
1955	4,101	724	3,773	8,598	47.7	..
1956	3,663	439	3,794	7,896	46.4	..
1957	3,517	570	2,986	7,073	49.7	..
1958	3,762	452	2,106	6,320	59.5	..
1959	3,502	452	1,755	5,709	61.3	+ 1.5
1960	3,531	458	1,634	5,623	62.8	+ 1.5

(iii) The percentage of detection of grave crimes during 1956 to 1960 is also furnished below. In respect of previous years, similar particulars are not available in the printed administration reports:—

Class of Crime.	1956.	1957.	1958.
PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Murder	(7/14) 50	(4/9) 44.4	(7/14) 50
Dacoity	..	(1/3) 33.3	(1/1) 100
Robbery	(6/15) 40	(4/14) 28.6	(2/6) 33.3
House-break- ing.	(262/584) 44.9	(214/359) 59.6	(163/242) 67.4
Theft	(2223/5329) 41.7	(2256/4807) 46.9	(2378/4129) 57.6
Cattle-Theft.	(33/36) 91.6	(34/45) 75.5	(50/58) 86.2
Class of crime.	1959.	1960.	Difference of percentage.
PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Murder	(11/16) 68.8	(13/17) 76.5	+ 7.7
Dacoity	(1/1) 100	..	..
Robbery	(6/16) 60	(11/13) 84.6	+ 24.6
House-break- ing.	(96/152) 63.2	(104/149) 74.3	+ 11.1
Theft	(2348/3445) 68.2	(2211/3634) 61	- 0.1
Cattle-Theft.	(35/49) 71.5	(27/36) 75	+ 3.5

(iv) The effect of the detection of the specific cases was augmented by 176 prosecutions of receivers under sections 411 to 414, Indian Penal Code, during 1960 as against 115 prosecutions during 1959.

21. Cases in which investigation was refused—

	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
Number of cases reported to Police—(serials 1 to 38 of Statement 'A').	8,515	7,145	6,288	6,010	6,903
Number of cases in which investigation was refused by the Police.	9	5	19	3	5
Percentage	0.1	0.07	0.3	0.05	0.08

Due attention was paid to ensure that this provision of law was used with discretion.

22. *Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code*.—Fourteen cases were referred by the Magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 23 cases in 1959. There was no unnecessary reference.

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

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

Year.	Amount lost.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956	8,55,705	1,92,225	23.3
1957	8,15,209	2,21,058	27.1
1958	11,69,647	3,98,498	34.1
1959	7,15,853	2,46,195	34.4
1960	7,82,732	3,32,787	36.1

Property recoveries improved further during the year.

25. *Prosecutions*.—A comparative statement for the last two years in respect of cases coming under Classes I to V of statement 'A'—Police cases—which have been decided during the year is given below:—

Year.	Cases.			Persons.		
	Number decided.	Number convicted.	Percentage.	Number tried.	Number convicted.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1959	3,954	3,502	88.5	4,394	3,684	83.9
1960	3,989	3,531	88.5	3,677	3,037	82.6
Difference.	+ 35	+ 29	Nil.	- 717	- 647	- 1.3

26. *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:—

Offences under	Number of cases charged.	Number of cases disposed of		Number of cases pending in Courts.	Percentage of pendency on the total number.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Indian Penal Code.	4,395	3,531	458	216	5.1
Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	20	19	1	..	Nil.
Security sections ..	4,239	4,200	34	5	0.1

NOTE.—Total number of Indian Penal Code cases disposed of was 3,989. Out of 4,205 cases charged 3,939 cases were disposed of by the Courts and of these, 3,531 cases ended in conviction. Assuming that all the cases charged (4,205) were disposed of in the ratio of 3,989:3,531, the number of cases convicted would be 3,722. Thus, the percentage of detection would work out to 63.6 per cent. In view of the pendency of 216 cases in Courts at the close of the year, the detection is affected to the extent of 0.8 per cent.

(ii) Percentage of pendency of cases in Courts is 5.1 per cent as against 4.7 per cent in 1959. Close contact with the Magistrate was maintained to ensure quick disposal of the pending cases.

27. *Prosecuting staff*.—A comparative statement of the number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting staff during the years 1959 and 1960 is given below:—

	Number of completed original cases.				Percentage of conviction.	
	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chief Assistant State Prosecutor	558	537	412	432	72	80
Assistant State Prosecutor, II	2,134	2,895	2,088	2,817	97.8	97
Do. III	2,437	2,007	2,364	1,958	97	98
Do. IV	3,014	3,615	2,910	3,512	96.5	97
Do. V	1,822	2,384	1,768	2,347	94.5	98
Do. VI	1,773	2,042	1,734	1,986	97	97
Do. VII	1,651	1,590	1,581	1,547	95.8	97
Do. VIII	2,918	2,766	2,846	2,676	98	97
Assistant State Prosecutor, Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate.	3,430	2,736	3,289	2,623	95.9	95.8
Assistant State Prosecutor, Prohibition	14,201	16,602	14,080	16,497	99	99

The Prosecuting staff attached to the City Police have no appellate jurisdiction and there are, as such, no particulars to be furnished regarding appeals.

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

- (i) Sri P. Ramanathan, Assistant Station Prosecutor II from 7th July 1960 to 7th August 1960.
- (ii) Sri Lakshminathan, Assistant State Prosecutor III from 20th June 1960 to 4th July 1960.
- (iii) Sri Anandan, Assistant State Prosecutor IV from 5th July 1960 to 18th August 1960.
- (iv) Sri Cheru, Assistant State Prosecutor V from 15th May 1960 to 20th June 1960.
- (v) Sri Soman, Assistant State Prosecutor VII from 9th May 1960 to 6th July 1960.
- (vi) Sri Kalyanaraman, Assistant State Prosecutor VIII from 2nd May 1960 to 17th June 1960.
- (vii) Sri Gopinatha Rao, S.H.P.M. from 25th October 1960 to 30th November 1960.
- (viii) Sri P. S. Krishnamurthy, Prohibition from 25th April 1960 to 14th May 1960.

Substitutes were appointed in some cases and alternate local arrangements were made in short leave vacancies. During this year, Assistant State Prosecutor Sri Gopinatha Rao attached to the Court of the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court retired on 15th December 1960 and in this vacancy, Srivathi Perween Amuruddin has been appointed and she is now on probation undergoing training.

28. *Inadequate sentences and re-trials*.—Instances of inadequate sentences, awarded by Courts, were discussed with the Magistrate at the periodical meetings held during the year and suitable measures taken to secure a generally higher level of jail sentences against all professional offenders. These discussions have generally brought about a more helpful attitude from the Magistrates, and more deterrent sentences both in specific and security cases are in evidence.

No case of 1960 came to be re-tried after discharge.

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

From Jail.	From Police Lock-up.	From other Police Custody.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
..	..	9	9 cases.

In four cases, the escapes were recaptured. Disciplinary action was instituted against those at fault in all the cases referred to.

30. Prosecutions for false complaints—

- (a) Including the cases of previous years, the number of cases referred by the Police as 'false'.. 16

32. Return of active and inactive criminals for the year 1960—

32. Return of persons

Class of persons.	Number of persons at large on 31st December 1959 i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out or view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year 1960.								Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during 1960.			
			On account of arrivals from outside the districts.		By release from Jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age and infirmity.			
	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
(1)														
Active and inactive criminals in Madras City.	657	20	106	1	239	9	433	1	5	1	7	..		

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5), number removed from the register during the year 1960—cont.						Of those included in columns 2 to 5.				Of the number in column (2) number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheet convicted during the year 1960.	
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reasons of having left the city.		From other causes.		Number in jail on 31st December 1960.		Number at large on 31st December 1960.					
	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)		(13)		(14)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1)														
Active and inactive criminals in Madras City.	60	2	8	..	80	..	425	3	850	25	421	9	325	9

Old Offenders.	1959.	1960.
1 Number sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, I.P.C.	786	614
2 Number ordered to notify residence under Sect 565, Cr. P.C.	161	200
3 Number prosecuted under Section 176, I.P.C. for failure to notify residence.	27	44
4 Number convicted	21	30

A rigorous use of section 75, Indian Penal Code and section 565, Criminal Procedure Code was insisted upon, and the above figures of work during the year made for a telling effect on professional criminals of the City.

33. *The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.*—The Act continued to work satisfactorily, though its restrictive

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

provisions are not sufficiently effective. During the year, three persons were registered under this Act and two received on transfer and none of them are ex-notified tribe members. Figures in the prescribed form are furnished for the year 1960:—

Number of persons registered under the Act in the year 1960.	Number removed from the register during the year 1960.	Number of persons at the end of the year 1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)
118	3 plus 2 received on transfer.	122

There were 19 prosecutions for violation of the restrictions under the Act in 1960 as against 11 cases during 1959.

showing the number of persons charged under the Security

Year.	Number of persons put up.		Number bound over.		Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those put up.	Number sentenced to imprisonment for failure to furnish security.	Number for whom history sheets stated.	Average amount demanded.
	Local.	Non-Local.	Local.	Non-Local.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
					PER CENT.				Rs.
1956	401	151	329	119	34	81	117	116	243
1957	1,363	300	1,297	297	14	96	165	221	303
1958	2,676	634	2,582	627	14	97	167	476	110
1959	2,424	666	2,355	660	11	97	44	636	300
1960	3,551	628	3,519	681	5	99	17	545	387

Sustained attention was paid to security work by the Divisional Police and also by the special parties formed in Crime Branch of the City Police from time to time. The instructions issued in Chief Office Memorandum Re. No. 4839/C1/56, dated 28th November 1957, are being fully implemented in the City and the system is working satisfactorily.

The whole-time Moore Market Special Party rounded up 167 criminals at Moore Market this year, as against 130 during 1959 and dealt with them—49 in specific theft cases, 24 under section 65 of the Madras City Police Act and the rest under the Security sections.

The Anti-Pocket-Picking Shock Party rounded up 503 K.Ds. and ex-convicts during the year 1960, as against 243 in 1959 and dealt with them under the Security sections and the City Police Act.

Substantive improvement in the quality and effectiveness of security work was achieved during the year, and heavier sureties and longer periods of good behaviour against bad hats were insisted upon, and secured by frequent discussions with the Magistrates.

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

(i) The passenger traffic between Madras-Rangoon and Madras-Singapore continued to be on the increase. A large number of cargo ships also arrived in the harbour. During 1960, 33,813 passengers disembarked in Madras as against 32,784 in 1959. The number of passengers who embarked was 25,543 during the year under review, as against 24,618 in 1959.

(ii) The Quarantine Establishment attended to the routine work of disembarkation and embarkation of passengers, checking of passports, etc. They continued to help the Port Health Officer in the prevention of Yellow-Fever.

(iv) Ten cases of smuggling of foreign liquor, opium and cigarettes, etc., were detected at the time of checking of passengers during embarkation and during the rummaging of vessels lying at anchor at the harbour. One hundred and eighty-one shed-thefts, five ship-thefts and 109 other thefts were reported during the year and in almost all the cases, the culprits responsible were located. The Harbour Police performed their duties well, in close co-operation with the Madras Port Trust and Customs Department.

(v) In view of the expansion of the Madras Harbour, the Harbour Police Division was bifurcated into two separate units, with an additional staff of seven head constables, and 71 Police constables as ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 713, Home, dated 8th March 1960.

36. *Cinematograph Act.*—The working of the Act in the City was satisfactory during the year. The following licences were issued under the Act:—

	1959.	1960.
Number of licences issued to Cinematograph Theatres.	40	42
Number of certificates issued in respect of Cinematograph films.	..	..
Licences to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons).	..	..

37. *Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.*—The Vigilance Squad under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Vigilance, continued to be active throughout the year, conducting raids on ill-famed houses with good results. Two hundred and forty-six persons were arrested under the Act in 1960 as against 144 persons in 1959. The need for empowering Inspectors of Police as 'Special Police Officers' under the Act has been increasingly felt and proposals in this regard have been submitted for approval.

38. *City Police Act.*—The working of the Act during the year under review continued to be satisfactory. The following licences were issued under the Act in 1960:—

	1959.	1960.
Licences for Hotels, Eating and Boarding Houses.	2,196	3,428
General Licences for Music and religious institutions.	226	308
Licences for gymnasium, licences for places of Public Resort.	451	498
Other Music Licences.	..	..
Sound Amplifier Licences	4,032	3,897
	4,316	3,619

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

Statement showing the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved for offences under the Prohibition Act in 1960 is furnished below:—

	Number of charged.	
	Cases.	Persons.
Head.	(2)	(3)
(1)		
I. Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.	137	156
IV. Illicit distillation of arrack	301	376

	Number Charged.		Police Stations.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Permanent.	Temporary.
	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
V. Possession of illicit distilled arrack, etc.	5,676	5,676	J-4. Adyar.	
X. Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	1,397	1,424	K-1. Sembium.	
XVIII. Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs.	620	620	K-2. Kilpauk.	
XIX-A. Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	267	267	K-3. Aminjikarai.	
XIX-B. Drunkenness	10,378	10,378	K-4. Ayyanavaram.	
XXII. Unlicensed possession of Opium ..	19	19	M-1. Harbour.	
Miscellaneous	1,253	1,281	N-1. Royapuram.	
			N-3. Muthialpet.	
			General Section.	
			(Central Crime Station).	
			Traffic Investigation.	

40. *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.	1959.	1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Licences to import Arms and Military Stores (Form II).	117	101
Licences to export by land or river, arms and ammunition (Form VII).	487	505
Licences to manufacture, sell, or keep for sale arms and ammunition (Form IX).	16	20
Licences to keep and sell arms and Sulphur (Form X).	43	43
Licences for safe custody of arms and ammunition (Form XII).	2	2
Licences to export fire arms (Form IV) ..	20	8
Licences to possess ammunition and Military Stores (Form XIV).	32	22
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).	2,017	1,975
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX).	2	6
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	9	14
Sale of arms and ammunitions verified ..	3,968	2,775
Licences to import explosives (Form F) ..	15	10
General licences to transport explosives (Form G).	2	4
Licences to store films upto 200 lbs. under Cinematograph Film Rules (Form C).	3	2

41. *Inspection.*—A list of Police stations and Out-posts in Madras City as on 31st December 1960 is given below:—

Police stations.	
Permanent.	Temporary.
(1)	(2)
B-1. North Beach.	N-2. Kasimode.
B-2. Law College.	M-2. Harbour.
B-3. Fort.	
C-1. Flower Bazaar.	
C-2. Elephant Gate.	
C-3. Seven Wells.	
D-1. Triplicane.	
D-2. Mount Road.	
D-3. Ice House.	
D-4. Jam Bazaar.	
E-1. Mylapore.	
E-2. Royapettah.	
E-3. Teynampet.	
F-1. Chintadripet.	
F-2. Egmore.	
F-3. Nungambakkam.	
G-1. Vepery.	
G-2. Periamet.	
G-3. Vyasarpadi.	
G-4. Otteri.	
H-1. Washermanpet.	
H-3. Pondiarpot.	
H-4. Korukkupet.	
J-1. Saidapet.	
J-2. T'Nagar.	
J-3. Kodambakkam.	

POI.—8

42. All the Police stations and Out-posts in the City have been inspected by the Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of Police during the year. In addition, with reference to the orders contained in C.P.O. No. 18 (1), Volume I, I inspected the following branches of the City Police during the year:—

- (i) North Beach Division (all Stations and Inspector's office).
- (ii) Flower Bazaar Division (all Stations and Inspector's office).
- (iii) Harbour Division (all Stations and Inspector's office).
- (iv) Royapuram Division (all Stations and Inspector's office).
- (v) Office of the Crime Detachment of the Divisional Detective Inspector, Northern Range, Washermanpet.
- (vi) General Section (Central Crime Station).
- (vii) Traffic Investigation.
- (viii) Taxation and Hackney Carriage Branches.
- (ix) Traffic Group Centres at B-1, C-1, E-2, F-2 and H-1 Stations.

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

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

44. *Office.*—The office continued to work satisfactorily under heavy strain due to considerable increase in the volume of work in all branches, with inadequate staff. The work connected with the revision of pay in July 1960 threw a heavy strain on the members of the Office Establishment, and the revision and disbursement of arrears were both completed in record time. All the sections of the office were inspected regularly by Gazetted Officers during the year.

Part IV.

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

	Inspectors.	Reserve Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Jameters.	Head Constables.	Police Constables.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Strength as on 31st December 1950.							
Permanent—							
Actual ..	22	5	93	47	2	336	2,200
Sanctioned ..	22	5	110	50	2	339	2,309
Temporary—							
Actual ..	6	1	29	8	9	169	425
Sanctioned ..	6	1	29	8	9	109	425

56. *Rewards*.—A statement of the monetary rewards awarded is furnished below:—

Rank of Police officers.	1959		1960	
	Number.	Amount. RS. nP.	Number.	Amount. RS. nP.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Inspectors ..	16	422 43	6	421 14
Reserve Inspectors.	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	185	12,672 45	180	12,419 34
Sergeants ..	18	1,392 84	35	4,493 44
Jamedars ..	3	30 00	1	20 00
Head Constables ..	600	11,763 75	660	11,999 60
Police Constables.	2,200	19,796 94	2,300	21,350 60
Total ..	3,022	46,078 41	3,182	50,704 18
Private individuals.	800	11,316 03	750	8,545 39

Rewards paid from sources other than Government.—A sum of Rs. 225 was received from a private individual and distributed to one Sub-Inspector, two Police constables and one private individual.

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

57. *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.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Police Constable, 3128, Damodaran.	Kamalammal (wife).	Rs. 750 in G.O. 325, Finance, dated 23rd May 1960.
2 Police Constable, 761, Doraisamy.	Kuppammal (wife).	Rs. 1,000 in G.O. 473, Finance, dated 10th August 1960.
3 Police Constable, 367, Swaminathan.	Adilakshmi (wife).	Rs. 1,000 in G.O. No. 534, Finance, dated 4th October 1960.
4 Police Constable, 134, Govindan Nair.	Kunhiyaaji Ammal (mother).	Rs. 500 in G.O. No. 572, Finance, dated 21st October 1960.
5 Police Constable, 728, Ganapathy.	Nagamani Ammal (wife).	Rs. 1,000 in G.O. No. 555, Finance, dated 12th October 1960.
6 Police Constable, 472, Somara.	Nagamal (wife).	Rs. 900 in G.O. No. 565, Finance, dated 21st October 1960.
7 Head Constable, 2047, P. M. Raman Nambiar.	Nanakutty (wife).	Rs. 1,000 in G.O. No. 573, Finance, dated 21st October 1960.
8 L. NK., 1717, S. A. Anandaraman.	Ranganayagi Ammal (wife).	Rs. 750 in G.O. No. 592, Finance, dated 29th February 1960.
9 Police Constable, 2116, Ganapathy.	Sarathambal (wife).	Rs. 1,000 in G.O. No. 667, Finance, dated 28th November 1960.

Extraordinary Pension.		
Rank, number and name.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted, number and date of the Government Order to be specified.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Sub-Inspector of Police, P. M. Ramachandran.	Rani Ammal (wife).	Rs. 35.25 for wife, Rs. 5.25 for each child in G.O. No. 465, Finance, dated 4th May 1960.
2 Sergeant, Narayana Panicker.	V. K. Lakshmi-kutty (wife).	Rs. 33 for wife and Rs. 4.95 for each child—G.O. No. 505, Finance, dated 11th May 1960.

58. *Cost*.—The total cost of the Force in the last two years is furnished below:—

	RS.
1959 ..	69,32,505.43
1960 ..	78,70,175.39

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

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

Number of Police Officers for whom quarters existed.

At the end of	Inspectors.	Reserve Inspectors and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Jamedars.	Police Constables.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1959 ..	8	35	41	279	..	1,682
1960 ..	10	39	48	310	..	1,856

NOTE.—The increase is due to construction of quarters under the Police Housing Scheme.

The construction of quarters for two Inspectors at Mambalam, for four Sergeants at Mylapore, for seven Sub-Inspectors at Adyar, Tondiarpet, Mambalam and Washermanpet and line-huts for 31 Head constables at Adyar and Kilpauk and for 174 Police constables at Kodambakkam, Adyar and Kilpauk—accounts for the increase shown above.

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

Number of societies.	Number of members on rolls.	Amount of paid-up share capital, RS.
Madras City Police Officials' Co-operative Society, Ltd.	198	15,917
Madras City Police Constables' Co-operative Society.	2,038	70,320

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

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

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

Polish Fund.—The Polish Fund has been working satisfactorily. The Fund has been most useful to the members, as it ensures supply of a number of articles at a low price. The capital at the end of the year was Rs. 33,080.84 nP. as against Rs. 28,878.19 nP. at the end of the previous year, the nett profit for the year being Rs. 4,202.65 nP.

62. *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 ..	31	23	74
Reserve Inspectors ..	10	8	80
Sergeants ..	37	29	78
Sub-Inspectors ..	113	87	77
Jamedars, Head Constables and Police Constables.	2,209	1,928	87
Office Establishment ..	67	44	65
Motor Vehicles Inspectors.	3	2	67

63. *Contributory Provident Fund*.—

Rank.	Number eligible to join the fund.	Number of subscribers.
Inspectors ..	..	..
Reserve Inspectors ..	..	..
Motor Vehicle Inspectors ..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	..	..
Sergeants ..	..	..
Jamedars and Head Constables ..	..	..
Police Constables ..	..	364
Office establishment ..	..	1
Assistant State Prosecutors ..	..	..

64. *Standard of work turned out by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors*.

Inspectors—

- Power of control—Good.
- Value of inspection—Satisfactory.
- Personal investigation of crime—Satisfactory.
- Local knowledge—Fair.
- Character—Good.

Sub-Inspectors—

- Maintenance of discipline and relations with the subordinates—Good.
- Investigation of crime and detective ability—Good.
- Local knowledge and relation with the public—Satisfactory.
- Character—Good.

65. *Arm 2 Reserve—Strength*—

Particulars.	Reserve Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Jamedars.	Head Constables.	Nalks.	Police Constables.
Sanctioned strength.	2	9	10	47	36	459
Temporary additional.	..	..	..	17	2	98
Total ..	2	9	10	64	38	557
Under strength.	..	..	..	..	..	71
Actual strength.	2	9	10	64	38	481

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

Date.	Place.	Purpose.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30th January to 1st February 1960.	President of U.S.S.R. visit to Madras.	..	..
16th February 1960 ..	Taxi Drivers procession and strike.	..	..
5th to 7th April 1960 ..	Visit of the President of the United Arab Republic.	..	..
14th and 15th May 1960 ..	Madras Electricity System strike.	..	..
5th June 1960 ..	Map Burning agitation by the Dravida Kazhagam.	..	..
19th to 14th July 1960 ..	Central Government Employees' strike.	..	..
6th and 13th to 16th August 1960.	President of India—Visit.	..	..
16th and 27th September 1960.	Visit of Poland Prime Minister and Party.	..	..

Serial number and strength of the Squad.	Date.	Place.	Purpose.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Full Section ..	30th January 1960 ..	Control Room ..	Visit of the President of U.S.S.R.	No gas was used.
2 Do. ..	31st January 1960 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
3 Do. ..	4th April 1960 ..	G-3 Station ..	B. & C. Mills Strike ..	Do. ..
4 Do. ..	5th May 1960 ..	G-3 Station ..	M.E.S. Strike ..	Do. ..
5 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
6 Do. ..	Do. ..	D-1 Station ..	Dravida Kazhagam bandobust.	Do. ..
7 Half Section ..	12th July 1960 ..	Loco Works, Perambur.	Central Government Employees' Strike.	Do. ..
8 Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
9 Do. ..	Do. ..	G-3 Limits ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
10 Do. ..	Do. ..	Madhavaram High Road.	Do. ..	Do. ..
11 Full Section ..	13th July 1960 ..	Loco Works, Perambur.	Do. ..	Do. ..
12 Half Section ..	14th July 1960 ..	Madras Harbour ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
13 Do. ..	Do. ..	Loco Works, Perambur.	Do. ..	Do. ..
14 Do. ..	15th to 25th July 1960 ..	G-3 Station ..	B. & C. Mills Strike ..	Do. ..
15 Do. ..	15th July 1960 ..	Carriage Works, Perambur.	Strike by Central Government employees.	Do. ..
16 Do. ..	16th July 1960 ..	Loco Works, Perambur.	Do. ..	Do. ..
17 Do. ..	Do. ..	Carriage Works, Perambur.	Do. ..	Do. ..
18 Do. ..	Do. ..	Madras Harbour ..	Do. ..	Do. ..

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 head quarters town in the Reserve is 16.7 per cent.

The Armed Reserve continued 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. The strength of the Armed Reserve is not adequate for the heavy duties to be carried out. Proposals for the sanction of additional strength have been submitted and are pending Government Orders.

66. *Tear Smoke Squad*.—The City Tear Smoke Squad is attached to No. 9 Platoon of Armed Reserve, Madras City Police. The strength of the existing squad is one Sergeant, two Head constables and twelve Police constables—vide G.O. Ms. No. 68, Home, dated 7th January 1960. Three additional Tear Smoke Squads have been sanctioned for Madras City but the three additional squads have not been formed yet (vide Chief Office Memorandum No. 582/A/260, dated 5th March 1960) because the equipments for the additional squads have not been received though the munition was received from Govan Brothers, New Delhi, for the three additional squads. The three additional squads will be formed as soon as the equipments are received.

According to Chief Office Memorandum No. 677-A/Statl.45, dated 7th January 1960, the training of 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 their practices as well as classification at Meenambakkam Range. Intensive practices are being given to the Tear Smoke Squad at Meenambakkam Range once in a week. During day time from 06.00 hours to 20.00 hours every day, half of the squad (i.e., one section) is always standing by in readiness to meet any emergency. The maximum quantity of munition allotted in Annexure 2 of Chief Office Rc. No. 236-A/Statl.50, dated 4th February 1950, could not be used to train the eight Head constables and 30 Police constables as the quarterly supplies for the three quarters except the first quarter 1960 have not been received.

As the State Reserve Stock is also maintained here in the City, the Madras City Police Tear Smoke Squad Sergeant is accounting for the same.

No quarterly supplies were received from Messrs. Govan Brothers from the second quarter 1960, but the munition on stock at present is kept in good condition.

During the Central Government employees' strike, due to the heavy demand for the gas squads inside the City, the full squad was divided into 7 (seven) groups, each group consisting of one gunner and one grenadier.

During the year 1960, the City Tear Smoke Squad was called on to the following places. Gas was not used throughout the year 1960, though gas sections were called for:—

Serial number and Strength of the Squad. (1)	Date. (2)	Place. (3)	Purpose. (4)	Remarks. (5)
19 Half Section ..	20th July 1960 ..	G-3 Station ..	B. & C. Mills Strike ..	No gas was used.
20 Do. ..	27th July 1960 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
21 Do. ..	29th July to 2nd August 1960.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
22 Full Section ..	6th August 1960 ..	Control Room ..	President of India Visit ..	Do. ..
23 Do. ..	9th August 1960 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
24 Do. ..	13th August 1960 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
25 Do. ..	14th August 1960 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
26 Half Section ..	15th August 1960 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
27 Do. ..	Do. ..	Chief Office ..	(Public Meeting)	Do. ..
28 Full Section ..	16th August 1960 ..	Control Room ..	President of India Visit ..	Do. ..

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

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

local influence and integrity are selected with a view to bring 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 Committees during the year 1959-1960.

District. (1)	Number of Station Vigilance Committees as on 31st December 1960. (2)	Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested by the committee (including cattle thieves). (3)	Number of cattle thieves in which accused were arrested by the committee. (4)	Number of out of view but charged (K.P.S., D.C., etc.) traced and arrested by the committee. (5)	Number of out of view but charged (K.P.S., D.C., etc.) traced and arrested by the committee. (6)	Number of O.V. numbers traced or arrested. (7)	Number of O.V. numbers traced or arrested. (8)	Number of O.V. numbers traced or arrested. (9)	Number of O.V. numbers traced or arrested. (10)	Number of O.V. numbers traced or arrested. (11)	Number of O.V. numbers traced or arrested. (12)	Number of O.V. numbers traced or arrested. (13)	Number of O.V. numbers traced or arrested. (14)	Number of O.V. numbers traced or arrested. (15)
Madras City ..	35	35	43	13	1	1	12	1	1	1	108	324		

The relationship between the Police and the S.V.C. members continued to be good during the year under review and a greater number of gambling cases were detected with their co-operation during the year.

PART V—TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

69. Accidents.—The number of accidents reported in the year 1960 was 4,570 necessitating investigation and finally action was taken in 4,165 cases as against 4,086 in the previous year. The number of fatal accidents for the year was 59 as against 53 in the year 1959. The total number of persons injured during the year was 1,917 as against 1,699 in the previous year. Out of these 261 were grievous against 491 in the year 1959. The heavy rains this year did havoc to the City roads. The large increase in the number of vehicles and the bad state of roads contributed to the slight increase in accidents.

There have been no complaints from the parties in the settlements 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.

	1959.	1960.
2 Mount Road ..	342	555
3 Poonamallee High Road ..	148	210
3 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road ..	117	106
4 North Beach Road ..	51	69
5 South Beach Road ..	68	100
6 Wall Tax Road ..	70	132
7 Broadway ..	71	84
8 General Hospital Road ..	68	84
9 Triplicane High Road ..	40	46
10 Purasawalkam High Road ..	36	41
11 Royapettah High Road ..	52	67
12 Thiruvottiyur High Road ..	76	96
13 Basin Bridge Road ..	45	44
14 Road Junctions ..	521	630
15 Cross-Roads ..	189	177
16 Places controlled by police and signals ..	52	58
Total ..	1,946	2,499

Persons responsible.

	1959.	1960.
1 Pedestrians ..	898	605
2 Drivers of motor vehicles ..	2,219	2,314
3 Drivers of non-motor vehicles ..	386	405
4 Pedal cyclists ..	597	528
5 Passengers ..	31	65
6 Other kinds of traffic ..	209	376
Total ..	4,340	4,293

70. Causes.—(a) Pedestrians responsible.

	1959.	1960.
1 Running and crossing ..	611	446
2 Walking on the road ..	161	102
3 Playing ..	36	16
4 Confused by traffic ..	21	14
5 Sitting and sleeping ..	11	19
6 Defective hearing, etc. ..	58	8
Total ..	898	605

(b) Drivers of motor vehicles responsible.

	1959.	1960.
1 Negligence (high speeding and careless driving). ..	1,001	1,108
2 Overtaking ..	406	508
3 Under the influence of liquor ..	2	2
4 Following too closely ..	203	201
5 Emerging from side streets ..	51	40
6 Bad reversing ..	78	48
7 Swerving ..	82	21
8 Sudden application of brakes ..	3	7
9 Defective mechanism ..	102	65
10 Disobeying traffic signals ..	4	6
11 Careless parking ..	2	3
12 Inadequate clearance ..	3	8
13 Motor cyclists slipping ..	6	5
14 Rounding corners on the wrong side ..	17	21
15 Disregarding off side rules ..	99	87
16 Driving on the wrong side of road ..	162	184
Total ..	2,219	2,314

(c) Drivers of other vehicles responsible.

	1959.	1960.
1 Hand rickshaws ..	42	96
2 Cycle rickshaws ..	81	85
3 Hand carts ..	142	107
4 Bullock carts ..	92	76
5 Jutkas ..	29	41
Total ..	386	405

(d) Pedal cyclists responsible.

	1959.	1960.
1 Negligence (high speed) ..	374	312
2 Emerging out of the side streets ..	61	51
3 Turning in front or behind ..	79	69
4 Overtaking in front or behind ..	6	21
5 Disobeying traffic signals ..	11	6
6 Inefficient brakes ..	11	3
7 Self falling not due to collision ..	13	17
8 Rounding corners on the wrong side ..	38	41
9 Riding on the wrong side of road ..	38	41
10 Confused by the traffic ..	5	5
Total ..	597	528

(e) Passengers responsible.

	1959.	1960.
1 Passengers mounting or alighting from buses. ..	29	61
2 Passengers mounting or alighting from lorries. ..	2	4
Total ..	31	65

Period of accidents.

Time.	Period of accident's.	1959.	1960.
1 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (206 cases) ..	2-4	13-3	15-0
2 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. (625 ") ..	26-4	18-9	15-9
3 9 a.m. to 12 noon (788 ") ..	14-9	41-4	18-0
4 12 noon to 3 p.m. (663 ") ..	14-7	3-9	5-9
5 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (896 ") ..	3-9		
6 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (740 ") ..			
7 9 p.m. to 12 midnight (247 ") ..			

71. Statement of vehicles charged in accidents.—

	1959.	1960.
1 Cars ..	504	664
2 Taxis ..	199	208
3 Buses ..	299	290
4 Lorries ..	270	184
5 Delivery van ..	31	23
6 Motor cycles ..	69	66
7 Autorickshaws ..	128	39
8 Tractor trailers ..	11	4
9 Cycles ..	238	115
10 Cycle rickshaws ..	65	64
11 Hand rickshaws ..	13	11
12 Jutkas ..	31	34
13 Bullock carts ..	76	32
14 Hand carts ..	79	41
Total ..	2,003	1,775

A total number of 987 cases of contravention of provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules by the conductors and drivers of the State Transport Department has been reported to the Director, State Transport Department during the year 1960 for taking departmental action against the persons concerned.

72. Traffic control.—Vigorous propaganda for educating the public and the motorists on Road Safety Rules was continued throughout the year, under review. The areas were selected after an accident study. Regular drive was organized against cyclists without lights, riding abreast and also other similar offences committed usually by the cyclists and as a result 11,700 cases were charged during the year as against 3,544 cases last year. The drive is being kept on. Traffic Control Days are held regularly, manned by Police officers including the gazetted officers, and every Thursday the services of the members of the National Safety Association and National Cadet Corps and Boys' Scouts are also utilized.

Speed traps were regularly held throughout the year to check overspeeding. Four thousand one hundred and forty-three cases of overspeeding were detected during the year, under review, as against 4,103 last year. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight cases of overloading by public and private carriers were put up during the year as against 2,870 in the year 1959. Disciplinary action was taken against 199 drivers of Public Service vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as against 185 last year. Disciplinary action was also taken against two conductors during the year as against 15 last year. Permits were suspended for varying terms for infringement of permit conditions in 568 cases during the year as against 357 last year. Twenty-one permits were cancelled this year for infringement of permit conditions. To relieve congestion, a vigorous drive was organized against parking of vehicles causing obstruction. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-five cases were booked during 1960 as against 862 cases in 1959.

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

The proposal submitted to Government for sanction of three Jeeps with three Cossor Type 105 equipment and also for employment of three Sergeants, and three drivers for efficient traffic control for putting down overspeeding, overloading and to clear traffic congestion in the City was ordered to be brought forward as a Part II Scheme for 1961-62 in the Government, Home Department, Memorandum No. 15722(Police-V)60-2, dated 27th April 1960. The proposal has been renewed.

POL.—9A

In G.O. Ms. No. 1257, Home, dated 26th April 1960, the Government sanctioned a temporary additional staff of one Sergeant, one Sub-Inspector, eight Head constables and 48 Police constables for the Traffic Branch. A pick up van for the use of the Traffic Investigation Branch was also sanctioned in the same Government Order. Proposals for two more pick-up vans for Traffic Investigation Branch and two pick-up vans for traffic propaganda work have also been submitted to Government.

In G.O. No. 3948, Home, dated 2nd December 1960, three additional motor cycles have been sanctioned for the Traffic Branch for the three Sergeants who are without vehicles at present.

In G.O. Ms. No. 3823, Home, dated 25th November 1960, the post of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing was sanctioned with a view to relieve the two Assistant Commissioners from attending to the office correspondence work and to enable them to pay full attention to field work.

With a view to afford protection to Point Duty Police constables from sun and rain, 10 portable traffic umbrellas were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3332, Home, dated 25th November 1959. The portable umbrellas have been purchased and installed at important points in the City. Gum boots were also supplied to some of the men during the year.

(a) For the first time, a completely modern and scientific approach to modern traffic planning has been undertaken, and the recommendations contained in the "Traffic Master-Plan" have been scrutinized by the Traffic Development Committee constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 590, Home, dated 23rd February 1960, and are being implemented in various stages.

(b) A separate statistical section has commenced functioning this year in the Traffic Branch. This section makes a detailed study of all traffic accidents and other problems, by collecting field statistics wherever necessary, to evolve suitable remedial measures to avert accidents in accident-prone areas, to ensure free flow of traffic in congested sections and to improve the general working of the Traffic Branch as a whole. As part of this scheme, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic, was deputed on a two-week study tour to Colombo in November 1960 to study the working of the Traffic Branch and the 'Traffic Exhibition Room' there. Steps are being taken to adopt such features of the traffic system in Colombo as are suitable for Madras City conditions.

(c) A traffic census in Mount Road and a census of traffic-parking on Mount Road were undertaken and the reports in this connection are modern treatises on the subject.

A scheme for progressive elimination of slow moving vehicles was drawn up after studying the existing routes, restrictions and pattern of the slow moving traffic.

Sanction for an engineering cell to function for three months was obtained to conduct a survey on Mount Road and Poonamallee High Road. Details will be collected about the existing road width, alignment, underground services, building lines, bridges, culverts, road inter-sections, corners, roundabouts, telephone and electric posts, etc. Proposals for acquisition of private lands wherever necessary, widening of bridges, redesigning of road inter-sections, etc., will be put up after the survey. The ultimate objective is to have a permanent engineering cell to evolve a traffic plan.

A survey of the existing traffic islands was undertaken with a view to alter their designs to accommodate the increased volume of traffic and the new types of vehicles. A survey of the bus stops is being made every now and then and they are shifted to convenient locations to reduce accident hazards and to ensure free flow of traffic.

Flow of traffic is carefully studied at congested zones to determine the cause of congestion. Immediate steps are taken to relieve the congestion by parking restrictions, introduction of one way traffic, removal of physical obstructions, segregation of slow moving vehicles, etc. A number of areas had been taken up for study and steps had already been taken to relieve congestion.

With the enormous increase in the vehicles on road, road capacity had not been improved correspondingly. For this purpose, all the roads carrying heavy vehicular traffic are being examined for widening the carriage way. Works are in progress already on the roads recommended. The following is the list of roads where widening will be done very shortly:—

Sydenhams Road, Lloyds Road, Wallajah Road, Muthuswamy Iyer Road near Fort Railway Station, Kellys Road, Marshall Road and Marina.

To reduce accident hazards due to bad overtaking and sharp turns, guide lines are marked to keep the vehicles to correct sides of the road. Near steep embankments and blind corners, black and white guideposts are being erected to facilitate driving at night.

As a number of traffic restrictions exist all over the City and as it is not possible to cover all such points in a day with the existing staff, a scheme is drawn up to cover all areas by turns so that no area will be left out for an indefinitely long time.

The wives of Gazetted Police Officers visit the Police Line regularly, by turns everyday, and acquaint themselves with the difficulties and problems of the families residing in the line. For Convenience, the wives of the Officers join the Women Medical Officer on her visiting rounds.

APPENDIX

(14) More sustained and effective action will be taken to ensure better co-operation from the Public and to educate them on their responsibilities.

(15) The motto "ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE" will be further impressed on the minds of the rank and file of the force. Every effort will be made to upgrade the quality of work of all ranks, and reorient their outlook and attitude towards the public and to work to fit in with modern needs.

Traffic.

Steps will be taken for—1. Redesigning of traffic island at the junction of Mowbrays Road and Eldams Road and other areas.

2. Installation of amber flashers at two places, i.e., one at Arts College and another near L.I.C. building.

3. Acquisition of a portion of a land in Horticultural Gardens, Gemini Studio, Cathedral Church and H.M.V. Compound for widening the road for free flow of traffic. A separate study group had been formed to redesign Gemini roundabout.

4. Construction of sub-ways at the junction of Pycrofts Road and South Beach Road, at Round Tana, Central Station and Park Station.

5. Installation of automatic signals at the junction of Whites Road, Pycrofts Road and West Cott Road.

6. Redesigning of traffic island at the inter-section of West Cott Road, Peters Road and Besant Road.

7. Introduction of six-lane traffic on Mount Road between Spencer and Wellington Roundabouts and installation of automatic traffic signals at these two inter-sections. Similar action is proposed later on Poonamallee High Road also.

8. It is proposed to form three flying Squads equipped with wireless sets on Motor-Cycles, to detect traffic offences and tackle other traffic problems.

9. The existing mobile courts will be utilized to try traffic offences exclusively on certain days.

10. A number of roads will be widened to increase the carriage way. The Corporation authorities have already been moved in this connection.

11. Cycle tracks will be marked wherever possible.

12. Analytical study of accidents will be undertaken and suitable remedial measures will be taken to reduce and prevent accidents.

13. A number of 'Silent Zones' will be declared to prevent horn nuisance.

APPENDIX B.

Remarks of the Collectors on the Police Administration Reports of the several districts of the Madras State for 1960.

Chingleput district

I forward herewith in original the Police Administration Report of Chingleput district for the year 1960 prepared by my Superintendent of Police, Sri D. Krishnan. While endorsing in general the comment of the Superintendent of Police that the administration has been fairly satisfactory. I wish to offer the following specific remarks.

2. *General*.—Political situation has been smoothly handled and there has been no occasion for any political party to break the law or for them to feel that the Police have acted partially.

3. *Commission of offences*.—In respect of commission of offences there is increase in the number of offences under all categories, except class V (minor offences against property) and Class VI (other offences not specified). There is a sharp increase in the number of offences Class I—Offences against the State Public tranquility, safety and justice. Very probably this increase is due to other causes beyond the control of the Police administration. But the situation has to be watched vigilantly and the presence of the Police felt more by the wrong doers. Under grave crime the increase in number of house-breaking and robbery is disquieting and steps should be taken to see that the offenders are given deterrent sentences.

4. *Detection*.—Detection of crime has been satisfactory. The percentage of last year, namely, 49 has been more or less maintained. Here also there is decline in the percentage of detection in house-breaking cases whereas the number of house-breaking cases have increased. More vigilance is required in this regard.

5. *Recovery of property*.—There is a very sharp and sudden increase in the amount of property lost, the amount recording an all-time high of Rs. 13,70,271. Against this the recovery is very poor, namely, Rs. 1,36,197 which works out to 9.94 per cent only. This is an all-time low and is not satisfactorily explained by the Superintendent of Police. A tightening of the Police administration in regard to recovery of property is necessary. The public would judge the success of the Police administration more by the recovery of property than by the percentage of detection.

6. I wish to make the following further general remarks:—

(i) I found that the Superintendent of Police is being deputed too often and for too long periods outside the district, in connection with sports and other activities. On two occasions he was away from the district for nearly 20 days each time. This is bound to adversely affect the Police administration of the district. The Superintendent of Police himself has referred to this while giving his remarks in respect of his non-attendance in the Court of Sessions.

(ii) Early orders are necessary in regard to formation of the new proposed subdivision at Tiruttani and reorganization of the set up in this district consequent on the inclusion of Tiruttani taluk transferred from Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) The jurisdiction of the Inspectors bear no correspondence with the jurisdiction of either development blocks or revenue firkas. Reorganization is necessary in this regard and I have asked the Superintendent of Police to examine this aspect. A more detailed report will be sent separately.

K. S. SIVASUBRAMANYAN.

31st March 1961.

South Arcot district.

I was in charge of the district throughout the year 1960.

II. *General conditions*.—The year 1960 happened to be a peaceful year which went off without any major disturbances or untoward incidents.

III. *Law and Order*.—Law and Order has been well maintained.

There was a strike by the Postal and Railway Employees during July 1960 and the situation was tackled efficiently by the Police.

(b) Efficient bandobust arrangements were made for the Presidential elections to the various panchayats in the district, and the elections generally went off smoothly. Timely action was taken in Chidambaram taluk to keep Kisan trouble under control and to avoid breach of peace.

FOL—10

IV. *Crimes*.—There is a decrease by 14 per cent and 13 per cent under 'cases under Indian Penal Code' and 'Cases under Special and Local Laws' respectively when compared with the figures for 1959. The decrease is said to be due to the fact that effective steps were taken to prevent crimes.

(b) *Grave crimes*.—Under this head also there is a decrease in the number of cases by 14 per cent when compared with the figures for 1959. Detection of grave crimes—especially murder cases ending in conviction in Chidambaram taluk has greatly contributed to the better maintenance of Law and Order in this area and this feature deserves commendation.

(c) *Drunkenness*.—There is an appreciable decrease in the number of persons arrested in rural areas and a slight increase in the number in urban areas when compared with the figures for 1959. Here also the decrease is attributed to the frequent raids conducted by the Police. Smuggling of foreign liquor from Pondicherry has gone down due to frequent vehicular checks and rounding up of smugglers.

Generally there is a perceptible decrease of crimes and the local police did good preventive work throughout the year. Security work during the year has been high and contributed to the control of crimes. This is a satisfactory feature.

(d) It is a noteworthy feature that there has been effective control under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, in this district.

V. *Visits of Very High Personages*.—The Governor of Madras and the Chief Minister visited the district during the year. The bandobust and traffic arrangements during their visits were excellent.

VI. The relationship between the Police and the magistracy and the officials of other departments and the public continues to be cordial.

VII. The morale and discipline of the Armed Reserve and the Police continued to be kept at a high level.

VIII. There has been an increase in the co-operation and rewards earned by village officers and Village Vigilance Committee members and this indicates an increased measure of public co-operation.

IX. *General*.—The standard of Police administration in the district during the year 1960 can be said to be quite good and of a very high order.

12th February 1961.

S. A. SUNDARARAJAN.

Thanjavur district.

I forward herewith the Police Administration Report for 1960 received from the Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur, with the following remarks:—

PART I.

General conditions.—As stated in the report there was no major political movement in this district during the year 1960. There was a strike of the State Bank Employees from 6th to 25th March 1960 and by the Central Government Employees from 12th July 1960. They were effectively put down. Though there was a major incident necessitating the police to open fire at Thirumanancholai village on 31st December 1960 there was no casualties. A magisterial enquiry was conducted on the incident and the result of the enquiry was reported to Government.

PART II.

Crimes—Cases.—The total number of crimes under Indian Penal Code and under the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code has increased by 4.7 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. However there is fall by 1.2 per cent in the number of cases under special and local laws. The decrease in the number of such cases may be attributed to the effective enforcement of prohibition and the deterrent punishment awarded by the magistrates.

Grave crimes.—There is an increase of 197 cases as indicated below under this head. Crimes under dacoity, house-breaking and theft have increased while a decrease is noticed in the offences under the other heads:—

Offence.	1959.	1960.	Number of increase or decrease.	Whether increase or decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Murder	64	55	9	Decrease.
Dacoity	3	4	1	Increase.
Robbery	16	10	6	Decrease.
House-breaking ..	865	878	13	Increase.
Theft—Ordinary ..	1,605	1,782	178	Do.
Theft-cattle	244	243	1	Decrease.
Total	2,796	2,992	197	Increase.

Seven gang cases have been registered during the year which led to the detection of several undetected and unreported cases of previous years. The special court of Additional First-class Magistrate was constituted at Thanjavur for the trial of the gang cases. Taking these facts into consideration it may be said that the police were quite vigilant in bringing grave crimes under control.

PART III.

Detection and prevention of crimes.—There is a slight fall in the detection of cognizable crimes by 0.3 per cent during this year. This aspect requires more concentration. An increase by 0.1 per cent is noticed in the detection of grave crimes.

The increase in the number of cases reported shows that the general public are also quite vigilant in reporting crimes then and there. The recovery of property lost has increased by 1.5 per cent when compared with the last year.

Arrest of accused.—Eighty-four warrants are reported to have been pending at the end of the year as against 107 warrants of last year. Of these 84 warrants 22 are pending more than a year. The Police should take quick and effective action in apprehending the absconding accused.

PART IV.

There is a slight decrease in the number of departmental punishments from 334 to 329. However the total number of punishments indicates the discipline maintained at the district level.

PART V.

The programme charted for the year 1961 should be followed systematically at every stage.

In last year's administration report it was pointed out that the number of motor accidents especially lorry accidents are on the increase frequent and fatal and that this is due to rash driving and sometimes due to non-observance of traffic regulations and that this should be checked at different routes, frequently at random. Based on this observation the Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur, sent proposals for the sanction of additional staff for traffic control. But it is learnt that the proposals have been deferred and that the question of increasing the traffic staff in district will be considered separately at the time of conducting of traffic study and planning on State basis. Till then the existing Police staff of and above the rank of Sub-Inspectors should be instructed to check frequently at random at different routes the speed and rash driving of motor vehicles to avert accidents.

The Police administration of Thanjavur district has been generally satisfactory.

M. CHANDRASEKHARAN.

18th March 1961.

Tiruchirappalli district.

Political situation.—The political situation throughout the year under report was quiet except for the Map burning agitation launched on 5th June 1960 by the Dravida Kazhagam demanding for the separation of Tamilnad. Five hundred and seven persons were arrested and prosecuted in this connection under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code and 134 persons were arrested and prosecuted under sections 124 (a) and 153, Criminal Procedure Code.

Labour.—Labour unrest showed its head in two cases—one, when Sri R. Umanath (Communist), President of the Tiruchirappalli District Textile Workers' Union, resorted to hunger strike from 10th September 1960 to 20th September 1960 at Namanasamudram for the re-employment of former employees of the Union affiliated to A.I.T.U.C. in the P. M. Textiles,

Limited, Namanasamudram. The management by one tall order decided to regard their previous services as terminated with their closing the mill, pleading want of stock of cotton, due to their own stock having been destroyed in the accidental fire which took place earlier in the mill premises. Fortunately however, the hunger strike fizzled out on 20th September 1960 for want of public support. But the workers succeeded with the Tribunal to which the matter was subsequently referred.

The other case was the employees of Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals, Limited, Pettavaithalai, going on strike from 11th March to 14th April 1960 demanding better allowances and amenities. Fifty-three workers were arrested during the strike period for picketing. The Government banned the strike and the lock out and the employees settled their differences later through conciliation.

Strikes.—The infructuous strike by the employees of the State Bank of India from 5th to 25th March 1960 and the threat of strike by the employees of State Electricity Board on or after 25th April 1960 which did not materialize and an equally fruitless strike by the Central Government employees from 12th to 16th July 1960 were outstanding features and instances of a pathetically indisciplined conduct of public servants. Forty-nine Central Government employees were arrested under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinances. All the cases except one which ended in acquittal were withdrawn later on the concerned delinquents giving an undertaking a gesture of grace and benevolence on the part of Government while the employees themselves sincerely regretting their rash and ill-advised action. A word of justly merited praise should be conferred on the able handling of the situation by the Superintendent of Police, who spared no pains not only to frequently and intensively patrol the likely trouble spots but to fix up Police pickets on vulnerable points with commendable foresight and precision.

Dalmia Cement Factory in Dalmiapuram of Lalgudi taluk. The usual hot bed for strikes and allied activities recorded a year of unprecedented production of cement and harmony among the management on one side and the two rival unions on the other—thanks to the impartial, just, but stern attitude maintained by Police throughout.

Agrarian.—Kisans of Rajapuram village who resorted to violence during the third quarter of the year 1960 and forcibly harvested groundnuts from the fields of Mirasdars due to differences were effectively checked by prompt steps taken by Police in launching security proceedings against leading Kisans under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

Crimes.—There has been an increase under all types of crime except anti-prohibition offences which must be due to the deterrent sentences being imposed. Number of murders committed in the year, showed a reduction on those in previous years but the offences under other 'grave crimes' have exceeded the preceding years' figures. The detection of these crimes has also correspondingly flagged in all ranks of the Police Force, should evince as much interest, care and caution in detection work, as displayed by them in the 'Law and Order' situation generally. Under Prohibition, there has been a remarkable decrease in cases of illicit distillation of arrack from 823 to 390 and in possession of I.D. arrack from 1,268 to 1,024, respectively. There has been tapping of fermented toddy, possession of liquor without permit, possession of opium without permit decreased from 27 to 19. There has been decrease in the number of cases charged (4,393 as against 5,465) and in the number of persons charged compared with the year 1959 (4,327 as against 5,277).

Prosecuting staff and prosecutions.—Some changes in the personnel of the prosecuting staff occurred during the year. Sri Nagaraja Rao, Assistant Public Prosecutor-I, Tiruchirappalli, being called off on special duty from 23rd August 1960 in connection with counterfeiting of 100-rupee currency notes and Sri V. Subramanian was appointed temporarily in his place. Sri V. Seshadri, retired from the post of Assistant Public Prosecutor-II, Kulitalai, on 20th May 1960 and Sri N. Santhana-gopalan was appointed in his place. Sri N. Santhana-gopalan is undergoing training from 9th November 1960 afternoon.

Number of cases prosecuted by the Inspector of Police, Crime Branch, Tiruchirappalli Rural, shows steep increase while those prosecuted by the Inspectors of Police, Law and Order (South) Turaiyur, Ariyalur, Velayudampalayam, Kulitalai and Manapalai are much below those prosecuted in 1959.

Number of escapes from Police Custody.—There were four escapes from Police custody succeeded nevertheless by recapture. The concerned Police Officers of this district responsible in three cases and of Thanjavur district in the fourth case were dealt with departmentally in a suitable manner.

Conduct of Police Officers.—Though it is disheartening to notice the number of punishments inflicted increasing to 587 from 426 in the preceding year, it is a sure indication of the strong

discipline and control exerted on the subordinate of all ranks. Nevertheless the unwholesome impression created by these increasing punishments is relieved by the awards granted—one increasing punishment is relieved by the awards granted—one Prime Minister's medal for saving life and money rewards to all ranks from Inspectors downwards to head constables—in more numerous cases than at any time in the past. The number of rewards to Police constables however has slightly diminished.

Armed Reserve.—The district has two Armed Reserves with six active platoons and a headquarters platoon stationed at Tiruchirappalli and the other with two active platoons and a headquarters platoon at Pudukottai. On the Republic Day, 26th January 1960, not only did these platoons present the guard of honour but gave very entertaining cultural events in the evening combining with the members of the Malabar Special Police, Railway Protection Force, and Jail department, which the public of Tiruchirappalli witnessed in large numbers and greatly enjoyed.

General.—The families of the Policemen are being trained in cottage industries, like tailoring, applique making, pickle, sunbar powder to augment their slender income, and this receives attention of all ranks. A fine road has been laid by the members of the Armed Reserve at Pudur-Uthamarur under the guidance of Sri Mohanadas, the then Deputy Superintendent of Police (Rural), Tiruchirappalli. A playground also laid out nearby for school children is a praise-worthy performance of the Police on the social side.

The programme of work which the local Police have drawn up for themselves for the current year is not only laudable from the point of view of their contribution to the welfare of public, but also for the zeal and zest they are exhibiting in interesting themselves with such social aspects of human life. The Police have maintained a cordial relationship with the public and it is gratifying to notice that the administration proceeds not on lines of terror, zulum extortion and brute force reputed to be used in the past, but with gentle persuasion, reasoning and counselling. There is an unmistakable tendency to seek the co-operation of public which appears much more responsive and confident about Police than in the days gone by.

G. M. BADSHA,
Collector, Tiruchirappalli.

13th March 1961.

Madurai North Division.

General.—The year was generally quiet from the Law and Order point of view. There was, however, quite an amount of Kisan and labour activity during the second half of the year. The political situation was uneventful except for the activities like the map-burning agitation sponsored by the Dravida Kazhagam and "We Tamils" in June 1960 and the Praja Socialist Party agitation in Kodikanal over the formation of two panchayat boards for Pannikadu village. But these were effectively handled by the Police by resorting to preventive arrests under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code and were not allowed to have any serious repercussion on the Law and Order situation. On 7th October 1960, there was a clash between the members of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Congress in Chinnalapatti village, Dindigul taluk, due to the demolition of the Gandhi Seva Sangh building by the local panchayat board. The Police took prompt action to bring the situation under control.

On the Labour Front, there were a few short-lived stay-in-strikes in the various cigar factories and tanneries in Dindigul over the question of change of hours of work, confirmation of temporary labourers and payment of bonus, etc., but these were amicably settled by conciliation. The strained relationship between the two rival unions in Kolukumalai Tea Estates (Periakulam taluk) was likely to cause breach of the peace in August 1960. It was, however, averted by promulgating an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, banning the meetings organized by the Communists. The nationwide strike by the Central Government employees met with poor response in this district and all the essential services like, the Railways, Postal Services, Telephone Exchange, etc., were run without any interruption. The Police Force was vigilant and alert in seeing that nothing untoward happened during these spells of unrest.

Crimes.—There had been a general fall in the incidence of crime in the district during the year under review. Even grave crimes, such as murder, robbery and house-breaking have recorded a steep fall compared to the two previous years. The percentage of detection of crimes under Indian Penal Code sections has maintained a stationary level while that of grave crimes has generally shown an increase except under 'murder'. It is gratifying to note that the amount of property recovered this year shows a marked increase over the previous year. The percentage of recovery of lost property being as high as 90 per cent in 1960. The percentage of cases pending in Courts has come down under all the heads and the percentage of convictions secured is quite satisfactory.

POL.—10A

III. Security work.—Out of 701 persons put up under security sections, only 508 were bound over. The percentage of persons bound over has recorded a steep fall and this requires a close watch.

IV. Prohibition.—The Act was enforced vigorously during the year and it is noteworthy that nearly 90 per cent of the persons charged were convicted by the Courts.

V. Execution of warrants.—Out of 63 warrants pending execution at the end of the year, 21 are over one year old and 7 are over six months old. Special efforts should be taken to execute the warrants promptly.

VI. Health of the Force.—It is gratifying to note that the number of admission into hospitals during 1960 was much less than that of the previous year. It is also a matter for satisfaction that there are no illiterates among the men.

VII. Discipline.—The number of punishments imposed on the subordinates is on the increase. It is probably due to the stricter disciplinary control over the men.

VIII. The relationship between the Police and the magistracy was cordial. The Police administration was on the whole efficient and effective.

10th March 1961.

S. VISWANATHAN,
Collector, Madurai.

Madurai Urban district.

Law and Order.—The Law and Order situation was maintained satisfactorily in the year under review. The political scene was comparatively quiet. There were, however, a few activities undertaken by some political parties, such as the map-burning campaign jointly sponsored by the Dravida Kazhagam and the "We Tamil" parties in June 1960, the 'Padayatra' undertaken by the Kisan Wing of the Communist Party in August 1960. But these were effectively handled and were not allowed to have any serious repercussions on the Law and Order situation in the district.

2. By far, the most challenging event of the year under review was the strike by some employees of the Central Government in July 1960. The strike affected largely the Posts and Telegraphs and Railways (particularly the Loco Shed) in the City. The atmosphere in the City was then very tense. The Police deserve all encomium in rising up to the challenge and keeping the situation well under control. Besides, there were isolated instances of strike by employees of State Bank of India on 5th March 1960 by labourers in Meenakshi Mills, Paravai, in April 1960 and token strikes by the labourers of the Pandiyan and Kothandaram Mills.

3. The student sector was largely quiet except for the strained relationship between the Madurai Medical College and the American College, Madurai. Surprisingly enough the quarrel started on the play-field and there arose much mud flinging (both literally and figuratively) amongst the two parties. This situation was very tactfully handled.

4. The agrarian situation was, by and large, uneventful in the year 1960. The number of cases of cattle theft declined from 101 in 1959 to 91 in 1960, i.e., by about 9.9 per cent. The extent of cattle theft is indicative of the crime situation and the economic condition in the rural areas. The decline in cattle thefts is not only as compared with the last year but it (the number of cattle thefts) has touched an all time low in the last decade. This shows the increasing prosperity of the rural areas and also the performance and patrolling of the Police Force. This good work should be kept up.

II. Crimes.—There is an overall decrease (9.9 per cent) in the incidence of crime in general and under the categories of murder (42 per cent), robbery (36.8 per cent) and ordinary thefts (12.7 per cent) in particular. There has, however, been some increase under the head 'House Breaking' (16.4 per cent) and dacoity. There has been an appreciable decline in the number of murders reported from 50 in 1959 to 29 in 1960 and the decline works out to 42 per cent.

2. The percentage of detection in respect of the Indian Penal Code cases during the year 1960 has increased by 2.8 over that of the previous year. There has, however, been a slight decline in the percentage of detection of grave crimes in respect of murder, house-breaking, etc. The Police did good work to recover property worth over Rs. 66,000 but even here the percentage (44 per cent) of property recovered is less than that in the previous year (54 per cent). I am sure that with the help of the Single Digit Finger-print Bureau (which started functioning from the middle of the year and of the Police Dog Squad (for which three dogs with their staff are under training) this situation will vastly improve.

3. The percentage of convictions for drunkenness, hitherto more persons were arrested in the urban areas than in the rural areas. This trend has been reversed in the year under review, the number of

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men arrested in rural areas is 334 as against 192 in the urban areas. The statistics relating to convictions under this head is disquieting in the urban areas, only about 35 per cent of the men arrested (67 out of 192) were convicted but one woman (out of 11) was convicted. This is in striking contrast to the figures for the previous year (when 301 out of 330 men arrested were convicted) which works out to as high as 91 per cent. Even the figures for the rural areas show a decline in the percentage of men convicted which is about 57 per cent as against 98.6 per cent in the year 1959. The percentage of men convicted for drunkenness in 1960 compares unfavourably not only with the figures for 1959 but also with those for the entire decade commencing from 1951. This aspect requires some special attention.

4. In respect of cases under classes I to V of Statement A, there has been a decline in the percentage of persons convicted in 1960 as compared with 1959, by about 8. But to say, as the Police Administration Report does, that "this shows the tendency on the part of some members of the magistracy to acquit which is normally easier course to take considering that convictions lead to easy appeals by the concerned and criticism by the higher Courts . . . etc.," is to do less than justice to the magistracy.

5. *Appendix A.*—Offences under Class VI (Petty Offences) have registered a drastic fall of 14,518 cases, the figure for 1960 being a mere 76 as against 14,594 in 1959. At no time in the last decade was this figure less than a five digit one. This is in striking contrast to the increase of 16,956 cases under the head 'public nuisance, offences under Special and Local Laws', during the year under review.

6. The Police Force of Madurai Urban District continued to render good preventive work as is evident from the fact that out of 237 persons put up, 155 were bound over for security for good behaviour.

7. The number of medals and rewards awarded to Police Officers increased from 1,193 in 1959 to 1,614 in 1960. This reflects the increasing good work done by and recognition awarded to the Police Force in this district. This is a healthy and commendable trend.

8. Public attention was focussed on the posthumous award of Rs. 1,500 in recognition of the exemplary courage displayed by one Sri Meenakshisundaram, a young man of 20. He displayed a very high sense of devotion to duty and chased a thief who snatched a chain from a woman in West Adi Veedhi inside Meenakshi temple at Madurai. In so doing, Meenakshisundaram lost his life and as a recognition of his noble sacrifice and to help the parents who had lost their bread-winner, his father was awarded a cash grant of Rs. 1,500 which was presented by the Chief Minister of Madras on 24th October 1960 on the Police Sports Day.

9. It is somewhat strange to note that no increment was sanctioned either to the office establishment or to the executive force during 1960. The corresponding figures for 1959 were 40 and 1,316 respectively. In respect of a large number of Government officials, this might be due to refixation of pay necessitated by the implementation of the Madras Pay Commission's proposals but yet there would most probably have been at least some individuals for whom increments would have become due in the first half-year in 1960. The correctness of the 'nil' figure reported under the head 'increment sanctioned during 1960' has to be verified.

III. *Miscellaneous.*—There was an increase in the number of quarters for Police personnel from 1,077 at the end of 1955 to 1,140 at the end of 1960. The Police continued to render useful service of nation building by constructing a school building laying a road, improving the drinking well, etc., at Poondi village in Madurai taluk with the co-operation of the villagers.

The Police Force has done very useful work in inculcating road sense in the people. Traffic sign boards, platform railings, pedestrian crossings, portable traffic umbrellas, etc., have been put up in the city during 1960. The Police propaganda van has also proved to be of great utility in this regard.

The Police Control Room which started functioning from August 1960 has already proved to be very popular with the people and a highly useful and effective instrument to watch and control the crime situation.

IV. *General.*—The Police Force earned in 1960, as in the previous years, abundant goodwill from the people. The Police administration in this district, was on the whole, efficient and popular.

10th March 1961.

S. VISWANATHAN,
Collector, Madurai Urban.

Ramanathapuram district.

I forward herewith the Police Administration Report for 1960 received from the Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram at Madurai, with the following remarks:—

I. *General conditions.*—As observed in the report, the year 1960 happened to be a peaceful year which went off without any major disturbances or untoward incidents. The Law and Order situation in East Ramanathapuram district was well maintained.

II. *Crime cases.*—There is an increase by 2.9 per cent and 38.6 per cent under 'cases under Indian Penal Code' and 'Nuisance cases' respectively when compared with 1959. There is an increase of 9.01 per cent also under Special and Local Laws during the year.

The increase in cases registered is said to be due to the registration of cases *suo moto* and to the activities of local criminals resorting to crimes due to increased cost of living.

Grave crime.—There is a general increase in grave crimes by 1.3 per cent and the crimes under robbery and cattle theft have increased considerably.

	1959.	1960.	Plus.
Murder.. .. .	50	55	5
Dacoity	8	9	1
House-breakings	303	321	18
Theft, ordinary	974	1,022	48

The Police have to be more vigilant if such crimes are to be brought under control.

III. The percentage of detection has increased under murder, dacoity, house-breakings while there is a decrease under the other heads of crime. There is a decrease of 6.4 in the percentage of conviction. There has been no escape of prisoners from Police lock-up during the year and the five prisoners who escaped from other Police custody and sub-jails were immediately re-apprehended.

Inadequate sentence.—(1) *Kalayarkoil Station Crime No. 29 of 1960 under section 366, Indian Penal Code.*—In G.O. Rt. No. 3838, Home, dated 15th November 1960, the Government have issued instructions to the Public Prosecutor, High Court, Madras, to prefer an appeal in the High Court against the acquittal of the accused in S.C. No. 60 of 1960 on the file of the Assistant Sessions Judge, Sivaganga.

(2) *Naikkuppai Station Crime No. 34 of 1960 under section 324, Indian Penal Code.*—In G.O. Rt. No. 574, Home, dated 14th February 1961, the Government have instructed the Public Prosecutor (High Court), Madras, to prefer an appeal in the High Court against the acquittal of the accused in S.C. No. 104 of 1960 on the file of the Assistant Sessions Judge, Sivaganga.

(3) *Mudukulathur Station Crime Nos. 69 and 70 of 1960 under section 4 (1) (a) and (g) of Madras Police Act.*—In G.O. Rt. No. 3801, Home, dated 14th November 1960, the Government have instructed the Public Prosecutor (High Court), Madras, to prefer an appeal in the High Court against the acquittal of the accused in C.C. No. 1263 of 1960 on the file of the Sub-Magistrate, Mudukulathur.

Arrest of accused.—The number of warrants pending during the year is 51 as against 78 during the last year. The total number of warrants pending for over one year has increased from 19 to 28 during this year. The Police should take effective steps in tracing the culprits.

Prohibition.—The Act was enforced vigorously during the year under report and it is noteworthy that more than 94 per cent of the persons charged were convicted by the Court.

General.—During the year six cases of alleged Police excess were reported. Enquiries were made under Police Standing Order No. 157. Enquiry revealed that in two cases, the allegations were false. In one case the Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram at Madurai, has been addressed for taking departmental action against the delinquent. The enquiry in respect of other cases has not yet been completed.

At present there are five Police subdivisions, viz., Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Sivakasi, Kamuthi and Mudukulathur in this district.

The Subdivision Officer, Ramanathapuram, is having jurisdiction over Tirupuvanam area which is far away from Ramanathapuram. To have proper control over Police and to maintain Law and Order effectively, the Subdivisions may be retained suitably according to the Revenue Subdivisions. In this connection, I suggest that the proposals sent to Government for revision of Revenue Divisions for giving effect to the revised administrative set up in this district as furnished below, may be taken into consideration for the re-allocation of Subdivisions as it might be a good thing to co-ordinate the two.

- (1) Tirupathur and Tiruvadanai taluks—Devakottai Sub-division.
(2) Ramanathapuram and Mudukulathur taluks—Ramanathapuram Sub-division.
(3) Sivaganga and Paramakudi taluks—Sivaganga Sub-division.
(4) Aruppukottai, Sattur and Srivilliputhur taluks—Sivakasi Sub-division.

Only two boys' clubs, one at Sivaganga and the other at Ramanathapuram are now functioning in this district. In the General remarks on last year's Administration Report, I have suggested that boys' clubs may be started in as many of the interior Police stations and outposts in Paramakudi, Mudukulathur, Aruppukottai and Sivaganga taluks. But nothing tangible appears to have been done during 1960 in this regard. I would like to again stress this subject and as stated before the question of financial assistance from the Community Development Funds can well be considered. I hope the new Superintendent of Police will push through this Scheme.

As the Police Village Scheme will be welcomed by the Public, I would suggest the starting of Police Village Scheme in Ramanathapuram district as in Madurai district.

The Government have sanctioned 41 roads under the Security Measures Scheme. Of the 41 roads, requisition and alignment sketches have not been received in respect of six roads. In respect of two roads, no acquisition proceedings are involved. The acquisition proceedings in respect of the remaining 33 roads covering 191 villages in all are in progress as given below:—

	Village.
Awards passed	160
Ripe for passing award	9
Valuation pending approval	12
Valuation statement awaited	2
D.D. pending approval by Government	7
At the preliminary stage	1
Total	191

Proposals have been submitted to Government for the sanction of 16 new road works under the Security Measures Scheme (list enclosed) and the orders of the Government are awaited. Government may be reminded and orders obtained urgently in view of the ensuing general elections.

I do not see any real useful purpose being served by the post of the Special Superintendent of Police at Paramakudi. I therefore suggest that the post may be substituted by the post of additional Superintendent as in other districts, so that the Superintendent of Police may concentrate on Law and Order and other executive duties throughout the district.

26th March 1961.

E. C. P. PRABHAKAR,
Collector, Ramanathapuram.

List of new road works under the Security Measure Scheme.

The following road works have been recommended to the Government in this office references noted against each for execution under Security Measure Scheme and the sanction of the Government awaited.

Name of the road	Length of the road.	C. No. in which proposals were submitted to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Forming a road from Manamadurai to Nayangudi (via Mangalam Sitalangudi, Vilathur, Keelamangudi, etc., villages.	8 miles 6 furlongs.	D. Dis. 11437/59 dated 17th August 1960.

Name of the road.	Length of the road.	C. No. in which proposals were submitted to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)
2 Forming and gravelling and providing minor culverts from Nainarkoil to Devipatnam.	15 miles.	D. Dis. 36821/59 dated 21st August 1960.
3 Forming, gravelling and providing minor culverts from Ema-neswaram to Kurichi Road.	5 miles.	
4 Forming, gravelling and providing minor culverts from Kamankottai to Bogalur Road.	4 miles.	
5 Metalling and constructing minor culverts and bridges in Ilayngudi R. S. Mangalam Road.	22 miles.	
6 Formation of a road from Kottur Periakottai Velayuthapatnam to Vuthiyur (via) Shanmuganatha puram and Paganeri.	8 miles.	D. Dis. 36821/59 dated 21st August 1960.
7 Forming a road from Saligra-mmam Thugnam to Valanai to meet Madurai Tondi Road with cross drainage works.	1½ miles.	
8 Forming a road from Sakkarai-kottai Anandur to joint Rajasingamangalam Ilayan-gudi Road.	3½ miles.	D. Dis. 36821/59 dated 21st August 1960.
9 Forming a road from Sivaganga Melur Road turning 5th mile to Tamarakki to join New Melur Poovanthi Road.	1½ miles.	
10 Forming a road from Chatrakudi to Valasai (via) Arasanguneri, Mennandai and Valasai to join Rannad-Nainarkoil Road and constructing a causeway at Vaigai river near Valasai.	8 miles.	D. Dis. 36821/59 dated 21st August 1960.
11 Forming road from Arasanga-neri to Pandiur and Rannad-Nainarkoil Road (via) Karun-gulam Nagachi and constructing a causeway over Vaigai river near Nagachi.	5 miles.	
12 Metalling and constructing minor culverts and bridges on seeranam and surangudy road.	10 miles.	D. Dis. 32480/60 dated 15th February 1961.
13 Forming Mudukulathur to Melakkodumalur (via) Selva-nayagapuram.	9 miles.	
14 Forming Mudukulathur-Perayur Road to Melakkodumalur.	9½ miles.	
15 Improving Mudukulathur Veera- [sholam road (via) Abiraman..	9 miles 2 furlongs + 8 miles	
16 Extending the Thooval Alan-gunnurpatti Security Road to Chathirakudy.	11 miles.	
Total	16 roads.	139 miles.

26th March 1961.

PRABHAKARAN

Kanyakumari district.

The Administration Report of the Police of the Kanyakumari district for the year 1960 received from the Superintendent of Police, Nagercoil, is forwarded herewith with the following remarks. With a long coastline and plenty of hills, this district presents many problems in the enforcement of prohibition. The organized resistance and even the aggressive attack the raid parties have recently experienced must be overcome by frequent and well planned raids.

Contact of the Police with the public needs greater emphasis. Meeting of the Village Vigilance Committees must be held more frequently and the co-operation of the villagers ensured development work by Policemen in a village or two may pave the way for better understanding between the Police and the masses. Students may be usefully employed in traffic control.

25th February 1961.

J. A. AMBASANKAR,
Collector, Kanyakumari.

Twenty-two thousand two hundred and forty-six crimes were recorded during the year 1960 as against 27,105 in the previous year (1959). The marked decrease of 4,859 is due not a little to the firm action taken last year to put down offences under the special and local laws.

There was a marked increase in the percentage of detection of cognizable offences during the year, i.e., detection in 1960 was 55.3 per cent as against 50.6 per cent in 1959. There was an increase by 1.05 per cent in the percentage of conviction.

Of the 1,373 security cases charged during the year 1960, 538 are pending in Courts.

The percentage of value of property recovered has increased from 39.9 to 59.2.

There was a slight fall in the number of cases charged under the Prohibition and its allied Acts. Four thousand five hundred and fifteen cases were charged during the year 1960 as against 4,799 in the previous year.

Four hundred and eighty-nine persons were punished departmentally during the year 1960 as against 495 in the previous year. The punishments awarded were on the whole adequate.

There were a few instances of strikes by the Mill workers during the year 1960 besides the strike by the Central Government Employees in the month of July 1960 and in all these the Police did their best and nothing untoward happened.

Maintenance of Law and Order continued to be good so also the Police Administration in this district.

2nd March 1961.

R. PASUPATHI,

Collector, Tirumaluru.

North Arcot district.

Political.—The Police have had quite a busy year during 1960. The President of India visited Vellore during the year. There were State-level Conferences of the Chief Political Parties in the State such as the Congress, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Communist, etc. At each of these conferences, besides top leaders of the parties, there was a heavy concourse of delegates, sympathisers and visitors from all parts of the State and the Police had quite a hard job to maintain order. The map-burning agitation launched conjointly by the members of the 'Dravida Kazhagam' and 'We Tamil' parties during June 1960 and the 'Tamil Nadu' agitation launched by the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam during December 1960 had also to be tackled.

All these were seen through peacefully and it was in no small measure due to the efficiency of the Police Force.

Communal.—There was a communal clash during the year and that was in Tirumalpur village of Arkonam taluk. It was between the Harijans and Mudaliars. As a result of this, one Mudaliar was killed and several others (of both parties) were injured. Prompt and effective action prevented a further deterioration in the situation. There were three cases of rioting during the year but they were all nipped in the bud. There was no case where Police had to open fire, either in self-defence or in maintaining order.

Strikes.—The strike by the Central Government Employees lasting six days was handled firmly and tactfully and the selective arrests of some of the more important elements had a salutary effect in the early liquidation of the strike. There were a few labour strikes in private concerns which were of relatively minor importance. These were all handled tactfully with the result that there was no violence in any of the strikes.

Crimes.—The incidents of cognizable crimes of all classes have generally declined further during the year. Cases of murder have increased slightly—from 49 to 52. The increase is negligible. The detection work has improved during the year by 3.3 per cent. This improvement was substantial in respect of cases of robbery and thefts. This is satisfactory. At the same time, there has been a decline in the value of lost property recovered. Steps will have to be taken to ensure that this decline is not allowed to persist during the current year.

The number of prosecutions ending in conviction has registered a slight increase (by 2.20 per cent) as compared to 1960.

Attention to Court work and assistance to the magistracy in the disposal of cases charged would seem to need attention as seen from the fact that the dependency of Indian Penal Code cases has increased from 202 at the end of 1959 to 242 at the end of 1960.

The morale of the Armed Reserve and the Police continues to be satisfactory. It is gratifying to see that the forces are employed more and more in development and welfare activities. This affords a diversion to the forces from their routine duties while contributing to the improvement of the ameliorative conditions of their families and the general public.

The Police administration in the district during the year has continued to be quite efficient and satisfactory. The hundredth arrangements made on occasions calling for the same, namely, strikes, political, agitations and conferences of opposing parties, religious, festivals, communal tensions and visits of Very Important Personages were excellent.

1st April 1961.

C. P. KELU ERADY,

Collector, North Arcot.

Salem district.

I forward herewith the Police Administration Report of Salem district for the year 1960 with the following remarks:—

The year under report witnessed no major political agitation except the "Burn the map" agitation of the Dravida Kazhagam and the 'anti-English' agitation of the Socialist Party. On both the occasions, Law and Order were well-maintained by the Police. There was not much of political activity otherwise. The Police had to contend with the strike of the State Bank Employees in March and the strike of Central Government Employees in July both of which were well-handled without any untoward incident. There were some occasional minor agitations on the labour front none of which gave any special trouble.

There has been a general increase in offences as a whole, the curve which had generally been exhibiting a downward trend from the peak year of 1956 going upward again. The increase in minor offences was probably due to prevalence of adverse seasonal conditions and consequent distress. Grave crime also showed an increase. But a larger percentage of convictions was obtained in major cases than in the previous year. In general, the percentage of detection under cognizable offences was the highest for the last ten years—a notable achievement. The percentage of detection of grave crime has, however, shown a fall possibly attributable to the fairly large increase in the number of offences. The average amount of property lost per case of house-breaking has also gone up. There has also been a slight fall in the percentage of property lost that has been recovered. It is gratifying to note that in all the four cases of escape from Police custody the accused have been rearrested. A large number of cases have been put up under the security sections and under the City Police Act and a large percentage of binding over and convictions obtained. This is indicative of the drive launched for preventive action which will, doubtless, have a very good effect. Mammuttiyan and his gang were at large and a great deal of effect was spent by the Police in trying to arrest them. An encounter resulted in the death of two of the gang. There was a notable rioting case in which the officials of the Forest Mobile Party were surrounded in the Kaverimatal forest in Morappur range in May 1960 and manhandled. In the melee, a villager was accidentally shot.

Prohibition work has been attended to with vigour and a large number of cases have been put up. The number of cases, number of persons involved, quantity of wash seized, and number of drunks arrested have all remained nearly the same as last year.

The traffic problems of Salem, an overcrowded town with little or no planning offer a challenge to the Police and they are taking it up. The drive against over-speeding by lorries and use of over-bright head lights is going on. The Police will doubtless continue to take vigorous steps in regard to these two offences to which drivers on Salem roads appear to be specially tempted.

More houses have been built for the Police force and steps have been taken to acquire more lands for construction of houses. The Salem Police have continued their items of welfare work with enthusiasm. The Women's Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society in the Armed Reserve has made a larger number of ear-pots this year and has earned a greater profit. Other welfare activities such as teaching of tailoring and garment making to the wives of policemen in the Madhar Sangham and popularization of charkas and bee-keeping are proceeding apace. The higher elementary school in the Armed Reserve is run with enthusiasm and efficiency and a good vegetable garden bears witness to the constructive efforts of the Police.

On the whole, the Salem Police have added one more year of useful and efficient activity to their record.

25th April 1961.

K. V. RAMANATHAN,

Collector, Salem.

Coimbatore district.

I forward herewith the Administration Report of the Police for the year 1960.

2. It is gratifying to find that during the year Law and Order were well maintained throughout the district and that there were no serious breaches of the public peace. The token strike of the Textile Mill workers in May 1960 and the strike of the Central Government Employees created situations in which the mettle of the Police was fully tested and the Police conducted themselves with restraint and tact in the emergencies created by these strikes. That these strikes went off without any serious incidents is a contribution to the manner in which the entire Police force in the district was deployed and led by the officers. There were besides a number of strikes mostly in the textile industries on purely local issues and the Police played their part in ensuring that the strikes went off peacefully. Apart from minor skirmishes between rival sections of labour unions here and there, there were no serious and organized clashes between the political parties.

3. I note with satisfaction that there has been a decline of about 7 per cent in total crime reported during the year in spite of the deterioration in economic situation. There has been a decline in the number of murder cases reported though the figures in absolute terms do not give any warrant for complacency. The number of murder cases reported in 1960 is 111 and efforts should be made to bring down this number still further by prompt and suitable preventive action. Land disputes and family disputes continued to be the main contributory factors for the large incidence of grave crimes in this district. Though there has been a decline in the number of burglaries, compared to the figures for last year the figure is still higher than that recorded in previous years—1953, 1957, 1956, etc. This underlines the need for greater vigilance in observing the movements of suspects, suitable preventive action being taken wherever necessary.

4. The Police are doing their best to enforce the Prohibition Act. But concern has been expressed in quarterly meetings of the Prohibition Advisory Committee over the widespread violation of Prohibition law in border areas particularly in Bhavani taluk and Kodumudi area of Erode taluk. These areas should receive the special attention of the Police. I would also take this opportunity to commend the suggestion made by the Prohibition

Advisory Committee that every Subdivisional Officer should be provided with a fast moving vehicle to be able to act quickly on information received and detect Prohibition cases.

5. The ever-increasing volume of vehicular traffic in Coimbatore town poses new problems and these problems are being periodically studied by a special Traffic Improvement Committee with which Police officials have been closely associated. The implementation of the suggestions of this committee will go a long way towards the easing of traffic problems of Coimbatore town. Drives should be continued to be organised for checking over-speeding and over-loading by lorries particularly on State and National Highways.

6. On the whole the Police in Coimbatore district have under a young and energetic Superintendent of Police acquitted themselves well during the year under review.

4th March 1961.

G. RAMACHANDRAN,

Collector, Coimbatore.

The Nilgiris district.

This is a district where the incidence of grave crimes is not high; but petty crimes appear to be on the increase and a few cases of house-breaking still remain to be detected. However on the whole, the Police have been vigilant and crimes have been kept down to the minimum.

I must say that Law and Order have been well maintained. Excellent control was maintained at the time of the Post and Telegraphs strike as well as that of the Electricity workers. Local unrest in plantation areas was also effectively dealt with.

It can be said that on the whole that Police work during the year has been satisfactory.

9th March 1961.

O. H. DIAS,

Collector, The Nilgiris.

