

Report on the Administration of the police
of the Maurus State 1962



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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES
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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1962.

Part I.

1. *General conditions of the year.*—The seasonal conditions during 1962 were normal and the year was on the whole a peaceful one. The two important events of the year were the holding of the Third General Elections early in the year and the National Emergency caused by the Chinese aggression towards the close of the year.

2. *Elections.*—The Third General Elections were held on the 17th, 19th, 21st and 24th February. The task of ensuring peace prior to, during and after the elections was by no means an easy one and on account of the well-planned and elaborate police arrangements, the elections went off smoothly despite the keen competition and the high percentage of polling. All the political parties commended the Police for their efficiency and impartial behaviour.

3. *Conference.*—The Sixth Madras State Police Officers' Conference was held at Ootacamund on the 14th and 15th May 1962. Many subjects of departmental and general interest were discussed and decided.

4. *Centenary Scholarship Fund.*—The Government approved during the year the Madras Police Centenary Scholarship Scheme. It came into effect from 1st August 1962.

5. *All India Police Welfare Exhibition and Cultural Meet.*—Nineteen Police Units participated in the Fifth All India Police Welfare Exhibition and Cultural Meet held at Srinagar in June 1962. Madras took the second rank with 49 points to its credit and also annexed the Rolling Trophy for the best drama depicting most accurately and realistically any aspect of a Policeman's life. In the Exhibition, Madras won one first prize and two second prizes for spinning, crochet work and miscellaneous respectively.

6. *Madras Police Benevolent Fund.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 48,695.55 nP. was received as grant from the Government. A sum of Rs. 67,251.57 nP. was spent towards relief, welfare, educational aid and provision of amenities for the members of the Force.

7. *Police Village Development Scheme.*—The Police Village Development Scheme also continued to work satisfactorily. The Police assisted the villagers in laying mud roads and in the construction of small wooden bridges, etc., in various districts. They also continued to train school boys in simple drill and discipline.

8. *Police Sports.*—The twelfth All India Police Games Meet was held at Trivandrum from 31st January to 7th February 1962. The Madras State Police Team secured 121 points and stood second among the All India Teams. They secured five gold medals, three silver and five bronze medals. Madras also took part in the Third All India Police Aquatic Meet held in Delhi on 30th and 31st August 1962. In view of the National Emergency, the Tenth All India Police Duty Meet, the South Zonal Tournaments and the Annual State Police Sports were not held during the year.

9. *Conclusion.*—The General Elections in the beginning of the year, the declaration of National Emergency at the end of the year and the visits of various high dignitaries all through the year added to the normal strain of their duties. Nevertheless, the Police continued to discharge their duties in regard to the maintenance of Law and Order and the control and prevention of crime with commendable zeal and efficiency.

The State-wide General Elections afforded a unique opportunity to the Police and the public to come close together and enlist each other's assistance in further building up the fund of mutual goodwill and co-operation fostered through the years.

Part II—Crime.

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

10. *General character of the year.*—Despite the none-too-favourable economic conditions, the total cognizable crime and grave crime registered a fall of 0.78 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively. This decrease, especially under grave crime, is largely attributable to the hard and sustained work put in by the force in general, to the active assistance of Village Vigilance Committees, to the effective control over the movements and activities of known bad characters and potential offenders, and to the great progress in the maintenance and collation of criminal records and to the publication and inter-communication of information relating to crime and criminals.

11. *Total cognizable crime.*—Excluding offences under the the 'Special and Local Laws' and the 'Nuisance' Sections of the Indian Penal Code,

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 48,089 as against 48,468 in 1961—a decrease of 379 cases or 0.78 per cent.

The total number of cases under the special and local laws increased from 204,490 in 1961 to 270,040 in 1962—an increase of 65,550 cases or 32.05 per cent. Increase was noticeable in all districts except Thanjavur and Madras City.

There was a decrease in the total number of nuisance cases from 138,577 in 1961 to 126,711 in 1962—a fall of 31,866 cases or 20.1 per cent. The decrease was noticeable in all districts except P. Ananthapuram, Kanyakumari, Salem, The Nilgiris and in Madras City.

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

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban	1961	27,758	480	25,795	433
	1962	31,108	593	29,279	526
Rural	1961	37,188	273	33,675	226
	1962	39,223	294	36,964	226

12. *Serious offences against person and property.*—The number of serious offences against person and property was 17,720 as against 17,946 in 1961. The ratios of these offences to population in this State during the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 were one case for every 1,620, 1,875 and 1,899 persons respectively.

13. *Grave crimes.*—The following statement shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported during the last two years.

Comparative Statement of true cases of Grave Crime reported during the years 1961-62.

District.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
	1961.	1962.	1961.	1962.	1961.	1962.	1961.	1962.	1961.	1962.	1961.	1962.	1961.	1962.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Madras City ..	13	15	..	1	4	1	122	164	32	26	3,430	3,101	3,601	3,308
2 Chingleput ..	17	30	..	..	13	10	606	544	111	91	1,267	1,149	2,014	1,824
3 South Arcot ..	46	44	2	1	11	8	659	648	195	251	1,276	1,382	2,189	2,334
4 Thanjavur ..	62	52	7	3	15	14	932	810	189	139	1,484	1,389	2,689	2,401
5 Tiruchirappalli ..	72	72	3	6	41	23	682	674	237	224	1,797	1,431	2,832	2,430
6 Madurai, North ..	68	38	5	2	16	15	249	263	137	130	1,166	659	1,641	1,107
7 Madurai, Urban ..	38	28	..	..	7	8	212	173	78	121	1,267	1,111	1,602	1,441
8 Ramanathapuram ..	58	52	2	5	11	13	283	218	168	147	820	805	1,342	1,240
9 Tirunelveli ..	74	73	..	4	31	21	536	481	134	114	937	804	1,712	1,491
10 Kanyakumari ..	9	10	..	1	8	7	137	158	12	14	411	489	577	671
11 North Arcot ..	43	32	1	2	5	9	743	690	172	158	1,282	1,106	2,246	1,990
12 Salem ..	112	90	3	3	6	19	708	583	254	235	1,273	1,173	2,356	2,101
13 Coimbatore ..	108	122	9	6	22	20	683	695	278	255	1,577	1,638	2,677	2,741
14 The Nilgiris ..	7	1	..	..	..	1	145	113	5	4	150	134	307	265
15 Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	2	1	..	6	7	..	..	807	648	814	651
Total ..	727	659	32	36	191	169	6,703	6,221	2,002	1,909	18,944	17,019	28,599	26,011

There was a decrease of 2,568 cases or 9.0 per cent under grave crime in 1962. The decrease was noticeable under all heads of crime except dacoity as shown below :—

(1)	PER CENT.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
(2)	(3)	(4)
Murder ..	..	9.4
Dacoity ..	12.5	..
Robbery ..	..	11.5
House-breaking ..	..	7.2
Theft (Cattle) ..	..	4.6
Theft (Ordinary) ..	..	10.2

14. *Murder.*—The number of true cases of murder was 659 as against 727 in 1961 showing a decrease of 68 cases or 9.4 per cent.

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

Motive.	(1)	1961.	1962.
		(2)	(3)
1 Sexual causes ..	..	174	172
2 Family disputes ..	..	203	175
3 Faction ..	..	44	36
4 Robbery ..	..	33	13
5 Other causes ..	..	273	263
Total ..	..	727	659

In 63 cases, the murderers committed suicide as against 43 in 1961.

POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1962

15. *Infanticide.*—Cases of infanticide were reported from 11 districts (including Madras City) during the year. The motives were attributed to poverty, domestic trouble or fear of social disgrace.

16. *Riots and disturbances.*—Two thousand five hundred and sixty-three cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1962 as against 1,476 in 1961. The increase was due to the State-wide agitation launched by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in connection with the demand for control of prices of essential commodities. There were no major or widespread riots of any consequence in the State; the few that broke out were sporadic and were dealt with suitably. Law and Order and public peace were, on the whole, very well maintained.

The only occasion in which the Police had to open fire during the year was on 10th May 1962 when Head constable 883 Mahaboo Khan shot one K. D. Mooka Murugan, son of Arunachala Thevar of Siyalaperi when the K. D. attempted to cause hurt to Police constable 1641 who followed a person carrying a basket suspected to contain I.D. arrack. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, who held an enquiry, justified the shooting.

17. *Communal situation.*—There were no organised or large scale communal clashes during the year.

18. *Agrarian situation.*—Except a few isolated cases arising out of the familiar issues of demand for increase in wages and protest against employment of outside labour, there was not much organised activity on the Kisan front during the year.

Security proceedings were initiated against 40 Kisans of Anakudi, Thanjavur district, for trespass into lands in order to take forcible possession of them.

19. *Labour situation.*—Except for a few strikes that were localised ones and resorted to by the workers of individual concerns for redress of local grievances, there were no organised and protracted strikes or lockouts during the year under review.

20. *Students activities.*—The few students' agitations or unrest were of no consequence.

21. *Dacoity.*—Statistics of dacoity for 1961 and 1962 are given in the statement under paragraph 14 of this report. There were 36 cases of dacoity during the year 1962 as against 32 in 1961—an increase of 12.5 per cent.

Of these, nine were reported direct to the Magistrates. There were 16 highway dacoities, seven field dacoities and 13 house dacoities.

22. *Robbery.*—There were 169 cases of robbery in 1962, the lowest on record for the past 10 years. Of

these, 16 were reported direct to the Magistrates. There were 43 highway robberies, 48 field robberies and 78 house robberies.

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

24. *House-breaking.*—There were 6,221 cases of house-breaking as against 6,703 in 1961—a decrease of 482 cases or 7.2 per cent. Of these, 47 cases were reported to the Magistrates direct.

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 240 as against Rs. 317 in 1961 and Rs. 208 in 1960.

25. *Thefts.*—There were 17,019 cases of ordinary thefts as against 18,944 in 1961—a decrease of 1,925 cases or 10.2 per cent. Of these, 353 cases were reported to the Magistrates direct.

26. *Cattle thefts.*—There were 1,909 cases of cattle thefts, the lowest on record in the past ten years.

27. *Cattle poisoning.*—There were 103 cases of cattle poisoning as against 88 cases in 1961.

28. *Counterfeiting coins and currency notes.*—Two cases of counterfeiting coins were disposed of in 1962 and both of them ended in conviction. Of the 15 cases of note forgery disposed of in 1962, one ended in conviction.

29. *Other cases of interest (Bombs and explosives).*—During the year 161 explosions of a non-political nature occurred resulting in the death of 19 persons and injuries to 238 persons as against 121 cases resulting in the death of 24 persons and injuries to 198 persons during 1961. The increase is due to accidents while blasting rocks for deepening wells and construction of dams in dry areas in the State and also due to careless handling of explosive substances.

30. *Fire arms.*—Forty-five cases were examined in 1962 as against 37 cases in 1961. Of those, seven cases were from Mysore State and five cases from Kerala State. The fire arms expert was summoned to give evidence in 16 cases on 17 occasions as against 23 cases on 25 occasions in 1961.

31. *Justifiable homicide.*—There was only one case that was treated as justifiable homicide as against three in 1961. The Police opened fire in this case in self-defence.

32. *Accidental deaths.*—Six hundred and thirty cases of deaths disclosing culpable negligence were reported in 1962 as against 505 in 1961. Prosecutions were launched in 450 cases, of which 197 ended in conviction, 181 in discharge and 81 were pending trial at the end of the year. One case was treated as undetected. The districts of Coimbatore, Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Urban, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem contributed to the increase.

Three Indian Police Service Probationers, three Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, seventy-one Probationary Sub-Inspectors, eighty-nine Head Constables selected for promotion as Sub-Inspectors and six Sub-Inspectors of Pondicherry State were under training at the end of the year. Nine Assistant Sub-Inspectors of whom two were later selected as Sub-Inspectors were also trained during the year.

The standard of the trainees continued to be good and they did well both in examinations and in sports.

58. *Police Recruits' Schools.*—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each recruits' school in 1962.

Name of the school	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Police Recruits' School—							
Vehicle ..	281	874	1,155	592	60	503	1,155
Coimbatore ..	145	980	1,075	423	36	616	1,075

59. *State Police Band.*—The State Police Band put in another year of good work. The band attended all important Government functions and had 67 private engagements during the year as against 56 in 1961. A number of foreign dignitaries who visited Madras expressed appreciation of the performance of the band.

60. *Conduct—Departmental punishments excluding the award of Black Marks.*—The percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength is given below :—

	1960.	1961.	1962.
For absence without leave ..	0.6	0.5	0.8
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.0	2.7	3.4
Total ..	3.6	3.2	4.2

The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 10.4 as against 13.2 in 1961. The total number of persons dismissed from the force was 215 of whom 71 were so punished for absence without leave. the corresponding figures for 1961 being 189 and 42 respectively.

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

61. APPEALS.

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.		
	1960.	1961.	1962.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1960.	1961.	1962.
By the Inspector-General of Police ..	28	35	31	5	4	5	..	..	..	19.2	11.4	16.1
By the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	420	500	453	94	115	122	9	32	16	22.9	24.6	27.9

62. *Judicial Punishments.*—The total number of Police officers and men punished by Criminal Courts during the year was 19 as against 26 in 1961. Of these, four were convicted for offences in their official capacity and 15 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 5 and 21 respectively in 1961.

63. *Titles.*—Nil.

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

Republic day, 1962.

President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service.	1 Superintendent of Police.
Police Medal for Meritorious Service.	2 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
	4 Inspectors.
	1 Reserve Inspector.
	1 Head Constable.

Independence day, 1962.

President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service.	1 Deputy Inspector General of Police.
	1 Additional Superintendent of Police.

Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

5 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
3 Inspectors of Police.
1 Sub-Inspector of Police.
1 Jamadar.
1 Head constable.
1 Police constable.

Police Medal for Gallantry.

65. Rewards.

Rewards to Police officers.

	1961		1962	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras City ..	2,727	59,968	2,510	49,248
Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	24,384	1,95,738	25,393	1,86,970
Total ..	27,111	2,55,706	27,903	2,36,213

Rewards to private individuals including village officers.

	1961		1962	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras City ..	515	9,678	474	6,815
Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	4,546	55,291	4,102	40,765
Total ..	5,061	64,969	4,576	47,580

66. *Extraordinary family pension, compassionate allowances and gratuities.*—The dependants of 10 deceased police officers were sanctioned compassionate gratuities ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 2,400 in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependants were left.

67. *Cost.*—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1962-63 was Rs. 7,07,00,000 as against Rs. 16,10,91,500 for 1961-62.

68. *Housing the force.*—The Police Housing Scheme was formulated at an approximate cost of Rs. 4.5 crores for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan, the object being to provide accommodation to 80 per cent of the Police subordinate staff. Though this scheme was not included in the Second Five-Year Plan proper, for all purposes, it is being treated as an important non-plan scheme. As the target of 80 per cent could not be reached by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is being continued in the Third Five-Year Plan period also.

69. *Criminal Investigation Department (Crime Branch).*—The Crime branch handled during the year many complicated and important cases of diverse nature such as counterfeiting, forgery, cheating, postal thefts, impersonation, fraud, suspected sabotage, unlawful possession of railway properties

and criminal conspiracy. The number of cases investigated rose from 91 in 1961 to 97 in 1962. There was also an increase in the number of cases, that ended in conviction from 42 in 1961 to 61 in 1962, an increase of 19 per cent. The Crime Branch, C.I.D., continued to function satisfactorily.

70. *State Forensic Science Laboratory.*—One hundred and forty-five cases of questioned documents were received for examination during the year as against 160 in 1961.

Two Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to be attached to the Document Wing of the Laboratory, one as Foot Print, Fire Arms and Coin and Currency Expert and other as Document Expert.

71. *Police Research Centre.*—During the year, the Police Research Centre embarked on a thorough study (i) of the various aspects of Prohibition Act, (ii) of Modus Operandi Characteristics of Keenness in the different parts of the country (iii) about the criminals addicted to Crimes which used to be committed by Thottia Naiks and (iv) of suicides. The Central Research Centre, Mount Abu, and other States have been consulting and taking advice from this Centre, whose research papers continued to be in demand.

72. *'X' Branch.*—The number of officers dismissed, removed and discharged from service in 1962 on the basis of X Branch reports was 17 as against 21 in 1961. The X Branch continued to work efficiently.

73. *Special Branch.*—The Special Branch continued to function satisfactorily.

74. *Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.*—The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau continued to do useful work. The cost of foreign liquor seized in 1962 was Rs. 37,942 as against Rs. 11,300 in 1961. The seizure this year included 5 cars involved in the transport of liquor worth Rs. 27,020.

75. *Finger Print Bureau.*—There were 3,94,538 finger print slips on record at the beginning of the year and 24,518 slips were received for record during the year. Of these, 14,082 were removed from the Bureau leaving 4,04,880 on record at the end of the year.

Of the 65,024 search references received in the Bureau (as against 59,397 in 1961) 61,132 were from Madras State and 3,892 from other States.

The Single Digit Sections in Madras City and Madurai continued to function satisfactorily.

76. *Shorthand Bureau, Vellore.*—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau is three Inspectors and thirty-one Sub-Inspectors/Junior Reporters of whom one Inspector and two Junior Reporters are permanently stationed in Madras City. In G.O. No. 549, Home, dated 6th February 1962, two posts of Junior Reporters were made permanent. The

staff of the Bureau covered 2,855 political and labour meetings and 78 conferences, seminars, etc., as against 2,987 and 74 respectively in 1961.

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

There were 648 cases of thefts of all kinds during the year as against 953 in 1960 and 807 in 1961.

There were 2,468 complaints of shortages of goods during the year as against 3,433 in 1961 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 69,253 as against Rs. 78,419 in 1961.

There were eight cases of attempted derailment of trains as against 4 in 1961. Of these, seven cases were treated as mistake of fact or mistake of law and one case as undetected.

No sabotage was suspected in any of these cases.

Six cases of stone throwing on trains were reported during the year as against 15 in 1961. Of these two ended in conviction, two were treated as mistake of fact and two remain undetected.

78. *Port Police*.—The Tuticorin Port Police consisting of a staff of one Sub-Inspector, one Head constable and 10 Police constables, continued to work satisfactorily.

79. *Armed reserve*.—The armed reserves were kept up to strength and mobilized during the year for annual training and for certain special occasions such as the visits of V.I.Ps., General Elections, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam agitation, etc.

The discipline and morale of Armed Reserve continued to be such as to offer good hope for the future.

80. *Tear Smoke Squads*.—Tear Smoke Squads continued to function in the city and in the Armed Reserves of all districts. The Squad was put into action in one occasion each during the year in Madras City and at Vellore to disperse the unruly mob that collected on account of the picketing by the members of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in connection with the demand for reduction in the high prices of food stuffs.

81. *Malabar Special Police*.—The Malabar Special Police I Battalion consisting of six active companies and one Headquarter company continued to be under the charge of the Malabar Special Police Commandant, along with the four active companies of Malabar Special Police II Battalions.

Four companies of Malabar Special Police II Battalion with the Commandant, Malabar Special Police, were deputed for duty in Assam from 20th September 1962 and four companies with the head-quarters company of the Malabar Special Police I Battalion under the charge of the Commandant, Special Armed Police, were deputed for duty in

West Bengal on 30th November 1962 along with two companies of the Special Armed Police. One active company of Malabar Special Police, I Battalion continued to be on deputation with the Pondicherry State throughout the year. The annual inspection of the Malabar Special Police I companies by a Military Officer was carried out by Lt. Col. B. S. Grewal in January 1962.

The Radio and Motor Transport Branches are functioning satisfactorily.

Discipline was well maintained. The health of the force continued to be satisfactory.

It is pleasing to note that even within a short period of their duty under the operational command of the Army, these companies won the approbation of the Army Officers in regard to their turn out as well as discipline.

82. *Special Armed Police*.—The health of the force was satisfactory, and discipline was well maintained.

The force which was utilised for bandobust in connection with the Third General Elections discharged its duties efficiently.

The unit put in another year of useful work to the State.

83. *Police Radio Branch*.—There were three control, 12 static and 18 transportable stations at the end of the year with an operating staff of 20 Head Constables, 36 Naiks, 48 Lance Naiks and 22 Police Constables including a vacancy reserve of nine police constables.

Traffic continued to be very heavy due to the Third General Elections, visits of V.I.Ps. agitation by Political parties, National Emergency, etc.

Eight transportable sets with the full strength of operating staff were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for border duties in Nagaland and 12 more sets with the necessary operating staff sent for duty in West Bengal.

84. *Village Police*.—Village officers continued to co-operate with the Police in the reporting of crime as well as in their prevention and detection. The Police Officers for their part enlisted their assistance whenever necessary.

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

Year.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
1961	193	1,685
1962	162	1,693

85. *Village Vigilance Committees*.—Village Vigilance Committees function in all the districts.

PART V.

Reforms and Needs.

86. *Forensic Science Laboratory*.—The Government approved the proposal for appointment of two Sub-Inspectors (one for Thanjavur and the other for Tirunelveli) as Scientific Assistants after their training in the State Forensic Science Laboratory for a period of nine months.

87. *Training of recruits*.—Due to National Emergency, the period of training of Police constables in the Police Recruits' School has been reduced to four months and they are given further training in the districts while on duty.

88. *Police Hospital*.—A well-equipped hospital with 30 beds for the benefit of the City Police has been constructed.

89. *Scholarship fund*.—The Government sanctioned the Madras Police Centenary Scholarship Scheme which has come into effect from 1st September 1962.

90. *Good Service Stripes*.—The Government have approved the proposal to grant good service stripes and silver stripes to Head Constables and Police Constables of Armed Reserve, Taluk Police, Railway Police, City and Criminal Investigation Department, etc., and Lance Naiks and Naiks of the

Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police and to sanction the payment of a special pay to each holder of a stripe.

91. *Traffic*.—The new traffic signals have been introduced in all the districts (except Salem) and Madras City with effect from 1st November 1962 and in Salem from 15th December 1962.

The rapid growth of highway traffic in Madras State has created several traffic problems. In order to consider matters relating to traffic planning and regulations at State level, the Government have constituted a State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee with the Transport Commissioner as Chairman, Secretary to Government, Home Department and Inspector-General of Police and some other officials and non-officials as members. The Government have also ordered the formation of District Road Development and Traffic Planning Committees in districts with the Collector as Chairman, Superintendents of Police as Secretary, Regional Transport Officer and some officials and non-officials as members.

The Government have also ordered the creation of a Traffic Planning (Engineering) Cell to work under the Chief Engineer (Highways). In order to co-ordinate the work of the Traffic Planning (Engineering) Cell, the Government have also approved the creation of Traffic Planning (Police) Cell. The Traffic Planning (Engineering) Cell has already started functioning.

MADRAS,
5TH SEPTEMBER 1963.

S. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY,
Inspector-General of Police.



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HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 10, 2nd January 1964

Police—Administration Report, 1962—Reviewed.

Order—No. 10, Home, dated 2nd January 1964.

Recorded.

2. The year was marked by a decrease in cognisable crime and grave crime. The total number of cases of cognisable crime, excluding offences under "Special and Local Laws" and "Nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code was 48,089 as against 48,468 in 1961, a decrease of 0.78 per cent. Grave crimes decreased from 28,599 in 1961 to 26,013 in 1962, a decrease of 9 per cent. The decrease was noticeable under all heads of grave crime, except dacoity. Cases of murder decreased from 727 to 659 (9.4 per cent), robbery from 191 to 169 (11.5 per cent), house-breaking from 6,703 to 6,221 (7.2 per cent), theft (cattle) from 2,002 to 1,909 (4.6 per cent) and theft (ordinary) from 18,944 to 17,019 (10.2 per cent). The number of dacoity increased from 32 in 1961 to 36 in 1962, an increase of 12.5 per cent. The decrease, especially in grave crime was largely attributable to the hard and sustained work put in by the force in general, to the active assistance of Village Vigilance Committees, to the effective control over the movements and activities of known bad characters and potential offenders, and to the great progress in the maintenance and collation of criminal records and to the publication and inter-communication of information relating to crime and criminals. The number of cases under "Special and Local Laws" increased from 204,490 in 1961 to 270,040 in 1962, an increase of 32.05 per cent. This increase was noticeable in all districts except Thanjavur and Madras City. Nuisance cases, however, decreased from 158,577 in 1961 to 126,711 in 1962, a fall of 30.1 per cent. The decrease was noticeable in all districts except Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, Salem, the Nilgiris and in Madras City. Serious offences against person and property fell from 17,846 in 1961 to 17,720 in 1962. The ratio of these offences to population in the State for the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 was one case for every 1,620, 1,875 and 1,899 persons respectively.

3. The percentage of detection of cognizable crime in 1962 was 54.3 as against 50.4 in 1961 and 48.3 in 1960. There was improvement in detection in Madras City and nine districts, viz.,

Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Madurai North, Madurai Urban, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. Satisfactory improvement in the standard of detection was maintained.

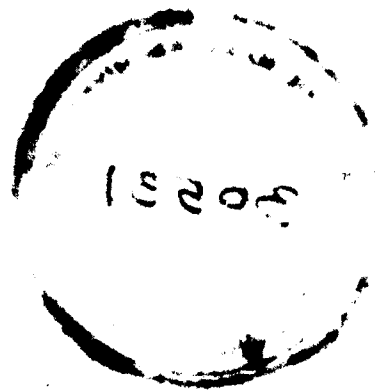
4. Two thousand five hundred and sixty-three cases of rioting or unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1962 as against 1,476 in 1961. The increase was due to the State-wide agitation launched by the D.M.K. in connection with the demand for control of prices of essential commodities. There were no major or widespread riots of any consequence in the State and Law and Order and Public peace were very well maintained. The Police opened fire in self defence on one occasion and the Revenue Divisional Officer who held an enquiry justified the shooting.

5. There were no organised or large scale communal clashes during the year. Except for a few isolated cases, there was not much organized activity on the kisan front during the year. But for a few strikes that were localised ones and resorted to by the workers of individual concerns for redress of local grievances, there were no organised and protracted strikes or lock outs during the year. The few students' agitation or unrest were of no consequence.

6. The Crime Branch of the C.I.D. continued to function efficiently. It handled many complicated and important cases of diverse nature such as counterfeiting, forgery, cheating, postal thefts, impersonation, fraud, suspected sabotage, unlawful possession of railway properties and criminal conspiracy. The number of cases investigated was 97 and out of this 61 cases ended in conviction.

7. The Special Branch and 'X' Branch continued to function satisfactorily.

8. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau continued to do useful work. The value of foreign liquor seized by the Bureau during 1962 was Rs. 37,942 as against Rs. 11,300 in 1961. The seizure included 5 cars involved in the transport of liquor worth



Rs. 27,020. In Madras City 26,463 cases under the Madras Prohibition Act were charged during the year as against 25,986 during 1961. The increase in the number of prohibition offences is due to the greater and unstinted vigilance enforced by the Police. Continuous raids were conducted by the City Police in the borders of the Chingleput district and the flow of liquor from Pondicherry and Andhra State was kept low.

9. Traffic accidents decreased from 3,535 in 1961 to 3,488 in 1962. Seventy-seven cases were fatal in 1962 as against 62 in 1961.

10. The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and mobilised during the year for annual training and for certain special occasions, such as visits of V.I.Ps., General Elections, D.M.K. agitation, etc.

The discipline and morale of the Armed Reserve continued to be such as to offer good hope for the future.

11. Four Companies of Malabar Special Police II Battalion with the Commandant, Malabar Special Police were deputed for duty in Nagaland from 29th September 1962. Four Companies with the Headquarter Company of the Malabar Special Police I Battalion and 2 Companies of the Special Armed Police under the charge of the Commandant, Special Armed Police were deputed for duty in West Bengal on 30th November 1962. One active Company of the Malabar Special Police I continued to be on deputation with the Pondicherry State throughout the year. Even within the short period of their duty under the operational command of the Army, the Companies won the approbation of the Army Officers in regard to their turn out as well as discipline.

12. At the end of the year, the State Police Radio Network had 3 control, 12 static and 18 transportable stations. Traffic continued to be very heavy due to the Third General Elections, visits of V. I. Ps., agitation by Political parties, National Emergency, etc. In spite of the heavy pressure, a high standard of efficiency was maintained.

13. The Police Housing Scheme aims at providing quarters for 80 per cent of the Police subordinate staff at a total estimated cost of Rs. 450 lakhs. In 1962-63, the Government have sanctioned the construction of quarters for 3 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables and 119 Police Constables at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,91,850. The construction of quarters for one Subedar Major, one Subedar, 5 Jamedars and 183 other

ranked sanctioned in March 1961 was completed and these were declared open by the Chief Minister on 31st January 1963. As the target of 80 per cent could not be reached by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Scheme is being treated as an important non-Plan Scheme and continued during the Third Plan.

14. The two important events of the year under review, were holding of the Third General Elections early in the year and the National Emergency caused by the Chinese aggression towards the close of the year. The task of ensuring peace prior to, during and after the elections was by no means an easy one and on account of the well planned and elaborate Police arrangements the elections went off smoothly despite the keen competition and the high percentage of polling. All the political parties commended the Police for their efficiency and impartial behaviour.

15. The various welfare schemes sponsored in the previous years to augment the family income of the Policemen continued to function satisfactorily. The Police Village Development Scheme also continued to work satisfactorily. The Police assisted the villagers in laying mud roads and in the construction of small wooden bridges, etc., in various districts. They also continued to train school boys in simple drill and discipline.

16. In the Twelfth All-India Police Games Meet held at Trivandrum from 31st January to 7th February 1962, the Madras State Police Team secured 121 points and stood second among the All-India Teams. Five gold, three silver and five bronze medals were annexed by them. The Madras State Police also took part in the Third All-India Police Aquatic Meet held in Delhi on 30th and 31st August 1962.

17. The General Elections, the declaration of National Emergency and the visits of various high dignitaries all through the year added to the normal strain of the Police. In spite of it, the Police continued to discharge their duties in regard to the maintenance of law and order and the control and prevention of crime with commendable zeal and efficiency. The State wide General Elections afforded a unique opportunity to the Police and the public to come close together and enlist each other's assistance in further building up the spirit of mutual goodwill and co-operation fostered through the years. The Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the good work done by the Police during the year under review.

(By order of the Governor)

A. VENKATESAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.
" the Commissioner of Police, Madras-8.
" all Collectors.
" the Accountant-General, Madras-18.

To the Board of Revenue, Madras-5.
" Revenue Department.
" Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras-7.
" Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, 2.