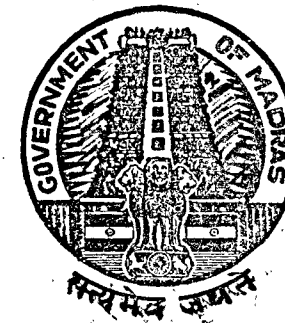
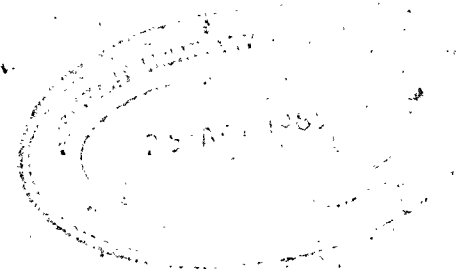


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For the Commanding
State Administrative Department
Madras State
(Police Department)



REPORT ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE
OF
MADRAS STATE
1963

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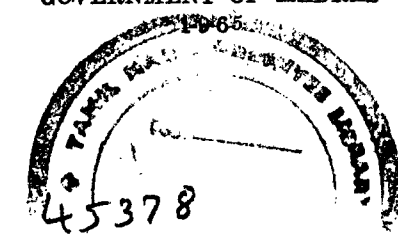
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1965

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF MADRAS STATE, 1963.

PART I.

1. *Police Sports.*—The Madras Police took part in the All India Police Duty Meet there was very little improvement in the economic conditions of the people due to the high cost of living. The year 1963 was on the whole a peaceful and successful one for the Police. The National Emergency continued during the year with the added responsibility to the Police.

Conference.—The Fourth Police Science Congress was held in Madras City on 17th 18th and 19th October 1963. Delegates from all over India and eminent Public of Madras City attended the Congress which was inaugurated by the Governor of Madras. The Chief Minister presided over the function and the Home Minister addressed the delegates. The problems of the Police Department with regard to scientific investigation of cases, the orientation necessary in a welfare State and changes that should be effected in criminal law and police organisation to make it an effective weapon for countering modern types of crime were discussed at the Congress.

✓ *Centenary Scholarship Fund.*—The Madras Police Centenary Scholarship Scheme approved by the Government has been given effect to. During the year scholarships to the tune of Rs. 26,300 to the children of Non-Gazetted Police Officers were awarded from the Fund.

✓ *Madras Police Benevolent Fund.*—The Madras Police Benevolent Fund has been functioning satisfactorily. The grant to the Fund received from the Government for 1962-63 was Rs. 50,000. A sum of Rs. 97,401.49 P. was spent during the year towards relief, welfare, educational aid and provision of amenities for the members of the Force.

✓ *Police Village Development Scheme.*—The Police Village Development Scheme was also implemented during the year. The Police assisted the villagers in laying roads, rigging wells, construction of children's park, compound walls to schools, etc., in various districts.

4. *General conditions of the year.*—The seasonal conditions continued to be normal but held at Delhi during the year and won two medals—one in Motor Transport Competition and the other in Revolver Shooting—and secured a third prize in Scientific Aids (Foot Prints) competition. They also took part in the first All-India Open Athletic Meet held at New Delhi during the year.

Home Guards.—The Home Guards Organisation in the State was raised in pursuance of the Madras Home Guard Act, 1963 and the Home Guard Rules, 1963. With Inspector-General of Police having overall control as the Ex-Officio Commandant-General, the Home Guards function under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, in the City and the Superintendents of Police in districts. The inaugural function at Madras City and the passing out parade at Coimbatore proved to be popular.

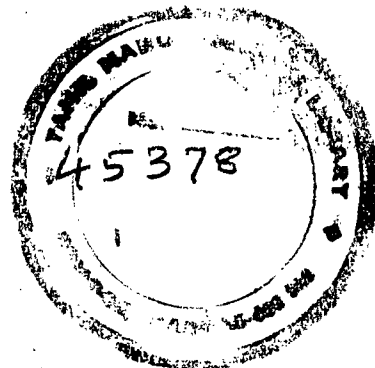
5. *Conclusion.*—The Police continued to perform their arduous duties in a commendable manner despite the stress and strain on account of bandobust duties in connection with three bye-elections in the State which went off peacefully, the Mahakumbabishekam festival at Madurai which attracted crowds from all over India and the visits of the High Personages. They displayed a high sense of devotion to duty in the maintenance of Law and Order and in keeping the crime under control.

On the whole the Police have done another year of good work and the Public Police relationship built up progressively continued to be maintained.

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PART II.

Crime.

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

6. *General character of the year.*—The seasonal conditions of the year were not generally unfavourable. The south-west monsoon was not quite favourable as the rainfall though a little above normal was 2.4 per cent below the rainfall in the corresponding period of the previous year. The north-east monsoon was late in the southern districts and the rainfall was uneven and was not favourable to the agriculturists.

There was no marked improvement in the economic conditions and the cost of living continued to be high due to the soaring prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities.

Despite the none-too-favourable economic conditions, the total cognizable crime and grave crime registered a fall of 3.8 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. This decrease, is largely attributed to the increase in wages to meet the rising prices of commodities, new avenues of employment in the development projects and the effective action through judicious use of the preventive sections of the Law.

7. *Total cognizable crime.*—Excluding offences under the “Special and Local Laws” and the ‘Nuisance’ sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 46,256 as against 48,089 in 1962—a decrease of 1,833 cases or 3.8 per cent.

As compared with 1962, the decrease in crime during the last ten years is furnished in Part VI of this report.

The decrease in crime was marked in the following districts in 1963 as compared with 1962:—

	PER CENT.
Tiruchirappalli	10.9
Madurai Urban	41.9
Kanyakumari	28.1

The total number of cases under Special and Local Laws increased from 2,70,040 in 1962 to 2,92,545 in 1963—an increase of 22,505 cases or 8.3 per cent. Increase was noticeable in all districts except Madras City, North Arcot and the Nilgiris.

There was also an increase in the total number of nuisance cases from 1,26,711 in 1962 to 2,01,835 in 1963—an increase of 75,124 cases or 37.2 per cent. Increase was noticeable in all districts except Thanjavur, Madurai North, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Salem.

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

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Urban	1962	31,106	593	29,279	526
	1963	27,745	449	25,711	413
Rural	1962	39,223	294	36,964	226
	1963	38,807	293	35,578	255

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 17,376 as against 17,720 in 1962. The ratio of these offences to population in this State during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 were one case for every 1,875, 1899 and 1939 persons respectively.

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

There was a decrease of 928 cases or 3.6 per cent under grave crime in 1963. The decrease was noticeable under all heads except murder as shown below:—

(1)	PER CENT.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
(2)	(3)	
Murder	0.3	..
Dacoity	..	38.9
Robbery	..	26.0
House-breaking	..	1.6
Theft (cattle)	..	11.9
Theft (ordinary)	..	3.3

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the year 1962—63.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House breaking.	
(1)	1962.	1963.	1962.	1963.	1962.	1963.	1962.	1963.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras City	15	9	1	..	1	6	164	201
Chingleput	30	29	..	..	10	9	544	506
South Arcot	44	37	1	5	8	10	648	645
Thanjavur	52	54	3	1	14	10	810	718
Tiruchirappalli	72	58	6	1	23	4	674	523
Madurai North	38	61	2	..	15	7	263	331
Madurai Urban	28	29	..	..	8	8	173	131
Ramanathapuram	52	51	5	4	13	6	218	259
Tirunelveli	73	91	4	1	21	21	481	564
Kanyakumari	10	7	1	..	7	1	158	142
North Arcot	32	35	2	3	9	6	690	730
Salem	90	91	3	3	19	17	583	550
Coimbatore	122	102	6	4	20	18	695	692
The Nilgiris	1	7	..	..	1	..	113	123
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	2	..	..	2	7	7
Total	659	661	36	22	160	125	6,221	6,122

Districts,	Theft (Cattle).		Theft (Ordinary).		Total.	
	1962.	1963.	1962.	1963.	1962.	1963.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Madras City	26	32	3,101	3,450	3,308	3,698
Chingleput	91	65	1,149	1,066	1,824	1,675
South Arcot	251	190	1,382	1,442	2,334	2,329
Thanjavur	139	131	1,339	1,406	2,407	2,320
Tiruchirappalli	224	216	1,431	1,045	2,430	1,847
Madurai North	130	100	659	732	1,107	1,231
Madurai Urban	121	42	1,111	717	1,441	927
Ramanathapuram	147	150	805	810	1,240	1,280
Tirunelveli	114	133	804	985	1,497	1,795
Kanyakumari	14	18	489	252	679	420
North Arcot	158	125	1,106	1,028	1,897	1,927
Salem	235	258	1,173	1,126	2,103	2,043
Coimbatore	255	221	1,638	1,737	3,736	2,774
The Nilgiris	4	1	13	122	253	253
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	648	552	657	561
Total	1,909	1,682	17,019	16,470	26,013	25,082

10. *Murder*.—The number of true cases of murder was 661 as against 659 in 1962 showing a negligible increase of two cases or 0.3 per cent. Of these 8 were reported directly to the Magistrates. Coimbatore accounted for the largest number of murders (102) followed by Salem and Tirunelveli (91) each, Madurai North (61), Tiruchirappalli (58), Thanjavur (54) and Ramanathapuram (51).

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

Motive. (1)	1962. (2)	1963. (3)
Sexual causes	172	150
Family disputes	175	173
Faction	36	24
Robbery	1	9
Other causes	263	305
Total	659	661

In 35 cases, the murderers committed suicide as against 63 in 1962.

11. *Infanticide*.—Cases of infanticide were reported from 10 districts (including Madras City) during the year. The motives were attributed to poverty, domestic trouble or fear of social disgrace.

12. *Riots and disturbances*.—One thousand two hundred and ninety seven cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1963 as against 2,563 in 1962. 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.

A graph showing the number of true cases of rioting or unlawful assembly disposed of in the last 10 years is furnished in Part VI.

On two occasions the Police had to open fire during the year—

(1) On 17th March 1963 at Urapanur, Madurai district, on a defiant crowd who in utter disregard of section 144 orders in force came armed with dangerous weapons to attack the people of Kilurappanur village over fishing rights. **Twelve rounds were fired** resulting in the death of 3 and injuries to 9.

(2) The other was at Madurantakam, Chingleput district, on 7th August 1963 on a riotous mob which prevented a public transport vehicle delivering mails to the local post office. Six rounds were fired causing injury to one person. The enquiries conducted by the Revenue Divisional Officers concerned justified both the shootings.

Communal situation.—There were no organised or large scale communal clashes during the year. The following few instances purely local in character came to notice during the year and they were dealt with promptly by the Police.

A few local Muslim and Hindus in Poochinaikenpatty (Dindigul) came to a clash over the diversion of water from a local tank.

In Crawford (Tiruchirappalli district) two Muslims were beaten when they objected to the beating of drums at a Hindu funeral procession while it passed before a mosque.

At New Ayakadi (Palni taluk) there was a clash between the local Muslims and Harijans as the Muslim youths were reported to have molested young Harijan girls.

The caste Hindus and Harijans at Malamolanilai village (Tiruchirappalli district) came to clash in the matter of collecting funds for the construction of a common hall.

Agrarian situation.—Kisan unrest as such was absent during the year. The few incidents that took place were either due to mutual rivalry or for settling local issues and all these were promptly dealt with by the Police.

Labour situation.—The major incidents took place during the year one in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and the other in the Mills at Coimbatore.

The trouble in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills arose over the introduction of 'Rationalisation Scheme' agreed to by the H.M.S. controlled Union. The others who refused to comply with the scheme staged a stay-in-strike which resulted in the management declaring a lock-out of the entire mill from 15th June 1963. The lock-out was however lifted after several workers gave written undertaking and went to work. Thirty-two workers involved in the strike were dismissed.

The incident at Coimbatore was in connection with the 'Bonus issue'. The workers in Vasantha and Kothari Mills at Singanallur (Coimbatore) obstructed the staff of Mills' offices with the object of coercing the management to pay higher quantum of bonus. The management declared a lock-out which was subsequently lifted when the Collector advised the labour leaders to settle the issue amicably. In response to a call by A.I.T.U.C. and Hind Mazdoor Sabha, workers of 9 mills struck work on 9th November 1963.

Apart from the above two major incidents there were also a few stray cases of strike in the State during the year. They were minor in nature and were settled amicably.

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

13. *Dacoity*.—Statistics of dacoity for 1962 and 1963 are given in the statement under paragraph 9 of this report. There were 22 cases of dacoity during the year 1963 as against 36 in 1962 a decrease of 38.9 per cent. 321

Of those, 7 were reported direct to the Magistrates. There were two highway dacoities, 8 field dacoities and 12 house dacoities. South Arcot and Ramanathapuram registered 5 each followed by Coimbatore 4 and North Arcot and Salem 3 each. The districts of Chingleput, Madurai North, Madurai Urban, Kanyakumari, the Nilgiris and Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli and Madras City were free from this form of crime.

14. *Robbery*.—There were 125 cases of robbery in 1963 as against 169 in 1962. Details are given under paragraph 9. Of these 18 were reported direct to the Magistrates. There were 11 highway robberies, 33 field robberies and 51 house robberies. Tirunelveli registered 21 cases followed by Coimbatore 18, Salem 17 and Thanjavur and South Arcot 10 each. The Nilgiris was free from this form of crime.

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

15. *House breaking*.—There were 6,122 cases of house breaking as against 6,221 in 1962 a decrease of 99 cases or 1.6 per cent. Of these, 13 cases were reported to the Magistrates direct. North Arcot leads with 730 cases, followed by Thanjavur 718, Coimbatore 692, South Arcot 645, Tirunelveli 564, Salem 550, Tiruchirappalli 523 and Chingleput 506.

The average value of property lost per case of house breaking was Rs. 243 as against Rs. 210 in 1962 and Rs. 317 in 1961.

16. *Theft*.—There were 16,470 cases of ordinary thefts as against 17,019 cases in 1962, a decrease of 549 cases or 3.3 per cent. Of these, 233 cases were reported to the Magistrates direct. Madras City continued a lead with 3,450 cases followed by Coimbatore 1,737, South Arcot 1,442 and Thanjavur 1,406.

17. *Cattle thefts*.—There were 1,682 cases of cattle thefts during the year as against 1,909 in 1962.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 82 cases of cattle poisoning as against 103 cases in 1962.

18. *Counterfeiting coins and currency notes*.—Six cases of counterfeiting coins were disposed of in 1963 of which two ended in conviction. Of the 13 cases of note forgery disposed of in 1963, 4 ended in conviction as against 15 and one in 1962.

19. *Other cases of interest (Bombs and Explosives)*.—During the year 180 explosions of non-political nature occurred resulting in the death of 36 persons and injuries to 244 persons as against 151 cases resulting in the death of 19 persons and injuries to 238 persons

in 1962. These explosions occurred mainly during the blasting of rocks for deepening wells and construction of dams in dry areas in the State and also due to careless handling of explosive substances.

Out of 180 cases reported in 1963, action was dropped in 66 cases, 12 cases were under investigation and 13 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. Of the remaining 89 cases disposed of by Courts, 75 cases ended in conviction and 14 in acquittal.

20. *Justifiable Homicide*.—The following two cases were treated as justifiable Homicide during the year.

One Vellaipandi Thevar of Chinnavagaikulam, Tirunelveli district, entered the house of one Lakshmanan on the night of 19th November 1963 and attacked him with an aruval and inflicted injuries. The mother-in-law of Lakshmanan on seeing her son-in-law being attacked took a hammer that was lying closeby and struck the intruder on his face and caused fatal injuries in the defence of her son-in-law.

On 8th July 1963 in an encounter with Mamuttian and his gang, an absconding murderer and dacoit at Lakkampatti village, Mettur, one of the members of the gang opened fire on the Police party causing grievous injury to the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Police party. The Police then opened fire in self-defence and shot dead Lakshmanan, a member of the gang.

21. *Accidental deaths*.—Seven hundred and seven cases of deaths disclosing culpable negligence were reported in 1963 as against 630 in 1962. Prosecution were launched in 481 cases, of which 202 ended in conviction, 190 in discharge and 82 were pending trial at the end of the year. Four cases were treated as undetected and three as mistake of fact. The districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai North and Salem contributed to the increased.

PART III

Detection and Prevention

22. *Crime --How dealt with*.—Statement 'A' Part II.—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 are shown below :—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
1961	50.4
1962	54.3
1963	55.3

There was improvement in detection in Chingleput and 11 other districts (South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli). The figures of detection under the various heads of crime are :—

(1)	Percentage of detection.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.
Murder	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dacoity	58.7	62.1	61.6
Robbery	55.3	50.0	54.5
House-breaking	46.2	48.1	53.2
Cattle-thefts	53.2	53.7	58.0
Ordinary thefts	56.8	61.2	64.5
	57.0	59.1	61.8
Total	56.0	58.0	61.0

Detection of total cognizable crime and of grave crime recorded an improvement of 1 per cent and 3 per cent respectively over that of last year.

It is a matter of gratification that in spite of various pre-occupations that diverted the attention of the force from its normal functions relating to the prevention and detection of crime it was able to maintain a good standard of detection.

The percentage of detection recorded the highest for the last decade both under total cognizable crime and under grave crime.

Cases in which investigation was refused.—Section 157 (E) (b), *Criminal Procedure Code* (Statement 'A' I—Columns 5 and 6).—Of the 50,788 cases reported to the Police during the year, investigation was refused in 225 cases or 0.4 per cent as against 0.4 per cent in 1962 and 0.5 per cent in 1961. The provision of this law was used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrate under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Three hundred and thirty-seven cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates in 1963 under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code as against 356 in 1962. No unnecessary reference have come to notice.

Attendance at Session.—In Madras City the Sessions Court functioned throughout the year and the Gazetted Police Officers concerned attended the Sessions on all the days. Gazetted Officers attended 346 out of 944 sessions held in the mufassal in 1963 as against 322 out of 1,040 sessions in 1962. Wherever necessary, I have issued instructions to Superintendents of Police that they and their gazetted assistants should attend more sessions.

23. *Property lost and recovered*.—There has been an improvement in the value of property recovered, the percentage being 46.3 as against 41.7 in 1962 and 32.8 in 1961.

24. *Prosecutions* (Statement 'A' I—columns 11 and 12).—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 32,884 as against 34,571 in 1962. Of these, 69.9 per cent ended in conviction as against 70.0 per cent in 1962.

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras City		56,424	54,822	97.2
Mufassal		22,457	13,062	58.2

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

25. *Escapes*.—There were 36 cases of escape of prisoners during the year as against 64 in 1962 and 53 in 1961. Of these, 7 escaped from Sub-Jails and 29 from other police custody as against 18 and 44 respectively in the previous year. There was no escape from police lock-ups during the year while there were two in 1962.

Of these, 27 prisoners were re-captured. Thirty-five police officers were dealt with departmentally for neglect of duty in guarding prisoners. The need for tightening up discipline in this regard has been emphasised by me.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offender's Act.—The Act continued to work satisfactorily. The suggestion to include in the schedule under the Act certain sections of the Indian Penal Code is under the consideration of the Government.

Security for good behaviour.—Out of 15,795 persons put up, 12,545 were bound over. Six hundred and seventy-six cases were pending at the end of the year.

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 3,790 as against 3,154 in 1962. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 111 as against Rs. 114 in 1962.

26. *Cinematograph Act*.—This Act and Rules thereunder were enforced satisfactorily.

27. *The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.*—Effective steps to stamp out this evil were taken wherever the Act is in force.

28. *The Madras City Police Act.*—Some useful sections of the Madras City Police Act were extended to certain places in South Arcot, North Arcot, Thiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts during the year. Preventive work under the Act was satisfactory.

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

30. *Inspection of shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act.*—All the shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act were inspected during the year by Inspectors and Gazetted Officers.

31. *Tear Smoke Squad.*—The Tear Smoke Squad was not put into action during the year.

32. *Inspections.*—I toured the following districts and visited Special Armed Police, Avadi, during the year for general check up of Police work and instructed the officers on current and special branch matters :—

North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari.

I also inspected the District Police Office and Armed Reserve, Chingleput, Railway Police, Egmore and Central Stations, District Police Office and District Intelligence Bureau, Coimbatore, Mambuliur, Avinashi and Coimbatore Town West Police stations in Coimbatore District, Offices of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, Madras, Kuzhithurai Police Station in Kanyakumari district and the Fire Services Branch, Madras.

33. *The Detective Dog Squad.*—The Madras City Police Dog Squad had 5 dogs and 2 pups at the beginning of the year. The strength of the squad at the close of the year was 5 dogs and 1 pup.

During the year the dogs were called out in 72 cases and in 12 cases which include 7 murders, 1 house-breaking by night, 2 dacoities and 2 other thefts, the clues given by the dogs were very useful for successful investigation. Training was given for the dogs and police personnel of Assam, Orissa and Andhra States during the year.

The Madurai Dog Squad has a strength of 2 dogs and 1 pup and they were called out in all in 64 instances out of which in 17 cases they did useful work.

34. *Beggars' Home.*—The Government Care Home at Kanchipuram and the Government Care Camp and Care Home at Melpakkam, Chingleput district, continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

PART IV.

POLICE FORCE.

35. *Gazetted Officer.*—I continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

Fifteen officers of the Indian Police Service, 30 officers of the Madras Police Service and 19 officers of the Madras Armed Police Services were on deputation with the Government of India at the end of the year.

An Officer of the Armed Police was on deputation as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras during the year.

POLICE OF MADRAS STATE, 1963

An officer of the Indian Police continued to be on deputation with the Jail Department throughout the year and one Madras Police Service Officer was on deputation with the Excise Department.

One Indian Police Officer, 6 officers of the Madras Police Service and 2 Ministerial Personal Assistants retired during the year.

36. *Strength.*—The sanctioned strength of the Force excluding the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police on the last day of the year was 28,197 (permanent) and 3,286 (temporary) as against 28,043 and 3,271 respectively at the end of 1962.

Recruitment.—There were, 1,225 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 759 in 1962.

Five ex-army men and 347 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against 6 and 313 respectively in 1962.

Among the recruits 294 were holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and above as against 343 in 1962.

Casualties.—The total number of casualties in the force was, 1,143 as shown below as against 1,115 in 1962 :—

	1962.	1963.
Retirements	472	496
Resignations	183	138
Dismissals	215	245
Discharges	44	100
Desertion	81	130
Deaths	120	34
Total	1,115	1,143

Sixty-seven police officers were injured during the year in the course of their duty as against 90 in the previous year.

Health.—The health of the force continued to be satisfactory. The percentage of the total actual strength of daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 0.3 as against 2.8 in 1962.

Thirty-four Police officers died in 1963 as against 120 in 1962.

The usual periodical medical examinations of the subordinate police were conducted during the year. Besides, health and medical officers' visit the lines periodically and reported on measures to improve the health of the force.

37. *Education.*—There were 3,374 head constables and 24,700 police constables in the force on the last day of the year. Of these none was illiterate.

38. *Training college and schools.*—(Police Training College, Vellore) Sri M. U. Mulk continued as Principal, throughout the year.

Three Indian Police Service Officers, 3 Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, 74 Probationary Sub-Inspectors including 5 from Pondicherry State, 7 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 89 Head Constables fit for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector passed out of the college after training during the year.

Three Indian Police Service Officers, 3 Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, 54 Probationary Sub-Inspectors (including 3 from Pondicherry State) and 33 Head Constables selected for promotion as Sub-Inspectors were under training at the end of the year.

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

Special lectures on various subjects were delivered by senior officers of the Police and other departments.

Sports and recreations.—Both in-door and out-door team games were played by all trainees regularly and special training was also imparted in field and atheltic events. Matches were organised and played between trainees and outside teams with a view to establish healthy contacts with public.

Hostel.—The hostel continued to work satisfactorily. It is managed by a mess committee elected from among the cadets under the supervision of one of the Inspectors in the College.

Museum.—The Crime Museum continued to be of use for instructional purposes. Very important personages from Kerala, Punjab and Manipur States and other outsiders also visited the museum during the year.

Health.—Sanitation and health in the Police Training College continued to be good.

Madras Police Journal.—The Journal which is published quarterly is popular. The number of subscribers in 1963 was 1,953 as against 1,838 in 1962.

Police Recruits' Schools.—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each recruits' school in 1963 :—

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Police Recruits' Schools—							
Vellore	503	1,033	1,536	1,049	56	431	1,536
Coimbatore	616	781	1,397	1,037	43	317	1,397

State Police Band.—The State Police Band turned out good work during the year. The band attended all important Government functions in addition to 89 private engagements during the year as against 67 in 1962. The performance was very much appreciated by foreign dignitaries.

39. *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 :—

(1)	1961.	1962.	1963.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
For absence without leave	0.5	0.8	0.8
For offences other than absence without leave ..	2.7	3.4	3.4
Total ..	3.2	4.2	4.2

The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 10.1 as against 10.4 in 1962. The total number of persons dismissed from the force was 245 of whom 97 were so punished for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1962 being 215 and 71 respectively.

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

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

Authority.	Number of appeals received.			Number of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)						
By the Inspector-General of Police.	35	31	52	4	5	8
By the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	500	453	449	115	122	95

(1) cont.	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.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
By the Inspector-General of Police.	..	..	1	11.4	16.1	15.7
By the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	32	16	42	24.6	27.9	22.3

Judicial punishments.—The total number of Police Officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 21 as against 19 in 1962. Of these, 9 were convicted for offences in their official capacity and 12 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 4 and 15 respectively in 1962.

Titles.—Nil.

MEDALS.

Medals and Rewards.

The following medals were awarded during the year :—

(a) President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Distinguished Service (Independence Day, 1963).

Republic Day, 1963 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.
1 Inspector of Police.

(b) Police Medal for Meritorious Service (Republic Day, 1963).

1 Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
4 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
3 Inspectors of Police.
2 Sub-Inspectors.
1 Reserve Sub-Inspector.
1 Head Constable.
1 Police Constable.

Independence Day, 1963.

1 Additional Superintendent of Police
1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.
5 Inspectors of Police.
1 Reserve Inspector.
1 Sub-Inspector.
1 Head Constable.

President's Police and Fire Service Medal for Gallantry. 1 Police Constable.

Rewards.—

<i>Rewards to Police Officers.</i>				
(1)	1962		1963	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
Madras City	2,510	49,243	10,255	40,300
Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	25,393	1,86,970	27,625	1,64,948
Total ..	27,903	2,36,213	37,880	2,05,248

<i>Rewards to Private individuals including village officers.</i>				
(1)	1962		1963	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
Madras City	474	6,815	911	9,223
Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	4,102	40,765	2,819	30,927
Total ..	4,576	47,580	3,730	40,150

Rewards both to Police officers and private individuals were granted in all observing cases. Respectable private persons who preferred certificates of acknowledgment to rewards in kind or money were given such certificates.

✓ *Extraordinary family pensions, compassionate allowances and gratuities.*—The dependents of 18 deceased police officers were sanctioned compassionate gratuities ranging from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,400 in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependents were left.

✓ 40. *Cost.*—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1963-64 was Rs. 7,59,53,600 as against Rs. 7,07,00,000 for 1962-63.

✓ 41. *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 purpose 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.

During the year 1963-64, the Government have sanctioned the construction of quarters for 4 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 43 Head Constables and 163 Police Constables at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,00,050. The total budget provision of only Rs. 40 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 60 lakhs and over in previous years was responsible for slowing down the progress.

42. *Criminal Investigation Department (Crime Branch).*—The Crime Branch; C.I.D., Madras, continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, forgery, cheating, counterfeiting currency notes, etc.

Police Research Centre.—During the year, the Centre completed studies relating to Thottia Naik crimes with particular reference to *modus operandi* and spheres of incident and the problem of eve-teasing in Madras City. Surveys on "Suicides and

Attempted Suicides in Madras State", "High incidence of juvenile delinquency in Salem District" and "Crime and its relation to Developmental activities and growth of population in Kundah Project Area", are nearing completion. The Centre also embarked on a study of "Educational, Social and Economic conditions of the Constabulary" covering Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts which is under way. Studies on various aspects of Police functions were also undertaken.

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

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau continued to do useful work. The total number of cases put up during the year was 1,26,750 as against 123,792 in 1962.

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

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.Ms. No. 1105, Home, dated 27th March 1963 three temporary posts of Junior Reporters were made permanent. The staff of the Bureau covered during the year 2,229 political and labour meetings and 89 conferences, seminars, etc., as against 2,855 and 78 respectively in 1962. The services of the Reporters continued to be in demand for various conferences and seminars besides meetings of the legislature. With weekly and triennial efficiency tests, the standard of reporting was kept at a high level of efficiency.

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

There were 2,148 complaints of shortage of goods during the year as against 2,468 in 1962 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 79,770 as against Rs. 69,253 in 1962.

There were five cases of attempted derailment of trains as against 8 in 1962. Of these, three cases were treated as mistake of fact or mistake of law.

No sabotage was suspected in any of these cases. There was one case of stone throwing on trains reported during the year as against six in 1962. The case was treated as undetected.

The number of persons run over and killed was 527 in 1963 as against 683 in 1962. Of these, 38 were cases of suicide as against 29 in 1962.

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

Two thousand one hundred and fourteen destitute children were rounded up under the Madras Children's Act as against 2,148 in 1962.

44. *Port Police.*—The Tuticorin Port Police consisting of a staff of one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and 14 Police constables continued to work satisfactorily.

45. *Armed Reserve.*—The Armed Reserve were kept upto strength and mobilized during the year for annual training and for certain special occasions such as the visits of Very Important Personages, bye-elections and D.M.K. agitations.

The percentage of staff whose native place was in the Armed Reserve Headquarters was kept as low as possible.

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

Tear Smoke Squad.—Tear Smoke Squads in the City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts continued to be well maintained. There was no occasion during the year for the squad to be put into action.

46. *Malabar Special Police.*—Four companies of Malabar Special Police I Battalion, with 2 companies of Special Armed Police I Battalion, continued to be on deputation in West Bengal with headquarters at Barrackpore. Sri S. Nagalingam continued to be Commandant of this Force throughout the year.

Four companies and the Headquarter Company of Malabar Special Police II Battalion, continued to be on deputation in Nagaland and Manipur State.

Malabar Special Police III Battalion was raised as replacement battalion in place of Malabar Special Police I and II Battalions on duty in West Bengal and Manipur State and the residuary companies of these 2 battalions of which one company of Malabar Special Police I Battalion continues to be on deputation with the Pondicherry State are attached to Malabar Special Police III Battalion.

47. *Special Armed Police.*—Sri V. G. Manoharan, Assistant Commandant, Special Armed Police, continued to be in charge of Special Armed Police, I Battalion, Avadi, throughout the year. Two companies of this Battalion continued to be on deputation in West Bengal.

Special Armed Police II Battalion was raised as another replacement battalion in place of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police companies on deputation in West Bengal and Manipur States.

Inspections of the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police companies by the various Gazetted Officers of the battalions concerned were held. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, Madras, visited the companies of the Malabar Special Police II Battalion on duty in Manipur State during the year.

The Radio and Motor Transport Branches are functioning satisfactorily.

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

48. *Police Radio Branch.*—There were three control, 15 static and 18 transportable stations at the end of the year with an operating staff of 23 Head Constables, 39 Naiks, 48 Lance Naiks and 22 Police constables including vacancy reserve.

Educated and suitable police constables with good record of service were selected and trained as wireless operators at the Radio Signal School, Madras.

The Radio Stations in the State Police Radio network functioned round the clock on important occasions, viz., visits of Very Important Personages, bye-elections, festivals, etc., during the year.

49. *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.
		RS.
1962	162	1,693
1963	154	1,430

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees function in all the districts. The need for improving the relationship and co-operation with the Village Vigilance Committees and other sections of the public has been impressed on all officers as their success in the control and detection of crime will largely depend on the manner measure in which this available help is cultivated and utilised.

PART V.

Reforms and Needs.

Forensic Science Laboratory.—Report on the work relating to the Coin and Currency Expert and Document Expert attached to the State Forensic Science Laboratory is deleted from the Police Administration Report as these particulars are since embodied by the Director of State Forensic Science Laboratory in his Department Administration Report.

Training of recruits.—The period of training of Police constables reduced to four months due to the National Emergency has been restored to nine months except for the City Police Recruits.

Revision of Yardstick for Police Stations.—Based on the remarks of the Superintendents of Police and the Commissioner of Police on recommendations of the Yardstick Revision Committee proposals for an additional staff of 339 Sub-Inspectors, 416 Head Constables and 6,245 Police constables for the whole State have been sent to Government and their orders thereon are awaited.

Police Research Centre.—The Modus Operandi Bureau made further progress in the maintenance of the history sheets, general subject files, missing persons bureau and crime charts. The Central Library has come to stay as a useful adjunct to the investigating staff. It has been steadily growing with very useful additions covering criminology, police problems and kindred subject with a total of 2,625 books in all.

Electrification of quarters.—The Government have approved that electrification may also be included in the estimates for construction of quarters and accordingly electrification is also being carried out along with the construction of quarters.

The Government have also sanctioned the provision of street lights and flushout latrines to the Police lines in the mufassal and in the City at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. and estimates for provision of street lights in four police lines and flushout latrines in 11 police lines sent to the Government were also approved.

Telephones.—The Government have sanctioned the installation of telephone in 46 police stations during the year.

Traffic.—Proposals have been submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Police for (a) compounding traffic offences; (b) formation of separate courts to try traffic offences; (c) mobile squad on motor cycles for traffic enforcement; and (d) hired pick-up vans for traffic investigation section. Proposals for the additional staff and motor vehicles required have also been submitted to Government and their orders are awaited.

Investigator car unit.—To efficiently tackle the changing patterns of crime and to ensure the prompt collection of evidence particularly on the scientific side at the scene of important occurrences, it was considered necessary to have the use of a suitably built jeep station wagon manned by an expert-cum-investigator with the necessary assistants equipped with a V.H.F. set and all finger print and photographic materials and the Government were addressed accordingly. The Government sanctioned the equipment, viz., V.H.F. set, finger print photographic materials, etc., and suggested the use of a motor vehicle already available with the City Police. As the available police vehicles which are designed for the transport of policemen and prisoners are not provided with shelves, boxes and holders to safely carry the equipment, the sanction of a suitably built vehicle is absolutely essential to secure successful results in implementing this proposal. The Government have been addressed in the matter and their orders are awaited.

Boys' Clubs.—Boys' Clubs are functioning satisfactorily in all districts and in Madras City. The question of starting 15 additional Boys' Clubs and construction of buildings for housing the clubs that are now in rented buildings is being considered for taking up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
POLICE OF MADRAS STATE, 1963.

The following proposals submitted to Government for the betterment of the department have had to be deferred on account of the National Emergency :—

- (i) Construction of buildings for welfare activities.
- (ii) Construction of quarters for Subdivisional Officers.
- (iii) Appointment of additional ministerial staff for the Range Offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
- (iv) Appointment of additional staff and provision of a closed type lorry for the Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Criminal Investigation Department.
- (v) Appointment of an Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police for Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.
- (vi) Opening of a Police station or out-post at Keelapasalai, Ramanathapuram district.
- (vii) Appointment of additional staff for District Police Office, Thanjavur.
- (viii) Conversion of the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police into that of Additional Superintendent of Police in the Police Research Centre, Criminal Investigation Department.
- (ix) Linking of 42 Police sub-divisional headquarters in the State by Radio communications.



HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 3540, 17th November 1964.

Police—Administration Report 1963—Reviewed.

Order—No. 3540; Home, dated 17th November 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 I.P.C. was 46,256 as against 48,089 in 1962, a decrease of 3.8 per cent. Grave crimes decreased from 26,013 in 1962 to 25,082 in 1963 a decrease of 3.6 per cent. The decrease was noticeable under all heads of grave crime except murder. Cases of murder increased from 659 in 1962 to 661 in 1963, an increase of 0.3 per cent. The number of cases of dacoity decreased from 36 to 22 (38.9 per cent), robbery from 169 to 125 (26 per cent), house breaking from 6,221 to 6,122 (1.6 per cent), theft (cattle) from 1,909 to 1,682 (11.9 per cent) and theft (ordinary) from 17,019 to 16,470 (3.3 per cent). The decrease was largely attributable to the increase in wages to meet the rising prices of commodities, new avenues of employment in the development projects and the effective action through judicious use of the preventive sections of the law. The number of cases under 'Special and Local Laws' increased from 270,040 in 1962 to 2,92,545 in 1963, an increase of 8.3 per cent. This increase was noticeable in all districts except Madras City, North Arcot and the Nilgiris. Nuisance cases also increased from 126,711 in 1962 to 201,835 in 1963 a rise of 37.2 per cent. This increase was noticeable in all districts except Thanjavur, Madurai North, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Salem. Serious offences against person and property fell from 17,720 in 1962 to 17,376 in 1963. The ratio of these offences to population in the State for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 was one case for every 1,875, 1,899 and 1,939 persons respectively.

3. The percentage of detection of cognisable crime in 1963 was 55.3 as against 54.3 in 1962 and 50.4 in 1961. There was improvement in detection in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli. Good standard of detection was maintained during this year also. The percentage of detection recorded the highest for the last decade both under total cognisable crime and under grave crime.

4. One thousand two hundred and ninety-seven cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1963 as against 2,563 in 1962. However there were no major or widespread riots of any consequence in the State during the year and Law and Order and public peace were, on the whole, very well maintained. The Police had to open fire twice during the year, once at Urapanur in Madurai district on a defiant crowd

resulting in the death of three and injuries to nine and another time at Madurantakam in Chingleput district on a riotous mob. The enquiries conducted by the Revenue Divisional Officers concerned justified the shooting on both the occasions.

5. There were no organised or large scale Communal clashes during the year but for a few incidents that took place either due to mutual rivalry or for settling local issues. Kisan unrest as such was absent during the year. Two major incidents, viz., strikes and lock-outs took place during the year—one in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras and the other in the Mills in Coimbatore. There were also a few stray cases of strikes in the State which were minor in nature and were settled amicably. The few students' agitations or unrest were of no consequence.

6. The Crime Branch of the C.I.D. continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, forgery, cheating, counterfeiting currency notes, etc.

7. The Special Branch continued to function satisfactorily.

8. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau continued to do useful work. The total number of cases put up during the year was 126,750 as against 123,792 in 1962. In Madras City, 22,811 cases under the Madras Prohibition Act were charged in 1963 as against 26,463 cases in 1962. The decrease in prohibition offences may be attributed to the frequent raids conducted by the Police for the strict enforcement of the Act.

9. Traffic accidents in the City decreased from 3,488 in 1962 to 3,080 in 1963; seventy-six cases were fatal in 1963 as against 77 in 1962. Accidents had been very few in the Zone where six-lane traffic was in force with automatic lights and not a single accident had occurred during the signal hours in that Zone.

10. The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and mobilised during the year for annual training and for certain special occasions such as the visits of V.I.Ps., bye-election and D.M.K. agitations. 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 I Battalion, with two companies of Special Armed Police I Battalion, continued to be on deputation in West Bengal with headquarters at Barrackpore. Four companies and Headquarter Company of Malabar Special Police II continued to be on deputation in Nagaland. Malabar Special Police III and Special Armed Police II Battalions were raised as replacement Battalions in the place of Malabar Special Police I, II and Special Armed Police I Battalions deputed to Government of India for duty in West Bengal and Nagaland. One company of the Malabar Special Police I continued to be on deputation with Pondicherry.

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

12. At the end of the year, the State Police Radio network had three control, 15 static and 18 transportable stations. The stations functioned round the clock on important occasions, viz., visits of V.I.Ps., bye-elections, festivals, etc., during the year.

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 1963-64, the Government have sanctioned the construction of quarters for four Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors, 43 Head constables and 163 Police constables at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,00,050. The total budget provision of only Rs. 40 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 60 lakhs and over in previous years was responsible for slowing down the progress.

The Government sanctioned the provision of street lights and flushout latrines to the Police lines in the mufussal and in the City at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs. Plans and estimates for provision of street lights in four Police lines and flushout latrines in 11 Police lines were approved during the year.

The Government have sanctioned the installation of telephones in 46 police stations during the year.

14. The various Welfare schemes started during the previous years to augment the family income of the Policemen continued to function satisfactorily. The articles made in different Police Welfare Centres were found to be popular and their sales were encouraging. The units at Salem, Alandur and Avadi met the demands of the Police department so far as dhurries, red Kullahs and stitching of uniforms were concerned. The Police assisted the villagers in laying roads, digging wells, construction of children's park, compound walls to schools, etc., in various districts under the Police Village Development Schemes.

15. The Madras Police won two medals—one in Motor Transport Competition and the other in Revolver shooting and secured a third prize in Scientific Aids (Foot Prints) Competition in the All-India Police Duty Meet held at Delhi. They also took part in the First All-India Open Athletic Meet held at New Delhi during the year.

16. The Police continued to perform their arduous duties in a commendable manner despite the stress and strain on account of bandobust duties in connection with three bye-elections in the State which went off peacefully and the Mahakumbabishekam festival at Madurai which attracted crowds from all over India and the visits of High personages. They displayed a high sense of devotion to duty in the maintenance of Law and Order and in keeping the crime under control. On the whole the Police have done another year of good work and the Public-Police relationship built up, progressively, continued to be maintained. 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.
" Commissioner of Police, Madras-3.
" all Collectors.
" Accountant-General, Madras-18.
" Board of Revenue, Madras-5.
" Revenue Department.
" Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras-7.
" Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras-2.

