

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE

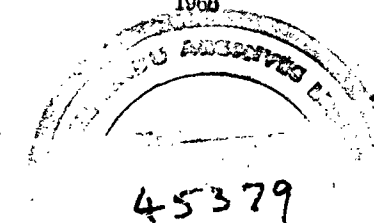
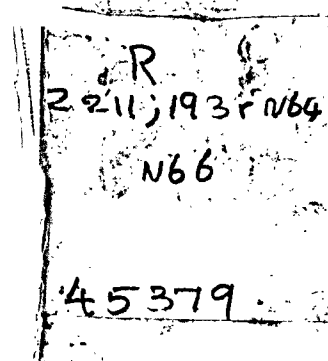
FOR THE YEAR

1964

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1968

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE
OF MADRAS STATE, 1964.

Part I.

1. *General conditions of the year.*—The seasonal conditions continued to be normal. The cost of living increased during the year. The National Emergency continued during the year with the added responsibility to the Police.

2. *Conference.*—The Conference of Inspectors-General of Police was held in July 1964 at Delhi when various subjects of Police interests were discussed.

Centenary Scholarship Fund.—The Madras Police Centenary Scholarship Scheme approved by the Government continues to function satisfactorily. During the year Scholarships to the tune of Rs. 22,200 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 1963-64 was Rs. 50,000. A sum of Rs. 1,13,868 was spent during the year 1963-64 towards relief, welfare, educational aid and provision of amenities for the members of the Force.

3. *Police Village Development Scheme.*—The Police Village Development Scheme functioned satisfactorily. The Police assisted the villagers in laying roads in the Districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram. In North Arcot district, the Police assisted in planting trees within the compound of the T. B. Hospital at Pennathur.

4. *Police Sports.*—The Madras Police took part in the Fourth All-India Police Aquatic Meet held at Jaipur during the year and won two silver medals in diving. They also took part in the All-India Police Duty Meet at Bhopal and won two gold medals in the Revolver Shooting and medico-legal written test, a silver medal in Finger Prints and a bronze medal in Photography.

Home Guards.—Recruitment to the Home Guards Organisation raised in this State in 1963, continued during the year as also their basic training. The sanctioned strength is 10,010 Home Guards of all ranks including 05 women Home Guards. Three hundred and sixty-two Officers of the rank of Section Leaders and above in Madras City underwent the advanced course for Home Guards in February and March 1964.

The Women's Wing was inaugurated in Madras City on 6th December 1964.

The excellent work turned out by the Home Guards in Madras City in October and November 1964 in enumerating about four lakh house-holders for the purpose of introducing the family rice ration card system and in distributing the cards in record time was appreciated by the Government in their D. O. No. 63/64-1, Food and Agriculture (Civil Supplies) Department, dated 5th November 1964.

5. *Conclusion.*—The morale of the Police Force continued to be excellent. Their duties in regard to maintenance of Law and Order have been varied in that they had to maintain order at the State-wide Municipal Elections in which leading political parties contested, and they had to see to the fair and equitable distribution of rice and wheat during the period when stocks in the public market ran out before the introduction of family card system. They had to work in unison along with other departments of Government in rescuing the stranded removing the dead and also salvaging the property when a huge tidal wave struck Rameswaram Island. The steadfastness with which the Police wireless staff stuck to their posts and disseminated all possible information about the disaster to the State Headquarters enabling the Government to start relief operations at once, won all round appreciation.

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Part II. CRIME.

TRUE COGNIZABLE CRIME—ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES UNDER VARIOUS CLASSES.

6. *General character of the year.*—The seasonal conditions of the year were normal. Though the rainfall during the South West Monsoon was rather above normal in certain districts it was not helpful to the agriculturists as the showers were received late and delayed the sowings. The rainfall during the North East Monsoon was normal except in a few districts. Weather abnormalities were severe in the Districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur and the Nilgiris which were hit by gales and cyclones. The coastal areas of Ramanathapuram district were also damaged due to tidal waves. The unusual good rains during December 1964 largely benefited the agriculturists of Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.

The cost of living continued to be high due to the soaring prices of foodgrains and essential commodities.

The total Cognizable Crime and Grave Crime registered an increase of 5.9 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively. This increase is a common feature in all districts, except South Arcot and can be attributed to the scarcity of essential commodities coupled with the vicious spiral of rising prices and higher cost of living and also to the registration of a number of cases *suo motu*.

7. *Total Cognizable Crime.*—Excluding offences under the 'Special and Local Laws' and the 'Nuisance' sections of the Indian Penal Code the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 48,996 as against 46,256 in 1963 an increase of 2,740 cases or 5.9 per cent.

The increase in crime was marked in the following districts in 1964 as compared with 1963:—

	PER CENT.					
Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	11.6
Madurai Urban	..	..	..	..	..	16.9
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	49.2

The total number of cases under special and local laws increased from 2,92,545 to 3,03,373 in 1964 an increase of 10,828 cases or 3.7 per cent. Increase was noticeable in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, Salem and Coimbatore.

The total number of cases under nuisances decreased from 2,01,835 in 1963 to 1,78,730 in 1964 a decrease of 23,105 cases or 11.4 per cent. The decrease was noticeable in Madras City, Madurai North, Madurai Urban, North Arcot, The Nilgiris and in the G.R.P., Tiruchirappalli.

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	1963	27,745	449	25,711	413
	1964	27,845	563	24,941	540
Rural	1963	38,807	293	35,378	255
	1964	48,642	412	44,814	382

8. *Serious offences against person and property.*—The number of serious offences against person and property was 18,497 as against 17,376 in 1963. The ratio of these offences to population in this State during the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 were one case for every 1,899, 1,939 and 1,821 persons respectively.

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

	1963.	1964.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Murder	661	761	15.1	..
Dacoity	22	33	50.00	..
Robbery	125	119	..	4.8
House-breaking	6,122	6,786	10.8	..
Thefts cattle	1,682	1,826	8.5	..
Thefts ordinary	16,470	17,089	3.7	..
Total	25,082	26,614	6.1	..

There was an increase of 1,532 cases or 6.1 per cent under grave crime in 1964. The increase was noticeable under all heads except robbery as shown above.

10. *Murder.*—The number of true cases of murder was 761 as against 661 in 1963 showing an increase of 100 cases or 15.1 per cent. Of these 3 were reported directly to the magistrates. Salem accounted for the largest number of murders (144), followed by Coimbatore (115), Tirunelveli (86), Tiruchirappalli (82), Thanjavur (77), Madurai North (57) and South Arcot (47).

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

Motive.	1963.	1964.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Sexual causes	150	194
Family disputes	173	210
Faction	24	21
Robbery	9	11
Other causes	305	325
Total	661	761

In 40 cases, the murderers committed suicide as against 35 in 1963.

11. *Infanticide.*—Cases of Infanticide were reported from 13 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 three hundred and three cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1964 as against 1,297 in 1963. 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.

During the year there were seven instances in which the Police had to resort to opening of fire. Three of these were occasioned while dealing with illicit distillers or drunkards who resisted their arrests and attacked the Police parties. The Police had then to open fire in self-defence. In three other instances the Police had to face riotous mobs and consequently opened fire to disperse the mob and also save Government properties from being looted. In the last instance a Police Constable opened fire on a party of students who indulged in stone throwing and did not disperse, despite use of tear-gas. In this case, the Police Officers who did not handle the situation properly are being dealt with departmentally. Except in two firings in which an

ex-Police Officer and a Pak'stan refugee were killed, in all other instances there were only simple or multiple injuries. In all the cases Magisterial enquiries were held and in all of them except one Police action was justified.

Communal situation.—Communal harmony prevailed on the whole and the members of the different creeds and castes lived in peace and amity. A few isolated instances of communal clashes occurred during the year and the following are important among them:

(1) In Pallipalayam (Tiruchirappalli district) on account of the strained feelings, there was a clash between the Gounders of Sellandipalayam and Pallars of Pallipalayam.

(2) There was a clash between the Hindus and Muslims at Mettupalayam (Coimbatore district) at which stones were pelted on the procession which went with a temple car, while passing a Muslim Hotel.

(3) A major clash occurred when the relationship between the Harijans and caste Hindus of Elappanur village (Tiruchirappalli district) got strained early this year on account of increased incidence of elopement and molestation of caste Hindu women, involving Harijans.

(4) (At Pulianthope, Madras a procession taken out by the Bharata Jan Sangh to condemn the inhuman treatment of minorities in East Pakistan, was attacked by the Muslims with soda bottles, sticks and brick bats. Y

(5) A dispute arose between the Harijans and Thevars of Vadakkoor village (Ramanathapuram district) over the fishing in the village tank.

(6) There was an altercation between the Harijans of Pallur and Vannias of Agaram (North Arcot district) inside a Cinema Theatre.

(7) There was a clash between the Harijans of Uthapuram (Madurai district) and caste Hindus over the proposal to build the Panchayat Union Office on the land belonging to the Caste Hindus.

In all these instances the Police took adequate precautions to prevent situations taking ugly turns, besides taking appropriate actions against the offenders.

Agrarian situation.—Kisan unrest and organised agitation as such by the Kisans were absent during the year. In the general unrest over prices and food situation, the kisans like the industrial workers, responded to the call of their respective political parties.

Labour situation.—The year was free from any long drawn out strikes or protracted lock-outs. There were strikes and stay-in-strikes in mills and industries in the State spread throughout the year. They were all on local issues and were invariably short lived. They did not pose any problems from the point of view of security and law and order.

In Kadiri Mills, Oddapalayam, Coimbatore district 103 HMS controlled workers surrounded the office-cum-residence of the Managing Director on 7th October 1964, when the management of the Mill refused to restore the cut effected in the wages of the workers for a period of strike in September 1964, which was declared illegal. When the workers refused to leave despite the advice tendered, they were taken into custody by the Police. The trade Union Leaders, however, enjoined on their men not to resort to such activities.

The industrial workers associated themselves largely with activities promoted by the political parties to which their trade unions were affiliated. This was particularly so with regard to rallies and demonstrations organised to demand check on rise in prices.

Students activities.—There were strikes in several institutions during the year but they were mostly on local issues like detention of students in the same classes and dissatisfaction over conditions in hostels.

During the year 1964-65, the Government sanctioned the construction of quarters for 6 P.Cs. only at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000. The total budget provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for the year, as against Rs. 60 lakhs and above in the previous years was responsible for slowing down the progress.

42. *Criminal Investigation Department (Crime Branch).*—The Crime Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, forgery, cheating, counterfeiting currency notes, etc. 149

Police Research Centre.—During the year 1964, the Research Centre took up and completed the study of criminality among the Valayars of Coimbatore and Madurai North districts with an exhaustive report to serve as a guide to the investigating staff in handling Velaya Crimes. The Government have been addressed for sanction to have this report printed. A note on the important legal provisions and certain basic data with reference to Explosives Act cases prepared by the Research Centre after a study of the cases of the last three years in the districts has been published in the Police Gazette. On completion of field enquiries, reports are under preparation on the surveys on "Juvenile Delinquency in Salem district" and "Criminological Survey of Kundah Project Area". The scrutiny of statistics and interview reports on suicides and attempted suicides in Madras State continues and the preparation of the report will be taken up shortly. Regarding the Socio-economic Survey of the Constabulary, the tabulation of statistics collected on the basis of a questionnaire is in progress. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Research Centre had lecture assignments during the year in the Police Training College, Vellore for the officers on Refresher Courses.

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 135,605 as against 126,750 in 1963.

Vigilance Cell.—Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell in the Criminal Investigation Department was formed on 28th October 1964 in order to enforce vigorously the various control orders and other regulatory measures taken up by the Government to stabilise the prices of essential commodities like paddy, rice, sugar, wheat etc., and to assist the Civil Supplies Inspectorate for ensuring the equitable distribution of the Essential Commodities.

A staff of the Additional Superintendent of Police, Eight Inspectors, Eight Head Constables and 12 Police Constables has been sanctioned for the Vigilance Cell. During October to December 1964 they detected 37 cases under the various control orders. They also assisted the Civil Supplies authorities in the procurement work.

The Single Digit sections in Madras City and Madurai continued to function satisfactorily. The Single Digit system of Finger Print work was introduced in the Tiruchirappalli district during the year.

Shorthand Bureau, Vellore.—The staff of the Bureau covered during the year, 2887, political and labour meetings and 95 conferences as against 2,229 and 89 respectively in 1963. The services of the reporters continued to be in demand for farious 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 2,120 complaints of shortage of goods during the year as against 2,148 complaints in 1963 and the amount of property lost was Rs.122,263 as against Rs. 79,770 in 1963.

There were six cases of attempted derailment of trains as against five in 1963. Of these, four cases of sabotage were transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department, Madras. One case ended in conviction and another case is pending trial.

There were five cases of stone throwing on trains reported during the year as against one in 1963. Of these, in one case further action was dropped, two cases were treated as mistake of fact and two cases were treated as undetected.

The number of persons run over and killed was 574 in 1964 as against 527 in 1963.

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

One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight destitute children were rounded up under the Madras Children Act as against 2,114 in 1963.

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 Reserves were kept up to strength and mobilised during the year for annual training and for certain special occasions such as visits of Very Important Personages, elections to the Municipalities, demise of Prime Minister or Iddia, bye-elections, and during political agitations.

A separate Armed Reserve for the Madurai North district was formed during the year.

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. During the year Tear Smoke materials were used only once in Kanyakumari district.

46. *Malabar Special Police*.—The four companies of the Malabar Special Police I Battalion, with two companies of the Special Armed Police I Battalion, which was on deputation in the West Bengal returned to the State during the year. One company of the Battalion continues to be on deputation in the Pondicherry State.

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

The Malabar Special Police III Battalion consisting of six active companies and one Headquarter Company which was raised as a replacement Battalion during 1962 has been deputed for duty under the Government of India at Dibrugarh, Assam State, during the year.

47. *Special Armed Police*.—The two companies of Special Armed Police I Battalion, which was on deputation in West Bengal along with four companies of Malabar Special Police I Battalion, returned to the State during the year.

The Special Armed Police II Battalion, which was raised as a replacement Battalion during 1963 has been deputed for duty in Orissa State during the year.

Inspection 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 Nagaland 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*.—Sri M. K. Sarankapani continued as Police Radio Officer throughout the year.

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, 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 during the Visit of Very Important Personages, political and communal party agitations, State-wide Municipal election in February 1964, bye-elections, festivals and cyclone at Madurai, Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi 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 wherever necessary.

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

Year.	Number.	Amount. Rs.
1963	154	1,430
1964	147	1,505

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 control and detection of crime will largely depend on the manner and measure in which this available help is cultivated and utilised.

Part V.

REFORMS AND NEEDS.

Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.—The 'X' Branch of the Madras Criminal Investigation Department which was functioning as an Anti-corruption wing to deal with complaints of corruptions and allied subjects relating to all State Government employees including Police was separated from the Police Department, expanded and set up as Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption with effect from February 1964 in charge of a Director of the rank of an Inspector-General of Police.

Traffic Planning Cell.—A Traffic Planning Cell is functioning from 11th September 1964 under a Superintendent of Police to attend to Traffic problems arising in the State from time to time and to effect proper Traffic improvements. The Cell will also be co-ordinating the work of the Traffic Engineering Cell in undertaking surveys, collection and compilation of Traffic data, preparation of Traffic Plans and co ordinating the work of various districts road development and Traffic Planning Committee in the districts and City.

Revision of Yardstick for Police Stations.—Based on the remarks of the Superintendents of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, on the recommendations of the Yardstick Committee, the proposals sent to the Government for the sanction of an additional staff of 339 Sub-Inspectors, 416 Head Constables and 6,245 Police Constables for the whole State, have been deferred by the Government in G. O. Rt. No. 4313, Home, dated 26th September 1964.

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 an useful adjunct to the investigating staff. It has been steadily growing with very useful additions covering criminology, police problems and kindred subjects with a total of 2,660 books in all.

Electrification of Quarters.—The Government have approved that electrification may 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 muffassal and in the City at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Telephones.—The Government have sanctioned the installation of Telephones in 33 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) Radio fitted 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 on a scientific basis at the scenes of important occurrences, the Government have sanctioned the necessary equipment, viz., V. H. F. set, Finger Print Photographic materials etc. 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 Government have also sanctioned the purchase of a New Willys Jeep Station Wagon for the use of the expert-cum-investigator and his assistants.

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 were considered for taking up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. But the Government have sanctioned only starting of Boys' Clubs but not buildings owing to pruning of funds in the plan allotment.

The following proposals submitted to the Government for sanction are under the consideration of the Government and orders are awaited. :—

(i) Upgrading the post of camp clerks to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to that of Upper Division Clerks.

(ii) A fresh proposal for the appointment of an additional Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.

(iii) Appointment of additional staff for the District Police Office, Tanjore.

(iv) Increased rate of Special pays for armourers in the Armed Reserves.

(v) Increased rate of City Special Pay for the Police Officers serving in the Madras City.

(vi) Revision of scale of pay for the subordinate Police Officers in the State.

(vii) Raising of retiring age-limit of the members of the Malabar Special Police Subordinate Service and Madras Special Armed Police Subordinate Service from 48 to 55 years.

(viii) Amendments to the Special Rules for the Madras Police Service for bringing the Assistant Commandants in the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police units under the purview of the Madras Police Service as Category III Officers and for the transfer of Officers from one category to another.

ELECTIONS.

1. *Bye-Elections.*—The Bye-election to the Aruppukottai Parliamentary Constituency held on 15th April 1964 consequent on the death of Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, went off peacefully.

2. *Civic Election.*—The Civic Elections in the State in respect of sixty-four Municipalities and the Corporation of Madras held in February 1964, also went off peacefully.

13. *Dacoity.*—There were 33 cases of dacoity during the year 1964 as against 22 in 1963 an increase of 50 per cent.

Of these, 5 were reported direct to the Magistrates. There were 5 highway dacoities 9 field dacoities and 19 house dacoities. Coimbatore and Tirunelveli registered 13 and 6 respectively followed by Ramanathapuram 4, Madurai North 3, Tiruchirappalli and Salem 2 each. Madras City and the Districts of Chingleput, Madurai Urban, Kanyakumari, North Arcot and the Nilgiris were free from this form of crime.

14. *Robbery.*—There were 119 cases of robbery in 1964 as against 125 in 1963. Of these, 14 were reported direct to the Magistrates. There were 37 highway robberies, 28 field robberies and 54 house robberies. Tirunelveli registered 26 cases followed by Coimbatore 17, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram 12 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 6,786 cases of house-breaking as against 6,122 in 1963, an increase of 664 cases or 10.8 per cent. Of these 13 cases were reported to the Magistrates direct. Thanjavur leads with 846 cases, followed by Coimbatore 792, Salem 744, Tiruchirappalli 670, North Arcot 628 and Tirunelveli 619. The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 251 as against Rs. 243 in 1963 and Rs. 240 in 1962.

16. *Thefts.*—There were 17,089 cases of ordinary thefts as against 16,470 cases in 1963 an increase of 619 cases or 3.7 per cent. Of these, 255 cases were reported to the Magistrates direct. Madras City continued to lead with 3,380 cases, followed by Coimbatore 2,098, Thanjavur 1,426, Tiruchirappalli 1,247 and South Arcot 1,242.

17. *Cattle Thefts.*—There were 1,826 cases of cattle thefts, during the year as against 1,682 in 1963.

Cattle Poisoning.—There were 73 cases of cattle poisoning as against 82 cases in 1963.

18. *Counterfeiting coins and currency notes.*—Two cases of counterfeiting coins and 14 cases of note forgery were disposed of in 1964. Ten cases were pending investigation or trial at the end of the year.

19. *Other cases of interest (Bombs and Explosives).*—During the year 142 explosions of non-political nature occurred resulting in the death of 63 persons and injuries to 223 persons as against 180 cases resulting in the death of 36 persons and injuries to 244 persons in 1963. 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 142 cases reported in 1964, action was dropped in 46 cases, 15 cases were under investigation and one undetected and 19 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. Of the remaining 61 cases disposed of by Courts, 52 cases ended in conviction and 9 in acquittal.

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

K.D. Pakka of Tirunelveli district committed theft of a goat from a sheep fen. Sellandan who was keeping a watch over the fen chased him. The K.D. leaving the stolen goat attempted to stab Sellandan with a knife. Sellandan in self defence stabbed K.D. Pakka with a vel stick and caused his death.

In Salem district a notorious dacoit Mammutian was shot dead by one Karuppana Gounder with a S.B.M.L. gun in self defence.

Ex. Sub-Inspector Arjunan of Coimbatore district was shot dead by the Sub-Inspector of the Coimbatore Town West Police Station when Arjunan attempted to remove muskets and ammunition from the Police Station.

In another instance of Coimbatore district when the refugees in the East Pakistan refugee camp surrounded the Police Guard Room for snatching arms and ammunition, and sentry Police Constable was badly injured, the sentry Police Constable opened fire in self defence in which a refugee was killed.

21. *Accidental deaths.*—Six hundred and twenty-one cases of deaths disclosing culpable negligence were reported in 1964 as against 707 in 1963. Prosecutions were launched in 456 cases, of which 166 ended in conviction, 180 in discharge and 110 were pending trial at the end of the year. One hundred and twenty-one and 107 cases were reported in Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts respectively.

Part III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

22. *Crime—How Dealt with.*—The percentage of detection, i.e., the percentages of the number of convicted cases on the number of total true cases disposed of during the year excluding those in which investigation was refused in the last three years are shown below:

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
1962	54.3
1963	55.3
1964	55.3

There was improvement in detection in Madras City and five other districts (Thanjavur, Madurai North, Madurai Urban, Kanyakumari and North Arcot). The figures of detection under the various heads of crime are:

(1)	Percentage of detection.		
	1962.	1963.	1964.
(2)	(3)	(4)	
Murder	62.1	61.6	56.5
Dacoity	50.0	54.5	37.5
Robbery	48.1	53.2	46.3
House-breaking	53.7	58.0	56.0
Cattle thefts	61.2	64.5	64.8
Thefts (Ordinary)	59.1	61.8	61.6
	58.0	61.0	60.2

Detection of total cognizable crime this year is 55.3 per cent the same as that of last year. The detection of Grave Crime is 60.2 per cent as against 61.0 in 1963.

In spite of the increase in the total Indian Penal Code cases reported during the year and the various pre-occupations that diverted the attention of the force from its normal functions relating to the prevention and detection of crime, the standard of detection achieved last year has been maintained this year also. There has been a decrease of 0.8 per cent in the detection of Grave Crime this year. Compared to the total Volume of crime handled during this year, this small decrease is negligible.

Cases in which investigation was refused.—Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code.—Of the 55,506 cases reported to the Police during 1964, investigation was refused in 151 cases or 0.3 per cent as against 0.4 per cent in 1962 and 1963. The provision of this law was used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Three hundred and sixty-eight cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates in 1964 under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code as against 337 in 1963. No unnecessary references have come to notice.

Attendance at Sessions.—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 369 out of 682 Sessions held in the mufassal in 1964 as against 346 out of 944 Sessions in 1963. 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.*—The amount of property lost during 1964 was Rs. 44,72,807 and the amount recovered was Rs. 20,07,116. The corresponding figures for 1963 were Rs. 40,31,112, and Rs. 18,64,706 respectively.

The percentage value of property recovered during 1964 was 44.87 as against 46.3 in 1963.

24. *Prosecutions.*—The number of cases decided by the courts was 34,885 as against 32,884 in 1963. Of these, 70.9 per cent ended in conviction as against 69.9 per cent in 1963.

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

	Number of completed original cases prosecuted	Number convicted.	Percentage of conviction.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras City	41,274	38,896	94.2
Mufassal	21,967	14,679	66.8

In cases of minor importance and in cases where the services of the prosecuting staff could not be secured, the Circle Inspectors conducted the prosecution. Out of 5,636 cases prosecuted by them, 4,393 cases, i.e. 77.9 per cent ended in conviction as against 81.0 per cent in 1963.

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

25. *Escapes.*—There were 49 cases of escape of prisoners during the year as against 36 in 1963 and 64 in 1962. Of these, 5 escaped from Sub-Jails and 43 from other police custody as against 7 and 29 respectively in the previous year. There was one case of escape from police lock-up during the year.

Of these, 29 prisoners were re-captured. Fifty-one 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 Offenders' 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 still under the consideration of the Government.

Security for good behaviour.—Out of 14,902 persons put up under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, 12,128 were bound over. Eight hundred and sixty-one cases were pending at the end of the year.

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 3,898 as against 3,790 in 1963. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 122 as against Rs. 111 in 1963.

26. *Cinematograph Act.*—The 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 Madras City Police Act were extended to certain places in the North Arcot, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram and Salem districts during the year. Preventive work under this 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.*—During the year there was only a solitary occasion in which tear smoke materials were used in Kanyakumari district, towards an unlawful assembly of students near Scott Christian College, Nagercoil. The result of the use was reported to be ineffective.

32. *Inspections.*—During 1964 my predecessor toured the following Districts :—

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

He also inspected the Podanur Police station in the Coimbatore district, Krishnagiri and Hosur Police Stations in the Salem district, Thiruttani and Pallavaram Police Stations, District Police Office, District Intelligence Bureau and District Special Branch in the Chingleput district and the Kodaikanal Police Station of the Madurai North district.

I toured the following districts during the year for general check-up of Police work and instructed the Officers on current and Special Branch matters :—

Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai North, Madurai Urban, Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram.

I also inspected the following Districts and Units :—

Kunnathoor, Coimbatore East, Gobichettipalayam, Rasipuram and Pollachi Police Stations, offices of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range and Sub-Divisional Officer, Pollachi, District Police Office and Stores, District Armed Reserve and District Intelligence Bureau in the Coimbatore district.

Malabar Special Police I Battalion, Tiruchirappalli.

Nathalai, Pudukkottai Town, Tiruchirappalli Traffic North, Musiri and Tiruchirappalli Fort Police Stations, District Police Office, District Intelligence Bureau, Pudukkottai Armed Reserve and the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range in the Tiruchirappalli district.

Bathalangundu, Dindigul Town North, Usilampatti and Kodaikanal Police Stations, Kodaikanal Police lines, District Police Office, District Stores, District Armed Reserve and the Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dindigul in the Madurai North District.

Tuticorin Central Law and Order Station and the Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tuticorin in the Tirunelveli District.

Madurai Traffic Circle, Madurai B-4 Station, Tirumangalam Station, District Intelligence Bureau, District Police Office and Stores, District Armed Reserve, offices of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tirumangalam in the Madurai Urban district.

33. *Detective Dog Squad.*—The Madras City Police Dog Squad had five dogs and one pup at the beginning of the year. The strength of the squad at the close of the year was six dogs and two pups.

During the year the dogs were called out in 91 cases and in 32 cases the clues given by the dogs were very useful for successful investigation. Training was given for the dogs of the Andhra State Police and the Madras Port Trust during the year. The Police dogs participated in the Dog Shows organised by the Kennel Clubs at Delhi, Ooty, Hyderabad, Madras and won prizes. The Dog "Chief" of the Madras City Police Dog Squad died during the year after rendering service to the Department.

The Madurai Dog Squad has a strength of 3 dogs and they were called out in all in 118 instances out of which in 36 cases they did useful work.

34. *Beggars' Home.*—The Government Care Home at Kancheepuram 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 Officers.*—Sri S. Balakrishna Shetty, Indian Police was in charge of the department during the year up to 31st August 1964. I assumed charge as Inspector-General of Police on 1st September 1964 and continued to be in charge of the department till the end of the year.

Two Officers of the Indian Police, 15 Officers of the Indian Police Service, 33 Officers of the Madras Police Service and 18 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 Indian Police, an Officer of the Indian Police Service and six Officers of the Madras Police Service were on deputation in the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras during the year.

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

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.

Sri K. Radhakrishnan, Indian Police Service assumed charge as Superintendent of Police on 11th September 1964 in the temporary post of Superintendent of Police, sanctioned for the Traffic Planning (Police) Cell, in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

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 28,875 (Permanent) and 2,691 (Temporary) as against 28,197 and 3,286 respectively at the end of 1963.

Recruitment.—There were 1,095 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 1,225 vacancies in 1963.

Five Ex-Army men and 305 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against five and 347 respectively in 1963. Among the recruits 259 were holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and above as against 294 in 1963.

As sufficient number of qualified candidates was not forthcoming for enlistment, the vacancies were filled up by exempting deserving candidates from possessing the prescribed physical standards who were otherwise qualified. It is very difficult to get recruits as Commerce and Industry pay higher wages.

Casualties.—The total number of casualties in the force was 1,329 as shown below as against 1,143 in 1963 :—

		1963.	1964.
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Retirements	496	599	
Resignations	138	133	
Dismissals	245	211	
Discharges	100	81	
Desertions	130	172	
Deaths	34	133	
Total	1,143	1,329	

Ninety-five Police Officers were injured during the year in the course of their duty as against 67 in the previous year.

Health.—The health of the force continued to be satisfactory. The percentage on the total actual strength of daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 0.4 as against 0.3 in 1963.

One hundred and thirty-three Police Officers died in 1964 as against 34 in 1963.

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

37. **Education.**—There were 3,604 Head Constables and 24,595 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 was the Principal, up to 28th December 1964 and Sri S. Ramiah, Vice-Principal held additional charge of the post of Principal from 29th December 1964 to 31st December 1964.

Three Indian Police Service Officers, three Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, fifty-two Probationary Sub-Inspectors (including three Probationary Sub-Inspectors from Pondicherry State). Thirty-three Officiating Sub-Inspectors passed out of the college after training during the year.

Two Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, sixty-five Probationary Sub-Inspectors (including six from Pondicherry State) and eighty-six officiating Sub-Inspectors were under training at the end of the year.

The proposal for the re-introduction of four months course of training in the Police Training College and eight months in the Districts for Indian Police Service Probationers has been approved by the Government.

During the year the training of Special Armed Police Officers in the Police Training College for a period of six months was sanctioned for the first time. Accordingly five Assistant Commandants and three Deputy Commandants of the Special Armed Police are now undergoing training in the Police Training College, Vellore from 23rd November 1964.

Sports and Recreations.—Both in-door and out-door team games were played by all trainees regularly and special training was also imported in field and athletic 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. During the year many outsiders visited the museum.

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 1964 was 2,294 as against 1,953 in 1963.

Police recruit's Schools.—In the Police Recruit's Schools at Vellore and Coimbatore there were 748 recruits under training at the beginning of the year. One thousand six hundred and forty-five recruits were admitted during the year. There were 140 casualties and 1,093 recruits were sent out to Districts, etc. during the year. One thousand one hundred and sixty recruits were under training in the Schools at the end of the year.

State Police Band.—The State Police Band turned out good work during the year. The band attended all important Government functions in addition to 82 private engagements during the year as against 89 in 1963. 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 :—

	1962.	1963.	1964.
For absence without leave	0.8	0.8	0.8
For offences other than absence without leave	3.4	3.4	2.4
Total	4.2	4.2	3.2

The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 9.8 as against 10.1 in 1963. The total number of persons dismissed from the force was 211 of whom 106 were so punished for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1963 being 245 and 97 respectively.

Appeals.—Thirty appeals were received by the Inspector-General of Police during 1964 as against 53 in 1963. In six cases punishments were cancelled or modified in 1964 as against eight in 1963, the percentage being 20.7 and 15.7 respectively. One appeal was pending at the end of 1964 as in 1963.

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

Judicial punishments.—The total number of Police Officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 12 as against 21 in 1963. Of these, five were convicted for offences in their official capacity and seven for offences committed in their private capacity as against 9 and 12 respectively in 1963.

Titles.—Nil.

Medals and Rewards.—The following medals were awarded during the year—
(a) Police Medal for meritorious service. (Republic Day, 1964).

Deputy Superintendent of Police	1
Assistant Commandant.. .. .	1
Inspectors.. .. .	2
Reserve Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constables.. .. .	3

(b) President's Police and Fire Services 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.
Medal for Distinguished Service. (Independence Day, 1964).

(c) Police Medal for Meritorious Service 2 Superintendents of Police.
(Independence Day, 1964).

- 1 Assistant Commandant.
- 3 Inspectors.
- 3 Sub-Inspectors.
- 1 Reserve Sub-Inspector.
- 3 Head Constables.

(d) Police Medal for Gallantry. (Independence Day, 1964). 2 Police Constables.

Rewards.—Police Officers and Private Individuals were granted rewards during the year as shown below:—

(1)	Number of Rewarded.		Amount.	
	1963—1964.	(3)	1963—1964.	(5)
	(2)		RS.	RS.
I. Police Officers ..	37,880	36,649	2,05,248	2,11,637
II. Private Individuals including village officers.	3,730	5,163	40,150	45,498

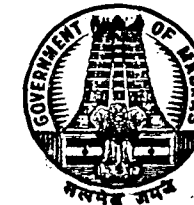
Rewards both to Police Officers and private individuals were granted in all deserving cases. Respectable private persons who preferred certificates of acknowledgment to rewards in kind or money were given such certificates.

40. *Extra-Ordinary family pension, compassionate allowances and gratuities.*—The dependents of five deceased Police Officers were sanctioned compassionate gratuities ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,300 in view of the approved service of the deceased Officers and poor circumstances in which the dependents were left.

Cost.—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1964-65 was Rs. 7,31,25,500 (R.E.) as against Rs. 7,59,53,000 for 1963-64.

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 subordinate staff. Though the scheme was not included in the Second Five Year Plan proper it is being treated as an important non-plan scheme for all purposes. As the target of 80 per cent could not be achieved during the Second Five Year Plan period, it is being continued in the Third Five year Plan period also.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1966.



HOME DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1147, 11th April 1966

Police—Administration Report 1964—Reviewed.

Order—No. 1147, Home, dated 11th April 1966.

Recorded.

2. The year was marked by an increase of cognizable and grave crime of 6.3 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively. Cases of murder increased from 661 in 1963 to 761 in 1964 (an increase of 15.1 per cent). The increase of grave crimes was noticeable under all heads except robbery. The number of cases of dacoity increased (from 22 to 33) (50 per cent), housebreaking (from 6,122 to 6,786) (10.8 per cent), theft (cattle) from 1,682 to 1,826 (8.5 per cent) and theft (ordinary) from 16,470 to 17,089 (3.7 per cent). The number of cases of robbery decreased from 125 to 119 (4.8 per cent). The increase is mainly attributable to the scarcity of essential commodities, rising prices, higher cost of living and due to the registration of cases *suo moto*. The number of cases under special and local laws increased from 292,545 to 303,373 in 1964 an increase of 10,828 cases or 3.7 per cent. This increase was noticeable in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, Salem and Coimbatore. Nuisance case also decreased from 201,835 in 1963 to 178,730 in 1964 a decrease of 23,105 cases or 11.4 per cent. The decrease was noticeable in Madras City, Madurai North, Madurai Urban, North Arcot, the Nilgiris and in the G.R.P. Trichirappalli. Serious offences against person and property increased from 17,376 in 1963 to 18,497 in 1964. The ratio of these offences to population in this State during the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 was one case for every 1,899, 1,939 and 1,821 persons respectively.

3. The percentage of detection of cognizable Crime in 1964 was 55.3 per cent as against 55.3 per cent in 1963 and 54.3 per cent in 1962. There was improvement in detection in Madras City and 5 other districts (Thanjavur, Madurai North, Madurai Urban, Kanyakumari and North Arcot). Good standard of detection was maintained during this year also. Detection of total cognizable crime this year is 55.3 per cent the same as that of last year. The detection of grave crime is 60.2 per cent as against 61.0 per cent in 1963.

4. One thousand three hundred and three cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1964 as against 1,297 in 1963. There were no major or widespread riots of any consequence in the State. During the year there were seven instances in which the Police had to resort to opening of fire, three while dealing with illicit distillers or drunkards and three to disperse the riotous mobs and also to save Government properties from being looted. The last instance was in which a Police Constable opened

fire on a party of students who indulged in stone throwing and did not disperse despite use of teargas. In this case, the Police Officers who did not handle the situation properly are being dealt with departmentally. Except in two firings in which an ex-police officer and a Pakistan refugee were killed, in all other instances there were only simple or multiple injuries. In all the cases Magisterial enquiries were held and in all of them except one police action was justified.

5. There were no organised or large scale communal clashes during the year but for few incidents that took place either due to mutual rivalry or for settling local issues. Kisan unrest and organised agitation as such by the kisans were absent during the year. The year was free from any long drawn out strikes or protracted lock outs except a few stray cases which did not pose any problems for law and order. There were strikes in several educational institutions by students, but there they were mostly on local issues and Political parties with the exception of one party generally did not interfere with the students.

6. The Crime Branch, C.I.D. continued to function effectively. 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 1,35,605 as against 1,26,750 in 1963. In Madras City, 22,031 cases under the Madras Prohibition Act were charged in 1964 as against 22,811 in 1963.

9. Traffic accidents in the city increased from 3,080 in 1963 to 3,308 in 1964. Eighty eight cases were fatal in 1964 as against 76 last year. The increase in the number of accidents is due to the large increase in the number of vehicles in the city and the large inflow of vehicles from outside the city, and also due to the large scale road repairs, etc.

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 important persons, elections to the Municipalities, demise of Prime Minister of India, bye-elections and during political agitations. The discipline and morale of the Armed Reserve continued to be such as to offer good hope for the future.

11. The four companies of the Malabar Special Police I Battalion with 2 companies of the Special Armed Police I Battalion which was on deputation in the West Bengal returned to the State during the year. One company of the Battalion continues to be on deputation in the Pondicherry State. Four companies and the Headquarter company of the Malabar Special Police II Battalion continued to be on deputation in Nagaland and Manipur State. The Malabar Special Police III Battalion consisting of 6 active companies and one Head-quarter company which was raised as a replacement battalion during 1962 has been deputed for duty to Government of India at Dibrugarh, Assam State during the year. The Special Armed Police II Battalion which was raised as a replacement battalion during 1963 has been deputed for duty in Orissa State during the year.

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

12. At the end of the year, the State Police Radio Network had 3 control, 15 static and 18 transportable stations. The stations functioned round the clock during the Visit of Important Persons, political and communal party agitations, State-wide Municipal elections in February 1964 bye-elections, festivals and cyclone at Madurai, Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi 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, for the year was Rs. 40 lakhs.

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The Government have approved that electrification may 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 city at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Government have sanctioned the installation of telephones in 33 police stations during the year.

A Traffic Planning Cell is functioning from 11th September 1964 under a Superintendent of Police to attend to traffic problems arising in the State from time to time and to effect proper traffic improvements. The Cell will also be co-ordinating the work of the Traffic Engineering Cell in undertaking surveys, collection and compilation of Traffic data, preparation of Traffic Plans and co-ordinating the work of various districts road development and Traffic Planning Committee in the district and city.

14. The various welfare schemes started during previous years to augment the family income of Policemen continued to function satisfactorily. The articles made in different Police Welfare Centres in districts were found to be popular and their sales were encouraging. The units at Salem, Alandur and Avadi have been meeting the demands of this Department so far as dhurries, red kullahs and stitching of uniforms are concerned. The Police assisted the villagers in laying roads in the Districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram. In North Arcot, the Police assisted in planting trees within the compound of the T.B. Hospital at Pennathur.

15. The Madras Police took part in the Fourth All India Police Aquatic meet held at Jaipur during the year and won two silver medals in Diving. They also took part in the All-India Police Duty Meet at Bhopal and won two gold medals in the Revolver Shooting and Medico-legal Written Test; a silver medal in Finger Prints and a bronze medal in Photography.

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 the State wide Municipal Elections, the fair and equitable distribution of rice and wheat during the period when stocks in the public market ran out before the introduction of Family Card System, in rescuing the stranded, removing the dead and also salvaging the property when a huge tidal wave struck Rameswaram Island. The Police Wirelss staff stuck to their posts and disseminated all possible information about the disaster to the State Headquarter enabling the Government to start relief operations at once. The Police on the whole displayed a high sense of devotion to duty in the maintenance of Law and Order and in keeping the crime under control, and have done another year of good work. 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-8.
To all Collectors.
To the Accountant-General, Madras-18.
.. Board of Revenue, Madras-5.
.. Revenue Department.
.. Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras-7.
.. Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras-2.

