

REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS STATE—1965.

PART I.

1. *General conditions of the year.*—Though the seasonal conditions in several districts of the State served by the North-East Monsoon appeared to suffer a set back due to the late onset of the monsoon, they picked up again on account of the rain in November-December, 1965. Due to increased influx of population into cities where industrial expansion grew and, due to the general food shortage in the country as a whole, the Government had to resort to introduction of rationing of rice and wheat in Madras and Coimbatore to make available to the people at large food stuffs at reasonable prices at all times. The Vigilance Cell in the C.I.D. which was created during the year has strived its best to detect malpractices and offences under the various food control and movement orders. The Police had also to face the greatest challenge over at the time of the Anti-Hindi agitation in the early part of the year and they emerged from it triumphantly. The Government very graciously granted the whole executive force an advance increment as a mark of appreciation. On the out-break of the hostilities between India and Pakistan, one of our Armed Police Battalions was deputed to the war theatre in Punjab where they acquitted themselves well.

The National Emergency continued during the year with the added responsibility to the Police.

Salem district was bifurcated as Salem and Dharmapuri Police districts with effect from 2nd October 1965.

Conferences.—The Seventh Madras State Police Officers' Conference was held at Ootacamund on 17th, 18th and 19th May 1965 presided over by the Chief Minister. The Home Minister and other Ministers also attended. Many subjects of Departmental and general importance including the Law and Order problems in the State were discussed at the Conference with useful results.

2. *Forensic Science.*—The Post-Graduate course in Forensic Science was introduced in the Madras University during the year. The Sixth Session of the Diploma Course (Part-Time) also commenced in 1965 to which 4 C.I.D. officers and 2 City Police officers were deputed. The new buildings of the Forensic Science Laboratory near the All India Radio Station are coming up and it is expected that by next year a fullfledged laboratory will be available.

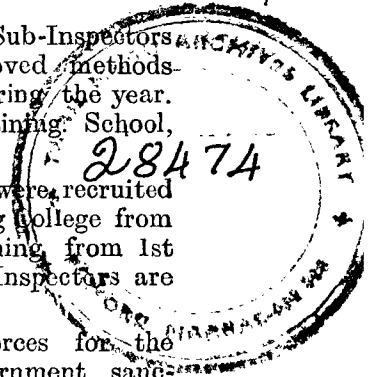
Training at the Central Detective Training School, Calcutta.—Six Sub-Inspectors were deputed to undergo the 14 weeks training in Scientific aids and improved methods of investigation at the Central Detective Training School, Calcutta, during the year. Similarly 7 Sub-Inspectors were deputed to the Central Detective Training School, Hyderabad.

Training at Police Training College.—Seventy five Sub-Inspectors were recruited during the year and are undergoing training at the Police Training College from November 1965. Seventy head constables are also undergoing training from 1st September 1965. Besides, 4 Assistant Sub-Inspectors promoted as Sub-Inspectors are under practical training in the City and districts from 1st September 1965.

Strengthening of Armed Reserves.—The inadequacy of striking forces for the District Police was felt during the Anti-Hindi agitation and the Government sanctioned 48½ Platoons of Armed Reserve to be spread over a period of 3 years beginning from 1965-66. During the first phase 16 platoons were sanctioned for Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem.

3. *Police Welfare Schemes.*—Welfare Schemes like mat-weaving, tailoring, doll-making, turban-tying and the like augmented the income of the families of the Policemen during the year. The cottage industrial centres in the Police Department produced useful articles found to be popular and sales were encouraging.

The Madras Police Benevolent Fund.—During 1965, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was received as grant from the Government. A sum of Rs. 1,49,969.35 was spent during the year towards relief, welfare, educational aid and provision of amenities for the members of the force.



Centenary Scholarship Scheme.—This Scheme which came into operation from 1st August 1962 continue to function satisfactorily. During the academic year, scholarships to the tune of Rs. 19,700 were awarded from the Fund to the children of the Non-Gazetted Police Officers to pursue engineering, arts, etc., courses. Apart from this, a sum of Rs. 39,300 was granted from the Madras Police Benevolent Fund for scholarships during this year.

Village Development Scheme.—Due to the preoccupation of the police with their normal duties which have increased a great deal and their inability to spare time for this work, the Scheme has been wound up vide G.O. Ms. No. 349, Home, dated 1st February 1965.

4. Police Sports.—The State Police Aquatic Meet was held in Madras in June 1965. The State Police Duty Meet was also held at Madras in August 1965. The Inter-Range Games Meet was held at Madurai in October, 1965. The Annual State Police Sports were held at Madras in December 1965. The Madras State participated in Football, Gymnastic and Athletic events in the Fourteenth All-India Games Meet at Poona in January-February 1965 and the Fifteenth All-India Games Meet South Zone at Trivandrum in December, 1965. The Madras Police won the first prize in 4×100 metres relay and basket ball.

Visits of high personages.—During the year, His Excellency Ramgoolam, Premier of Mauritius, their majesties the King and Queen of Malaysia and their majesties the King and Queen of Nepal visited the State besides the President and Vice-President, Union Ministers and other State Ministers. During these occasions, adequate bandobust was arranged.

Home Guards.—The Home Guards continued to function usefully during the year and training was given to more number of Home Guards. Altogether 9,305 Home Guards have been trained and 585 are under training making a total of 9,890. They were employed for bandhust duties in panchayat elections, traffic control duties, etc. Ranks above Assistant Section Leaders were imparted training in advanced course, including Civil Defence measures, in Madras City and all districts except the Nilgiris. The women's wing of the Home Guards is now functioning in Madras City, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai Urban and Coimbatore,

5. Conclusion.—The morale of the Police Force was good. As referred to elsewhere, they had to face the greatest challenge to their very existence during the Anti-Hindi agitation but they emerged from it triumphantly. In the process, a few Police officers had to sacrifice their lives and many others were injured. The Police Battalion that was sent to the war theatre in Punjab during the Indo-Pakistan hostilities fared well.

PART II.

CRIME.

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

6. General character of the year.—The General condition of the crops during the South West Monsoon, except in four districts, was fair. Similarly, during the North East Monsoon, standing crops were generally fair except in a few districts where there were reports of pest attack.

The late onset of the monsoon at first appeared to give a set back to the standing crops but they became normal latter.

Though the cost of living continued to be high, the Government arranged equitable distribution of food stuffs at controlled prices in big cities and towns.

The total cognizable crime registered an increase of 2.06 per cent. This increase was in all district except Madras City, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Madurai North and Salem. The slight increase is attributable to the registration of a number of cases *suomotu* and also due to high cost of living and resultant economic conditions.

FOR THE YEAR 1965

7. Total cognizable crime.—Excluding the offences under the "Special and Local Laws" and the "Nuisance Sections" of the I.P.C., the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 50,001 as against 48,996 in 1964, an increase of 1,005 cases or 2.06 per cent.

The increase in crime was marked in the following districts in 1965 as compared with 1964.—

	PER CENT.
Chingleput ..	16.30
Kanyakumari ..	14.62
Tirunelveli ..	11.64
The Nilgiris ..	9.34

The total number of cases under Special and Local Laws increased from 303,373 to 319,249 in 1965, an increase of 15,876 cases or 5.2 per cent. Increase was noticeable in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madras City, Coimbatore and Thanjavur.

The total number of cases under nuisances decreased from 178,730 to 152,737 in 1965, a decrease of 25,993 cases or 14.5 per cent. The decrease was noticeable in Madras City, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, The Nilgiris, Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts.

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

Area (1)	Year. (2)	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men. (3)	Women. (4)	Men. (5)	Women. (6)
Urban ..	1964	27,845	563	24,741	540
	1965.	35,392	466	33,003	423
Rural ..	1964	48,642	412	44,814	382
	1965.	55,554	426	51,168	386

8. Serious offences against person and property.—The number of serious offences against person and property was 18,855 as against 18,497 in 1964. The ratio of these offences to population in this State during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 was one case for every 1939, 1821 and 1787 persons respectively.

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

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crimes reported during the year 1964-65.								
	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.	
	1964. (1)	1965. (2)	1964. (3)	1965. (4)	1964. (5)	1965. (6)	1964. (7)	1965. (8)
as City ..	13	11	..	2	4	5	207	254
gleput ..	19	21	..	3	9	7	579	620
n Arcot ..	47	39	1	1	12	7	579	415
javur ..	77	49	1	2	5	11	846	807
chirappalli ..	82	65	2	7	8	3	670	656
urai North ..	57	38	3	1	5	6	350	304
urai Urban ..	20	24	..	3	12	12	350	162
anathapuram ..	40	44	4	6	26	40	165	294
anaveli ..	86	95	6	..	3	3	298	294
nelveli ..	7	9	..	2	3	11	619	803
nyakumari ..	43	56	2	1	8	3	137	164
orth Arcot ..	144	93	..	2	17	16	628	683
em ..	..	11	13	8	..	7	744	408
armapuri ..	115	121	..	..	..	1	..	87
imbatore ..	11	6	1	..	..	..	792	966
ne Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	174
ailway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	9
Total ..	761	687	33	38	119	144	6,786	6,806

REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS STATE
Comparative statement of true cases of grave crimes reported during the year
1964-65—cont,

	Theft (Cattle).		Theft (Ordinary).		Total.	
	1964.	1965.	1964.	1965.	1964.	1965.
Madras City ..	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Chingleput ..	62	75	3,380	3,583	3,666	3,928
South Arcot ..	79	108	1,014	1,174	1,700	1,932
Thanjavur ..	192	177	1,242	1,101	2,069	1,742
Tiruchirappalli ..	152	122	1,426	1,208	2,507	2,198
Madurai North ..	200	163	1,247	1,254	2,208	2,151
Madurai Urban ..	154	126	733	466	1,305	944
Ramanathapuram ..	64	59	809	816	1,063	1,062
Tirunelveli ..	128	130	755	801	1,237	1,284
Kanyakumari ..	147	204	1,117	1,310	2,001	2,458
North Arcot ..	16	21	300	291	463	488
Salem ..	121	159	1,004	854	1,799	1,765
Dharmapuri ..	252	119	1,146	841	2,296	1,470
Coimbatore ..	..	45	..	132	..	278
The Nilgiris ..	249	235	2,098	1,883	3,284	3,229
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	10	4	204	269	395	460
Total ..	1,826	1,747	17,089	16,680	26,614	26,102

There was a decrease of 512 cases or 1.9 per cent under grave crimes in 1965. The slight decrease was under murder, theft ordinary and cattle theft. Details are given below.—

	Increase. PER CENT.	Decrease. PER CENT.
Murder ..	..	9.7
Dacoity ..	..	..
Robbery ..	..	..
House-breaking ..	15.10	..
Theft (Cattle) ..	21.00	..
Theft (Ordinary) ..	0.3	..
	..	4.32
	..	2.4

10. *Murder.*—The number of true cases of murder was 687 as against 761 in 1964 showing a decrease of 74 cases or 9.7 per cent. Of these, 3 were reported directly to the magistrates. Coimbatore accounted for the largest number of murders (121), followed by Salem (98), Tirunelveli (95), Tiruchirappalli (65), North Arcot (56), Thanjavur (49) and Ramanathapuram (44).

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

Motive.	1964.	1965.
Sexual causes ..	194	144
Family disputes ..	210	159
Faction ..	21	53
Robbery ..	11	8
Other causes ..	325	323
Total ..	761	687

In 15 cases, the murderers committed suicided as against 40 in 1964.
The following are some of the interesting cases of murder.—

In a case of murder for gain in Madras City, the brother-in-law of an up-country man, who was in financial difficulty, murdered the up-country man and removed his perties. Sustained investigation led to the recovery of the property and the arrest he accused who is facing trial.

A Dossier Criminal by name Umar who was released from the Salem Central Jail and under surveillance was interrogated at Chidambaram bus stand by three police constables. While being interrogated, the criminal escaped. One of the police constables gave a hot chase and caught hold of the criminal. However, the Dossier Criminal whipped out his knife and stabbed the police constable who succumbed to the injuries immediately. The accused was arrested, tried and sentenced to death.

In a case of Thanjavur district, two persons cheated a villager by the doubling currency trick. One Dorai Pillai exposed the fraud of the two cheats to the villager. The two cheats having scented about Dorai Pillai's disclosure, took him in an illicit taxi from Kumbakonam to Padagacheri on the pretext of settling the dispute between them and the villager and then murdered him. After sustained investigation the taxi driver was traced. One of the cheats was taken as approver and three out of the four accused were convicted and sentenced to death.

In a case of Madurai North district, one Periasakkarai, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, lured her into a forest murdered her by throwing a big stone on her head and left the place. A 'woman missing' case was registered. The accused was arrested and, on confession, tried and sentenced to death. In two cases of Madurai Urban district, two rival parties of panchayat elections were responsible for fatal attacks on each other. In both the cases, four accused concerned (two in each case) were sentenced to death.

One Krishna Nadar of Ramanathapuram district dealt a blow on his concubine Seethaammal's head with an iron rod when she interfered with his procuring girls through one Angaleswari. Thereafter he poured bug poison into her mouth to make sure she was dead. The case is pending trial in Sessions.

In Tirunelveli district, a rich money-lender and his daughter were attacked and murdered by one Raja, his brother and three associates for gain. Five accused have been arrested and one taken as approver and the case charged.

* In North Arcot district, Jabar and his wife throttled to death their co-tenant Kothumbi, an aged lady, and robbed her jewels worth about Rs. 2,450. The lady was taken as approver and the case is pending trial.

In Sular, Coimbatore district, a rich Gounden arranged the murder of his son by two hirelings who decoyed the deceased to a village where he was fatally cut. With great difficulty, the identity of the deceased was established. All the accused were arrested and they are facing trial.

11. *Infanticide.*—Forty-six 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 eight hundred and one (1,801) cases or rioting and unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1965 as against 1,303 in 1964. Except for the widespread riots at the time of Anti-Hindi agitation, there were no major riots of disturbances as such in this State. Law and order was well maintained.

During the year, there were 46 instances in which the police had to resort to opening of fire. These instances include the police firing on 42 occasions during the Anti-Hindi riots which were unprecedented. In all these cases, magisterial enquiries were held. Judicial enquiry was held in one case only, viz., the shooting incident at Annamalai University. This enquiry was held up due to a writ petition in the High Court. The High Court have since passed orders directing the Enquiry Officer to follow a certain procedure.

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 which were localised are given below:—

(i) Moopanars and Odayars in Gudalore (Nilgiris district) clashed on 16th January 1965 over the customary practice relating to the tying of cloth on the horns of a bull at the local Ayyanar temple. As a result, 47 Moopanars and 40 Odayars were taken into custody.

(ii) In a sugar factory in Pennadam (South Arcot district) a clash occurred on 31st May 1965 between Punjabi and Malayalee employees allegedly over the ill-treatment meted out by the Punjabis to the Malayalees. As a result, three Punjabis sustained simple injuries.

(iii) On 15th December 1965, Piramalai Kallars of Sedapatti and Reddiars and Gounders of Sukkampatti clashed over a dispute relating to grazing of cattle in a field. As a result, eight people were injured. Three Kallars' houses were burnt. Immediate action was taken by the Police.

Agrarian situation.—There was no unrest as such among the kisans in this State except in Thanjavur district where the Communist sponsored kisans who demanded higher quantum of remuneration from mirasdars prevented them from engaging outside labour. As a result of such ill-feelings, small quarrels and intimidations arose but they were effectively checked by the Police without any repercussions.

Labour situation.—In the early part of the year, the alleged "pro-employer" modifications in the Bonus Commission Report caused dissatisfaction among the labourers and as a result some sporadic agitations and strikes including locks-out occurred. Notwithstanding this, the labour responded fairly well to the call of the Government for nationwide support to the defence effort in the wake of the armed aggression by Pakistan.

At various times of the year, there were small strikes or go-slow policy in work by textile workers, taxi-drivers, tannery workers, Life Insurance Corporation employees and the like on issues concerning bonus, dearness allowances, reduction of work load, etc. In all these cases, the Police took stock of the situation in time and saw to the restoration of normalcy, in co-operation with the labour conciliation officers and others.

Students activities.—Students' strikes were State-wide early this year following the resolution held at the Anti-Hindi Conference at Tiruchirappalli when the convenor called on the students to abstain from schools and colleges on 25th January 1965. The agitation quickly spread followed by acts of vandalism at Annamalai University where the Police had to resort to the opening of fire to quell the disturbances. As a result of these agitations and the subsequent role played by the Goondas and anti-social elements all over the State, Schools and Colleges continued to be kept closed till 8th March 1965. On the assurances given by the Government regarding the language policy, the situation returned to normalcy.

Elections.—The ordinary elections to panchayats were held from 28th January to 2nd February 1965. The Police Officers and men deputed for bandobust arrangements did their duties satisfactorily and saw to it that no instances of breach of the peace occurred though the elections were keenly contested.

13. Dacoity.—Statistics of dacoity for 1964 and 1965 are given in the statement under paragraph 9 of this report. There were 38 cases of dacoity during the year 1965 as against 33 in 1964, an increase of 15.1 per cent.

Of these, 8 were reported direct to the magistrates. There were 7 highway dacoities, 14 field dacoities and 17 house dacoities. Coimbatore and Madurai North registered (8) and (7) respectively followed by Tirunelveli (6) and Ramanathapuram (3) and South Arcot also (3).

Some important cases of dacoity are given below :—

(i) On 12th February 1965 between 12-30 hours and 13-00 hours at Chettipalayam, Gingee, South Arcot district, the accused along with others formed into an unlawful assembly and used force and violence and caused rioting, some of them armed with deadly weapons, broke open the locked doors of the house occupied by Sri Abdul Jabbar, Inspector of Police, Gingee, beat the inmates and committed theft of cash Rs. 738, jewels worth Rs. 5,003, clothes worth Rs. 2,090 and caused damage to radio, sewing machine, etc., worth Rs. 2,576. Fifteen accused were charged and 10 sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment up to 7 years. This was an off-shoot of the Anti-Hindi agitation.

(ii) On 28th May 1965, local dossier criminal Thirumalai Servai and Four others entered the house of a Chettiar at Kandaramanickam, Ramanathapuram district, threatened the inmates, tied them up with rope and committed theft of jewels worth Rs. 7,157. The case was detected as a result of latent finger prints developed from the scene of crime and it ended in conviction.

14. Robberies.—There were 144 cases of robbery in 1965 as against 119 in 1964. Details are given under paragraph 9. Of these, 12 were reported direct to the magistrates. There were 45 highway robberies, 35 field robberies and 64 house robberies.

The following are some of the more important cases of robberies.—

(i) K. D. Paramasivam of Araniapuram tore the earlobe of one Thayammal of Puliyoar, Ramanathapuram district, on 22nd November 1965 and decamped with her ear jewels worth Rs. 700. The accused was arrested and property recovered. The case is pending trial.

(ii) A driver, stranger to Madurai, while trying to get back to Midland Hotel, his place of stay, was decoyed by accused 1 and Accused 3, cycle rickshaw-wallahs, to Othapatty where, in association with accused 2, they forcibly relieved him of his cash Rs. 148. Accused 1 was sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment. The case against Accused 3 is pending trial. Accused 2 was released under the Madras Probation Offenders Act.

(iii) 19th July 1965 near Thirumayam, Tiruchirappalli district, a non-local Mohammed Younus and one Sellappan accompanied one Subramaniam on the pretext of purchasing iron bars at a cheaper rate. On their way to Pudukkottai, two policemen in uniform stopped their car on the pretext of prohibition check. Accused 2 forcibly snatched away a bag of Rs. 15,000 from Subramaniam. The accused were arrested and cash Rs. 13,539.35 recovered. The case is pending trial. Two police constables of Karaikudi and Sivaganga Police Station are also concerned in this case.

(iv) In Sivakanchi Cr. No. 372/65, one Ponnappa Nadar, while returning from Bank with cash Rs. 7,500 was waylaid by non-local Kalappan with another local criminal and was robbed of the cash. Both were arrested and Rs. 6,500 were recovered. They were convicted to 18 months rigorous imprisonment.

(v) Local K. D. Selvaraj of Odaikarai, Tirunelveli district, took one Thaveetha Nadar on 4th March 1965 on the pretext of making some marriage alliance with one lady and when both were sleeping in a lonely odai, the accused cut him with an aruval and knocked away cash and gold jewels worth Rs. 1,400. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment.

(vi) On 14th December 1965 at 7-30 p.m., when one Doss of R.S. Puram, Coimbatore district, was getting down from his car and was about to go towards his house, one Ayyasamy, showing an aruval at him, snatched a plastic bag containing Rs. 7,000 in currency notes which was kept under his right arm and took to heels along with his two associates. The driver of the car chased the accused and apprehended them and recovered the cash. The case is pending trial.

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

15. House-breaking.—There were 6,806 cases of house-breaking as against 6,786 in 1964, showing an increase of 20 cases or 0.3 per cent. Of these, 88 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. Coimbatore leads with 966 cases, followed by Thanjavur (807), Tirunelveli (803), North Arcot (683), Tiruchirappalli (656) and Chingleput (620) cases.

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 259 as against Rs. 251 in 1964 and Rs. 243 in 1963.

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

Local active criminal Kader Sheriff, in association with local criminals Sheik Dawood and Nandan was found breaking open the local of a cloth shop in Triplicane,

Madras City, on 13th July 1965. They were arrested and found to be responsible for three house-breakings by night and nine house thefts in the City. Properties worth Rs 3,000 were recovered. They were convicted.

Local casual juvenile Ettiyappan of Pallavaram, Chingleput district, was found responsible for 10 house-breakings and 13 major thefts.

In Vaiyampatty Police Station Cr. No. 183/65 (Tiruchirappalli district), Savaridoss, a local dossier criminal and two others effected entry into a Pawn Broker's shop by removing the padlocks and committed theft of cash, gold and silver jewels valued Rs. 9,725. Accused 1 was arrested and the entire property recovered. Accused 2 and 3 are out of view. Case is pending trial.

In R. S. Mangalam Cr No. 105/65, Ramanathapuram district at Poolangudy, a local first offender entered the house of one Anjukaya Udayar and committed theft of jewels worth Rs 6,720, Police Dog "General" usefully assisted in the investigation. Accused was arrested and property to the value of Rs. 5,760 was recovered. He was convicted.

16. *Theft*.—There were 16,680 cases of ordinary thefts as against 17,689 cases in 1964, a decrease of 409 cases or 2.4 per cent. Of these, 281 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. Madras City leads with 3,583 cases, followed by Coimbatore (1,883), Tirunelveli (1,310), Tiruchirappalli (1,254), Thanjavur (1,208) and Chingleput (1,174).

17. *Cattle thefts*.—There were 1,747 cases of cattle thefts during the year as against 1,826 in 1964.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 62 cases of cattle poisoning as against 73 cases in 1964.

18. *Counterfeiting coins and currency notes*.—Two cases of counter-feeding coins and 38 cases of note forgery were disposed of in 1965. Three cases ended in conviction. Thirty-five cases were pending investigation or trial at the end of the year.

19. *Other cases of interest—(Bombs and explosives)*.—During the year, 138 explosions of non-political nature occurred resulting in the death of 52 persons and injuries to 199 persons as against 142 cases resulting in the death of 63 persons and injuries to 223 persons in 1964. 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 the 138 cases reported in 1965, action was dropped in 26 cases, 27 cases are under investigation and 19 pending trial at the end of the year. Of the remaining 66 cases disposed of by Courts, 57 ended in conviction and nine in acquittal.

Other cases of interest.—(1) There was a case of cheating and dacoity which occurred on the night of 23rd November 1964 on Tiruchirappalli-Ariyalur Road. One Chandrasekara Reddy and Gangi Reddy of Cuddapah contacted one Srinivasulu Reddy of Anantharajapet, Cuddapah, for purchasing a lorry. Srinivasulu Reddy contacted one Dorairaj Reddy of Kilianoor and Varadarajulu Naidu of Tindivanam and, at their instance, had brought the said Chandrasekara Reddy and Gangi Reddy to Madras on 18th November 1964 with cash Rs. 25,000. Srinivasulu Reddy introduced Dorairajulu, Mani and one Doss to the victims. On the direction of Doss, the victims proceeded to Tiruchirappalli with Mani and at Tiruchirappalli, Doss, Mani and Dorairaj showed them some lorries. As the victims were not satisfied with the progress made in the transaction, they decided to return to Madras.

The accused persons Doss, Mani and Srinivasan managed to send them in a taxi on 23rd November 1964 night with their money Rs. 25,000. They also set up a party under the leadership of one Victor (dismissed Sergeant) to way-lay the taxi on Tiruchirappalli-Ariyalur Road on that night and rob the money bag from the victims. While the victims were travelling in the taxi with their cash on 23rd November 1964 night, accused Victor, Subramani, Kandan, Raman and Arul way-laid the taxi and robbed the money bag with Rs. 25,000 from the victims. The victims were left near Ariyalur. They went to Villupuram and informed two advocates to prefer complaint who directed them to report to Police.

On receipt of a complaint through advocate Sri C. R. S. Chandra Rao, a case was registered on 13th January 1965 at Keelappaloor Police Station. The case was charged on 30th June 1965 before the Judicial Sub-Magistrate, Jayamkondan, against the ten accused, viz., Doss, Mani, Dorairaj, Srinivasan, Victor, Subramani, Kandan, Raman, Arul and Subbiah. All the accused were committed to Sessions on 29th December 1965.

One 'M. A. Quidwai' claiming kinship with the late Union Minister for Food, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, came to Ootacamund in December 1964 and told the local people that he hailed from a place named Barabankhi in Uttar Pradesh and that he was a tea-taster. His wife, one Shakila claimed that she was the cousin of Rani Ratna of Nepal. He rented a big bungalow belonging to the complainant, a big hotelier of Ootacamund. He came into close contact with the complainant and others. After establishing a fair degree of friendship with the complainant and one Kamala Isaac, he was reported to have made them believe that he had tremendous influence on the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, and top ranking Customs officials at Calcutta. He was alleged to have fraudulently received a sum of Rs. 24,600 from the complainant and Rs. 5,000 from one Kamala Isaac promising to get them newly imported motor cars. In two other cases, he purchased woollen garments from a shop and did not pay the money, and he hired a taxi on a monthly basis but did not pay the hire charges. The accused took two of the victims to Calcutta telling them that he would arrange for delivery of all vehicles for which he had received money. He put them up in a good hotel at Calcutta, stayed with them for about three days and disappeared.

Investigation disclosed that the accused had given different names in different places. His aliases are P. R. Khanna, E. D. Sukh, and E. D. Shah. He is also reported to have committed similar offences in Rajasthan State. The accused is absconding. Intimation has been sent to the Police of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Nepal, Mysore, Agra and Hyderabad, alerting them to keep a watch for the accused and his wife. Publication has been made in the Madras C.I.G. also. Investigation is progressing.

(3) The accused Subramanian, former Head Clerk of the Sub divisional Magistrate's Court, Tirupathur, concerned in Tirupathur Town Police Station Crime No. 439/65 committed misappropriation of Government money to the tune of Rs. 10,000 during the period from 1958 to 1965.

The investigation of this case was taken up by Crime Branch, C.I.D. Madras, on 12th December 1965. The accused used to draw two or three bills on one day but would bring the amount only in one bill to the cash book. In some instances, he has not accounted for any amount in the cash book. In some more instances, he would prepare bills for lesser amount, get the signature of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, the drawing officer, and then would alter the amount to a higher value. He would bring only the lesser amount to the cash book. The accused also destroyed a number of registers and records concerned in this case. The accused is now on bail. The investigation continues.

(4) Accused Selvanathan of Tiruchirappalli and his gang entered into a criminal conspiracy at various places in South India to cheat the complainant Krishnamurthi Shetty and his partner Harihar on the pretext of the distributing currency notes for trafficking and induced them into believing that treble the value of the amount of currency notes would be given to them for the amount of currency notes offered by them. On 2nd July 1965 and 3rd July 1965 on the G.W.T. Road, in Sriperumbudur Police Station limits, the accused and his gang induced the complainant and his partner to part with their money to the tune of Rs. 86,000 and kept them in a hand bag in the dicky of a car bearing number plate MYV 2320 and made arrangements to stop that car on the road by a Police officer in uniform on the pretext of a check for prohibition contraband. During the check, the accused removed the cash bag from the dicky of the car, cheated the complainant and committed theft of the cash. The complainant was taken in that car itself to Vellore and dropped on the road and the car sped away.

The complainant appeared before the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore, and lodged a complaint before him. In the complaint, he suppressed the real occurrence but reported a case of theft as if it had occurred at Vellore. The complaint was forwarded

to Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., by the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore. The report was registered as Crime, No. 637/66 under section 379 I. P. C. at Vellore South Police Station on 28th July 1965 and investigation taken up.

So far 30 witnesses were examined and three accused, viz., Selvanathan of Tiruchirappalli, Sridaran of Tiruchirappalli and Irudayaraj of Bangalore were arrested. The remaining three accused, viz., James alias Xavier of Bangalore, Jacob, son of Unni of Adure, Kerala State and Babu, son of Ooman of Adure, Kerala State, are absconding. They will be traced and the investigation completed.

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

NOTE.—This does not include cases of death resulting from opened at the time of Anti-Hindi agitation.

21. *Accidental deaths*.—Seven hundred and seventy six cases of deaths disclosing culpable negligence were reported in 1965 as against 621 in 1964. Prosecutions were launched in 547 cases, of which 209 ended in conviction, 208 in discharge or withdrawn and 120 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. Four cases are under investigation, 1 case was dropped and 5 cases treated as mistake of law. One hundred and fifty-three and 141 cases were reported from Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts respectively.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

22. *Crime—How dealt with (Statement 'A' Part I)*.—The percentages of detection, i.e., the percentage 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.	(1)	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
1963		(2)
1964		55.3
1965		55.3
		56.6

There was improvement in detection in Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Salem, Ramanaipuram, Coimbatore, Madras City and Thanjavur districts.

The figures of detection under the various needs of crime are —

(1)	Percentage of detection.		
	1963.	1964.	1965.
Murder		(2)	(3)
Dacoity		61.6	56.5
Robbery		54.5	37.5
House-breaking		53.2	46.3
Cattle theft		58.0	56.1
Theft, ordinary		64.5	64.8
		61.8	61.6
Total		61.0	60.2
			63.4

Detection of total cognizable crime this year is 56.6, that is, 1.3 per cent above the figure of last year. The detection of grave crime is 63.4 per cent as against 60.2 per cent in 1964.

Thus it is seen that the standard of detection of total cognizable crime and also that of grave crime has increased despite the increase in the total number of cases and the pre-occupation of the police, diverting them from their normal duties, in dealing with the widespread Anti-Hindi Agitation.

Cases in which investigation was refused.—[(Section 157 (1) (b), Cr. P. C. Statement 'A', Part I, columns (5) and (6)]—Of the 54,347 cases reported to the Police during 1965, investigation was refused in 183 cases of 0.3 per cent as against 0.4 per cent and 0.3 per cent in 1963 and 1964 respectively. The provision of this law was used with due care.

Cases referred by magistrates under Section 202, Cr. P. C.—Three hundred and thirty-two cases (332) were referred to the Police by magistrates in 1965 under Section 202, Cr. P. C., as against 368 in 1964. 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 369 out of 926 Sessions held in the mofussil in 1965 as against 369 out of 682 sessions in 1964. 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 1965 was Rs. 60,42,100.30 and the amount recovered was Rs. 30,20,398.79 the corresponding figure for 1964 were Rs. 44,72,807.70 and Rs. 20,07,116.39 respectively. The percentage value of property recovered during 1965 was 49.99 as against 44.87 in 1964.

24. *Prosecutions*.—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 35,446 as against 34,885 in 1964. Of these, 71.98 per cent ended in conviction as against 70.7 per cent in 1964.

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Number of completed original cases prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of conviction.
Madras City		57,460	55,490	96.6
Mufassal		19,344	9,751	50.4

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 5,741 cases prosecuted by them 4,477 cases, i.e., 77.98 per cent ended in conviction as against 77.9 per cent in 1964.

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

26. *Escapes*.—There were 49 cases of escapes of prisoners during the year as against 49 in 1964 and 36 in 1963. Of these, nine escaped from sub-jails and 36 from other police custody as against 5 and 43 respectively in the previous year. There were four cases of escape from police lock-ups during the year.

Of these, 33 prisoners were recaptured. Forty-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.

27. *Prosecutions for false complaints*.—Including the four cases which were pending magisterial orders at the beginning of the year, the police referred 315 cases, of which 256 were struck off as false by magistrates. Five cases were pending orders of the magistrates at the end of the year. There was no case in which the magistrates declined to strike it off as false. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 19 cases, of which eight were filed on magisterial sanctions.

Ten (10) persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 16 in 1964.

Two persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints against Police Officers. Both of them were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 544,346 cases prosecuted by the Police, 965 were declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

Old offenders.—Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven persons (2,867) received enhanced punishments under section 75 Indian Penal Code as against 2,948 in 1964. Two hundred and five persons were ordered to notify residence under Section 565 Criminal Procedure Code as against 243 in 1964. Sixty-seven persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 61 were convicted, the corresponding figures for 1964 being 82 and 74 respectively.

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 16,064 persons put up under Sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-nine (13,479) were bound over 1,068 cases were pending at the end of the year.

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 3,906 as against 3,898 in 1964. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 118 as against Rs. 122 in 1964.

28. *Cinematograph Act.*—The Act and Rules thereunder were enforced satisfactorily.

29. *The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.*—Effective steps to stamp out this evil were taken during the year.

30. *The Madras City Police Act.*—Some useful sections of the Madras City Police Act were extended to certain places in the Thanjavur, South Arcot, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Chingleput and Ramanathapuram districts during the year. Preventive work under this Act was satisfactory.

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

32. *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.

33. *Execution of warrants.*—Five thousand five hundred and eighty-six (5,586) warrants were pending execution at the end of the year as against 2,903 in 1964. Of these, 950 warrants were pending for more than a year. Instructions, wherever necessary, have been issued to Superintendents of Police to take effective steps for early execution of the long pending warrants.

34. *Tear Smoke Squad.*—During the year, tear smoke squad was used on 27 occasions in the districts and the City at the time of the Anti-Hindi agitation for dispersal of unruly mobs. Some of them proved effective.

35. *Inspections.*—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.

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

I also inspected the following districts, units and Police Stations :—

Valavanandhinad Police Station, District Police Office, Hosur Sub-Division, Hosur Police Station, District Intelligence Bureau, District Armed Reserve, Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Namakkal, Namakkal Police Station, Salem Town Police Station, Yercaud Police Station, Mettur Police Station, Mettur Sub-Division, District Police Office Stores of Salem District.

Valparai Police Station, District Armed Reserve, Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Additional Armed Reserve and Police Recruits School, Coimbatore, District Police Office, District Intelligence Bureau, District Armed Reserve, District Police Office Stores, Sub-Divisional Office, Ranipet, Ranipet Police Station, Vellore Town Police Station, Sub-Divisional Office, Tiruvannamalai, Tirupattur Police Station, Sub-Divisional Office, Tirupattur of North Arcot District.

District Police Office Stores, District Police Office, Tirupapuliur Police Station, Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Virudachalam, Virudachalam Police Station, Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, Chidambaram Police Station, District Intelligence Bureau, District Armed Reserve, Armed Reserve Police School of South Arcot District.

Tiruvellore Police Station, Tiruttani Police Station, Kanakammachattram Police Station, Tiruvellore Taluk Police Station, District Armed Reserve, Government Care Camp, Melpakkam, Armed Reserve, St. Thomas Mount, District Police Office Stores, Vishnukanchi Police Station, Kanchipuram Taluk Police Station, Sivakanchi Police Station, Tiruvottiyur Police Station, Chingleput Police Station and St. Thomas Mount Police Station of Chingleput District.

Thanjavur West Police Station, Armed Reserve District Police Office, Thanjavur East Police Station, District Intelligence Bureau, Nagapattinam Police Station, Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, Pattukkottai Police Station, Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tiruthuraiyundi, Tiruthuraiyundi Police Station of Thanjavur District.

District Police Office Stores, District Armed Reserve, Reddiapatti Police Station, Aruppukottai Taluk Police Station, Aruppukottai Town Police Station, Kariapatti Police Station, Kamuthi Police Station, Armed Reserve, Sivakasi, Armed Reserve, Kamudhi, District Police Office, District Intelligence Bureau, Range Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

Armed Reserve, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli District.

Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Tiruchirappalli.

Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, Madras and Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.

36. *Detective Dog Squad.*—The Madras City Police Dog Squad had a strength of eight dogs during the year. It attended to 108 calls of which 29 were successful. Dogs belonging to Andhra Pradesh and Madras Port Trust were given training.

The dogs participated in the Dog Shows conducted by the Konnel Club of India and won several prizes.

The Madurai Dog Squad, with a strength of three dogs, was called out on 150 occasions and 71 calls were successfully answered.

A proposal for the formation of a Dog Squad at Coimbatore to cater to the needs of the Western Range districts is under the consideration of the Government.

36. (a) *Beggar Homes.*—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

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

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—Charges of the various ranges were as follows.—

Name of Officer.	Period.
<i>Central Range.</i>	
Sri C. V. Narasimhan	1st January to 12th December 1965.
Sri A. C. Aditya Nadar (Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur—Additional charge).	13th to 31st December 1965.
<i>Western Range.</i>	
Sri E. L. Stracey	Throughout the year.
<i>Northern Range.</i>	
Sri K. Ramamurthi	11th September to 3rd November 1965 a.n.
Sri N. Krishnaswami (Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, Madras—Additional charge).	3rd November 1965 a.n. to 18th December 1965 a.n.
Sri P. Kuppuswamy	19th to 31st December 1965.
<i>Southern Range.</i>	
Sri S. M. Diaz	Throughout the year.
<i>C.I.D., Madras.</i>	
Sri P. Kuppuswamy	1st January to 18th December 1965.
Sri R. N. Manickam	19th to 31st December 1965.
<i>Railways and Armed Police, Madras.</i>	
Sri M. J. Holmes	1st January to 31st May 1965.
Sri N. Krishnaswamy	1st June to 31st December 1965.
<i>Commissioner of Police, Madras.</i>	
Sri M. Singaravelu	Throughout the year.
<i>Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.</i>	
Sri S. T. Tiruchitrambalam	Throughout the year.
<i>Deputy Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.</i>	
Sri K. Kandaswamy	1st January to 13th September 1965 (post later abolished).
<i>Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.</i>	
Sri S. Palanivelu	14th September to 31st December 1965.

Name of Officer.

Period.

Personal Assistant (Administration).

Sri S. K. Lingam	Throughout the year.
Sri M. J. Holmes (Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Special Duty) for Board of Enquiry at Chepauk, Madras.	1st June to 9th August 1965.
Sri S. Palanivelu, Superintendent of Police and Special Officer for District Police Office Reorganisation, Madras.	14th June to 13th September 1965.

Sri K. Radhakrishnan, I.P.S., who 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 continued in that post throughout the year 1965.

There were no changes of Superintendents of Police in ten districts, there was one change in each of three districts and there were two changes in each of three other districts (includes Police Training College). In Dharmapuri (newly formed district) one Superintendent of Police was posted from 5th September 1965 and he continued throughout the year.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police held additional charge of posts on two occasions and the Superintendents of Police on two occasions. The transfers of officers were kept down to the minimum.

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 of the Madras Police Service was on deputation with the Excise Department.

Two officers of the Indian Police, 17 officers of the Indian Police Service and 31 officers of the Madras Police Service were on deputation with the Government of India.

An officer of the Indian Police, two officers of the Indian Police Service, and eight officers of the Madras Police Service were on deputation with the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

Four officers of the Madras Police Service were on deputation with the Railways.

One officer of the Madras Armed Police was on deputation in Pondicherry State and one in the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu.

Nine officers of the Madras Police Service and two Indian Police Service Officers retired during the year.

Sri A. D' Sylva was kept in re-employment as Technical Assistant to Police Radio Officer, Madras, up to 11th July 1965.

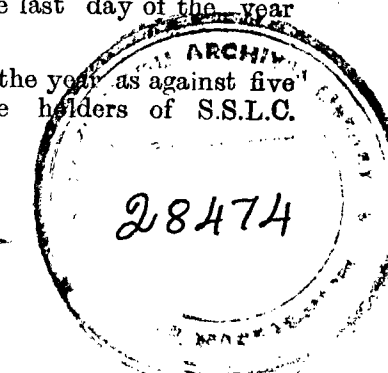
Similarly Sri A. S. R. Ponnuswamy, Superintendent of Police, was retained in service under extension as Inspector-General of Police, Pondicherry, up to 12th October 1965.

38. *Strength.*—The sanctioned strength of the force excluding the Madras Special Police and Special Armed Police on the last day of the year was 29,173 (permanent) and 4,294 (temporary) as against 28,875 and 2,691 respectively at the end of the year 1964.

Recruitment.—There were 1,270 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 1,095 vacancies in 1964.

Nine Ex-Army men and 496 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against five and 305 respectively in 1964. Among the recruits, 414 were holders of S.S.L.C. certificate and above as against 259 in 1964.

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Casualties.—The total number of casualties in the force was 1,164 as shown below as against 1,329 in 1964—

	(1)	1964.	1965.
Retirements	(2)	(3)	
Resignations	599	447	
Dismissals	133	102	
Discharges	211	156	
Desertions	81	134	
Deaths	172	201	
	133	124	
Total	1,329	1,164	

Four hundred and ninety-five (495) police officers were injured during the year in the course of their duty as against 95 in the previous year. Five police officers were killed during the year in the course of their duty as against the same number last 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 2.3 as against 2.9 in 1964.

One hundred and twenty-four (124) police officers died in 1965 as against 133 in 1964.

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.

39. *Education.*—There were 3,801 head constables and 26,180 police constables in the force on the last day of the year. Of these, none was illiterate.

40. *Training College and Schools.*—(Police Training College, Vellore).—Sri K. Mohandas was the Principal from 1st January to 17th March 1965 followed by Sri P. Paramaguru from 18th March to 11th September 1965. Sri S. Ramiah, Vice-Principal, held full additional charge of the post of the Principal, Police Training College, Vellore, from 12th September to 27th October 1965.

Sri K. Chenthamarai was the Principal from 28th October to 31st December 1965.

Three Indian Police Service Officers, two probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, 66 probationary Sub-Inspectors (including seven probationary Sub-Inspectors from Pondicherry State) and 89 officiating Sub-Inspectors passed out of the College after training during the year.

Three probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, 134 probationary Sub-Inspectors and 70 officiating Sub-Inspectors were under training at the end of the year.

During the year, the training of the first batch of eight Special Armed Police Officers in the Police Training College, Vellore, for a period of six months was continued. The second batch of eight Assistant Commandants and Deputy Commandants of the Special Armed Police are now undergoing training in the Police Training College, Vellore from 23rd November 1965.

General.—The standard of training in the Police Training College continued to be good and the trainees and cadets did well both in the examinations 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 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 1965 was 2,460 as against 2,294 in 1964.

Police Recruits' Schools.—In the Police Recruits' Schools at Vellore and Coimbatore there were 1,160 recruits under training at the beginning of the year. One thousand four hundred and sixty-five (1,465) recruits were admitted during the year. There were 160 casualties and 1,889 recruits were sent out to districts etc., during the year. Five hundred and seventy-six (576) recruits were under training in the Schools at the end of the year.

The Police Recruits, Schools were inspected during the year by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, Madras. Health and discipline have been well maintained. The Schools continued to be run satisfactorily.

State Police Band.—The State Police Band turned out good work during the year. The band attended all important Government functions in addition to 95 private engagements during the year as against 82 in 1964. The performance was very much appreciated by foreign dignitaries.

41. *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:—

	1963.	1964.	1965.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
For absence without leave	0.8	0.8	0.7
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.4	2.4	1.5
Total	4.2	3.2	2.2

The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 8.1 as against 9.8 in 1964. The total number of persons dismissed from the force was 177, of whom 78 were so punished for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1964 being 211 and 106 respectively.

Appeals.—Thirty four (34) appeals were received by the Inspector-General of Police during 1965 as against 30 in 1964. In 5 cases punishments were cancelled or modified in 1965 as against 6 in 1964, the percentage being 14.7 and 20.7 respectively. No appeal was pending at the end of 1965 but one pending in 1964.

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

Judicial punishments.—The total number of Police Officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 27 as against 12 in 1964. Of these, 23 were convicted for offences in their official capacity and 4 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 5 and 7 respectively in 1964.

Titles.—Nil.

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

The Presidents' Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.

Head Constable	.. .. .	1
Police Constable	.. .. .	1

Police Medal for Gallantry.

Head Constables	.. .. .	3
Police Constable	.. .. .	1

Presidents' Police and Fire Services Medal for Distinguished Service.

Superintendents of Police	.. .. .	3
Additional Superintendent of Police	.. .. .	1
Deputy Superintendent of Police	.. .. .	1

Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Superintendent of Police	.. .. .	1
Deputy Superintendents of Police	.. .. .	3
Inspectors of Police	.. .. .	1
Sub-Inspector of Police	.. .. .	1
Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police	.. .. .	1
Head Constables	.. .. .	5

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

(1)	Number.		Amount.	
	1964.	1965.	1964.	1965.
1 Police Officers	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2 Private individuals including village officers.	36,649	45,526	211,637	243,999
	5,163	3,279	45,498	42,257

Rewards both to Police Officers and private individuals were granted in all deserving cases. Respective 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 2 deceased police officers were sanctioned compassionate gratuities of Rs. 1,120 and Rs. 1,210 in view of the approved service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependents were left.

43. *Cost.*—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1965-66 was Rs. 8,98,91,100 as against Rs. 6,77,01,819 in 1964-65.

44. *Housing the force.*—With a view to provide accommodation to 80 per cent of the Police Subordinate staff, a housing scheme costing Rs. 4.5 crores was suggested for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan. Though it was not included in the Second Five-Year Plan, it is being treated as an important non-plan scheme.

During the year 1965-66, the Government sanctioned Rs. 23.47 lakhs for the Police Housing Scheme as against Rs. 40 lakhs in 1964-65.

45. *Co-operative societies.*—The Police co-operative societies in the State continued function satisfactorily.

The total membership of the societies at the end of the year was 17,443 and the total paid up share capital was Rs. 8,57,142.47 as against 17,210 and Rs. 8,10,398.00 in 1964.

Police Co-operative Stores.—The Police Co-operative Stores in the Tirunelveli district and North Arcot district are working satisfactorily.

General Provident Fund.—

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.	
	1964.	1965.	1964.	1965.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Inspectors	272	336	100.0	100.0
Reserve Inspectors and Reserve Sub-Inspectors.	138	183	98.6	93.4
Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	1,096	1,272	97.9	95.0
Jamedars and Head constables	3,259	3,499	100.0	99.8
Police Constables	19,003	19,815	95.1	88.8

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

In as many as 308 out of 797 police stations in districts, head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months during the year, in the vacancies of Sub-Inspectors on other duty or on leave. This has become necessary in order to avoid unnecessary transfers to effect economy in expenditure by way of travelling allowance and in administrative interest.

Legal Adviser.—Sri K. O. Cheru continued as Legal Adviser to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Madras, throughout the year.

Finger Print Bureau.—There were 398,619 finger print slips on record at the beginning of the year and 22,685 slips were received for record during the year. Of these, 29,219 were removed from the Bureau leaving 3,92,085 on record at the end of the year.

Of the 70,570 search references received in the Bureau (as against 73,855 in 1964) 66,322 were from Madras State and 4,248 from other States.

Of these, 66,322 slips received from this State, 15,717 or 23.71 per cent were traced and of the 4,248 received from other States, 871 or 20.50 per cent were traced.

The number of finger prints of unidentified dead bodies received for search were 130 and of these, 4 were identified as against 172 and 6 respectively in 1964.

The finger print experts visited scenes of crime on 55 occasions as against 41 in 1964.

The finger print experts gave evidence in Courts on 75 occasions and furnished 654 expert opinions as against 102 and 593 respectively in 1964.

Eight Sub-Inspectors (cadets) of the Central Intelligence Bureau, Six Inspectors and 56 Head constables were given training in finger prints and finger prints photography. Twenty-five Head constables were also put through a refresher course.

47. *C. I. D. (Crime Branch).*—The Crime Branch, C. I. D., Madras, continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, forgery, cheating and counterfeiting currency notes.

Police Research Centre.—During the year 1965, the Police Research Centre completed the following assignments undertaken in the previous years.—

(i) Juvenile delinquency in Salem district.

(ii) Suicides and attempted suicides in Madras State.

(iii) A study on 'idol thefts' (not included in the programme of work) based on statistics for the period 1920 to 1964 was also completed during the year.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Research Centre, had lecture assignments for a batch of District Intelligence Bureau Inspectors on the special features involved in handling Explosives Act cases for batches of Police Training College cadets visiting the Modus-Operandi Bureau and also in the Madras School of Social Work during the year.

The Central Library has been of increasing use in providing ready references not only to the investigating officers but also to the students of the criminology course and the Special Branch School. There were 94 fresh addition during the year bringing the total number of books to 2,754 at the end of 1965. In 2,894 instances, those books were borrowed for study. The reading room with a host of useful magazines, journals and periodicals served to foster the reading habit among the staff. Subject-wise indexing of the books and magazines has also been taken up.

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 1,55,402 as against 1,35,605 in 1964.

Vigilance Cell.—The introduction of check post on State borders and the enforcement work carried out by the Vigilance Cell and Anti-Smuggling Units of the C.I.D., coupled with the work done by the local authorities have effectively put down organised smuggling activity. As many as 1,326 cases were detected and food grains to the value of Rs. 25,67,429 were seized by the Vigilance Cell staff and made available to the Civil Supplies authorities for distribution through Government organised channels. Movement between one notified area and another was regulated. There was whole-hearted co-operation between officers of the Vigilance Cell, C.I.D. and the officers of the Civil Supplies Department in the mofussil and the Rationing Officers in rationed area. Co-ordination at higher level was well-established and maintained. All these measures, directed towards the common objective, produced satisfactory results. The public were able to get their food requirements without undue difficulty which was a threatening feature in the previous year.

From the beginning of the year 1965 up to 31st December 1965, the staff of the Vigilance cell has detected 1,326 cases in all of which 88 were for black-marketing, 179 were for hoarding and the remaining 1,059 for smuggling offence.

In the above cases, the staff has turned out very good work in seizing 11,485.01 quintals of rice, 22,465.80 quintals of paddy, 853.64 quintals of sugar, 484 quintals of ragi, 800.65 quintals of millets, 8½ quintals of wheat and 3,472 bags of toor dhal, in all valued Rs. 25,67,429.28.

During this year, the staff has also assisted the Civil Supplies authorities in procuring 524.66 quintals of rice and 13,786.44 quintals of paddy, in all valued Rs. 5,05,297 in the Madras State.

In addition to this, the staff also unearthed hoarded stock of 100 bags of cement valued Rs. 750 without permit which was kept for sale in blackmarket and during the vehicular checks, they have detected a case of transport of 8 tins of illicit arrack in a taxi from Vellore to Madras. The abandoned taxi and the contraband is valued Rs. 10,000.

The starting of the Vigilance Cell is a plan scheme. The total expenditure, till now on the entire enforcement staff since its inception, works out approximately to Rs. 3,00,000 while the income derived by the State up to 31st December 1965 as a result of the efforts of the staff by way of legal seizures is Rs. 25,67,429.28 and by way of assisting the Civil Supplies and Revenue staff in the matter of procurement of paddy, etc., it comes to the tune of about Rs. 5,05,297.

The Single Digit Section in Madras City, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli continued to function satisfactorily.

Shorthand Bureau, Vellore.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau is four Inspectors and 31 Sub-Inspectors/Junior Reporters of whom, one Inspector and two Junior Reporters are permanently stationed in Madras City. The members of the Bureau covered during the year 1,869 political and labour meetings and 51 conferences as against 2,887 and 95 respectively in 1964.

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.

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

There were 1,467 complaints of shortage of goods during the year as against 2,120 complaints in 1964 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 92,229 as against Rs. 1,22,263 in 1964.

There were 11 cases of attempted derailment of trains as against six in 1964. Of these, one case ended in conviction four cases were treated as undetected, two cases were treated as mistake of fact, one case as mistake of law and action was dropped in three cases.

There were six cases of stone throwing on trains reported during the year as against five in 1964. Of these, one ended in conviction, one was discharged, one case was treated as mistake of fact, one case was treated as undetected, in one case action was dropped and one case is pending trial.

The number of persons run over and killed was 580 in 1965 as against 574 in 1964. Of these, 35 were cases of suicide as against 34 in 1964.

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

One thousand nine hundred and eleven (1,911) destitute children were rounded up under the Madras Children Act as against 1,948 in 1964.

49. *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.

50 *Armed Reserve.*—The Armed Reserve were kept up to strength and were mobilized during the year for annual training and for certain special occasions such as visits of Very Important Persons, elections to the Panchayat Unions, etc.

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

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

As a result of the experience gained at the time of the Anti-Hindi agitation, regarding the inadequacy of armed forces, the Government sanctioned a phased programme of increase in platoons of the Armed Reserve in certain districts and in 1965-66, such a additions were made in Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem districts in the first phase.

Police Control Room at Madurai.—The Police Control Room at Madurai with three of its Very High Frequency Mobile vans is serving the needs of the City effectively. The utility and importance of the Police Control Room is increasingly felt by the public.

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 was used on 27 occasions in the districts and the Madras City in connection with the Anti-Hindi agitation.

51. *Malabar Special Police.*—The Malabar Special Police, I Battalion, consisting of six companies continued to be at Tiruchirappalli throughout the year. One of these companies, however, continued to be on deputation at Pondicherry. An Assistant Commandant was in charge of the Battalion up to 9th December 1965. From 10th December 1965, Sri S. Dayasanker, received on repatriation along with the Malabar Special Police, II Battalion, from Nagaland, was posted as Commandant.

The Malabar Special Police II Battalion consisting of four Malabar Special Police, II Companies and two Special Armed Police Companies, remained on deputation with the Government of India for duty in Nagaland till 9th December 1965 when they were repatriated to this State and kept as a separate battalion with headquarters at Manimuthar. Sri S. Dayasankar continues to be in-charge of the Malabar Special Police, II Battalion, also.

The Malabar Special Police, III Battalion, continues to be on deputation with the Government of India for duty in N. E. F. A. Sri B. P. Rangaswamy was the Commandant throughout the year.

52. *Special Armed Police.*—Special Armed Police, I Battalion, consists of 10 companies, out of which two companies remain with the Malabar Special Police, II Battalion. A standard battalion known as Special Armed Police IV Battalion consisting of six standard companies was formed out of the companies of Special Armed Police, I Battalion, and deputed to the Government of India for duty in the Punjab State. An Assistant Commandant is in-charge of the residuary Special Armed Police, I Battalion, at Avadi.

Sri M. Ramadoss was the Commandant in charge of Special Armed Police, IV Battalion from 5th September 1965.

Special Armed Police, II Battalion, with a strength of six companies, was under the charge of Sri K. Sreekumara Menon, as Commandant at Manimuthar up to 31st August 1965. Sri T. M. Mohammad, Assistant Commandant, was in-charge of the post from 1st September to 11th September 1965, when the battalion was deputed to the Government of India for duty in Nagaland in replacement of Malabar Special Police, II Battalion. Sri P. Dorai is the Commandant from 12th September 1965.

Special Armed Police, III Battalion, with a strength of six companies, is stationed at Alamadhi and continued to be there throughout the year. Sri M. S. Farookhi was the Commandant throughout the year.

The Companies were regularly inspected by the various gazetted officers of the battalions concerned and discipline was well maintained.

53. *Police Radio Branch.*—Sri M. K. Sarangapani, continued as Police Radio Officer throughout the year.

There were three control, 19 static and 18 transportable stations at the end of the year with an operating staff of 31 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 functioning round the clock during the visit of V.I.Ps., political and communal party agitations, State-wide Panchayat elections, Anti-Hindi agitation, festivals, etc., during the year.

54. *Village Police.*—The co-operation of the Village Officers with the police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime continued to be good. The Police Officers 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.
1964	147	1,505
1965	151	1,771

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees functioned in all the districts. The number of Village Vigilance Committees have increased during the year and 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. It is looked forward that increased co-operation will help the police in the control and detection of crime to some extent.

PART V.

REFORMS AND NEEDS.

Training of recruits.—The period of training of constables which was restored to the normal period of 9 months was again reduced to 4 months from 10th September 1965, consequent on the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan and also due to the approaching General Elections and the need for trained man-power.

Revision of yardstick.—The proposal for the revision of yardstick and sanction of additional staff was deferred by the Government.

Additional Armed Reserve Platoons.—With a view to strengthen the District Armed Reserves so as to have adequate striking forces, the Government sanctioned 48½ additional Armed Reserve platoons on a phased programme spread over 3 years and, in the first phase, 16 platoons were sanctioned for Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore districts in 1965.

Revision of yardstick for Police offices.—A Special Officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police was sanctioned to examine the question of revision of yardstick for the District Police Offices and City Police Office in detail. He has submitted his report on the District Police Offices through me to the Government and the matter is now under their consideration.

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 an expenditure of Rs. 1,99,231 for the provision of flushout latrines in fourteen Police lines in the mufassal and electric street lights in 6 Police lines in Madras City and 5 Police lines in the mufassal during the year 1965-66.

Telephones.—During the year, the Government have sanctioned the installation of telephones in twenty-six Police stations.

Traffic.—The matter of compounding traffic offences by suitably amending the Motor Vehicles Act is under correspondence with the Government of India and the State Government. There is a mobile Police court now functioning in Madras City to try small traffic offences, etc., presided over by Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Government have sanctioned an additional mobile squad with motor cycles for traffic enforcement in Madras City. The purchase of radar equipment for the pickup van of the Traffic Investigation Section has been postponed.

Investigator car.—The Government sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 3944, Home, dated 18th December 1964, the purchase of a Willys Station wagon for use as an investigator car for the Madras City Police. As Willys station wagons are not available, revised proposals have been sent for the purchase of a Standard one-ton chassis car instead.

The Government have also sanctioned the purchase of an additional pick-up van for the Traffic Branch of the Madras City Police.

Bifurcation of heavy districts.—Consistent with the policy of the Government for the bifurcation of heavy districts, Salem Police district was bifurcated as Salem and Dharmapuri districts with effect from 2nd October 1965.

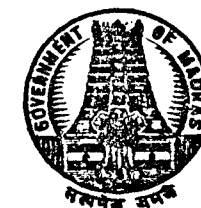
Boys' Clubs.—Boys' Clubs are functioning satisfactorily in all districts and in Madras City. The Government have sanctioned the starting of fifteen additional Boys' Clubs during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

General.—The following proposals submitted to the Government for sanction were under the consideration of the Government at the end of the year:—

(i) Sanction of additional staff of 9 Assistants and 9 Clerks to the District Police Offices, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Salem, Coimbatore and for Chief office to cope with the increase of work, consequent on the formation of additional Armed Reserve platoons in the above districts, is pending with the Government.

- (ii) Revision of scale of pay for the subordinate Police officers in the State (The Government have since sanctioned the revision of scale of pay for Police constables and Head Constables).
- (iii) Special pay for Police Armourers in Armed Reserve, Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Battalions (The Government have since sanctioned the increased special pay with effect from 1st July 1966).
- (iv) Increase in rate of Madras City Special Pay to Police officers serving in Madras (The Government have negatived the proposal in March 1966).
- (v) Amendments to the Special Rules for the Madras Police Service for bringing the Assistant Commandants in the Malabar Special Police, and Special Armed Police under the purview of the Madras Police Service as Category III Officers and for the transfer of officers from one category to another (Orders have since been received from Government approving the above proposals).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1967



HOME DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 3411, 5th October 1966

Police—Administration Report 1965—Reviewed.

Order—No. 3411, Home, dated 5th October 1966.

Recorded.

2. The year was marked by an increase of 2.06 per cent in cognizable crime, and a decrease of 1.9 per cent in grave crimes. Cases of murder decreased from 761 in 1964 to 687 in 1965 (a decrease of 9.7 per cent). While the grave crimes show an overall decrease from 26,614 in 1964 to 26,102 in 1965, a decrease was noticeable in murder, theft (cattle) and theft (ordinary). There was, however, an increase in dacoity, robbery and house-breaking as illustrated in the following table :—

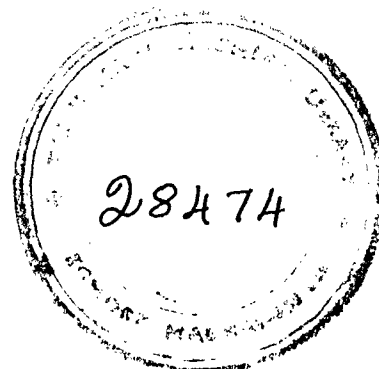
	Cases of grave crime.	(1)	Year.		Increase in per cent.	Decrease in per cent.
			1964.	1965.		
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Murder		761	687	—	9.7	
Dacoity		33	38	15.10	..	
Robbery		119	144	21.00	..	
House-breaking		6,786	6,806	0.3	..	
Theft (cattle)		1,826	1,747	..	4.32	
Theft (ordinary)		17,089	16,880	..	2.4	

The slight increase in the total cognizable crimes, i.e., from 48,996 in 1964 to 50,001 in 1965 is attributable to the registration of a number of cases *suo moto* and also due to high cost of living and the resultant economic conditions. The number of cases under special and local laws increased from 3,03,373 to 3,19,249 in 1965, an increase of 15,876 cases or 5.2 per cent. The increase was noticeable in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madras City, Coimbatore and Thanjavur. Nuisance cases also decreased from 1,78,730 to 1,52,737 in 1965, a decrease of 25,993 cases or 14.5 per cent. The decrease was noticeable in Madras City, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, The Nilgiris, Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts. Serious offences against person and property increased from 18,497 in 1964 to 18,855 in 1965. The ratio of these offences to population in the State during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 was one case for every 1,939, 1,821 and 1,787 persons respectively.

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3. The percentage of detection of cognizable crimes in 1965 was 56.6 per cent as against 55.3 per cent in 1964 and 1963 and that of the grave crimes was 63.4 per cent in 1965 as against 60.2 per cent in 1964. There was improvement in detection in Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Madras City and Thanjavur districts. Good standard of detection was maintained during this year also. The standard of detection of total cognizable crimes and also that of the grave crimes has increased despite the increase in the number of cases and the pre-occupation of the Police in dealing with the wide spread Anti-Hindi agitation during the year.

4. One thousand eight hundred and one (1,801) cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1965 as against 1,303 in 1964. Except for the wide-spread riots during the Anti-Hindi agitation, there were no major riots or disturbances as such in this State. Law and Order was on the whole well maintained. During the year, there were 46 instances in which the Police had to resort to opening of fire. These instances include the Police firing on 42 occasions during the un-precedented Anti-Hindi riots. In all these cases Magisterial enquiries or fact-finding enquiries were held. Excepting in one case namely the shooting incident at Annamalai University where a judicial enquiry is still pending.

5. Salem district was bifurcated as Salem and Dharmapuri districts with effect from 2nd October 1965.

6. There was no organised or large scale communal clashes during the year, but for a few isolated instances of local communal clashes. Kisan unrest and organised agitations as such were absent during the year. In the early part of the year, the alleged, "pro employer" modifications in the Bonus Commission Report caused dissatisfaction among the labourers, resulting in some sporadic agitations and strikes including lock-outs. At various times of the year there were small strikes, or go slow policy in work by textile workers, taxi-drivers, tannery workers, Life Insurance Corporation employees on the issues of higher emoluments and other better service conditions. In all these cases, Police took stock of the situation and restored normalcy. The students' strikes were State-wide early this year following the resolution passed at the Anti-Hindi Conference at Tiruchirappalli calling upon the students to abstain from schools and colleges on 25th January 1965. The agitation quickly spread followed by acts of vandalism at Annamalai University leading to the opening of fire by Police to quell the disturbances. As a result of these agitations and the subsequent role played by the Goondas and Anti-Social elements all over the State, schools and colleges continued to be kept closed till 8th March 1965 and on the assurances given by the Government regarding the language policy, the situation returned to normalcy.

7. The Crime Branch, C.I.D. continued to function effectively. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, forgery, cheating and counterfeiting currency notes.

8. The Special Branch continued to function satisfactorily.

9. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau continued to do useful work. The total number of cases put up during the year was 1,55,402 as against 1,35,605 in 1964.

10. Traffic accidents in the City decreased from 3,308 in 1964 to 2,887 in 1965. One hundred and seven cases were fatal in 1965 as against 88 last year.

There is a mobile court now functioning in Madras City to try small traffic offences, etc., presided over by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates. The Government have sanctioned an additional mobile squad with motor cycles for traffic enforcement in Madras City.

11. The Armed Reserve were kept up to strength and were mobilised during the year for annual training and for certain special occasions such as visits of Very Important Persons, elections to Panchayat Unions, etc., discipline in the Armed Reserve continued to be good and the physique and fitness satisfactory.

12. The companies of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Battalions were regularly inspected and discipline was well maintained. The health of the force continued to be satisfactory.

13. At the end of the year, the State Police Radio Network had 3 control, 19 static and 18 transportable stations. The stations functioned round the clock during the visit of Very Important Persons, political and communal party agitations, State-wide Panchayat elections, Anti-Hindi agitations, festivals, etc., during the year.

14. The Police Housing Scheme aims at providing quarters for 80 per cent of the Police Subordinate staff at a total estimated cost of Rs. 480 lakhs. During the year 1965-66 the Government sanctioned Rs. 23.47 lakhs for the Police Housing Scheme as against Rs. 40 lakhs in 1964-65.

15. The Government have approved that electrification may also be included in the estimate for construction of quarters and accordingly electrification is also being carried out along with the construction of quarters. The Government have also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 19,97,231 for the provision of flushout latrines in 14 Police lines in mufassal and electric street lights in 6 Police lines in Madras City and 5 Police lines in the mufassal during the year 1965-66.

16. The various welfare schemes, like matweaving, turban-tying and the like, augmented the income of the families of the Police during the year. The cottage industries centres in the Police Department produced useful articles found to be popular and sales were encouraging.

17. The Madras Police participated in Foot-ball, Gymnastic and Athletic events in the Fourteenth All-India Games Meet, at Poona in January-February 1965 and the Fifteenth All-India Games Meet, South Zone at Trivandrum in December 1965. The Madras Police won the first prize in 4 x 100 Metres relay and basket ball.

18. The morale of the Police force was good. They had to face the greatest challenge to their very existence during anti-Hindi Agitation, but they emerged from it triumphantly. In the process a few Police officers had to sacrifice their lives and many others were injured. The Police Battalion that was sent to the war theatre in Punjab during Indo-Pakistan hostilities fared well. The Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the good work done by the Police during the year under review.

(By order of the Governor)

A. VENKATESAN,
Secretary to Government.

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

To the Accountant-General, Madras-18.

" Board of Revenue, Madras-5.

" Revenue Department, Madras-9.

" Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras-7.

Copy to the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras-2 (with covering letter).