

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE
FOR THE YEAR
1966

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1968

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF MADRAS
STATE, 1966.

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PART I.

1. *General conditions of the year.*—Though there was abundant rainfall during the latter part of the year, it was during an inappropriate period and consequently prices of food stuffs and other essential commodities continued to soar, resulting in a general rise in the cost of living. The havoc caused by the cyclone which swept through Madras City, Chingleput, South Arcot and Thanjavur districts in November 1966, causing extensive damage to crops and huts, worsened the situation. The national emergency continued during the year.

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Conferences.—The Eighth Madras State Police Officers' Conference was held at Ootacamund on 18th and 20th May 1966, and it was presided over by the Chief Minister. The Home Minister and other Ministers, besides the Transport Commissioner, Madras, the Public Prosecutor, Madras, and the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, participated in the Conference. The Conference discussed many subjects of departmental and general importance with useful results. On 20th May 1966, the Home Guard Area Commanders' Conference was held. The Area Commanders, Deputy Area Commanders (Women) and the Superintendents of Police discussed subjects pertaining to the Home Guards and took useful decisions.

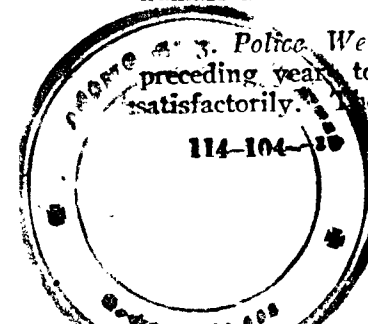
2. *Forensic Science.*—The seventh session of the Diploma Course in Criminology and Forensic Science under the Faculty of Medicine commenced in November 1966. Six officers of the Police Department from the C.I.D. were deputed. Eight candidates were also selected for the second M.A. degree course in Criminology and Forensic Science, which commenced from October 1966. The civil works of the new buildings of the State Forensic Science Laboratory are almost complete and arrangements are being made to provide sanitary fittings, electrical connections, etc. It is expected that in another six months, a full fledged Laboratory will come into existence.

Training at the Central Detective Training Schools, Calcutta and Hyderabad.—Six Sub-Inspectors each were deputed to undergo training course in Scientific Aids and improved methods of investigation at the Central Detective Training Schools at Calcutta and Hyderabad for 14 weeks.

Training at Police Training College.—Two hundred and ten Sub-Inspectors, recruited during the year, are undergoing training at the Police Training College (70 Sub-Inspectors from March 1966 and 140 Sub-Inspectors from November 1966 respectively). Sixty Head constables selected for appointment as Sub-Inspector are also undergoing training in the Police Training College, Vellore from 1st August 1966.

Strengthening of Armed Reserves.—Of the 48-1/2 additional Armed Reserve platoons, which are to be sanctioned in three phases, to strengthen the District Armed Reserves during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68, 16 platoons were sanctioned in the first phase in G.O. Ms. No. 2135, Home, dated 18th June 1965, covering the districts of Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem. In the second phase during 1966-67, 15-1/2 platoons were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1181, Home, dated 13th April 1966, embracing the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Madurai North, North Arcot and Nilgiris. Proposals for raising the remaining 16 platoons during 1967-68 in the districts of South Arcot, Madurai Urban, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari are under the consideration of the Government.

3. *Police Welfare Schemes.*—Various welfare schemes formulated during the preceding year, to augment the family income of each policeman continue to function satisfactorily. The Small Scale Cottage Industries, Madhar Sanghams, Dairy Schemes,



etc., also continue to function in districts/units concerned and the schemes are very popular, as they are not only providing recreational and educational amenities but are also promoting Cultural activities.

The Madras Police Benevolent Fund.—During 1966, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was received as grant from the Government to augment the resources of the fund. A sum of Rs. 1,32,357.81 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 continued to function satisfactorily. During the academic year, scholarships to the tune of Rs. 18,400.00 were awarded from the fund to the children of the non-gazetted police officers to pursue Engineering, M.B.B.S., Arts, etc., courses. In addition, a sum of Rs. 31,600 was granted from Madras Police Benevolent Fund for scholarships during this year.

4. Police Sports.—The State Police Aquatic meet was held in Madras in June 1966. The State Police duty meet was also held at Madras in August 1966. The Inter-Range games and cultural meet was held at Vellore in October 1966. The Annual State Police Sports were held at Madras in December 1966. In the Fifteenth All-India Police Games, which was held at Gauhati, Assam State, in January 1966, 50 players of Madras State participated in foot-ball, gymnastics, basket ball and athletic events and won the first prize in 400 metres relay. In South Zone Tournament held at Hyderabad in December 1966, the Madras State team won two first prizes in basket ball and gymnastics.

A contingent of 38 competitors was deputed to Ahmedabad for participation in the All-India Police Duty Meet, 1966, held there from 2nd to 7th November 1966. The Madras State Team won two trophies and two gold medals in Forensic Science (written) and Medico-Legal (oral).

Visits of High Personages.—In addition to the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister of India and Governors of other States, Union Ministers and Ministers of foreign countries, His Excellency Shri Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, His Majesty's Government of Nepal and Party, Her Majesty Queen Mother of Greece and Party and His Excellency Mr. Crlickov, Cabinet Minister of Yugoslavia and Party visited the State during the year. On these occasions, adequate bandobust was provided.

Home Guards.—The Home Guards continued to function usefully during the year and training was given to some more number of Home Guards. The strength of the Home Guards at the end of the year was 11,803. The women's wings of the Home Guards have been functioning in Madras City, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore. The Home Guards continued to assist the Police in routine duties such as night patrols, traffic control, etc., throughout the State. They also assisted the Food Department in the enumeration of family ration cards in Madras City and in Coimbatore Town.

The Government sanctioned the starting of a Civil Defence Training Institute in Madras and it commenced functioning from 1st October 1966. Fifty-one officers from the Home Guards were trained in Civil Defence Instructors and Staff courses at the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur.

5. Conclusion.—In spite of all the stress and strain, the Police discharged their arduous duties in a commendable manner, handled crime successfully and maintained law and order satisfactorily, especially towards the closing months of the year, when all the political parties became intensively active in view of the General Elections in February this year. The discipline and morale of the Force continued to be high.

PART II.

Crime.

True cognizable crime—Analysis of offences under various classes (I to VI).

6. General character of the year.—Though there was heavy rainfall during the latter part of this year, it was during an inappropriate period and consequently prices of food stuffs and other essential commodities continued to rise, resulting in a general increase in the cost of living. Added to this, the havoc caused by the cyclone during November worsened the situation and there was scarcity of rice and other essential commodities during the year, necessitating the introduction of various control orders, e.g., the Madras Paddy and Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1966, etc. The general condition of the crops during the south-west monsoon, except in certain parts in six districts was fair. In the districts of Thanjavur and the Nilgiris, there were reports of pest attack and diseases. All this led to an increase in the total cognizable crime by 12.77 per cent during the year.

7. Total cognizable crime.—Excluding offences under the "Special and Local Laws" and the "Nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 56,386 as against 50,001 in 1965, an increase of 6,385 cases or 12.77 per cent. As compared with 1965, a marked increase in crime was noticeable in the following districts in 1966 :—

Madras City—69.72 per cent.

South Arcot—17.14 per cent.

Madurai North—16.76 per cent.

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased from 3,19,249 in 1965 to 3,61,062 in 1966, recording an increase of 41,813 cases or 13.10 per cent. The increase was noticeable in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput and Ramanathapuram.

The number of nuisance cases also increase from 152,737 to 156,898, i.e., 4,161 or 2.72 per cent. South Arcot, Madurai North, Salem and Madurai Urban districts registered marked increase under this head.

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	1965	35,392	466	33,003	423
	1966	46,432	691	43,913	650
Rural	1965	55,554	426	51,168	386
	1966	68,888	560	64,342	524

8. Serious offences against person and property.—The number of serious offences against person and property decreased by 1,150 cases as compared to 1965. The ratio of these offences to population in this State in the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 was one case for every 1821, 1787 and 1902 persons respectively.

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

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the year 1965-66.

District.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (calls).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
(1)	1965.	1966.	1965.	1966.	1965.	1966.	1965.	1966.	1965.	1966.	1965.	1966.	1965.	1966.
Madras City ..	11	13	..	..	5	4	254	263	75	62	3,583	4,970	3,928	5,316
Chingleput ..	21	36	2	..	7	4	620	788	108	88	1,174	1,159	1,932	2,075
South Arcot ..	39	40	3	1	7	7	415	614	177	181	1,101	1,237	1,742	2,080
Thanjavur ..	49	51	1	..	11	4	807	957	122	180	1,208	1,335	2,198	2,507
Tiruchirappalli ..	65	62	2	3	11	6	856	691	163	201	1,254	1,344	2,151	2,207
Madurai North ..	38	39	7	2	3	9	304	329	126	131	466	665	944	1,175
Madurai Urban ..	24	41	1	..	6	6	162	226	59	53	810	915	1,062	1,241
Ramanathapuram ..	44	53	3	1	12	3	294	292	130	122	801	719	1,284	1,190
Tirunelveli ..	95	60	6	3	40	22	803	688	204	163	1,310	1,176	2,458	2,112
Kanyakumari ..	9	10	..	1	3	1	164	149	21	20	291	356	498	537
North Arcot ..	56	43	2	6	11	10	683	816	169	149	854	1,074	1,765	2,098
Salem ..	93	94	1	3	3	5	408	593	119	147	841	1,147	1,470	1,989
Dharmapuri ..	11	43	2	3	1	6	87	466	45	125	132	589	278	1,232
Coimbatore ..	121	122	8	3	16	19	966	1,051	235	250	1,883	1,970	3,229	3,420
The Nilgiris ..	6	5	..	1	7	1	174	209	4	9	269	222	460	447
Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	..	1	..	1	1	4	9	12	..	1	703	828	713	845
Total ..	687	712	33	33	144	111	6,800	8,149	1,747	1,862	16,680	19,604	26,102	30,471

There was an increase of 4,371 cases or 16.74 per cent under grave crime in 1966.

The increase was noticeable under all heads of grave crime except dacoity and robbery as shown below :

	(1)	Increase. (2)	Decrease. (3)
Murder		3.64 per cent	
Dacoity			13.16 per cent
Robbery			22.91 per cent.
House-breaking		19.73 per cent	
Cattle theft		6.53 per cent	
Theft ordinary		17.53 per cent	

10. *Murder.*—The number of true cases of murder was 712 as against 687 in 1965, indicating an increase of 25 cases or 3.64 per cent. Of these, 43 cases were reported directly to the Magistrates. Coimbatore accounted for the highest number of murders (122) followed by Salem (94), Tiruchirappalli (62) and Tirunelveli (60).

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

	Motive. (1)	1965. (2)	1966. (3)
Sexual causes		144	125
Family disputes		159	178
Factions		53	39
Robbery		8	19
Other causes		323	351
Total		687	712

In 36 cases, the murderers committed suicide as against 15 in 1965.

11. *Infanticide.*—Thirty-eight cases of infanticide were reported from 13 districts including Madras City during the year. The crimes were, as usual, due to poverty, domestic trouble or fear of social disgrace.

12. *Riots and disturbances.*—Thousand four hundred and sixty cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1966 as against 1,801 in 1965. There were no major riots or disturbances in this State. Law and Order was well maintained.

During the year there were 5 instances in which Police had to resort to opening of fire on two occasions in the district of Salem, and on one occasion each in the districts of Chingleput, Madurai North and Madurai Urban. Two persons died in Salem district and one in Madurai Urban district, as a result of the firing. In all the incidents, magisterial enquiries were conducted and the police firings were held justified in all the cases except in that of Chingleput district, as no enquiries was held.

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

One of the cases related to a clash between the Harijans and Padayachis of Pallrampet in South Arcot, which occurred on 11th January 1966, over Padayachis taking bath in the village tank used for drinking purposes by Harijans. One of the bathers was beaten by a Harijan. The Harijan who beat the Padayachi was asked to be brought to the local Panchayat the next day, but this demand was not complied with by Harijans. As a sequel to this, Padayachis came in hundreds, straight to the Harijan colony, beat the Harijans and set fire to 4 huts.

In another incident in Thanjavur district, Harijans of Valakkukottai village failed to observe the customary presentation of fowls to local Miraslars (Kallars) on 13th January the Pongal Day. When the Harijans went to the Kallars' locality for playing music on 16th, the Kallars beat them and kept them in confinement the whole day and also insulted two of the Harijans by shaving their tuft and moustaches. In this connection, the Police arrested 14 Kallars.

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

Labour situation.—Though there were several strikes including lock outs and agitations in some districts, none of them developed seriously so as to create any breach of peace. Most of the agitations were confined to the demand for implementation of the Textile Wage Board Award, payment of bonus, reinstatement of dismissed workers, reduction of workload, increase of wages, protesting against automation and introduction of electric computers in Life Insurance Corporation Offices, etc. They were settled amicably and normalcy restored with the co-operation of the labour conciliation officers and the managements.

Students' activities.—There was no major students' agitation in the State. However, there were instances wherein the students indulged in demonstrations and abstention from classes on issues like detention of students who failed in selection examinations, demanding better facilities in college hostels, refusal to pay fines and special fees, and friction in master pupil relations. Requisite action was taken by the College authorities themselves, and in some instances with the help of the parents of the wards.

The students of the State observed "Remembrance Day" on 25th January by staging strikes, conducting meetings, wearing black badges, taking out silent processions or observing two minutes silence, in memory of the students who lost their lives during the Anti-Hindi agitation in January-February 1965. The students of a few institutions which remained closed on 25th for Ramzan had their demonstration on 27th January.

13. Dacoity.—Statistics of dacoity for 1965 and 1966 are given in the statement under paragraph 9 of this report. There were 33 cases of dacoity during the year 1966 as against 38 in 1965, a decrease of 13.16 per cent. Of those, 5 were reported to the Magistrates direct. There were 9 highway dacoities, 10 field dacoities, 12 houses dacoities and 2 miscellaneous dacoities. Madras City, Chingleput, Thanjavur and Madurai Urban were free from this form of crime.

Some important cases of dacoity are given below:—

(i) In South Arcot district on 1st July 1966, local Dossier Criminal Rajangam of Vasistapuram, 3 K.Ds. 1 Ex. convict and 150 others committed dacoity in the house of Tharasi Goundan of Sathianatham and there was theft of brass vessels and cash of Rs. 100 due to land dispute. The accused were arrested and property recovered. Of the 20 accused 14 were convicted to various terms of imprisonment.

(ii) Five dacoits armed with aruvai entered into the house of one Masilamani in the Muthuveerapuram, Tirunelveli district at midnight and relieved his sisters and daughter, of their jewels worth Rs. 1,200. All the accused except habitual offender Chinnasami Thevar were arrested and the entire property recovered. They were convicted and sentenced to 4 years rigorous imprisonment each.

(iii) In Dharmapuri district, two males and two females while proceeding through a hilly tract were way laid by six persons, attacked with stones and koduval and were robbed of the saradu. All the accused were arrested and the case ended in conviction.

(iv) In the Dharmapuri district, 7 dacoits traveled in taxi MSX 8633, way laid a person travelling by jutka and relieved him of each of Rs. 42, at the point of a knife. The accused are professional cheats, addicted to doubling currency note tricks. They resorted to this crime for want of money, as they failed to find a victim for their doubling tricks. The case ended in conviction.

14. Robbery.—There were 111 cases of robbery in 1966 as against 144 in 1965. Details are given under paragraph 9. Of these, 23 were reported direct to the Magistrate. There were 45 highway robberies 21 field robberies, 42 house robberies and 3 miscellaneous robberies.

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

(i) In South Arcot district, non-local K. D. Ramachandran came from Tiruchirappalli to Virudachalam after release from jail and moved in the streets with a view to get food. He entered into house No. 17, Kavarai Street at about 2-30 p.m. and strangled a woman aged 25 while asleep and snatched away her ear studs, gold thali and thali kundu, dhoti and a shirt and escaped. He was arrested and the property recovered. He was convicted 2 years rigorous imprisonment.

(ii) Non-local first offender Velayutham snatched the ear jewels (two gold savadies worth Rs. 175) by tearing both the earlobes of one Thangammal of Ramanathapuram district, while she was collecting fuel. The accused was arrested and property recovered. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

(iii) On 15th October 1966 at 8 p.m. at Kayalpatnam, Tirunelveli district, local first offender Mum Sulika Umma called the victim girl, Asika, aged 10 years, who was standing in a marriage house into a lane and robbed her jewels worth Rs. 3,000 at the point of a knife. The accused was arrested and the property recovered. The case is pending trial.

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

15. House-breaking.—There were 8,149 cases of house-breaking as against 6,806 in 1965, showing an increase of 1,343 cases or 19.73 per cent. Of these, 385 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. Coimbatore leads with 1,051 cases, followed by Thanjavur with 957, North Arcot with 816, Chingleput with 788 and Tirunelveli with 688.

The average value of property lost per case of house breaking was Rs. 292 as against Rs. 259 in 1965 and Rs. 251 in 1964.

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

Local K.D. 4145/MC. S. R. Subramaniam, aged 25, Pudupakkam, Madras City, was arrested on 28th November 1966 for an attempted day house-breaking in No. 8, 'C' block, State Housing Board, Saidapet, using false key. Radio, pawn tickets, time peice, clothes, etc., were recovered from his room, besides jewels, etc. Properties worth Rs. 10,000 were recovered from receivers and pawn shops. He accounted for 27 day house-breakings and an ordinary theft. He was sentenced to 4 years rigorous imprisonment.

(ii) On the night of 12th July 1966, in Kallikutty police station limits, Madurai Urban district, accused Dakshinamoorthy and Narayanaswamy committed house-breaking by scaling over the wall and removing the tiles of the house of one Balasubramaniam, Extension Officer for Industries, Kallikutty Panchayat Unit and committed theft of cash, jewels, sarees, silver and other vessels, etc., worth Rs. 1,251 during the absence of the inmates. The accused were arrested and the properties recovered. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 4 years and 3 years respectively.

(iii) Non-local Inter-State criminals K.Ds. Abbas and Ramasamy alias Jaffar, having 25 and 24 previous convictions respectively in Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madras, were staying in a lodging house at Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri district, and were responsible for 3 night house-breakings in Krishnagiri police station limits. They stand committed to sessions.

(iv) In Kakkatu Iruppupudur in Ramanathapuram district on 10th January 1966 cash and jewels worth Rs. 20,850 were stolen by accused juvenile Varadan alias Madhavan who was a servant under the complainants. He was arrested and the entire properties were recovered. The case ended in conviction.

16. *Thefts*.—There were 19,604 cases of ordinary thefts as against 16,680 in 1965, an increase of 2,924 cases or 17.53 per cent. Of these, 1,131 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. Madras City continued to lead with 4,970 cases, followed by Coimbatore (1,970), Thanjavur (1,335) and Tiruchirappalli (1,244).

17. *Cattle thefts*.—There were 1,862 cases of cattle thefts during the year as against 1,747 in 1965.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 97 cases of cattle poisoning as against 62 cases in 1965.

18. *Counterfeiting coins and currency notes*.—Of 8 cases of counterfeiting coins were disposed of in 1966, 7 ended in conviction. Sixty-two cases of note forgery were disposed of in 1966. Of them, two ended in conviction as against one in 1965.

19. *Other cases of interest (bombs and explosives)*.—During the year, 140 explosives of non-political nature occurred, resulting in the death of 28 persons and injuries to 218 persons as against 138 cases, resulting in the death of 52 persons and injuries to 193 persons in 1965. These explosions occurred mainly while 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 149 cases reported in 1966, action was dropped in 24 cases, 14 cases were under investigation, 16 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. Of the remaining 95 cases, disposed of by courts 88 ended in conviction and 7 in acquittal.

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

(i) On 30th October 1966 night at Ramayampatti, Tirunelveli district, local K. D. Arumugham of Thalaadipacheri was surprised by watchman Udayar Thevar, when the former was committing theft of limes from the garden. K. D. Arumugham waved his aruval to scare away the watchman and the latter, in turn, waved his aruval which fell on the thief, as a result of which, he died. The action of the watchman was justified.

(ii) Due to ill-feelings over partition of property, Alwar Nadar of Chalapuram, Tirunelveli district, attacked his own son Paramasivam on 24th November 1966 at 6.50 p.m. and delivered a cut on him with an aruval. The son cleverly wrded off the cut with a spade, dealt a stroke on his father's head and caused injuries with a view to safeguard himself from the hands of his father. The father succumbed to injuries later at the hospital. The action of the accused was justified as a right of self-defence.

21. *Deaths caused by accidents*.—Eight hundred and fifty-seven cases of deaths, disclosing culpable negligence were reported in 1966 as against 776 in 1965. Prosecutions were launched in 620 cases, of which 226 ended in conviction, 253 in discharge or withdrawal and 150 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. One hundred and thirty-six cases and 101 cases were reported from Coimbatore and Chingleput districts, respectively.

PART III.

Detection and prevention.

22. *Crime—How dealt with (Statement 'A', Part I)*.—The percentage of detection, i.e., the percentages of the number of convicted cases shown in column (11) of Statement 'A' Part I, on the number of total true cases disposed of during the year [column (14)] excluding those in which investigation was refused [column (6)] in the last three years are shown below :—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
(1)	(2)
1964	55.3
1965	56.6
1966	60.6

There was improvement in detection in all the districts except in Salem, Dharmapuri, Railway Police and in Madras City.

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

	Percentage of detection.		
	1964.	1965.	1966.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Murder	56.5	55.8	55.8
Dacoity	37.5	51.5	51.3
Robbery	46.3	50.4	61.0
House-breakings	56.1	57.4	64.2
Cattle theft	64.8	71.8	71.1
Ordinary theft	61.6	65.4	68.2
Total grave crime	60.2	63.4	66.9

Detection of total cognizable crime during this year is 60.6 per cent that is 4.0 per cent above the figure of last year. The detection of grave crime is 66.9 per cent as against 63.4 per cent in 1965.

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

Cases in which investigation was refused—Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code—Statement 'A', Part I—Columns (5) and (6).—Of the 60,877 cases reported to the Police during 1966, investigation was refused in 139 cases or 0.23 per cent as against 0.3 per cent and 0.3 per cent in 1964 and 1965 respectively. The provision of this law was used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Three hundred and twenty-seven (327) were referred to the Police by Magistrates in 1966 under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code as against 332 in 1965. 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 sessions on all the days. Out of 717 sessions held in mufassal in 1966, 491 sessions were attended by the Gazetted Officers as against 369 out of 926 in 1965. 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 1966 was 67,42,535.30 and the amount recovered was 33,45,667.58 the corresponding figure for 1965 were 60,62,100.30 and 30,20,398.79 respectively. The percentage value of property recovered during 1966 was 49.62 as against 49.99 in 1965.

24. *Prosecutions.*—The number of cases decided by the courts was 50,611 as against 35,466 in 1965. Of these, 60.58 per cent ended in conviction as against 71.98 per cent in 1965.

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

		Number of completed cases prosecuted.	Number of convicted.	Percentage conviction.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Madras City	65,430	63,262	96.7	
Mufassal	21,580	14,356	66.5	

In cases of minor importance and in case where the services of the prosecuting staff could not be secured, the Circle Inspectors conducted the prosecution. Out of 5,949 cases prosecuted by them, 4,704 cases, i.e., 79.07 per cent ended in conviction as against 77.98 per cent in 1965.

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.*—Forty-five prisoners escaped from Police custody during the year as against 49 in 1965. Of these, 11 escaped from sub-jails, 5 from Police lock-ups and 29 from other police custody, as against 9, 4 and 36 respectively in the previous year.

Of the 45 prisoners who escaped, 33 were recaptured. Fifty-three police officers were dealt with departmentally for neglect of duty in guarding prisoners. Five Police Officers were held free from blame.

Prosecutions for false complaints.—Including the 5 cases which were pending magisterial orders, at the beginning of the year, the police referred 184 cases, of which 160 were struck off as false by magistrates. Two cases were pending orders of the magistrates at the end of the year. There was one case in which the magistrate declined to strike it off as false. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 14 cases, of which 5 were filed on magisterial sanctions.

Nine persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 10 in 1965.

Eighteen persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints against police officers. One of them was convicted and one was under trial at the end of the year.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 6,05,366 cases prosecuted by the police, 730 were declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

Old offenders.—Three thousand one hundred and twenty-three (3,123) persons received enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 2,867 in 1965. Two hundred and eight persons were ordered to notify residence under

section 565, Criminal Procedure Code as against 205 in 1965. Fifty persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 44 were convicted, the corresponding figures for 1965 being 67 and 61 respectively.

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

Security for good behaviour.—Out of 21,202 persons put up under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, 18,477 were bound over, and 1,114 cases were pending at the end of the year.

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 4,951 as against 3,906 in 1965. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 107 as against Rs. 113 in 1965.

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

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

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

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

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

32. *Execution of warrants.*—Six thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven (6,957) warrants were pending execution at the end of the year as against 5,586 in 1965. Of these, 1,732 warrants were pending for more than a year.

33. *Tear Smoke Squad.*—Tear smoke was used in Komarapalayam Cauvery river bed in Salem district on 1st May 1966 in a prohibition raid conducted by Police, while riotous mob attacked the police party in which eight tear smoke shells C.N were used.

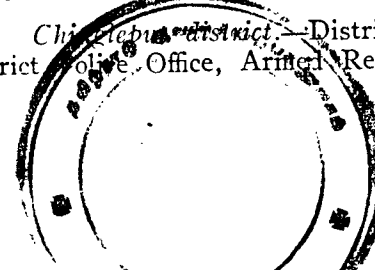
On 21st August 1966 tear smoke was also used in a house in Keeripatti village in Athur taluk, Salem district, to effect the arrest of a murderer, who, after shooting a woman with a country gun, had locked himself inside the house.

34. *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.	Tiruchirappalli
Chingleput.	Coimbatore.
Salem.	Madurai Urban
Tirunelveli.	Madurai North.
North Arcot.	Ramanathapuram.
The Nilgiris.	Thanjavur
Dharmapuri.	Kanyakumari.

I also inspected the following districts units and Police stations :—

Chingleput District.—District Police Office Stores, Care Home, Kancheepuram, District Police Office, Armed Reserve, District Intelligence Bureau, Vishnu Kanchee



Police Station, Kancheepuram Taluk Police Station, Sivakanchee Police Station, Tiruvottiyur Police Station, Chingleput Police Station, St. Thomas Mount Police Station, Additional Armed Reserve.

Tirunelveli district.—Armed Reserve, Palayamkottai, District Police Office Stores, Nanguneri Police Station, Koilpatti Sub-Division, Koilpatti Police Station, District Police Office, Armed Reserve, Tisayanivilai Police Station, Police Welfare Centre, Vaigaikulam Out Post, Tuticorin Harbour Out Post, District Intelligence Bureau, Srivaikuntam Sub-Division, Manimuthar Out Post, Tirunelveli Bridge Police Station, Srivaikuntam Police Station, Saidunganallur Police Station, Vikramasingapuram Police Station, Munnirapallam Police Station, Tirunelveli Sub-Division, Armed Reserve Detachment, V.K. Puram, Ambasamudram Sub-Division, Ambasamudram Police Station.

Kanyakumari district.—District Police Office, Armed Reserve, Kottar Police Station, District Intelligence Bureau, Traffic Station, Nagercoil District Police Stores, Suchindram Police Station.

The Nilgiris district.—Coonoor Police Station, District Intelligence Bureau, Ootacamund, District Police Office, District Police Stores, Armed Reserve, Ootacamund Town East Police Station.

North Arcot district.—Additional Armed Reserve and Finger Print Bureau.

Tiruchirappalli district.—Armed Reserve.

Madurai North district.—Additional Armed Reserve.

Coimbatore district.—Additional Armed Reserve.

Offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Southern Range, Central Range, Northern Range, Western Range, Railways and Armed Police, Madras, C.I.D., Madras and the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.

District Intelligence Bureau, Pondicherry Branch.

35. *Detective Dog Squad.*—Dog Squads continued to function effectively at Madras and Madurai with 9 and 4 dogs respectively. The Madras City Police Dog Squad attended to 135 calls during the year, out of which 21 calls were successful. The Madurai Dog Squad were called out on 166 occasions during the year, out of which 85 calls proved useful in detecting cases. The Government have sanctioned the formation of a Dog Squad at Coimbatore from 1st October 1966 with a strength of 3 pups and a staff of one Head constable, 3 Police constable handlers and a cleaner-cum-cook. Three Alsatian pups with handlers of the new dog squad are being given training in the Madras City Police Dog Squad from 11th December 1966.

35. (a) *Beggar Home.*—The Prevention of Begging Act, 1945, has been brought into force throughout Madras State with effect from 1st May 1966. The existing homes continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

PART IV.

Police Force.

36. *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.

Central Range.

Thiru C. V. Narasimhan Throughout the year

PART IV—cont.

Police Force—cont.

Name of Officer.

Period.

Western Range.

Thiru E. L. Stracery ... 1st January to 4th April 1966.
Thiru N. Krishnaswamy ... 19th April to 31st December 1966.

Northern Range.

Thiru P. Kuppuswamy ... Throughout the year.

Southern Range.

Thiru S. M. Diaz ... Throughout the year.

C.I.D., Madras.

Thiru R. N. Manickam ... Throughout the year.

Railways and Armed Police, Madras.

Thiru N. Krishnaswamy ... 1st January to 12th April 1966.
Thiru M. Balakrishna Menon ... 13th April to 31st December 1966.

Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Thiru M. Singaravelu ... Throughout the year.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Thiru S. T. Thiruchitrambalam ... Throughout the year.

Additional Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Thiru S. Palanivelu ... Throughout the year.

Superintendent of Police (Elections), Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Thiru N. Devasahayam ... 1st October to 31st December 1965.

Superintendent of Police, Traffic Planning (Police) Cell, Madras.

Thiru K. Radhakrishnan ... 1st to 13th January 1966.
Thiru K. Parameswara Menon ... 14th to 26th January 1966.
Thiru M. U. Mulk ... 27th January to 31st December 1966.

Personal Assistant (Administration), Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

Thiru M. S. Kuttalingam ... Throughout the year.

There were no changes of Superintendents of Police in six districts, while there was one change in each of nine districts (including the Police Training College).

The temporary additional posts of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order (North), Madras City and the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Intelligence), Madras City were sanctioned and they were filled up on 11th April and 27th January 1966 respectively.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police held additional charge of posts on one occasion and Superintendents of Police on six occasions. The transfers of officers were kept down to the minimum.

Thiru L. M. Devasahayam, an officer of the Armed Police, was on deputation as Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras from 1st January to 2nd April 1966 and Thiru P. Lingadurai, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Category II) from 3rd April

to 31st December 1966. Thiru B. Perumalswamy, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Category I, was also on deputation as Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras from 1st October to 31st December 1966 in another post.

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

Two Indian Police Officers, 18 Indian Police Service Officers and 24 officers of the Madras Police Service were on deputation with the Government of India.

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

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

One officer of the Armed Police was on deputation in Pondicherry State and one in the National Police Academy, Mount Abu.

Fifteen Officers of the Madras Police Service retired during the year.

37. *Strength.*—The sanctioned strength of the force excluding the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police on the last day of the year was 30,113 (permanent) and 5,453 (temporary) as against 29,178 and 4,294 respectively at the end of 1965.

Recruitment.—There were 4,706 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 1,270 vacancies in 1965.

Twenty-four ex-Army men and 565 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against 9 and 496 respectively in 1965. Among the recruits, 685 were holders of S.S.L.C. and above as against 414 in 1965.

Casualties.—The total number of casualties in the force was 1,800 as shown below, as against 1,164 in 1965.

	(1)	1965.	1966.
		(2)	(3)
Retirements		447	731
Resignations		102	229
Dismissals		156	241
Discharges		134	195
Desertions		201	279
Deaths		124	125
Total		1,164	1,800

One hundred and seven Police officers were injured during the year in the course of their duty as against 495 in the previous year. Three Police officers were killed during the year in the course of their duty as against five in 1965.

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 0.54 per cent as against 2.3 in 1965.

One hundred and twenty-five Police officers died in 1966 as against 124 in 1965.

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.

38. *Education.*—There were 3,993 Head Constables and 27,200 Police Constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these, none was illiterate.

39. *Training College and Schools.* (Police Training College, Vellore).—Thiru K. Chenthamarai was the Principal from 1st January to 31st March 1966, followed by Thiru K. V. Subramaniam from 7th April to 31st December 1966. He held full additional charge of the post of Principal, Police Training College, Vellore from 31st March to 6th April 1966 while he was Superintendents of Police, North Arcot.

Three Deputy Superintendents of Police, one Deputy Commandant and seven Assistant Commandants of the Armed Police left the college during the year on completion of their training. Two I.P.S. Probationers, four Deputy Superintendents of Police and one Assistant Commandant, Armed Police, were taken in for training in the college.

One hundred and thirty-two Probationary Sub-Inspectors, 70 officiating Sub-Inspectors and 56 Assistant Sub-Inspectors passed out the college after training during the year. Two hundred and five probationary Sub-Inspectors, 60 officiating Sub-Inspectors and 25 Assistant Sub-Inspectors were under training at the end of the year.

Madras Police Journal.—The journal which is published quarterly is popular. Two thousand five hundred copies were printed every quarter. There are 1,644 subscribers to the journal from the Police Force of this State.

Police Recruits' Schools.—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each Recruits School in 1966.

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to district, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number at the end of the year.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	318	1,082	1,400	815	60	525	1,400
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	258	778	1,036	618	125	293	1,036

State Police Band.—The State Police Band turned out good work during the year. The band attended all important official functions in addition to 105 private engagements during the year as against 95 in 1965. The performance of the band was appreciated by the public.

40. *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:—

	1964.	1965.	1966.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
For absence without leave	0.8	0.7	1.1
For offences other than absence without leave	2.4	1.5	2.2
Total	3.2	2.2	3.3

The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 10.4 per cent as against 8.1 per cent in 1965. The total number of persons dismissed from the Force was 250 of whom 136 were so punished for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1965 being 177 and 78 respectively.

Appeals.—Forty-two appeals were received by the Inspector-General of Police during 1966 as against 34 in 1965. In 15 cases punishments were cancelled or modified in 1966 as against 5 in 1965, the percentage being 35.7 and 14.7 respectively.

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 24 as against 27 in 1965. Of these 15 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and nine for offences committed in their private capacity as against 23 and four respectively in 1965.

Titles.—'Nil'.

Medals and rewards.—The President's Police and Fire Services Medal for Distinguished service:—

Superintendent of Police I

Police medal for gallantry.

Havildar I

Police medal for meritorious service.

Superintendent of Police I

Deputy Superintendents of Police 4

Assistant Commissioner of Police 1

Inspectors of Police 5

Sub-Inspectors of Police 2

Head Constables 4

Subedar I

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

(1)	Number.		Amount.	
	1965.	1966.	1965.	1966.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Police Officers	45,526	39,043	2,43,999	2,04,978
2. Private individuals including villages officer.	3,279	2,782	42,257	31,367

41. **Extraordinary family pensions, compassionate allowances and gratuities.**—Nine families were sanctioned compassionate gratuities of Rs. 1,070 to Rs. 1,990.

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.

42. **Cost.**—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1966-67 was Rs. 10,87,11,800 as against Rs. 9,30,10,949 in 1965-66.

43. **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-plant scheme for all purposes. As the target of 80 per cent could not be achieved during the Second Five-Year Plan period, it was continued in the Third Five-Year Plan period. The Government have ordered the continuance of the scheme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period also, as only a State percentage of 59 per cent has been achieved as against the target of 80 per cent.

During the year, quarters for one Circle Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables and 25 Police Constables were completed and occupied.

While the progress under Police Housing Scheme was satisfactory till 1965-66, it had to be slowed down from 1965-66 onwards owing to paucity of funds. During 1966-67, only a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was provided for new works as against the budget provision of Rs. 10 lakhs provided during 1965-66.

44. **Co-operative societies.**—The Police Co-operative Societies in the State continued to function satisfactorily.

The total membership of the societies at the end of the year was 17,932 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 9,10,192.96 as against 17,443 and Rs. 8,57,142 in 1965.

General Provident Fund:

Bank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on number of eligible to subscribe.	
	1965.	1966.	1965.	1966.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Inspectors	336	332	100	100
Reserve Inspectors and Reserve Sub-Inspectors.	183	211	93.4	94.0
Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors ..	1,272	1,176	95.0	91.8
Jamedars and Head Constables	3,499	3,624	99.8	99.97
Police Constables	19,815	20,715	88.8	88.5

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

In as many as 302 out of 796 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 became necessary in order to avoid unnecessary transfers and to effect economy in expenditure on travelling allowance and in administrative interest.

Legal Adviser.—Thiru K. O. Cheru, Advocate, continued as Legal Adviser to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Madras from 1st January to 7th September 1966 forenoon and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Police Research Centre was holding additional charge of this post up to 31st December 1966.

Finger-Print Bureau.—There were 3,92,085 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year and 29,857 slips were received for record during the year. Of these, 24,473 were removed from the Bureau leaving 3,98,086 on record at the end of the year.

Of the 79,462 search references received in the Bureau (as against 70,570 in 1965), 75,668 were from Madras State and 3,794 from other States.

Of these, 75,668 slips received from this State, 17,221 or 22.76 per cent were traced and of the 3,794 received from other States, 902 or 23.77 per cent were traced.

The number of finger-prints of unidentified dead bodies received for search were 182 and, of these four were identified as against 130 and four respectively in 1965.

The finger-print experts visited scenes of crime on 74 occasions as against 55 in 1965.

The finger-print experts gave evidence in courts on 134 occasions and furnished 630 expert opinions as against 75 and 654 in 1965.

Seven Sub-Inspectors (cadets) of the Central Intelligence Bureau, five Inspectors and 58 Head Constables were given training in Finger-Prints and Finger-Prints Photograph.

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

Police Research Centre.—During the year 1966, the Police Research Centre completed the following assignments undertaken in the previous years:—

(i) Criminological Survey of Kundah Project Area.

(ii) A study on wire thefts in Madras State for the years 1960—65.

The Central Library has been of great use to the investigating officers, students of criminology course and the Special Branch School and staff. The total number of books is 2,778 at the end of the year 1966, which includes 54 fresh additions. References were made to these books in 12,452 instances. The reading room with a number of useful and interesting magazines, journals and periodicals serves the staff to improve their knowledge and technique of investigation. Subjectwise indexing of the books was completed during the year.

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 1,81,142 as against 1,55,402 in 1965.

Vigilance Cell.—During the year, 1966 the staff of the Vigilance Cell, C.I.D. detected 2,825 cases, of which 45 relate to black-marketing, 317 to hoarding and the remaining 2,463 to smuggling offences. They also seized rice, paddy, sugar, wheat, ragi, kambu, maida, rava, gram-dhal, cholam, atta, etc., in all valued Rs. 24,44,199.

The staff also assisted the Civil Supplies authorities in procuring 2,176.61 quintals of rice, 47,078.45 quintals of paddy, 118.00 quintals of ammonium sulphate and 39.00 quintals of urea, all valued Rs. 28,45,756.00.

The entire expenditure on Vigilance-Cell establishment is met from Civil Supplies Fund of Food Department.

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 3,797 political and labour meetings and 107 conferences as against 1,869 and 51 respectively in 1965.

The services of the reporters continued to be in demand for various conferences and seminars besides meetings of the legislature.

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

There were 1,378 complaints of shortages of goods during the year as against 1,467 in 1965 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 1,42,807 as against Rs. 92,229 in 1965.

There were four cases of attempted derailment of trains as against 11 in 1965. Of these, two ended in conviction, one was undetected and one referred as false. No sabotage attempt was suspected in any of these cases.

There were six cases of stone throwing on trains reported during the year as against the same number of cases in the previous year. Of these, three cases ended in conviction, two cases treated as undetected and one case is under investigation.

The number of persons run over and killed was 708 in 1966 as against 580 in 1965. Of these, 103 were cases of suicide as against 35 in 1965.

Special Railway Magistrates Courts at Egmore, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Arakonam, Katpadi and Coimbatore and the Special Railway Mobile Courts continued to function satisfactorily.

Two thousand and four destitute children were rounded up under the Madras Children Act as against 1,911 in 1965.)

48. *Port Police.*—The Tuticorin Port Police consisting of the staff of one Sub-Inspector, three Head Constables and 27 Police Constables continued to work satisfactorily.

49. *Armed Reserve.*—The Armed Reserves were kept upto strength and mobilized during the year for annual training and for certain special occasions such as the visits of Very Important Personages, etc.

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

Of the 48-1/2 additional Armed Reserve platoons to be sanctioned in three phases, to strengthen the District Armed Reserve during the years 1965—66, 1966—67 and 1967—68, 16 platoons were sanctioned in the first phase in G.O. Ms. No. 2135, Home dated 18th June 1965, covering the districts of Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem. In the second phase during 1966—67, 16-1/2 platoons were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1181, Home, dated 13th April 1966, embracing the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Madurai North, North Arcot and the Nilgiris. In regard to the third phase 1967—68 covering districts of South Arcot, Madurai Urban, Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram, orders of Government are awaited.

50. *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.

The Malabar Special Police II Battalion consisting of four Malabar Special Police II Companies and two Special Armed Police companies, continued to be stationed at Manimuthar, Tirunelveli district throughout the year.

The Malabar Special Police III Battalion was on deputation with the Government of India for duty in NEFA throughout the year.

51. *Special Armed Police.*—Special Armed Police I Battalion consists of ten companies, out of which two companies remain with Malabar Special Police II Battalion. A standard battalion known as Special Armed Police IV Battalion consisting of six standard companies was formed out of five companies of Special Armed Police I Battalion and deputed to the Government of India for duty in the Punjab State on 9th September 1965 during the time of Indo-Pakistan conflict. The battalion proceeded to West Bengal from the Punjab on 2nd April 1966 and it was in Assam from 4th June 1966.

The Special Armed Police II Battalion continues to be on deputation with Government of India for duty in Nagaland from 20th November 1965.

Special Armed Police III Battalion which was raised in 1964—65 with a strength of six companies, was stationed at Alamadhi.

52. *Police Radio Branch.*—Thiru M. K. Sarangapani continued as Police Radio Officer throughout the year.

There were four control rooms, 16 static and 19 transportable stations at the end of the year with an operating staff of 59 Head Constables, 40 Naiks, 50 Lance Naiks and 48 Police Constables, including vacancy reserve.

Out of 42 Sub-divisional stations sanctioned in G.O. Ms. 1762, Home, dated 30th May 1966, 32 Sub-divisional stations were opened during the year.

The radio stations in the State Police Radio network functioned round the clock during visits of Very Important Personages, political and communal agitations, festivals, etc., during the year.

53. *Village Police*.—The co-operation of 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.
1965	151	1,771
1966	120	1,182

Village Vigilance Committees.—The number of Village Vigilance Committees increased from 16,002 in 1965 to 17,043 in 1966. These committees functioned in all the districts satisfactorily.

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

PART V.

Reforms and needs.

Training of recruits.—The period of training of constables, which was restored to the normal period of nine months, was again reduced to four months from 10th September 1965, in order to make trained man-power available in the quickest possible time consequent on the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan and also due to the General Elections in 1967.

Additional Armed Reserve Platoons.—With a view to strengthen the District Armed Reserve so as to have adequate striking forces, the Government sanctioned 48-1/2 additional Armed Reserve platoons on a phased programme spread over three years. In the first phase, 16 platoons were sanctioned for Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore districts in 1965-66. In the second phase during 1966-67, 16-1/2 platoons were sanctioned embracing the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Madurai North, North Arcot and Nilgiris in 1966. Proposals for the sanction of 16 platoons for the districts of South Arcot, Madurai Urban, Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram in the third phase in 1967-68 are under consideration of Government.

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

Provision of electric street lights and flushout latrines.—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of flushout latrines and the provision of electric street lights in the police lines in the mofussil and Madras City during the year 1966-67. All the works have been taken up for execution.

Telephones.—During the year, the Government sanctioned the installation of telephones at 31 places in the State.

Investigator Car.—In view of the changing pattern of crime and the need to combat promptly and effectively all forms of crime by the immediate use of scientific aids for detection, the necessity for an 'Investigator Car' to serve as mobile scientific laboratory for the purpose of investigation was emphasised and the Government were addressed. The Government accorded sanction to incur an expenditure not exceeding

Rs. 29,650 towards the purchase of a 'Standard 20—One ton Standard van' for use as an 'Investigator Car' for the Madras City Police. The chassis was purchased and the construction of van body was completed.

District Crime Branches.—District Crime Branches in the headquarters of each district (except Railway Police district) were formed from 1st December 1966, on no cost basis, by surrendering the staff from the Prohibition mobile parties.

Boys' Clubs.—Boys' clubs are functioning satisfactorily in all districts and in Madras City. The Government have sanctioned the formation of a new boys' club at Madurai Town and the club started functioning from 8th August 1966. Proposals have been sent to Government for the opening of additional boys' clubs in districts during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period and their orders are awaited.

General.—The Government sanctioned an additional staff of one Assistant each in the District Police Offices, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Salem and Coimbatore and one Assistant to my office to cope with the increase of work consequent on the raising of Additional Armed Reserve platoons.

On the spectacular success achieved by the Single Digit Finger Print Section at Madras, it was decided at the conference of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police held in December 1958, that similar Single Digit Finger Print Sections should be started in the Range headquarter town of Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. The Government were accordingly addressed for the introduction of the system in important towns like Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur, on a phased programme, one in each year, starting with Madurai. The system has been introduced in all the districts recommended to Government, except Tirunelveli, the last district in the phased programme, for which Government have been addressed for sanction and their orders are awaited.



HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 334, 9th February 1968

Police Administration Report, 1966—Reviewed.

Order—No. 334, Home, dated 9th February 1968.

Recorded.

2. The year was marked by an increase of 12.77 per cent in cognisable crimes and also an increase of 16.74 per cent in grave crimes. Cases of murder increased from 687 in 1965 to 712 in 1966 (an increase of 3.64 per cent). While a decrease is noticeable in dacoity and robbery, there is an increase in murder, house-breaking, cattle theft and theft (ordinary) as illustrated in the following table:—

Cases of grave crime.	Year		Increase (per cent)	Decrease (per cent)
	1965.	1966.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Murder	687	712	3.64	..
Dacoity	38	33	..	13.16
Robbery	144	111	..	22.91
House-breaking ..	6,806	8,149	19.73	..
Theft (cattle) ..	1,747	1,862	6.58	..
Theft (ordinary) ..	16,680	19,604	17.53	..

The increase in the cognisable crimes, i.e., from 50,001 in 1965 to 56,386 in 1966 is mainly attributable to the rise in the prices of food stuffs and other essential commodities which further accelerated the cost of living, the havoc caused by the cyclone during November which worsened the situation and the scarcity of rice and essential commodities, necessitating the introduction of various control orders, viz., the Madras Paddy and Rice (Movement Control) Order 1966, etc. The number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased from 3,19,249 in 1965 to 3,61,062 in 1966, recording an increase of 41,813 cases or 13.10 per cent. The increase was noticeable in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput and Ramanathapuram. Nuisance cases also increased from 1,52,737 in 1965 to 1,56,898 in 1966, i.e., an increase of 4,161 cases or 2.72 per cent. South Arcot, Madurai North, Salem and Madurai Urban districts registered marked increase under this head. Serious offences against person and property increased by 1,150 cases as compared to 1965. The ratio of these offences to population in this State in the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 was one case for every 1821, 1787 and 1902 persons respectively.

3. The percentage of detection of cognisable crimes in 1966 was 60.6 per cent as against 56.6 per cent in 1965 and 55.3 per cent in 1964 and the percentage of detection of grave crimes was 66.9 per cent in 1966 as against 63.4 per cent in 1965. There was improvement in detection in all the districts except in Salem, Dharmapuri, Railway Police and in Madras City. Good standard of detection was maintained during this year also. The standard of detection of total cognisable crimes and also that of grave crimes has increased despite the various pre-occupations that diverted the attention of the force from its normal functions relating to the prevention and detection of crime.

4. One thousand four hundred and sixty (1,460) cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were disposed of in 1966 as against 1801 in 1965. There were no major riots or disturbances in this State. Law and Order was well maintained. During the year there were 5 instances in which Police had to resort to opening of fire, on two occasions in the district of Salem, and on one occasion each in the districts of Chingleput, Madurai North and Madurai Urban. Two persons died in Salem district and one in Madurai Urban District, as a result of the firing.

5. District Crime Branches in the headquarters of each district (except Railway. Police district) were formed from 1st December 1966 on no cost basis, by surrendering the staff from the Prohibition Mobile parties.

6. There were no organised or large scale communal clashes during the year, but only a few isolated instances which were dealt with promptly by the Police. The activities of the kisans were noticeable in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram. Though there were many agitations and demonstrations and a few cases of assaults and counter-assaults, the situation on the whole was kept under control. Though there were several strikes including lock-outs and agitations in the districts, none of them developed seriously so as to create any breach of peace. Most of the agitations were confined to the demands for higher emoluments and other better service conditions. They were settled amicably and normalcy restored. There was no major students' agitation in the State. However, there were instances wherein the students indulged in demonstrations and abstention from classes on minor issues like detention of students who failed in selection examination, etc. Requisite action was taken by the College authorities themselves. The students of the State observed "Remembrance Day" on 25th January by staging strikes, conducting meetings, wearing black badges, taking out silent processions or observing two minutes silence, in memory of the students who lost their lives during the Anti-Hindi Agitation in January-February 1965. The students of a few institutions, which remained closed on 25th for Ramzan had their demonstration on 27th January.

7. The Crime Branch, C.I.D. continued to function satisfactorily. It investigated a number of important and complicated cases of murder, forgery, cheating and counter-foiting coins and currency notes.

8. The Special Branch, C.I.D. also 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 1,81,142 as against 1,55,402 in 1965.

10. Traffic accidents in the City increased from 2,887 in 1965 to 3,990 in 1966. There were 109 cases of fatal accidents in 1966 as against 107 last year.

11. The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and mobilised during the year for annual training and for certain special occasions such as the visits of Very Important Personages, etc. The strength of the Armed Reserve in the districts is being increased in a phased programme with a view to meet the increasing demands.

12. The Companies of the Mulbar Special Police and Special Armed Police Battalions of this State were deployed in the various parts of the country according to the requirements and continued to be satisfactory.

13. In the Police Radio Branch, there were 4 Control Rooms, 16 static and 19 transportable stations at the end of the year. The radio stations in the State Police Radio Network functioned round the clock during visits of Very Important personages, political and communal agitations, festivals, etc., during the year.

14. The Police Housing Scheme was formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores with the object of providing accommodation to 80 per cent of the Police Subordinate staff. So far only 59 per cent has been achieved in this regard as against the target of 80 per cent. During the year, quarters for one Circle Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables and 25 Police Constables were completed and occupied.

15. The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of flushout latrines and the provisions of electric street lights in the Police lines in the mofussil and Madras City during the year 1966-67.

16. The various welfare schemes formulated during the preceding years to augment the family income of each Policeman continue to function satisfactorily. The Small Scale Cottage Industries, Madhar Sanghams, Dairy Schemes, etc., also continued to function in Districts/Units concerned and the schemes are very popular, as they are not only providing recreational and educational amenities but also promoting cultural activities.

17. In the XV All India Police Games, which was held in Gauhati, Assam State, in January 1966, 50 players of Madras State Police participated in football, gymnastics, basketball and athletic events and won the first prize in 400 meters relay. In South Zone Tournament held at Hyderabad in December 1966, the Madras State Police team won two first prizes in basket-ball and gymnastics. A contingent of 38 competitors deputed to Ahmedabad for participation in the All India Police Duty Meet 1966 held there. The Madras State Police Team won two trophies and two gold medals in Forensic Science (written) and Medico-Legal (oral).

18. In spite of all the stress and strain, the Police discharged their arduous duties in a commendable manner, handled crime successfully and maintained law and order satisfactorily, especially towards the closing months of the year, when all the political parties became intensively active in view of the General Elections in February this year. The discipline and morale of the Force continued to be high. 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-18.

" All Collectors.

" 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).

