

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
LEGISLATURE LIBRARY

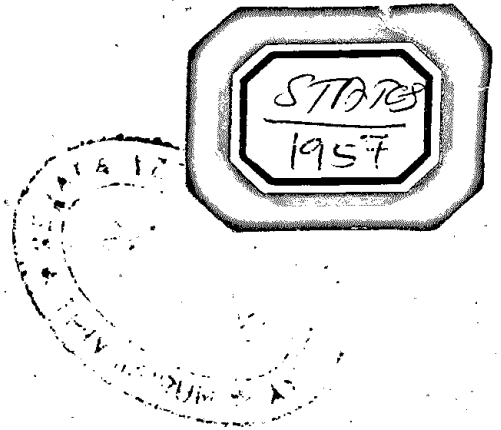
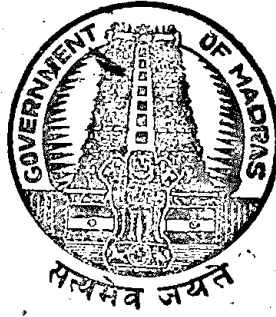
Section: III B Z 211, 1931' 56 f J7

Title: Report on the administration
of Madras State

Stock No. 26351

Shelf No.

III B
J7
26.351



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS
STATE
1956

211, 193 N56t
57

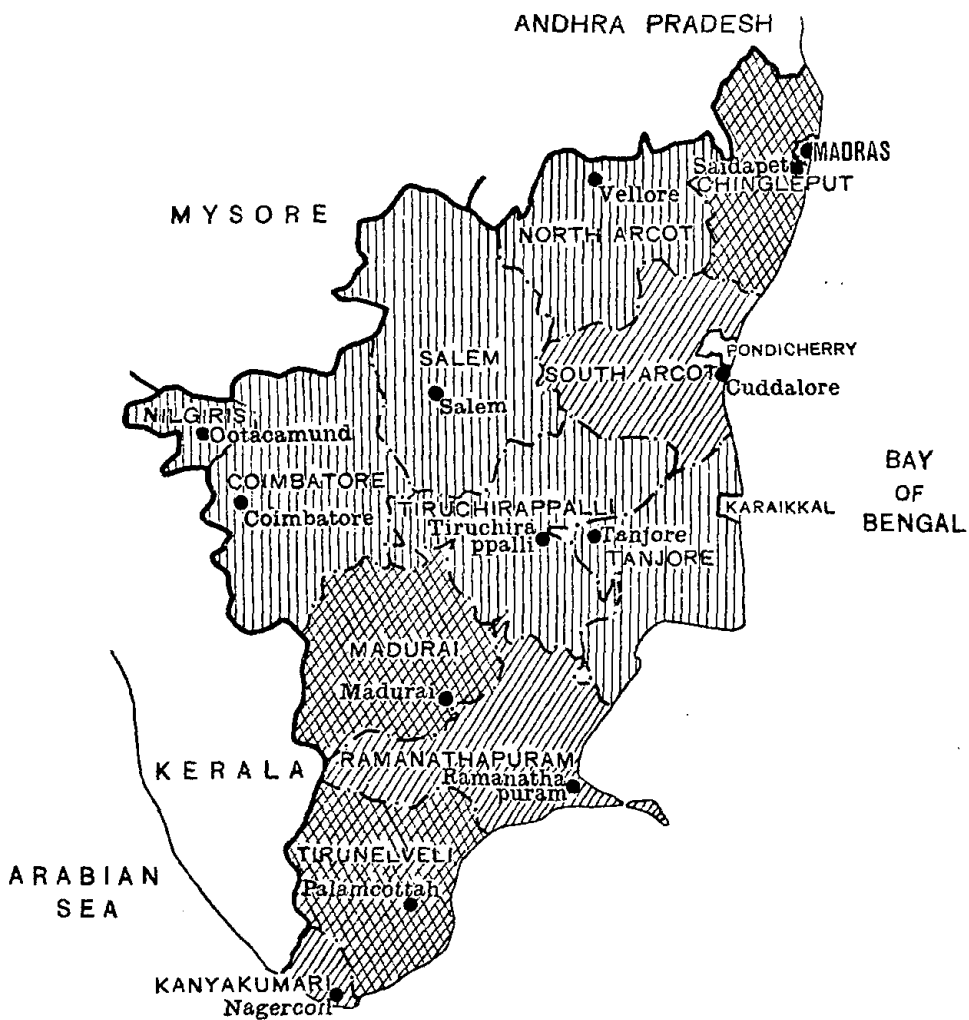
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1957

MAP OF THE MADRAS STATE

SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY

1956

Scale 1 Inch = 72 Miles



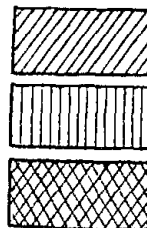
REFERENCE

One case to every 2000 persons to 2500

Do. 1500 Do. 2000

Do. 1000 Do. 1500

Average for the State One case to every 1640 persons



CONTENTS

PART I.

	PARA.	PAGE.	PARA.	PAGE.
General conditions of the year	1-5	1

PART II.—CRIME.

General character of the year	6	1	Dacoity	13	5
Total cognizable crime	7	1	Robbery	14	6
Serious offences against person and property	8	2	<i>Mail robbery</i>	14	6
Grave crime	9	2	House-breaking	15	6
Murder	10	3	Theft	18	6
Infanticide	11	3	Cattle theft	17	6
Riots and disturbances	12	3	<i>Cattle poisoning</i>	17	6
<i>Communal tension and agrarian situation</i>	12	4	Counterfeiting coins and currency notes	18	6
<i>Other disturbances, labour troubles and students' activities</i>	12	5	Other cases of interest	19	6
			Justifiable homicide	20	5
			Accidental deaths	21	8

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

Crime—How dealt with	22	8	Criminal Investigation Department	28	10
<i>Cases in which investigation was refused [Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code]</i>	22	8	<i>Police Laboratory</i>	28	10
<i>Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code</i>	22	8	<i>Prohibition Intelligence Bureau</i>	28	10
<i>Attendance at sessions</i>	22	8	<i>Legal Adviser</i>	28	10
Property lost and recovered	23	8	<i>Finger-print Bureau</i>	28	10
Prosecutions	24	9	<i>The Shorthand Bureau</i>	28	11
<i>Prosecuting staff</i>	24	9	Railway Police	29	11
<i>Inadequate sentences and re-trials</i>	24	9	Port Police	30	11
Escapes	25	9	Cinematograph Act	31	11
Prosecutions for false complaints	26	9	The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act	32	11
<i>Cases found false after trial</i>	26	9	The Madras City Police Act	33	11
Prevention— <i>Habitual criminals</i>	27	9	Prohibition	34	11
<i>Old offenders</i>	27	10	Inspection of shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act	35	14
<i>The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act</i>	27	10	Execution of warrants	36	14
<i>Security for good behaviour</i>	27	10	Inspections	37	14
			Police dog squad	38	14
			Care-Home and Care Camp	39	14
			General	40	14
			Programme of work	41	14

PART IV.—POLICE FORCE.

Gazetted Officers	42	14	Titles	47	17
Strength	43	16	<i>Medals and Rewards</i>	47	17
<i>Recruitment</i>	43	16	<i>Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities</i>	47	18
<i>Casualties</i>	43	16	Cost	48	18
<i>Health</i>	43	16	Buildings and housing the Force	49	18
Education	44	16	Co-operative societies and stores	50	19
Training College and Schools—			<i>General Provident Fund</i>	50	19
<i>The Police Training College, Vellore</i>	45	16	Work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	51	19
<i>Police Recruits' Schools</i>	45	17	Armed Resorvos	52	19
Conduct—			Malabar Special Police	53	19
<i>Departmental punishments</i>	46	17	Special Armed Police	54	21
<i>Appeals</i>	46	17	Police Radio Branch	55	21
<i>Judicial punishments</i>	46	17	Village Police	56	22
			<i>Village Vigilance Committees</i>	56	22

PART V.

Reforms and needs.	57	23
----------------------------	----	----

PART VI.

Graphs	25-58
----------------	-------

PART VII.—STATEMENTS.

Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I)	60	Property stolen and recovered (Statement C)	74
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II)	64	Classification of thefts and robberies according to nature of property involved (Statement CC)	75
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement AA, Part I)	66	Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police Force (Statement D)	76
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement AA, Part II)	67	Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force (Statement E)	80
Return of non-cognizable crime and cases under Preventive sections of Criminal Procedure Code—Cases (Statement B, Part I)	68	Quinquennial statement of crime (Statement F)	84
Return of non-cognizable crime and cases under Preventive sections of Criminal Procedure Code—Persons (Statement B, Part II)	71	Classification of thefts and robberies by stolen property (Statement FF)	84
		Quinquennial statement of Railway crime (Statement G)	84

APPENDIX A.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police	85-96
---	-------

APPENDIX B.

Remarks of the Collectors on the Police Administration Reports of the several districts	97-100
---	--------

7211, 1931 N66H

J7.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS STATE, 1956.

PART I.

1. **GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.**—The year 1956 was free from any major disturbances and was generally peaceful. There was no organized violence, and Law and Order was well maintained.

Though seasonal rainfall was not uniform, it was adequate and general conditions were very favourable to agriculture. The price of foodstuffs and other essential commodities was however high and in consequence the cost of living index stood at a higher level than what it was in 1955.

2. Labour was generally restive. There were a number of strikes, mostly short-lived and of local importance, and generally sponsored by anti-social elements, on issues of increase of wages, grant of bonus, retrenchment of co-workers, work load and other service conditions.

3. The idea of welfare work among the families of policemen took shape about a year ago and now with the help of the Guild of Services, police officers and their wives are organizing welfare projects and several useful schemes such as sewing, embroidery, charka spinning, etc. The opening of play grounds, Elementary Schools, Reading rooms, Recreational Clubs, and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for the benefit of policemen's families form other items of welfare work in which the police interested themselves during the year. The several development schemes in which the police participated brought them before the public as social workers.

4. The President of India took part in the Independence Day celebrations on the 15th August 1956 in Madras City. Earlier in the year, the President and many other distinguished persons attended the All-India Sarvodaya Sammelan and Basic Educational Conference at Kancheepuram in Chingleput district. The Vice-President of India and several Ministers of the Central Government and Very Important Personages of foreign countries, such as, The Emperor of Ethiopia, His Excellency Mr. Chou En-Lai, Prime Minister of the Peoples' Republic of China and Their Holiness, Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama visited the State during 1956. On all these occasions excellent bandobast and security arrangements were made by the Police and everything passed off most successfully and the Police earned the appreciation of one and all.

5. The major event from the administrative point of view during the year was the formation of the Kerala and Mysore States with effect from 1st November 1956 in accordance with the recommendations of the Report of the States Reorganization Committee and, in consequence, the transfer of Malabar, and South Kanara districts and the Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district from this State to the New States. From the same date, the territories comprising the taluks of Agastheswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode of Trivandrum district and Shencottah taluk of Quilon district were transferred from the former Travancore-Cochin State to the Madras State. The Shencottah taluk was attached to Tirunelveli district and with the four remaining taluks, a new district called Kanyakumari, was formed with Headquarters at Nagercoil.

PART II—CRIME.

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

6. **GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.**—During the year, the seasonal conditions for agricultural opera-

tions were favourable. Rainfall was adequate, and yields of agricultural crops were normal and on the whole satisfactory. Employment was also generally available in rural and urban areas. The change for the better in the economic conditions in the State noticed last year continued during this year also. However the average cost of living index which was high even last year rose higher in 1956 and the increase in the incidence of crime during the year under review was largely due to the high cost of living that prevailed. But for the adequate and improved preventive measures taken by the Police in locating and successfully liquidating several criminal organizations and in effectively controlling the bad characters and professional criminals, the volume of crime would have been much higher during the year. In spite of their pre-occupations in providing bandobast and security arrangements in connection with the visits of several Very Important Personages to this State and in combating with the agitations of various political parties on the States Reorganization Committee Report and on other matters, the Police kept crime well under control and maintained Law and Order satisfactorily.

7. **TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.**—Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 49,011 as against 45,816 in 1955. This amounts to an increase of 3,195 cases or 7 per cent.

A graph showing the trend of total cognizable crime in the districts of the Madras (Residuary) State during the last ten years is furnished in Part VI of this report.

As compared with 1955, a noticeable increase in crime was recorded in the following districts in 1956 :—

	PER CENT.
Chingleput	12.2
South Arcot	15.6
Tiruchirappalli	12.4
Madurai, North	24.8
Tirunelveli	20.6
North Arcot	16.6
Salem	21.6

The total number of cases under the special and local laws increased considerably during the year. As against 170,377 cases in 1955, there were 230,189 cases in 1956, i.e., an increase of 59,812 cases or 35.1 per cent. This increase is due to the stricter enforcement of the special and local laws, especially the Prohibition Act. Increase was noticeable in the Chingleput, South Arcot, Madurai North and Tirunelveli districts and Madras City.

The number of nuisance offences also increased from 126,300 in 1955 to 134,700 in 1956, i.e., an increase of 6.7 per cent. Marked increase was noticeable in South Arcot, Madurai Urban and Ramanathapuram districts.

The following statement shows the comparative work done by the Police Forces in the various States of the Indian Union. It will be seen therefrom that the Police of this State handles the largest volume of crime work.

Statement showing proportion of Police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1955.

Serial number and name of State.	Population.	Strength of the Police Force.	Proportion of Police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime reported.			Incidence per 1,000 of population.		Proportion of total cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
				Statement A.	Statement A.A.	Total.	Statements A and A.A.	Statement A.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Uttar Pradesh	63,215,742	59,521	0.95	57,960	63,748	124,708	1.97	0.9	0.99
2 Madhya Pradesh	21,235,000	23,286	1	56,133	115,258	171,391	2.6	5.4	7.4
3 West Bengal	22,261,631	31,620	1.4	43,384	24,647	68,031	3.05	1.95	2.6
4 Assam	9,043,707	12,454	1.37	17,446	1,423	18,869	2.08	1.81	1.52
5 Orissa	14,645,946	12,446	0.86	19,943	2,954	22,897	1.56	1.38	1.83
6 Bihar	40,225,947	21,233	0.52	57,531	6,091	63,692	1.5	1.4	1.2
7 Bombay	33,070,645	51,339	1.55	53,114	106,798	159,912	4.84	1.61	3.11
8 Kerala	8,970,163	5,879	0.64	8,491		8,491	0.96		1.44
9 Mysore	10,767,763	9,323	0.86	11,389	87,307	98,696	0.98	1.05	10.6
10 Andhra Pradesh	20,507,801	16,860	0.8	23,498	132,504	156,002	7.6	1.1	11
11 Rajasthan	15,290,797	30,815	2.01	17,244	3,172	20,416	1.33	1.13	1.21
12 Punjab	12,641,205	20,932	1.6	16,005	24,435	40,440	3.2	1.2	1.92
13 Madras	35,734,489	31,527	0.88	54,051	333,661	387,712	10.8	1.5	16

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

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban ..	1955	18,553	219	18,188	202
	1956	32,888	282	31,655	272
Rural ..	1955	33,141	342	32,471	316
	1956	40,659	427	39,115	423

8. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.—A map showing the comparative state of crime in the various districts including the Madras City

is prefixed to this report. The number of serious offence against person and property increased by 1,615 cases or 9.7 per cent as compared to 1955. The ratios of these offences to population in this State in the years 1954 1955 and 1956 were one case for every 1,889, 1,97 and 1,640 persons respectively.

9. GRAVE CRIME.—The following statement show the number of true cases of grave crime reported in the last two years. Graphs indicating the trend of grave crime under each of the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle theft during the last ten years are furnished in Part VI.

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1955 and 1956.

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		House-breaking.		Theft (cattle).		Theft (ordinary).		Total.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
	Madras City	15	16	2	1	28	18	424	612	37	37	5,644	5,508	6,150	6,195
Chingleput	45	32	6	2	18	16	409	526	175	155	1,208	1,378	1,861	2,10
South Arcot	36	31	4	9	23	21	537	601	297	301	1,124	1,426	2,021	2,38
Tanjore	75	62	2	10	16	24	930	1,015	254	239	1,489	1,521	2,766	2,87
Tiruchirappalli	64	53	5	..	18	28	592	702	306	291	1,345	1,571	2,330	2,64
Madurai, Urban	40	31	4	..	18	19	191	225	120	103	992	1,104	1,365	1,48
Madurai, North	58	69	10	12	25	24	176	330	230	244	714	858	1,213	1,53
Ramanathapuram	56	53	8	10	26	18	299	288	222	176	882	730	1,493	1,27
Tirunelveli	102	82	7	5	41	59	528	694	181	214	862	1,213	1,721	2,26
Kanyakumari	9	16	1	2	17	16	94	99	6	5	89	240	216	37
North Arcot	62	52	7	6	13	17	567	755	170	184	1,350	1,709	2,169	2,72
Salem	132	128	12	10	14	28	592	693	339	351	1,183	1,600	2,277	2,81
Coimbatore	120	133	8	15	21	22	560	612	312	209	1,141	1,365	2,162	2,35
The Nilgiris	5	7	..	..	..	3	113	109	1	6	128	191	247	31
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli .. ..	..	..	3	..	5	4	11	14	..	1	875	887	894	90
Total ..	819	765	79	82	283	317	6,023	7,275	2,650	2,516	19,031	21,301	23,885	32,25

NOTE.—The figures in this statement and also those given in other statements and paragraphs of this report relate to the Madras (Residuary) State as constituted on 1st November 1956.

There was an increase of 3,371 cases or 11.7 per cent under grave crime in 1956.

The increase was noticeable under all heads of grave crime except murder and cattle theft as shown below:—

	PER CENT. Increase/Decrease.
Murder	— 6.6
Dacoity	+ 3.8
Robbery	+ 12.0
House-breaking	+ 20.8
Cattle theft	— 5.1
Theft, ordinary	+ 11.9

10. **MURDER.**—The number of true cases of murder was 765 as against 819 in 1955, indicating a decrease of 54 cases or 6.6 per cent. Of these, 6 cases were reported direct to the Magistrates. Coimbatore accounted for the highest number of murders (133) followed by Salem (128), Tirunelveli (82), Madurai North (69) and Tanjore (62). The following statement shows the classification of the cases according to motive in the last two years:—

Motive.	1955.	1956.
1 Sexual causes	192	154
2 Family disputes	180	189
3 Faction	77	90
4 Robbery	30	37
5 Other causes	340	295
Total	819	765

Twenty-nine murderers committed suicide as against 6 in 1955.

The following are some of the interesting cases of murder:—

In Madurai Urban district, on the morning of 21st November 1956, a field watchman who was on his rounds, discovered a headless trunk of a male lying in a pool of blood in the centre of the field about 80 feet away from the footpath leading from Kalligudy to Vellakulam. After elaborate investigation, it was traced that accused Jagannatha Reddiar of Odaipatty and Gurusami Kudumban of Virudhunagar decoyed the deceased Subbiah Thevar of Virudhunagar on 20th November 1956, murdered him and severed the head. The earlobes had been cut and ear-jewels removed. On the confession of the accused Gurusami Kudumban the severed head which had been buried in a channel bed near the scene was recovered. The case is pending trial.

Two sensational cases of murder occurred in Tirunelveli district. On the night of 20th September 1956, K. V. K. Swamy, Secretary of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party, Tuticorin, was murdered by some members of the rival group of the same party. Soon after this murder, on 21st September 1956, Arumugam Pillai, Village Munsif of Mappillaiorani, an ex-Communist detenu, was murdered in his house, at Davisapuram by the supporters of K. V. K. Swamy as a sort of reprisal.

The murder case of K. V. K. Swamy has since ended in conviction while the other is under trial.

In Ramanathapuram district on 29th August 1956 morning at about 7-30 a.m. one Mariammal aged about 75 years of Rajapalayam was murdered while she was sleeping in her house by one non-local Sakkammal alias Subbammal. Jewels valued about Rs. 200 were stolen from the person of the deceased. The accused was a beggar woman who had previously visited the house of the deceased and made acquaintance with her. The accused absconded soon after the commission of the offence. She was arrested later and the properties were

recovered from her. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Ramanathapuram at Madurai.

In Tiruchirappalli district, on the night of 28th September 1956, at Nockiyam village on the outskirts of Tiruchirappalli City, a Samiar was murdered for gain by his own cook who bolted away afterwards with cash Rs. 1,601 belonging to the deceased. He was traced in Kodumudi, Coimbatore district, and the entire amount was recovered from him. He is taking his trial in the sessions.

11. **INFANTICIDE.**—Cases of infanticide occurred in nine districts (including Madras City) as against seven in the previous year. They were mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic unhappiness, poverty or insanity.

12. **RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.**—There were 1,537 cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies as against 1,507 in 1955, but the public peace was, on the whole, well maintained. A graph showing the number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly in the last ten years is furnished in Part VI.

The Police had to open fire on four occasions during the year while encountering hostile persons or crowds either in self-defence or for the preservation of Law and Order.

In Athupakkam village, Chingleput district, members of the Vannia community who are divided in two factions came to a clash on 18th September 1956 and the majority party committed the murder of Arumugham and Kannayan during the course of the rioting. The case has been charged against 12 persons and is pending trial.

In South Arcot district, on 20th February 1956, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam at Kallakurichi joined together and organized a general hartal protesting against the States Reorganization Committee Report, annexing Devikulam and Peermadu to Kerala State. While shops remained closed on that day, one shop was kept open. The above parties demanded that this shop also should be closed. The Sub-Inspector of Police, Kallakurichi, with some Police Constables arrived at the place and arrested the picketers. While they were being taken to the Police station, some persons in the crowd pelted stones at the police party. Two members of the police sustained injuries and the crowd became violent and defiant. Thereupon the police had to open fire to disperse the mob. Two persons were injured. The case against the picketers ended in conviction.

On the same day, at Tirupapuliur and Cuddalore N.T. a party headed by Sri A. Govindasamy, M.L.A., as a protest against the inclusion of Devikulam and Peermadu in the Kerala State, observed hartal. They also demanded that all shops should be closed. While shops remained closed at Tirupapuliur, the owner of one shop refused to do so. Eight persons including the M.L.A. attacked the shop-keeper and committed theft of cash Rs. 166 from the shop. A case was registered against the M.L.A. and seven others and it is pending trial.

On 1st June 1956, some of the Harijans of Saram village, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, formed themselves into an unlawful assembly and prevented the police from recovering stolen properties and pelted stones at the party consisting of one Sub-Inspector, three Police constables, one Talayari and four private individuals. A party of Armed Reserve was sent and the situation was brought under control. Out of 22 accused, four accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for three months by the Sub-Magistrate, Villupuram.

Sri K. P. Sankaralinga Nadar, an Erstwhile Congressman of Virudhunagar, commenced a fast unto death at Soolakarai from 27th July 1956 to bring pressure for the compliance of several of his requests by Government, one of which was to change the name of the Madras State as Tamil Nad. He died on 13th October 1956 at the Erskine Hospital, Madurai, where he was brought by his relations. The Communist and other left wing parties attempted to create a crisis but this was averted by necessary bundo-arrangements.

In Madurai North district, there was a clash between Callars and Gounders in November 1956 in Surulipatty, Gudalur Police station limits, due to dispute over the installation of microphones for a festival in the village. A rioting accompanied by murder took place, and the parties were charged and the case is pending trial.

In the same district on 16th January 1956 during a prohibition raid in Melgaraipatty village conducted by the Sub-Inspector of Keeranur with four police constables, four Koravars were arrested. While the accused were being escorted, a group of 15 Koravars armed with deadly weapons suddenly set upon the Police demanding the release of the prisoners. The rioters continued their violence and would not disperse until three rounds were fired by the Police after due warning. The rioters were charged for assault on the Police and rescue of the prisoner and the case ended in conviction.

In Salem district in two instances the Police had to open fire and also to resort to a mild lathi charge and tear gas at Thammampatti and Salem East respectively as the mob was unruly and defied prohibitory orders and indulged in acts of violence.

On the night of 29th March 1956, one Dakshinamurthy and 20 others formed themselves into an unlawful assembly and attacked the clerk-in-charge of Koilvenni Railway Station in Tanjore district and caused him injuries due to previous enmity. Twenty-six persons were charged but they were acquitted by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tanjore, for want of sufficient evidence.

Communal tension.—The year was free from any major clashes and on the whole communal harmony prevailed throughout the State.

However there were a few minor clashes between Hindus and Muslims.

In North Arcot district during Adi Kirthigai Festival, while the Kavadi procession was proceeding along the main bazaar, Vellore, a sandal was thrown on one of the Kavadies. The Police took adequate and timely action and prevented serious consequences.

One Icekara Munusamy, a notorious rowdy of Vellore, was done to death by his Muslim enemies on 8th March 1956 night. This murder caused estrangement of communal harmony at Vellore and elaborate precautions were taken to avert trouble. Two Muslims were charged and sentenced to death in the lower court but on appeal the sentence was modified by the High Court to three years rigorous imprisonment.

In Madurai Urban district, due to difference of opinion between two sets of Muslims calling themselves Khadi-rians and Shazulians regarding the mode of worship in the mosque, there was a clash on 16th April 1956 in front of the mosque in Kazhimar street, Madurai town. Action was taken against both the parties. In both cases, two persons from each party were convicted under specific offences for rioting and they were bound over under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. The action taken had the desired effect and peace was restored.

In Ramanathapuram district, an affray took place on 20th January 1956 at Avathandai village in Perunal Police station limits, between a group of Muslims and Harijans about beating of drums, and there was a rioting in which members of both parties sustained injuries. The Police took immediate action and put up both the parties under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. Forty-five Hindus and 35 Muslims were bound over to keep the peace for one year on bonds of Rs. 1,000 each.

In Tirunelveli district, there was trouble among the Muslims of Alagiamanavalapuram over the conducting of Ramzan and Bakrid prayers, but the situation was handled with tact and firmness. Nothing untoward happened.

There was also some tension between the Hindus and Muslims at Vasudevanallur, Tirunelveli district, but it was kept well under control.

Agrarian situation.—Agrarian unrest was most noticeable in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram districts. It was fomented mostly by the Communist Party.

In South Arcot district, during the cultivation season in 1956 the agricultural labourers struck work and demanded higher wages at Pinnalur, Paradur, Sakkangu, villages in Chidambaram taluk and in nine villages lying within the Bhuvanagiri Police station limits. The agitation spread to the adjoining areas like Annamalai nagar and Killai. Contingents of Malsabar Special Police were stationed at Chidambaram Town and at strategic points as a preventive measure. The disputes were finally settled amicably. There were no untoward incidents reported.

In Tanjore district, the Kisans likewise agitated for enhanced wages and also opposed the employment of outside labour. There were specific cases of trespass and intimidation by the Kisans. The Police, however took prompt and necessary action and effectively maintained Law and Order.

In Tiruchirappalli district, the agrarian front gave most trouble. Agitations were organized on a large scale by the Communist-controlled Kisan Sangams and demanded reductions in lease conditions and against the eviction of tenants by the landlords.

In Ramanathapuram district, on 7th November 1956 Ramu Servai and 46 others armed with deadly weapons from Keelapasali and other villages led by Adimoolam Secretary, District Kisan Sabha, criminally trespassed into certain cultivated fields in the village of Chinna kannanore with the common object of destroying the paddy plants. In pursuance of their common object they attacked the legal tenants and attempted to murder them and caused grievous head injuries to them and destroyed the cultivated paddy plants. The case is pending trial.

In Tirunelveli district, due to Kisan agitation, there was a dispute between the Nadars of Alwartope and the Harijans of Kulasekaranatham. On the interference of the members of the Communist party, a Harijan transplanted paddy seedlings in the field of one Linga Nadar in a festive way. Enraged at this, the Nadars of Alwartope, about 200 in number, armed with deadly weapons raided the village Kulasekaranatham on 16th May 1956, assaulted the Harijans and set fire to their houses and hay-ricks causing damage to the value of Rs. 7,000. About 13 Harijans were injured. Sixty-two Nadars stand committed to sessions.

Other disturbances.—The leader of the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam convened an all party conference on 27th January 1956 and a general hartal was organized on 20th February 1956. He again agitated for the appointment of a boundary commission to resolve the Andhra-ladras border issue. The Kazhagam launched a Satyagraha in front of the Assembly during September 1956 and in that connexion, over 400 persons were arrested for violating the prohibitory orders enforced. In October 1956, a Statewide Satyagraha was again launched, but the Police took prompt action and arrested a number of persons who were all released subsequently.

The Dravida Kazhagam proposed to burn the pictures of Sri Rama and Sita on 1st August 1956 as the part of their anti-Aryan agitation. The leader of the Dravida Kazhagam and his associates were arrested and the Police successfully kept the situation well under control by issue of prohibitory orders and by making preventive arrests. The agitation was eventually called off.

Labour troubles.—The situation on the labour front was, on the whole, satisfactory and the year 1956 was free from any major or organized labour agitation or from any serious unrest. There were, however, a number of shortlived strikes, mostly of local importance and generally sponsored by the Communists, on issues connected with wages, grant of bonus, retrenchment, and other service conditions. Textile labourers, plantation workers, handloom weavers, Bank and Insurance employees, Hospital menials in Madras City participated in some of the agitations. The Police rose to the occasion and kept every situation under control and generally maintained Law and Order effectively.

The labour situation on the Railways was also satisfactory and there was no strike of any importance in the Railway.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Labour there were 332 strikes and lock-outs during the year as against 239 in the previous year. Fifteen of these were successful, 48 partially successful and 244 unsuccessful and 7 were in progress. The remaining 18 were inconclusive.

Three thousand two hundred and two workers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, struck work on 1st September 1956 as a protest against the proposed introduction of three shifts in some sections of the Mills without the prior written permission of the Chief Inspector of Factories. The strike was called off on the mediation of the Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

The workers of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited, Madras, numbering about one thousand and fifty went on strike on 20th March 1956 as a protest against the refusal of the management to concede their demand for payment of six months wages as bonus for the year 1955. The dispute was referred to the Special Tribunal, Madras, for adjudication, on 20th March 1956 and the workers resumed work on the next day.

The workers of the T.I. Cycles of India, Limited, Ambattur, Chingleput district, went on strike from the 12th January 1956. As the strike continued, despite the advice of the management asking the workers to resume work, the company dismissed all the workers and recruited new labour in February 1956. At a later stage, on the move of the Union and on the advice of the Commissioner of Labour, the management agreed to take back 350 to 400 old workmen. The other demands relating to the payment of dearness allowance, annual bonus, etc., were also discussed and a settlement was signed by the parties before the Commissioner of Labour on 28th July 1956, which was to be in force for a period of three years.

The Conservancy staff of the Panchayat Union at Tirukoilur, South Arcot district, struck work on 16th April 1956 without notice demanding payment of house-rent allowance.

The Union brought outsiders to work. The strikers returned to work subsequently.

The management of the Madurai Mills Company, Limited, Madurai, declared a lock-out in the Mills on 7th June 1956 following the stay-in-strike staged by the Communist workers on the workload and Redeployment scheme. The matter was settled by the intervention of the Commissioner of Labour. The management lifted the lock-out from 11th June 1956. The question regarding Redeployment Scheme is now before a Special Tribunal. During the period Law and Order was maintained effectively.

On 29th December 1956 a stay-in-strike was staged throughout The Nilgiris by the Nilgiri District Estate Workers' Union demanding the implementation of the award and about 17,820 labourers belonging to the union abstained from work. The labourers of the rival unions did not co-operate, and turned up for work. As a sequel, two sporadic clashes occurred in the Glendale and Prospect Estates between some labourers of Nilgiris District Estate Workers' and Neelamalai Plantation Workers' Unions. In the Glendale Estate one Anjan belonging to the Neelamalai Plantation Workers' Union succumbed to the injuries on 30th December 1956. This was investigated and the accused were charged.

Preventive action was also taken against labourers who committed overtacts and interim bonds got executed. All these steps taken from time to time, promptly and firmly, resulted in keeping the labour situation well under control.

Students' activities.—There was little noteworthy activity on the student front during the year. A section of the students of some educational institutions and colleges participated in the general hartal on 20th February 1956 in connexion with the State Reorganization Committee Report. In some cases the causes for the strikes were the detention of certain students in the same class and increase in the hostel mess and establishment charges. All of them were shortlived and were called off quickly.

13. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for 1955 and 1956 are given in the statement under paragraph 9 of this report. There were 82 cases during 1956 as against 79 in 1955, an increase of 3.8 per cent. Of these 17 were reported to the Magistrates direct. There were 21 highway dacoities, 29 field dacoities and 32 house dacoities. There was no case of dacoity in the Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai Urban districts. Coimbatore registered 15 cases, the largest number under this head, followed by Madurai North (12), Tanjore (10), Ramanathapuram (10), and Salem (10).

Some interesting cases of dacoity are given below:—

In Chingleput district one Abdul Azceez, a dealer in goat, was waylaid at about 7 p.m. on 17th August 1956 in fields near Tambaram-Perungalathur road, beyond Old Tambaram by seven unknown persons and was relieved of cash Rs. 1,735. The culprits inflicted injuries on his person with sticks and knives. One of the assailants sprinkled chilly powder solution on the victim's eyes. The case was treated as undetectable.

On 10th June 1956 one Rajakannu Pillai of Kidarandand, Tanjore district, and his wife while travelling in a bandy were waylaid by seven Koravars and robbed of their belongings to the value of Rs. 435. The case is pending trial.

In Tirunelveli district, on 10th September 1956 at about 7 p.m. six dacoits posing themselves as Police Officers committed dacoity in the house of one Ambalam Doraisamy Naicker at Venkateswarapuram. Cash and jewels to the value of Rs. 1,306 were stolen. One of the dacoits is alleged to have posed as a Sub-Inspector and kept at bay the complainant at the point of a revolver. The case is under investigation.

14. **ROBBERY.**—There were 317 cases of robbery in 1956 as against 283 in 1955, i.e., an increase of 12 per cent. Details are given under paragraph 9. Of these 40 were reported direct to the magistrates. One hundred were highway robberies, 114 field robberies and 103 house robberies. As in previous years, Tirunelveli registered the highest number of cases (59), followed by Tiruchirappalli (28), Salem (28), Tanjore (24), Madurai North (24), Coimbatore (22), and South Arcot (21).

The following are some interesting cases of robbery :—

In Chingleput district two dealers in sheep coming from Tirukalikundram to Madras with flock of sheep were administered Dathura poison mixed with eatables (Pakoda) by an unknown person and were robbed of cash Rs. 8-10-0 and the wearing apparels. The case was treated as undetectable.

In Sattur, Ramanathapuram district, a lonely woman engaged in collecting ripe seeds of greengrams was overpowered by two local accused Velu alias Veluchami Naicker of O. Mettupatti and Sundaraja Kudumban of Othayal, who brutally murdered her and robbed her of jewels worth about Rs. 400. The accused were arrested and property recovered.

In Salem district at Giddanapalli village about 3 miles away from Krishnagiri the culprits seven in number posing themselves as police officers on Prohibition duty entered a house situated in the fields, on the night of 13th July 1956, tied the inmates and carried away jewels and cash to the value of Rs. 1,300. This case was undetectable.

On 13th July 1956 at about 11 p.m. at Victoria Talkies, Salem, one Perumal Goundan was given 'Kara-boondi' mixed with a stupefying drug and was robbed of cash, gold ring, etc., valued Rs. 60. Local Ramalingam (who was also concerned in similar offences in Railway Police jurisdiction) was arrested in this connexion by the Crime Branch C.I.D. and charged. The case ended in conviction.

Mail robbery.—There were no cases of mail robbery during the year.

15. **HOUSE-BREAKING.**—There were 7,275 cases of house-breaking as against 6,023 in 1955, an increase of 20.8 per cent. Of these 90 were reported direct to the magistrates. As in the previous year, Tanjore continued to lead with 1,015 cases, followed by North Arcot (755), Tiruchirappalli (702), Tirunelveli (694), Salem (693), Coimbatore (612), Madras City (612) and South Arcot (601).

The average value of property lost per case of house breaking was Rs. 191 as against 179 in 1955 and 168 in 1954.

Some interesting cases of house-breaking are given below :—

Sri M. Parimala Kandar of Nanjai Edayar, Salem district, was away to Courtallam from 8th August 1956 to 3rd September 1956 leaving his house in charge of one Poosari Kandasami Kandar. The said Poosari and his associate Pichakaran opened the strong room of the house with a false key and stole jewels worth Rs. 14,180 and created an impression that it was the work of some unknown persons. The property was subsequently recovered from the accused and they were charged. The case is pending trial.

On 13th August 1956, in Sripairpondi village, Chingleput district, local casual Loganathan committed theft of jewels and cash, all worth Rs. 1,225 by using false key for opening the door and the boxes when the inmates were temporarily absent. The accused was arrested and the case ended in conviction.

In South Arcot district, local ex-convict, Natarajan, son of Ponnusami Padayachi of Devanampattinam, was found

responsible for 2 cases of house-breakings of 1955 and 12 cases of house-breakings of 1956 of Cuddalore N.T. station. The accused was convicted in all the cases.

A jewellery shop situated in Srirangam bazaar, Tiruchirappalli district, was burgled by a local district criminal and two other casuals and jewels, worth Rs. 6,290 stolen. The accused were promptly arrested and jewels, worth Rs. 5,000 were recovered.

In Tiruchirappalli district on 4th November 1956, in Panayapatti, where rich Chettiars are residing, entry was effected into an unoccupied house by removing window bars. Gold and diamond jewels worth Rs. 14,960 kept in an almirah were stolen. The case is under investigation.

16. **THEFT.**—Twenty one thousand three hundred and one cases of ordinary thefts were reported in 1956, as against 19,031 in 1955, an increase of 11.9 per cent. Of these, 948 cases were reported direct to the magistrates. Madras City, as usual, recorded the largest number with 5,508 cases followed by North Arcot (1,709), Salem (1,600), Tiruchirappalli (1,571), and Tanjore (1,521). There was increase in this form of crime in all districts except Ramanathapuram.

17 **CATTLE THEFT.**—There were 2,516 cases of cattle theft during the year as against 2,650 in the previous year, a decrease of 134 cases or 5.1 per cent.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 100 cases of cattle poisoning during 1956 as against 94 in 1955. Sixteen cases ended in conviction and 14 out of 61 persons arrested were convicted.

18. **COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.**—Nineteen cases of counterfeiting were disposed of in 1956 of which 10 ended in conviction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 19 and 13 respectively. As against 16 cases of Note forgery in 1955 there were 6 cases in 1956 of which 2 ended in conviction.

One Manicka Pather, son of Chinna Pathar of Karai-kudy, settled down with his family and children in Chettimandapam at Kumbakonam, Tanjore district. Four-anna counterfeit coins were sent through his son Thangaraj for change. On 8th November 1956 the boy tendered one four-anna coin to Saminatha Pillai, merchant of at Mela-cauvery. He suspected the coin to be a counterfeit one, and reported the matter to the Police. In the course of investigation the house of Manicka Pather was searched. During the search 4 four-anna counterfeit coins, a mould for counterfeiting coins and other materials necessary for the manufacture of counterfeit coins were seized. Manicka Pather and two others were charged and all of them were committed to the Sessions to take their trial.

In Tiruchirappalli district on 23rd June 1956 one Krishnamurthi, son of Ramasami Pillai, was found in possession of two counterfeit coins of 8 annas each. At first he bought roasted peas for half anna and gave the counterfeit coin; and when the shop keeper told him that the coin appeared to be a counterfeit one, he pleaded that he had no other money. But he was actually in possession of another 8 anna coin which was also a counterfeit one. He could not satisfactorily account for the possession of the counterfeit coins. A case was registered and proceeded with. He was found guilty and was convicted and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

19. **OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb Cases and Explosives.**—During the year 169 cases of accidents of non-political nature occurred resulting in the death of 43 persons and one dog and injuries to 280 persons as against 123 cases reported last year resulting in the death of 39 persons and injuries to 207 persons.

In Tanjore district, one Subbaraya Pillai, son of Srinivasa Pillai of Vanakara street, Tiruturaipoondi, is

a licensee to manufacture and sell gunpowder and fireworks up to 15 lb. His agent Rathinam Pillai was attending to the manufacture of gunpowder and fireworks. On 26th May 1956, in the absence of the licensee his agent gave salt and charcoal to two daily paid woman workers, mother and daughter and sent them to the shed one furlong off, to powder them. The mother also brought her son aged four years with her. The mother and daughter commenced their work at 12 noon. At about 2-15 p.m. fire broke out in the shed and destroyed it. The boy was found dead with burns while the two women sustained serious injuries. Subsequently they died in the hospital. The licensee was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Nagapattinam.

On 29th October 1956, on receipt of information that large scale explosive substances were kept in a house without a licence, the Inspector of Police, Tiruchirappalli North and the Sub-Inspector of Police, Tiruchirappalli Fort, with a party of men, proceeded to the house in question. While the Inspector and the Sub-Inspector were engaged in preparing a list of the articles seized, one of the constables tried to open a bottle which contained some explosive substance. The explosive substance suddenly burst with a loud noise, and the glass pieces blown, hit the Inspector and the Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspector was seriously injured. His right eye was so much damaged that the eyeball had to be removed from it. The wrist of the Constable who meddled with the bottle was completely blown off and he later died in the hospital due to shock and haemorrhage. A few other police officers and private individuals who were in the police party also sustained simple injuries.

On 29th August 1956 at about 17-40 hours at Ramachandrapuram in Madurai Town South station limits, while one Prakasa Nadar was driving a nail into a packed dealwood box containing clandestinely made "Deepavali crackers" an explosion occurred on account of which Prakasa Nadar was thrown off from the upstairs to the ground floor. He succumbed to the burns and injuries. Ramiah Nadar, his son Srinivasan and one Thangaraj, were the other members engaged in manufacturing crackers clandestinely. Ramiah Nadar and his son were charged, and Thangaraj was taken as a witness. Ramiah Nadar was convicted but his son was acquitted.

On 17th June 1956 at Sekkadu village, Chingleput district, a novice fired a rocket which instead of flying into the sky flew past an audience who were witnessing a street drama nearby causing fatal injuries to one Panchali, wife of Pachai and simple injuries to Antony and Yesotha. Panchali succumbed to the injuries. The case which was tried by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Poonamallee, ended in acquittal.

In Vellore town, North Arcot district, an illicit manufacturer of fireworks was killed as a result of explosion caused while he was mixing aluminium and potassium chloride for manufacture of fireworks. His wife was also injured.

On 26th May 1956, one Perumal of Kanjanathanpettai cheri, South Arcot district, purchased 4 lb. of gunpowder through one Thailan Poosari of the village for preparing "Adir vettu" in connection with the Amman festival on the next day. He asked a boy, Mayavan, aged 15 years, to grind the gunpowder and went away to collect fibres. The boy brought an iron tube which was wet and put little gunpowder and set fire to make it warm. He then put some more gunpowder into the tube and rammed it and left it beside him. While he was grinding the gunpowder there was a sudden explosion from the iron tube and the whole quantity of gunpowder caught fire and exploded, injuring seriously 9 persons who were nearby. Three of them died. Perumal and Thailan were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 months by the Additional First-class Magistrate, Cuddalore.

Firearms.—Sixty cases involving injuries from firearms were reported and examined during the year as against 49 cases in 1955. The Firearms Expert was summoned to give evidence in courts in 8 cases as against 10 cases in 1955.

Cheating and other cases.—Dr. Krishna Pillai, a Travancorean and a Dentist at Villupuram, South Arcot district, and some others formed themselves into a gang to cheat the public by doubling trick. They selected lonely places near Railway stations for this purpose. Persons were induced to believe that they would get double the amount they pay. When the transaction was almost completed and the victim was about to take delivery of the container alleged to contain the promised double amount said to be in counterfeit currency notes, a police man, an accomplice of the gang, suddenly would appear on the scene and carry away the trunk box with the victim, pretending to arrest him. The activities of this gang extended to more than one district. Their activities were eventually unearthed and the culprits arrested and charged. The case is pending trial.

One Lakshmanan alias Raju, son of Subbaraya Kone of Sythunganallore, Tirunelveli district, cheated several persons representing himself as an agent of Belapur Paper Mills, Bombay and obtained cash advances from several persons in Gudiyatham and other places. The accused was arrested by Panruti Police in South Arcot district and the cases are under trial.

In Salem district, one George William and his son, Thomas Krishnaswamy of Tirunelveli district, with some locals of Attur, induced one Chandra Pillai of Dalavaipatti to part with Rs. 12,500 on the pretext of doubling hundred-rupee currency notes. All of them are found to belong to a gang of cheats concerned in a number of cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department in 1949, 1952, and 1953. The accused were charged and they are now facing trial.

For the rounding up of one Tirunavukkarasu of Triplicane, a notorious leader and organizer, who indulged in collecting bets on New York cotton prices on a large scale both in the City and the mufassal, a raid was conducted by the police during the early hours of 7th July 1956. Tirunavukkarasu and 4 of his agents were found at house No. 7, Weaver Street, Triplicane, working out the winning monies to be paid to the successful betters. They were arrested and cotton betting slips and cash were seized. A further collection of about Rs. 2,603 was recovered from one Hastimal, with whom it was deposited for safe custody by Tirunavukkarasu. All of them were charged and the case is pending trial.

One Mount Govindan alias Betting Govindan alias Govindaswami Nayagar of Alandur, St. Thomas Mount, was running a very big cotton betting business spread over to many police divisions in the Madras City with headquarters at St. Thomas Mount. He employed Managers, Chief Agents, Cashiers and Agents for collecting cotton betting amounts and couriers for transmission of betting slips and betting cash in a systematic manner and was making huge profits by this nefarious trade. Simultaneous searches of the residences and places of business of Govindan and his associates were organized by the Police in the small hours of 20th July 1956, and cash and incriminating articles were seized. Govindan and 44 of his important associates were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. The case is pending trial.

Narasimhan, a K.D. of Kuram village, Chingleput district, posing himself as a Sub-Inspector of Police, carried out the duties and function of a Police Officer in the surrounding villages of Kanchi taluk station limits. He was arrested and the case ended in conviction.

On 7th November 1956, near Pillaichatram in Sriperumbudur station limits, one Rangasamy of Walaja, North Arcot district, was charged by the Sub-Inspector

(wearing Khaki uniform with M.P. block letters, whistle, etc.) stopped the bus MSY 5865 and travelled in that bus free of cost. He was subsequently arrested and convicted to six weeks rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Magistrate, Poonamallee.

In April 1956, a stranger, posing himself as a magician, contacted one Mirasdar Ramachandra Iyer of Thennanthottam village, Nachiarkoil Police Station limits, Kumbakonam, Tanjore district. Ramachandra Iyer was in heavy debts. The stranger made him believe that he possessed supernatural powers to cure hysterical fits, and also could unearth a treasure trove in his house, by special pujas. The Mirasdar, believing the cheat, walked into the trap and paid him Rs. 500 to meet the expenses. The victim went to Tiruchirappalli to bring his daughter for sacrifice as per instructions of the cheat to unearth the treasure trove. At Tiruchirappalli, the victim realised his stupidity on the advice of another magician, and returned to the village, and made the cheat to quit the house. A complaint was got from the Mirasdar, and the case was taken up for investigation by the Crime Branch, Criminal Investigation Department. Exhaustive enquiries were made to locate the accused who had given a false name. The cheat by name Singara Padayachi, an ex. K.D. of Jayankondan Police Station, was arrested on 14th June 1956, and the case was charged on 27th June 1956. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Tanjore.

20. **JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.**—There was only one case of justifiable homicide reported during the year as against 12 in 1955. This refers to the case in which one Boologapandi Thevar of Marugalthalai village, Tirunelveli district, was murdered by Micheal Thevar and two others, when he attempted to escape while being taken to the Police Station for answering a charge of theft of goats.

21. **ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.**—Three hundred and three cases of death attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported in 1956 as against 227 in 1955. Two hundred and thirty-nine persons were prosecuted of whom 98 were convicted and sentenced and 77 were discharged. The cases against the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III—DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

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

Year.	Percentage of total detection of total cognizable crime.
1954	43.6
1955	41.3
1956	44.4

There was improvement in ten districts while there was a decline in four districts. Madurai North district showed the maximum increase in detection by 9.6 per cent as compared with the previous year.

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

	Percentage of detection.		
	1954.	1955.	1956.
Murder	41.2	43.9	48.5
Dacoity	32.2	23.6	42.0
Robbery	29.9	41.0	40.3
House-breaking	40.8	43.1	46.3
Cattle theft	49.7	47.7	52.7
Ordinary theft	49.8	47.9	49.0
Total, grave crime ..	47.1	46.6	48.6

Detection of total cognizable crime and grave crime improved by 3.1 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

It is a matter of gratification that in spite of various pre-occupations, the Police was able to maintain a good standard of detection and show appreciable improvement.

Graphs illustrating the trend of detection in total cognizable crime, in grave crime and under each head of grave crime, viz., murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle theft for the last 10 years are furnished in Part VI.

Cases in which investigation was refused—Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code [Statement A-1, columns (5) and (6)].—Of the 55,011 cases reported to the Police during the year, investigation was refused in 555 cases or 1 per cent as against 1.5 per cent in 1955 and 1.9 per cent in 1954. As in the past, this provision of the Law was used with due care.

Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Five hundred and seventy-one cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates in 1956 under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 549 * in 1955. There was no unnecessary reference.

Attendance at Sessions.—The number of sessions held in the mufassal was 473 as against 406 * in 1955. District Superintendents of Police attended 19 sessions and sub-divisional officers 337 as against 28 * and 207 * respectively in 1955. In Madras City, a separate sessions court was instituted at the beginning of the year. Sessions cases were tried as and when they were committed. Gazetted Police Officers attended Sessions on 32 days.

* The difference between this figure and that noted in last year's Administration Report is due to the fact that certain territories were transferred from Madras State to Kerala and Mysore States as a result of re-organisation of States, and the figures relating to these areas have been excluded, for purposes of correct comparison.

23. **Property lost and recovered.**—The statement below shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years:—

Property lost and recovered (Police cases only).

Districts.	1954.			1955.			1956.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	9,33,367	2,18,779	23.4	12,44,363	2,91,837	23.5	8,55,705	1,92,225	23.3
Chingleput	3,40,909	1,13,186	33.2	1,66,724	34,044	20.4	2,18,348	40,757	22.8
South Arcot	2,06,690	67,662	32.7	2,99,730	1,56,709	51.9	2,90,423	1,06,405	36.6
Tanjore	4,26,687	1,04,653	24.5	4,02,254	92,473	23.0	3,17,907	94,743	29.8
Tiruchirappalli	5,09,069	95,736	18.8	3,92,658	1,04,198	26.5	3,42,848	1,23,231	35.9
Madurai, Urban	1,63,018	67,982	41.7	1,13,530	64,369	56.7	1,13,814	48,555	37.1
Madurai, North	1,63,292	76,631	46.9	1,12,702	42,625	37.8	1,78,417	66,560	37.4
Ramanathapuram	3,50,022	51,957	14.8	1,91,081	72,199	37.7	1,94,637	1,00,289	51.5
Tirunelveli	2,69,557	72,726	27.0	2,10,120	59,470	28.3	3,18,287	74,420	23.4
Kanyakumari .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,431	1,339	39.0
North Arcot	1,96,698	46,050	23.4	1,80,760	53,054	29.4	2,52,740	50,450	19.9
Salem	2,78,194	89,737	32.3	2,96,453	1,17,405	39.6	3,56,041	1,59,662	44.8
Coimbatore	3,32,578	1,36,418	41.0	2,47,136	1,13,036	45.7	1,97,333	77,122	39.0
The Nilgiris	57,123	25,312	44.3	22,673	8,469	37.3	42,648	23,565	55.2
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli ..	1,25,080	31,134	24.9	92,816	30,201	32.5	71,961	18,994	26.3
Total	43,52,284	11,97,993	27.5	39,73,000	12,39,089	31.2	37,71,540	11,87,317	31.48

Note.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 91,338.

24. Prosecutions [Statement A-I, columns (11) and (12)].—The number of cases decided by the courts was 29,765 as against 27,744 in 1955. Of these 69.1 per cent ended in conviction as against 64.2 per cent in 1955. A graph showing the percentage of convictions in Indian Penal Code cases to the number of cases decided in courts is furnished in Part VI.

The statement below shows the number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year under the Indian Penal Code, the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act and the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code:

Cases under.	Number disposed of by Courts in 1956.	Number pending in Courts on 31st December 1956.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code..	27,810	4,757	32,567	14.6
The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	189	32	221	14.5
Security sections ..	3,034	322	3,356	9.6

Statement A-II [columns (8) to (10)].—Forty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-two persons were tried in 1956 as against 40,465 in 1955 and 60.1 per cent were convicted as against 56.1 per cent in the previous year.

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

	Number of completed original cases prosecuted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of conviction.
Madras City	32,587	31,175	95.7
Mufassal	16,692	10,585	63.4

In cases of minor importance and in other cases where the services of the prosecuting staff could not be secured, the Circle Inspectors conducted the prosecutions. Out of 7,141 cases prosecuted by them, 5,747 cases or 80.4 per cent ended in conviction as against 76.2 per cent in 1955.

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

25. Escapes.—Sixty-one prisoners escaped from police custody during the year as against 59 in 1955. Of these, 6 escaped from police lock-ups, 6 from sub-jails and 49 from other Police custody as against 5, 5 and 49 respectively in the previous year. Forty-seven prisoners were recaptured. Thirty-five Police Officers were dealt with departmentally for dereliction of duty while 17 were held free from blame.

26. Prosecutions for false complaints.—Including the 15 cases which were pending magisterial orders at the beginning of the year, the Police referred 1,037 cases, of which 982 cases were struck off as false by Magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in sixty cases of which 24 were filed on magisterial sanctions. Twenty persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as against 19 in 1955. Thirty-eight cases were pending orders of the Magistrates at the end of the year. Twelve persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints against Police officers of whom 7 were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 394,884 cases prosecuted by the Police, only 82 cases were declared to be false after trial or enquiry.

27. Prevention—Habitual criminals.—Details regarding the number of known depreddators and bad characters and the action taken to control them are given in the statement below :—

Return of known depreddators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1956.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1955, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year.			
			On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.	
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known depreddators ..	9,805	92	1,132	19	1,639	18	1,579	28	171	1	235	12
Receivers of stolen goods.	69	4	2	..	..	2	57	1	..	..	4	..
Suspected persons ..	3,819	72	290	13	156	1	1,186	54	72	1	126	2
Total ..	13,693	168	1,424	32	1,795	21	2,822	83	243	2	365	14
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	1,002	20	6	..	113	1	216	7	14	..	4	..
Grand total ..	14,695	188	1,430	32	1,908	22	3,038	90	257	2	369	14

Class of persons.	Of the number in columns (2) to (5) number removed from the register during the year—cont.						Of those included in columns (2) to (5).							
	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Number in jail on 31st December 1956.		Number at large on 31st December 1956.		Of the number shown in column (2) number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known depreddators ..	1,361	11	757	20	423	16	2,482	11	8,626	86	2,731	25	2,128	16
Receivers of stolen goods.	15	1	7	..	4	2	24	1	74	3	4	1	8	..
Suspected persons ..	887	18	273	2	400	3	309	82	3,384	32	385	4	183	1
Total ..	2,263	30	1,037	22	827	21	2,815	94	12,084	121	3,120	30	2,319	17
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	21	..	2	..	..	..	260	7	1,036	21	586	5	245	6
Grand total ..	2,284	30	1,039	22	827	21	3,075	101	13,120	142	3,706	35	2,564	23

Old offenders.—Three thousand two hundred and eighty-four persons received enhanced punishments during the year under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 3,105 in 1955. Two hundred and forty-four persons were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 289 in 1955. One hundred and eleven persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence of whom 95 were convicted, the corresponding figures for 1955 being 141 and 93 respectively.

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—The Act was worked satisfactorily but as it was very

limited in its scope it was not effective in controlling habitual criminals. A number of Koravas and ex-N.T. Ms. who are all professional criminals are now outside the scope of the working of the Act. The suggestion made to revise the schedule under the Act and to include therein sections 379, 380, 411, 412, 420, 454 and 461, Indian Penal Code, is under the consideration of the Government.

Security for good behaviour.—The following statement shows the number of cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code :—

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

District.	1954.				1955.				1956.			
	Number put up.	bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Number put up.	bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madras City	613	486	37	84.4	437	324	27	79.0	579	475	34	87.2
Chingleput	426	277	54	74.5	276	167	8	62.3	77	43	10	73.0
South Arcot	447	232	25	62.1	393	281	10	73.4	105	66	2	64.0
Tanjore	506	363	27	75.8	412	283	22	68.6	167	121	..	72.5
Tiruchirappalli	351	179	47	58.9	249	177	12	74.7	131	74	4	58.3
Madurai Urban	269	149	61	71.6	289	159	17	55.0	341	245	33	79.5
Madurai North	384	179	89	62.2	492	302	26	64.8	486	359	27	78.2
Ramanathapuram	454	221	34	53.8	316	203	33	71.7	330	247	50	74.8
Tirunelveli	813	495	45	53.9	320	169	26	57.5	395	261	29	71.3
Kanyakumari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	16	3	88.9
North Arcot	609	340	111	68.3	489	233	36	51.4	113	43	23	47.8
Salem	323	189	24	63.2	427	279	19	68.4	325	160	12	51.1
Coimbatore	890	586	71	81.5	956	612	73	69.3	952	613	64	69.0
The Nilgiris	52	45	5	95.7	45	35	1	79.5	56	39	8	81.3
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	444	285	37	70.0	409	265	17	67.6	399	288	23	76.6
Total	6,581	3,966	667	67.1	5,510	3,489	327	67.1	4,527	3,050	322	72.7

NOTE.—In calculating the percentages, cases pending disposal at the end of the year and those that were withdrawn during the year are left out of account.

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 1,746 as against 2,202 in 1955. The average amount demanded was Rs. 147 as against Rs. 124 in 1955.

28. Criminal Investigation Department.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, counterfeiting coin and currency, confidence tricks, bombs and explosives, impersonation, house-breaking, thefts, datura poisoning, cotton betting, etc.

The Central Intelligence Bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux, co-ordinating their work and functioning as the Central Agency for dealing with organized crime. The District Intelligence Bureaux in all districts except the Nilgiris and Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli, were in charge of Inspectors of Police and they worked satisfactorily.

The Special and 'X' Branches continued to work satisfactorily.

Police Laboratory.—Eighty-two cases of examination of questioned documents were undertaken during the year as against 102 in 1955. The State Examiner of Questioned documents, Madras, was deputed on 9th September 1956, to the United Kingdom and other foreign countries to study the functioning of Forensic Science Laboratories in those places.

Proposals for the establishment of a well-equipped Forensic Science Laboratory are under the consideration of the Government.

The deputation of the photographer attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, to study the latest methods of the photographic section attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, West Bengal, Bombay, Delhi and Simla was sanctioned by the Government. During the year, he visited West Bengal and Bombay.

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—The Bureau, as in the previous year, was manned by one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 15 Constables. The main function of the Bureau is to tackle the racket in Narcotics and to deal with National and International Smugglers and it has jurisdiction throughout the State.

The Bureau continued to function efficiently and the alertness on the part of the staff paid good dividends in the seizure of a large quantity of contraband articles. The total value of contraband articles seized during the year was Rs. 4,16,924 as against Rs. 3,22,226 in 1955.

Legal Adviser.—In G.O. Ms. No. 1979, Home, dated 18th July 1955, a post of Legal Adviser was sanctioned in the place of the old post of Director of Prosecutions. No appointment was made to the new post till the end of the year.

Finger-print Bureau.—The Bureau continued to serve the Andhra State also with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 90, Home, dated 2nd April 1954, payment for the service being recoverable from that State on a "no-profit-no-loss" basis.

There were 496,697 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year, both in the Main and in the Assemb

Bureaux. Twenty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-three finger-print slips were received for record and 38,754 slips were removed from the records during the year leaving a total of 486,096 slips at the end of the year. Of these, 350,044 related to the Madras State and 136,052 to the Andhra State.

Fifty-four thousand and nineteen search references were received in the Bureau in 1956 as against 52,519 in 1955. Of these 33,421 were from the Madras State, 11,499 from the Andhra State and 9,099 from other States. Madras City as usual, sent in the largest number of search references, viz., 5,578 followed by the Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli (4,754), Salem (3,320), Coimbatore (3,052) and Tiruchirappalli (2,096).

The following table gives the number of references received and traced :—

	Number received for search.	Number traced.	Percentage.
Madras State	33,421	10,946	32.7
Andhra State	11,499	3,875	33.6
Other States	9,099	998	10.9
Total	54,019	15,819	29.3

Of the references received from outside States, Bombay as usual sent in the largest number (5,675), Mysore (1,202), Hyderabad (452) and West Bengal (308).

The number of finger-prints of unidentified dead bodies received for search was 157 and of these 13 were identified, the corresponding figures for 1955 being 116 and 7 respectively.

Finger-print experts visited scenes of crime in nine cases against 7 in 1955. In 159 cases objects and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau from districts, as against 199 cases in 1955.

The tester Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau visited the jails and tested 8,766 finger-print slips as against 10,244 in 1955. Wrong finger-printing was found in 11 cases and fresh slips were prepared in 3,554 cases.

Finger-print experts gave evidence in courts in 232 cases and furnished expert opinion on 476 occasions, the corresponding figures for 1955 being 396 and 475 respectively.

During the year 3 Sub-Inspectors and 54 Head Constables of the Madras State and 5 Head Constables of the Andhra State were given training in finger-prints. Training was also given to 6 Sub-Inspectors of the Central Government. Tests in the method of taking finger-prints were conducted for top-squad recruits of the Police Recruits' School, Vellore, before each squad passed out. The Officers and cadets undergoing training in Police Training College were given lectures on finger-prints. A tester Sub-Inspector of the Bureau gave the annual lecture on finger-prints to 9 Indian Air Force Officers at Madras City.

The work of the photographic section of the Bureau showed an increase during the year and it continued to function satisfactorily.

The Bureau maintained a high standard of efficiency and the year closed without any arrears due to the co-operation and hard work of the entire staff.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau was reduced from 3 Inspectors and 28 Sub-Inspectors/Junior Reporters to 3 Inspectors and 25 Sub-Inspectors/Junior reporters with effect from 1st November 1956 on account of the re-organisation of the State.

The staff of the Bureau attended 1,581 political and labour meetings and 125 conferences as against 1,406 and 84 respectively in the previous year. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, and I visited the Bureau during the year. The scheme for the replacement of Sub-Inspectors by Junior Reporters is progressing satisfactorily.

The general standard of work in the Bureau has been satisfactory.

29. Railway Police.—With effect from 1st November 1956, the date of reorganisation of State, the jurisdiction of the Tiruchirappalli Railway Police District was reduced by 270 miles of Railway line.

Details of thefts in the last three years are given below :—

	1954.	1955.	1956.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	184	138	180
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	6	4	2
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	376	281	343
III. Thefts in running goods trains.	53	32	14
IV. Thefts from stationary wagons, goods-sheds and yards.	214	120	106
V. Thefts of railway materials.	251	163	136
VI. Other thefts	96	103	106
Total	1,180	841*	887*

* The figures relate Madras (Residuary) State as constituted on 1st November 1956.

No sabotage cases were reported during the year.

During the year, there were 15 attempts to derail trains as against 20 in 1955.

There were 29 cases of stone throwing on trains as against 20 in 1955.

There were 9 cases of collision in 1956 as against 2 in 1955.

In 1956 there were 14 derailments as against 33 in 1955.

On 23rd November 1956, train No. 603, Madras-Tuticorin Express, met with a serious disaster near Ariyalur Railway Station in Tiruchirappalli district. The rolling stock and the permanent way were very considerably damaged. Traffic was interrupted from 23rd November 1956 to 28th November 1956. As a result of this accident 152 persons lost their lives and 107 persons were injured. The excellent rescue work done by the Railway Police staff in connection with this accident won the appreciation of the public and all concerned.

Four hundred and twenty-six persons were run over and killed in 1956 as against 419 in 1955. Of these 27 were cases of suicide.

The Special Railway Magistrates' Courts at Madras Egmore, Madras Central, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Arkonam continued to function satisfactorily.

Two thousand five hundred and twenty-one destitute children were rounded up in 1956 under the Madras Children Act as against 2,321 in 1955.

Theft, a major crime in the Railway Police District, increased from 841 cases in 1955 to 887 in 1956. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds, and thefts from passengers in running trains registered an increase during the year.

There were 4,039 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year as against 4,566 in 1955 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 60,893 as against Rs. 42,360 in 1955. Care was taken not to treat properties lost in cognizable offences as shortages.

30. Port Police.—The Port Police establishment at Tuticorin, continued to function satisfactorily.

31. Cinematograph Act.—The Act and the rules thereunder were enforced properly in the State.

32. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—Effective measures were taken to stamp out the evil wherever the Act is in force but public co-operation is still lacking.

The Madras Vigilance Association continues to do useful work. Its co-operation with the Police continued to be good.

33. The Madras City Police Act.—Some useful sections of the Madras City Police Act were further extended to certain important urban and rural areas in the State and the preventive work under the Act was satisfactory.

34. Prohibition.—Prohibition was enforced by the Police as part of their regular duties in all the districts of the State.

The following statement shows the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved in the offences under the Prohibition Act in the various districts :-
Statement showing the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved for offences under the Prohibition Act.

	Chingleput district.		South Arcot district.		Tanjore district.		Trichkappalli district.		Madurai Urban district.		Madurai North district.		Ramanathapuram district.	
	Number charged. Cases. (2)	Persons. (3)	Number charged. Cases. (4)	Persons. (5)	Number charged. Cases. (6)	Persons. (7)	Number charged. Cases. (8)	Persons. (9)	Number charged. Cases. (10)	Persons. (11)	Number charged. Cases. (12)	Persons. (13)	Number charged. Cases. (14)	Persons. (15)
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.	..	..	153	153	43	43	2	2	..	..	3	3	1	..
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	..	..	256	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	2,719	3,319	372	880	1,493	1,604	877	1,074	495	495	545	545	401	391
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	3,542	3,842	1,888	1,888	2,000	2,030	2,390	2,467	941	941	1,294	1,294	751	748
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	609	600	12	12	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	103	173	51	51	211	219	56	56	..	..	3	3	362	362
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	227	227	87	87	95	96	7	7	..	..	9	9	51	52
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licences ..	..	..	11	11	154	154	69	69	59	59	108	108	472	47
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	..	..	536	536	285	286	30	30	18	18	13	13	602	608
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	17	17	12	12	26	26	502	502	338	338	182	182
XIX Miscellaneous ..	4,529	4,529	5,287	5,287	1,955	1,955	4,934	4,934	1,501	1,501	1,551	1,551	1,120	1,120
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	40	40	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	..	..	5	5	53	61	20	20	27	27	17	17	19	20
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	22	22	1	1	..	..
Petty cases under section 4 (e), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	11,769	12,739	9,208	9,216	6,304	6,523	8,421	8,695	3,565	3,565	3,887	3,887	3,968	3,963

Statement showing the number of cases charge-sheeted and the number of persons involved for offences under the Prohibition Act—cont.

	Tirunelveli district.		Kanyakumari district.		North Arcot district.		Salem district.		Coimbatore district.		The Nilgiris district.	
	Cases. (16)	Persons. (17)	Cases. (18)	Persons. (19)	Cases. (20)	Persons. (21)	Cases. (22)	Persons. (23)	Cases. (24)	Persons. (25)	Cases. (26)	Persons. (27)
I Smuggling of liquor from outside Madras State.												
I-A Smuggling of arrack from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I-B Smuggling of toddy from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Smuggling of liquor from outside district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Illicit distillation of arrack ..	580	586	7	11	1,630	1,582	1,409	1,409	2,556	2,556	283	325
V Possession of illicit distilled arrack ..	1,573	1,575	21	21	3,622	3,586	3,979	3,979	4,573	4,573	301	347
VI Sale of illicit distilled arrack ..	48	48	..	..	8	8	28	28	7	7	..	..
VII-A Tapping of fermented toddy ..	194	194	..	..	200	199	538	538	1,520	1,520	..	..
VII-B Permitting sweet toddy to ferment ..	7	7	..	..	2	2	40	40	17	17	..	..
VII-C Tapping for sweet toddy without licence ..	632	632	..	..	11	11	161	161	862	862	..	..
VIII Illicit transport of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Unlicensed sale of liquor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Unlicensed possession of liquor ..	538	538	1	1	201	201	394	394	323	323	219	230
XIV Illicit cultivation of hemp plant ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	5	5	5	2	2
XV Smuggling of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV-A Smuggling of intoxicating drugs from Mysore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
XVI Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs ..	44	44	..	..	83	83	116	116	103	103	..	..
XIX Miscellaneous ..	3,221	3,216	46	46	11,850	11,850	15,987	15,987	10,063	10,063	661	661
XIX-A Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	15	15
XX Smuggling of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXI Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXII Unlicensed possession of opium ..	26	26	..	..	1	1	15	15	25	25	1	1
XXIII Unlicensed sale of opium ..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	38	38	..	..	..	..	3	3	54	54	..	..
Petty cases under section 4 (a), Prohibition Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,902	6,909	75	79	17,629	17,544	22,679	22,679	20,114	20,114	1,483	1,682

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

36. **Execution of warrants.**—One thousand one hundred and thirty-two warrants were pending execution at the end of the year as against 1,117 in 1955. Of these 211 warrants were pending for more than a year.

37. **Inspections.**—I toured all the Districts in the State. I also visited the Malabar Special Police, the Shorthand Bureau, the Finger Print Bureau, the Police Training College, Vellore, and all the Police Recruits' Schools during the year.

38. **The Police Dog Squad.**—The Police Dog Squad continued to function efficiently. It was used in connection with the various forms of Crimes, from murder to prohibition offences. The dogs were requisitioned in 320 cases during the year and they did excellent work, leading to detection in many cases in Madras City, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Salem. The Squad continues to be attached to the Madras City Police and has come to stay as a limb of the Police force.

39. **Care Home and Care Camp, Melpakkam.**—This Institution continued to function satisfactorily during the year with the staff of one Sub-Inspector, two Head constables and 12 Police constables under the control of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. It was visited by several Distinguished personages and its administration was well commented upon by one and all. More details about this home are given in the Administration Report of the Madras City Police for the year 1956 printed as Appendix A to this report.

40. **General—(a) Police Morale.**—The morale of the Police continued to be quite sound.

(b) **Concessions in service conditions.**—During the year, the Government increased the Dearness Allowance payable to certain categories of Non-Gazetted Government servants including the Police.

(c) The following are the some of the salient features of the year:—

(i) The major event was the reorganization of Madras State with effect from 1st November 1956.

(ii) Several Very Important Personages, including the President of India, visited the State during the year and the security and bundobust arrangements made for them were excellent.

(iii) Law and Order situation was very well maintained, despite several troubles on the labour, Agrarian and political fronts.

(iv) Crime was kept well under control.

(v) The year was free from major communal clashes or organized violence.

(vi) Cordial relationship existed between the Police and the Magistracy.

(vii) Prohibition enforcement work was intensified, with satisfactory results.

(viii) Sustained efforts were made to put down cotton betting in Madras City and its suburbs.

(ix) The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras, was deputed to study the traffic problems in United Kingdom and other foreign countries.

(x) The State Examiner of Questioned Documents was deputed to study the working of the Forensic Science Laboratories in United Kingdom and in some selected countries on the Continent.

(xi) Adequate attention was paid to sports. The annual State Police Meet was held during the year at Madras.

(xii) A Stadium called the "Rajaratnam Stadium" was opened by the Governor of Madras at the Pudupet Police parade ground.

(d) The year 1956 was one of continued strain to the Police, but the Police rose to all occasions and stood up well to their arduous tasks and maintained their traditional reputation for efficient work and unswerving loyalty to Government.

41. **Programme of work.**—Efforts will be made—

(i) to improve crime detection by resorting to scientific methods of investigation and by using trained dogs,

(ii) to enlighten the public on the "Road sense" in important towns and to improve traffic conditions generally,

(iii) to eradicate cotton betting and allied offences,

(iv) to prevent burglaries by intensifying night patrols,

(v) to put down pocket-pickings by regular beats at bus-stops, etc.,

(vi) to enforce the Prohibition Act more vigorously,

(vii) to improve co-operation between the police and the public by undertaking village development schemes,

(viii) to secure better co-operation with the Magistracy for speedy disposal of cases and to reduce pendency in Courts,

(ix) to extend the provisions of the Madras City Police Act, the Town Nuisances Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, wherever necessary,

(x) to have a better control over crime and criminals and a greater watch over the activities of anti-social elements.

(xi) to reorganize the village vigilance committees with really efficient, enthusiastic and willing members and to form such committees in every village, and

(xii) to provide more amenities for the policemen and their families.

PART IV—POLICE FORCE.

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

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Charges of various ranges during the year were—

Southern Range.

Name of the officer.	Period.
Sri M. Krishna Menon ..	From January 1 to October 31.
„ T. K. Venkataraman ..	From November 1 to November 21. (Additional charge).
„ M. J. Holmes ..	From November 22 to December 31.

Western Range.

Sri A. Narayana Rai ..	From January 1 to December 31.
------------------------	--------------------------------

Central Range.

Sri O. L. Burrell ..	From January 1 to December 31.
----------------------	--------------------------------

Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

Sri F. V. Arul ..	From January 1 to August 31.
„ M. J. Holmes ..	From September 1 to November 14.
„ R. N. Manickam ..	From November 15 to December 31.

Name of the officer.	Period.	Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
Commissioner of Police, Madras.			
Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar.	From January 1 to August 31.	4 Sri T. Ramanujam ..	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau.
„ F. V. Arul	From September 1 to December 31.	5 Sri M. S. Anantaraman.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madurai.
Assistant Inspector-General of Police.			
Sri V. P. Nair	From January 1 to January 24.	6 Sri C. A. Subbiah Pillai.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, Madras.
„ T. T. P. Abdullah ..	From January 25 to December 31.	7 Sri T. D. Ramabhadran.	On deputation to the Security Organization, Southern Railway.
Deputy Assistant Inspector-General of Police (Temporary).			
Sri C. Thangayyan	From January 1 to December 12.	8 Sri V. Subbiah Mudaliar.	Assistant Vigilance Officer, Southern Railway.
„ S. Solai	From December 13 to December 31.	9 Sri N. Kolandai ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.
		10 Sri P. Gopalan	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Quilon.
		11 Sri V. Krishnan Nair ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi.
		12 Sri T. S. Venkataraman.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.
		13 Sri S. Palaniappan ..	Superintendent of Police, Pondicherry.
		14 Sri R. S. Krishnan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Trivandrum.
		15 Sri N. V. Choodamani ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi.
		16 Sri K. V. Raghavan ..	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Cochin.
		17 Sri G. Santanakrishnan.	Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, New Delhi.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in eight districts while there was one change in three districts, two changes in four districts, and three changes in one district. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions on thirty-four occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on eight occasions. District Superintendent of Police, Madurai Urban was in charge of the Southern Range on one occasion. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum.

The following officers were on other duties during the year :—

Name of the officer.	Details of other duty.
<i>Indian Police and Indian Police Service.</i>	
1 Sri S. Parthasarathy Ayyangar.	On Special duty (Vigilance) Railway Board, New Delhi, from 1st September to 31st December 1956.
2 Sri P. V. Bhaskaran ..	Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.
3 Sri S. Balakrishna Shetty.	Do.
4 Sri R. M. Mahadevan ..	Chief Security Officer, Southern Railway, Madras.
5 Sri K. Sankaran Nair ..	Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.
6 Sri M. Balakrishna Menon.	Inspector-General of Police, Pondicherry.
7 Sri P. Kandaswami ..	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Police Establishment, New Delhi.
8 Sri M. Singaravelu ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Bangalore.
9 Sri P. Kuppaswami ..	Central Intelligence Officer, Madras.
10 Sri M. Srinivasa Acharya.	Central Intelligence Officer, Vijayawada.
11 Sri A. C. Madhavan Nambiar.	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau.
12 Sri T. M. Subramaniam.	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.
13 Sri K. Ravindran ..	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi from 25th January to 31st December 1956.
14 Sri R. Govindarajan ..	On deputation to the Intelligence Bureau, from 18th October to 31st December 1956.

Madras Police Service.

1 Sri A. Krishnaswami ..	Superintendent of Police, Pondicherry.
2 Sri Sayed Bashir Ahmed.	Security Officer, Southern Railway, Madras.
3 Sri M. Gopalakrishna Menon.	Central Intelligence Officer, Trivandrum.

Consequent on the reorganization of the States, the following officers were allotted to Kerala and Mysore States with effect from 1st November 1956 :—

<i>Kerala State.</i>	
1 Sri M. Krishna Menon, I.P.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
2 Sri V. P. Nair, I.P.S. ..	District Superintendent of Police.
3 Sri V. Subramanian, I.P.S.	Officiating District Superintendent of Police.
4 Sri V. N. Rajan, I.P.S. ..	Do.
5 Sri K. Sethumadhava Menon.	Do.
6 Sri K. V. Muhammad ..	Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.
7 Sri C. K. Narayana Panicker	Do.
8 Sri P. Chandrasekharan Nair.	Do.
9 Sri P. K. Narayanan Nair	Do.
10 Sri C. C. Verghese ..	Do.
11 Sri P. Vijayan	Deputy Superintendent of Police.
12 Sri E. A. Narayanan ..	Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.
13 Sri G. K. Menon ..	Temporary Deputy Commandant, Malabar Special Police.
14 Sri T. K. Kannan ..	Temporary Assistant Commandant, Malabar Special Police.
15 Sri K. V. Muhammad	Do.

Mysore State.

1 Sri B. Ratnakar Rai ..	Deputy Superintendent of Police.
2 Sri K. Balakrishna ..	Do.
3 Sri B. M. Beera Moideen	Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

One officer of the Indian Police Service and Seven officers of the Madras Police Service retired during the year.

One officer of the Indian Police Service and one officer of the Madras Police Service died during the year.

One officer of the Indian Police Service recruited in 1956 was allotted to this State. He has been under training in the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu, from 19th November 1956.

Fourteen Excise officers appointed as Deputy Superintendents of Police underwent practical training in districts during the year.

Two Deputy Superintendents of Police (transferred from Excise Department) were under training in the Police Training College, Vellore, from 1st November 1956.

Sri R. K. Sukumaran, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras, was deputed to United Kingdom and Europe for a period of about four months from 1st May 1956 to study the traffic problems in those places.

Sri N. Pitchandi, State Examiner of Questioned Documents, Madras, was deputed for a period of five

months from 8th September 1956 to study the working of Forensic Science Laboratories in United Kingdom and in some selected countries on the continent.

43. Strength [Statement D, column (16)].—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force excluding the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police on the last day of the year was 21,274 as against 24,159 at the end of 1955 for composite State of Madras.

The variation in strength is chiefly due to the re-organization of the Madras State.

The temporary additional Forces shown at the end of Statement-D are—

	Deputy Inspectors- General of Police.	District Superinten- dents of Police.	Deputy Superinten- dents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants- Major and Sergeants.	Sub- Inspectors.	Jamadars and Head constables.	Police constables.	Total.
Police Training College and Police Recruits' Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City .. .. .	..	..	..	7	10	44	149	736	946
All other temporary forces ..	1	1	38	105	9	382	798	5,411	6,745
Total ..	1	1	38	112	19	426	947	6,147	7,691

Recruitment.—There were 182 vacancies in the Force on the last day of the year as against 186 in 1955. Difficulty is being experienced in a few districts in securing suitable candidates satisfying the prescribed qualifications.

Thirteen ex-army men and 95 Harijans were enlisted during the year as against 1 and 24 respectively in 1955. Among the recruits 102 were holders of Secondary-School Leaving Certificates as against 15 in 1955.

Casualties [Statement E, columns (35) to (40)].—The total number of casualties in the Force was 559 as shown below as against 645 in 1955, i.e., a decrease of 86 or 13.4 per cent :—

	1955.	1956.
Retirements	235	243
Resignations	72	77
Dismissals	120	89
Discharges	52	47
Desertions	57	19
Deaths	109	84
Total ..	645	559

Two Police officers were killed and 77 were injured during the year as against 3 and 40 in the previous year.

Health [Statement E, columns (41) to (43)].—The health of the Force was fairly satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital rose from 81.31 in 1955 to 93.6 in 1956. The Ex-Prohibition personnel transferred to this Department often reported sick and this accounted for the increase in the number of admissions into hospitals.

Eighty-four Police Officers died in 1956 as against 109 in 1955.

The usual periodical medical examinations of the subordinate Police were conducted during the year.

44. Education [Statement E, column (29)].—There were 3,109 head constables and 23,255 Police constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these 36 or 0.14 per cent were illiterate.

45. Training College and Schools—The Police Training College, Vellore.—Sri H. G. C. Barboza continued to be the Principal throughout the year.

Sri M. D. Ebenezer continued as Vice-Principal throughout the year.

Sixteen Gazetted officers, 208 Non-Gazetted officers and 223 petty officers of the Excise Department who were transferred to the Police Department were trained as Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables during the year.

A batch of 14 probationary Sub-Inspectors of the former Travancore-Cochin State who were under training from afternoon of 8th April 1955 were passported back after completion of their training, in May 1956.

A batch of 30 officiating Sub-Inspectors commenced their training in the College on 9th September 1956 and they continued their training for the rest of the year.

Training of the Cadets.—Except in the case of ex-Prohibition officers and men for whom special training programmes were drawn up, the existing curriculum and method of training was followed during the year. The importance of Scientific Aids in Detection was duly emphasized.

Drill and Training.—Training in leadership was given special attention and a high standard of ability to command and instruct was insisted upon. Sufficient attention was paid to parade ground training.

Sports and Recreations.—Sports and games played their necessary and full part in the year's activities as in the past.

Hostel.—The hostel was run efficiently by a committee of cadets under the supervision of an Assistant-Law Instructor.

Museum.—The Museum continued to be in charge of the Assistant Law Instructor who taught Scientific Aids to Investigation and it was made use of for necessary instructional purposes.

The Indian Police Service probationers, Indonesian Police Officers, a minister of the Central Government and the District Superintendent of police, Kolar, Mysore State, were among the distinguished visitors to the Museum during the year.

State Police Band.—The State Police Band consisting of one Band Master, 8 Head Constables and 13 constables continued to maintain its usual high standard of efficiency. The band attended all important Government functions and had 20 private engagements during the year as against 18 in 1955.

The cadets and the staff maintained good health. During the year the College was visited by me and by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

Police Recruits' Schools.—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each Recruits' School in 1956 :—

Name of the school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
Police Recruits' School—							
Vellore	144	694	838	612	8	218	838
Coimbatore	184	986	1,170	799	..	371	1,170

Note.—Police Recruits' School, Tiruchirappalli, was abolished with effect from 1st November 1956.

Ex-Prohibition Guards were given three months' training according to a special programme drawn up for them.

Intensive training in finger-prints was given to the recruits by the Finger Print Head constable.

The Non-Commissioned Officers of the Malabar Special Police employed as Assistant Drill Instructors in the Police Recruits' Schools continued to work satisfactorily.

The schools were on the whole run efficiently and discipline was well maintained. The general health of the recruits was satisfactory. The hostels attached to the schools were managed well as is evidenced by the fact that the average weight of the recruits at the time of departure from the schools showed an increase over their weights on arrival.

I visited all the Police Recruits' schools during the year.

46. Conduct.—Departmental punishments excluding the award of black marks [Statement E, columns (13) to

(16)].—Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength :—

	1954.	1955.	1956.
For absence without leave ..	0.4	0.3	0.3
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.7	2.5	1.9
Total ..	4.1	2.8	2.2

The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 12.72 as against 13.94 in 1955. The total number of persons dismissed from the Force was 108 of whom 21 were for absence without leave, the corresponding figures for 1955 being 120 and 28 respectively.

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

Authority	Number of appeals received.			Number of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified.			Number of appeals pending at the end of the year.			Percentage of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified to those which were disposed of.		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
By the Inspector-General of Police ..	9	14	9	1	5	5	..	..	..	11.1	35.7	55.5
By the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	706	564	478	171	165	149	31	7	23	25.33	29.62	32.75

The number of appeals received by the Inspector-General of Police excludes second appeals barred under Order No. 110 of the Police Standing Order Book, Volume I.

Only one statutory appeal was preferred to the Government during the year, and the Government reversed the orders on that appeal.

Judicial Punishments [Statement E, columns (17) to (24)].—The total number of Police officers and men punished by Criminal Courts during the year was 52 as against 28 in the previous year. Of these 16 were convicted for offences in their official capacity and 36 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 7 and 21 respectively in the previous year.

Two constables of Madurai North district allowed a prisoner to escape from custody while escorting him to Tiruchirappalli jail. They substituted another person in his place and handed him over at the jail. They were prosecuted for this, but were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. But on appeal, the High Court, convicted and sentenced them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

One Sub-Inspector, one Petty Officer and 8 Police Constables of Kamudhi police station, Ramanathapuram district were charged for a number of offences committed by them during an alleged raid for detecting prohibition

offences. They were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 1 year to 4 years. All of them were dismissed from service.

Ram Singh, Police constable No. 358 of the Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli district was convicted for house trespass and theft and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment and he was dismissed from the Force.

47. Titles.—Nil.

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

- (a) The President's Police and Fire Services Medal. Nil.
- (b) The Police Medal for meritorious service.
- (1) Sri R. M. Mahadevan, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, on deputation as Chief Security Officer, Southern Railway, Madras.
 - (2) Sri S. V. Padiriappa Mudaliar, officiating District Superintendent of Police.
 - (3) Sri A. Subbarayan, Inspector of Police.
 - (4) Sri C. K. Rangaswamy Gownder, Inspector of Police. (retired.)
 - (5) Sri M. Ramaswamy Pillai, Inspector of Police.
 - (6) Sri A. Narayanaswamy Pillai, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Rewards.

Rewards to Police Officers.

	1955.		1956.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
Madras City	2,159	28,062	1,838	18,636
Districts including the C.I.D.	14,873	1,23,164	15,604	1,18,330
Total ..	17,032	1,51,226	17,442	1,36,966

Rewards to private individuals including village officers.

	1955.		1956.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
Madras City	1,121	8,518	712	4,780
Districts including the C.I.D.	6,322	41,605	5,558	37,431
Total ..	7,443	50,123	6,270	42,211

The total number of persons rewarded and the amounts expended decreased when compared to previous year.

Rewards were granted in deserving cases only. Good work was also recognized by the grant of meritorious service entries and good service entries to the Police officers and by the issue of letters of appreciation and parchment certificates to the members of the public.

Extraordinary Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities.—The following statement shows the cases of extraordinary family pensions compassionate allowances and gratuities sanctioned by the Government during the year:—

No.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1	The widow, 2 sons and 3 daughters of a Head constable of Ramathapuram district.	A gratuity of Rs. 192 and a monthly pension of Rs. 12-7-0 to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 2-5-0 to each of the 2 sons and 3 daughters.	The Head constable died due to the injuries caused by an ex-convict as a result of 'Special risk of office.'
2	The widow, 2 sons and 1 daughter of a Police constable of Ramathapuram district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 9-1-0 to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 2-7-0 to each of the 2 sons and 1 daughter.	The Police constable died due to the injuries received in a car accident.
3	The widow, 2 daughters and 1 son of a Sub-Inspector of Coimbatore district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 29-11-0 to the widow and a monthly pension of Rs. 4-7-0 to each of the 2 daughters and 1 son.	The Sub-Inspector died due to the injuries received in a bus accident.
4	The widow and 2 daughters of a Police constable of Tiruchirappalli district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 10-12-0 to the widow and Rs. 2-14-0 to each of the two daughters.	The Police constable died due to snake bite.
5	The widow of a Head constable of North Arcot district.	A monthly pension of Rs. 13-5-0 to the widow.	The Head constable died due to snake bite.
6	An ex-Head Constable of Madras City.	A compassionate allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.	In consideration of his qualifying service of 19 completed years.

No.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
7	The dependants of 112 deceased Police officers (as against 120 in 1955).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.	The gratuities were sanctioned in view of the approval of the service of the deceased officers and the poor circumstances in which the dependants were left.

48. **Cost [Statement D, columns (17) to (19)].**—The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1956-1957 was Rs. 5,06,86,977 as against Rs. 5,08,68,726 in 1955-1956 for the composite State of Madras. The reduction in expenditure was mainly due to the reorganization of the Madras State, and the consequent reduction in the strength of the Police Force and establishments.

49. **Buildings and Housing the Force.**—The housing of the Force continues to be an acute problem. The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for Sergeants-Major and Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, Head constables and Police constables are given below:—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.		Percentage proportion of the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
Sergeants and Sergeants-Major.	94	95	56.3	56
Sub-Inspectors	290	275	34.8	32
Head constables	1,422	1,472	58.6	60
Constables	10,606	10,771	60.0	61

The rest of the officers and men live in rented quarters. Life in the barracks is part of the discipline of the Force and besides promoting a healthy *esprit-de-corps*, it is useful to muster at short notice the available number of men in the event of an emergency. Also living in Government quarters keeps the men away from local squabbles and influences which tend to affect their sense of impartiality which is an essential factor for the efficiency of the Force. It is also necessary that the men should be provided with all the amenities to keep them contented.

The Government have realised the need to improve the housing position of the Police Force and to provide amenities for them. Accordingly they have drawn up a Five-Year programme of Police Housing Scheme beginning from 1955-56 by which it is proposed to increase accommodation to about 80 per cent of the sanctioned strength.

Proposals for the construction of quarters for Inspectors, 4 Sergeants-Major, 18 Sergeants, 148 Sub-Inspectors, 203 Head constables, and 1,561 Police constables at the cost of Rs. 1,04,64,100 have been submitted to the Government. The Government have provided two lakhs for the provision of flush-out latrines and electric street lights for certain Police lines during 1956-57. Provision has also been made for the construction of reading rooms, in 12 Police lines in 12 districts, at one each, at a cost of Rs. 56,880.

The Government have been addressed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs for 1957-58 for the provision of electric street lighting and flush-out latrines in certain Police lines and also provide a sum of Rs. 1,18,500 for the construction of reading rooms in Police lines in 25 places.

As regards non-residential buildings, provision has been made for the construction of Police stations at The Sirkali, Tambaram; of additional garages in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D. and for the improvement of District Police Office, Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 1,35,175.

For the construction of a Police Stadium at the Pudupet Maidan in Madras City the Government increased the allotment from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 41,400. The Stadium was completed and was opened by the Governor of Madras on 1 December 1956.

An appropriation of Rs. 18,12,100 for new major works for the Police Department and an appropriation of Rs. 1,10,000 for the Police minor works have been sanctioned by the Government for 1956-57.

50. 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 16,607 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 5,59,658 the corresponding figures for 1955 being 5,971 and Rs. 5,24,616 respectively.

Police Co-operative Stores.—The Police Co-operative stores in South Arcot district was closed during the year due to the prohibitive cost of running the necessary establishment and the availability of foodgrains in the open market at cheaper rates. The stores existed only in Tirunelveli district and continued to function satisfactorily.

General Provident Fund.

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
Inspectors	238	241	98.3	98.4
Sub-Inspectors	114	107	82.6	87.0
Sub-Inspectors	760	654	81.0	78.3
Head Constables	2,400	1,885	83.5	83.1
Constables	13,644	10,902	82.9	84.7
	17,156	13,789	83.1	84.5

The percentages of subscribers to the Fund have been calculated on the number eligible to join it. Many members of the Force have joined the Provident Fund-cum-Pensionum-Insurance Scheme.

51. Work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.—The standard of work of Circle Inspectors and their efficiency continued to be generally satisfactory. Out of 690 stations (excluding Madras City) Head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months in 81 stations as against 29 out of 795 stations in 1955. Many stations are still manned by Junior Sub-Inspectors. It is hoped that with greater experience the standard of work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors transferred from the Excise Department and the other Junior Sub-Inspectors will improve and come up to the mark.

52. Armed Reserves.—The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and were mobilized during the year, on the following occasions besides the usual annual mobilization:—

- (1) In connection with the States Re-organisation agitation;
- (2) Agitation to burn the pictures of Sri Rama and Sita by Dravida Kazhagam;
- (3) Bank employees strike;
- (4) Independence Day celebrations; and
- (5) Visit of the President of India and other Very Important Personages.

The percentage of natives of the headquarters of the Reserve was kept as low as possible. The visits of High personages, Labour and Agrarian unrest and activities of the anti-social elements imposed a very heavy strain on the Reserves, but they discharged their duties

well on all occasions, augmented where necessary by the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police detachments.

The health, discipline and morale of the Reserves have been quite good.

Tear Smoke Squads.—Tear Smoke Squads exist in the Madras City and in all districts where there are Armed Reserves. Tear Smoke was used twice in Salem district on 23rd January 1956 and 20th February 1956 and in the Madras City on one occasion on 20th February 1956.

53. Malabar Special Police.—The major and important event for the Malabar Special Police during the year was the division of the force, 35 years after its inception, consequent on the Reorganisation of States on 1st November 1956. As the result of the division, 6 active companies and half headquarter company were allotted to the Kerala State and an equal strength was retained in the residuary Madras State. The headquarters of the Force was shifted to Tiruchirappalli.

The following were the officers in charge of the Malabar Special Police during the year 1956:—

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Commandant.</i>	
Sri V. Subramaniam ..	From January 1 to April 11.
Sri G. V. Narayanan ..	From April 12 to November 21.
Sri K. S. Venkataraman ..	From November 22 to December 31.

The post of Adjutant and Deputy Commandant was abolished with effect from the afternoon of 31st October 1956, and Sri G. K. Menon who was holding the post was transferred to Kerala State on 1st November 1956.

Assistant Commandants (5)/(3).

The sanctioned strength of Assistant Commandants was reduced from 5 to 3 with effect from 1st November 1956.

(i) Assistant Commandant, Malappuram/Madukarai.

Sri M. A. Sundar Raj ..	From January 1 to August 27.
The Commandant (Additional charge)	From August 28 to December 6.
Sri P. M. Mahamood ..	From December 7 to December 31.

(ii) Assistant Commandant, Malappuram/Tiruchirappalli.

Sri M. Narayanankutty Menon.	From January 1 to January 29.
Sri W. J. Hammond ..	From January 30 to December 31.

(iii) Assistant Commandant, Madukarai/Palni.

Sri V. G. Manoharan ..	From January 1 to December 17.
The Commandant (Additional charge)	From December 18 to December 31.

(iv) Assistant Commandant for Battalion Stores and Transport.

Sri T. Kannan	From January 1 to October 31.
-----------------------	-------------------------------

(The post was transferred to Kerala from 1st November 1956).

(v) Assistant Commandant, Pandikad.

Sri K. V. Muhammad .. From January 1 to May 21.
 Sri M. Madhavan Nair .. From May 22 to July 5.
 Sri K. V. Muhammad .. From July 6 to October 31.

(The post was transferred to Kerala from 1st November 1956.)

The Malabar Special Police was kept up to the strength.

The casualties in it were—

- Retirements—8.
- Resignations—17.
- Dismissals—3.
- Desertion—1.
- Deaths—4.
- Invalidations—3.

The annual military inspection of the Force which could not be done during the year 1955 was conducted in February 1956 by Col. A. L. Gomes. The inspection for the year 1956 could not be carried out till the end of the year due to the division of the Force and consequent changes.

The daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness slightly increased from 6.13 per cent in 1955 to 6.96 per cent in 1956.

Over 99 per cent of the officers and other ranks eligible to join the General Provident Fund were subscribing to the Fund and 218 Officers and men were subscribing to the Contributory Provident Fund on the last day of the year.

Training.—Eventhough 1956 was a busy year for the Malabar Special Police on account of the various duties, all the companies completed their annual training according to programme.

Sixty-five recruits and 2 cadet Jamadars underwent training during the year.

Six Jamadars of the district Armed Reserves, underwent training with the Malabar Special Police for a period of six months.

Five non-commissioned officers of the district Armed Reserve, South Kanara, underwent Assistant Drill Instructor's course.

Five Jamadars of the newly formed Pondicherry Armed Police were under training in the Malabar Special Police at the end of the year.

Two Head constables of the Coorg Police were given training in all branches of the work during the year.

One Assistant Central Intelligence Officer of the Central Detective Training School, Hyderabad, was given training in physical training for a period of one month.

One company of the Malabar Special Police continued to be on deputation to Pondicherry. The deputation of Instructors from the Malabar Special Police to Police Training Institutions continued this year also, as the scheme was found satisfactory. On the last day of the year the number of Instructors on deputation to the Police Training Institutions was 31.

Radio.—Of the five static and twelve transportable radio stations two static and six transportable stations were allotted to Kerala State and the remaining 3 static and six transportable stations were retained in the Madras State. Proposals for establishing static stations for the Force retained in the Madras State have been submitted to Government. The Police Radio Officer, Madras inspected all the static radio stations and eight transportable stations and found them in order. Compared to the previous

years, the radio traffic in 1956 was very heavy. The radio servicing station rendered useful service throughout the year.

Motor Transport.—The maintenance of motor vehicles of the Force was satisfactory. Consequent of the division of the Force 36 lorries, 12 jeeps/landrovers, 1 ambulance and 3 motor cycles, representing about 50 per cent of the total number of motor vehicles, were transferred to the Kerala State. The motor workshop at the Battalion Headquarters functioned satisfactorily till 31st October 1956 when it was handed over to the Kerala Unit on the partition of the Force.

Sports.—Games and sports continued to receive close attention as usual. The annual Battalion Championship Meet was held in April 1956 at Malappuram and the final events together with tattoo performance were arranged at Kozhikode.

The Malabar.—Special Police Battalion Hockey team won the tournament conducted by the Y.M.C.A. athletic association, Coimbatore in July 1956. In the annual Volley ball tournament conducted by the same association, the Malabar Special Police annexed the shield for the second year in succession.

The State's All-India Rifle and Revolver shooting team drawn from Malabar Special Police took part in the All-India Police Duty Meet at Sambalpur, Orissa State, in December 1956.

The Malabar Special Police team participated in the sixth State Police Meet held in Madras in December 1956.

Two Non-Commissioned Officers in Malabar Special Police underwent training in gymnastics at the Y.M.C.A. College of physical education, Saidapet for a period of four months.

It is worth mentioning that consequent on the division of the Malabar Special Police a good number of outstanding athletes and players have gone over to the Kerala State and it is necessary to find out new blood to build up a fresh battalion team for the residuary State.

Inspections.—Regular annual inspections of the Companies by the Commandant and half-yearly inspections by the Assistant Commandants concerned, apart from constant visits, kept up the Force at its high level of efficiency.

The Arms of the Force were inspected by Assistant Inspector of Arms, Madras Area, in December 1956 and his remarks were satisfactory.

The fully equipped rebrowning centre at Malappuram was handed over to Kerala State, consequent on the division of the Malabar Special Police. Proposals for starting a fully equipped rebrowning centre for the Madras Battalion are under consideration of the Government, and their orders are awaited.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range Coimbatore, inspected four companies in August and September 1956.

Company moves.—The Malabar Special Police Companies were on detachment duty in South Arcot, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts and in Madras City.

The Malabar Special Police Companies were on bandobast and other duties on the following occasions:—

- (1) Visit of the President of India in May and August.
- (2) Visit of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia in October.
- (3) Dravida Kazhagam Agitation in February.
- (4) Police Tattoo at Madras in August.

(5) The Independence Day parade at Madras in August.

(6) Ariyalur train disaster in November.

After the division of the Force on 1st November 1956 the problem of finding suitable accommodation for the Force has arisen, as all the permanent buildings of the Force are in Malabar district and have gone over to Kerala State. The old Special Armed Police buildings at Palni and Wellesely lines at Tiruchirappalli were taken over by the Malabar Special Police. The question of acquiring the Ceylon Emigration Camp at Tiruchirappalli is also under consideration.

The morale, discipline and standard of the Force continued to be at a high level.

54. **Special Armed Police.**—The sanctioned strength of the Special Armed Police Unit at Red Hills on 31st December 1956 was—

	Permanent.	Temporary.
Commandant	1	..
Assistant Commandants	5	..
Subadars-Major	3	..
Subadars	12	..
Jamadars	44	2
Company Havildars-Major	11	..
Havildars	54	2
Naiks	130	1
Lance Naiks including Constables.	1,534	7
Followers	44	..

The Unit continued to be under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, subject to the overall control by the Inspector-General of Police.

There were 29 resignations, 4 dismissals, 15 desertions and 4 deaths in the Unit as against 14, 7, 12 and 3 respectively in 1955. The number of resignations and desertions has increased during the year and it is hoped that when the unit is moved to Avadi and is provided with the family quarters the number of resignations and desertions will go down.

The percentage of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness has decreased from 3.65 per cent to 2.87 per cent when compared to the previous year. The health of the Force continued to be satisfactory.

Training.—The personnel of the active companies were given training from time to time at the Battalion Headquarters as per programme drawn up monthly. The companies that returned to Battalion Headquarters from out-stations were given intensive refresher training as usual. Two Naiks underwent platoon weapons Non-Commissioned Officers course at the Infantry School, Mhow and one Naik underwent the Regimental Signalling Instructor's course at the School of Signals at the same place. One Subadar and one Jamadar were deputed to Messrs. Addison & Co., Ltd., Madras for the training in motor mechanism. One Naik attended a course of training in operating, wireless procedure and equipment handling at the Directorate of Co-ordination, Police wireless, New Delhi.

The radio station at the Battalion headquarters functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Sports.—Special attention was paid to sports activities during the year with admirable results. In the State Police Sports Meet held in December 1956 the Unit did exceedingly well and annexed the first prize in six events including hundred metres and secured the Decathlon Championship. The Battalion also secured second place in the overall position.

The Battalion Hockey and Football teams participated in some of the recognized tournaments in and out of the City and earned appreciation. In the Fourth Annual Battalion Sports the standard of performance was good.

Three Companies of this Unit were given further training in Mass Physical Training, Single and Double End Torchlight display and Lazeem exercises.

Inspection.—The Commandant and Assistant Commandants inspected the Force regularly.

The Assistant Inspector of Arms, Area Headquarters, Madras, inspected the arms of some of the Companies and was satisfied with their general condition.

The Rebrowning Workshop continued to function well and the Assistant Inspector of Arms, Area Headquarters, Madras, has remarked that it has been functioning efficiently.

Buildings.—With reference to G.O. Ms. No. 3002, Home, dated 28th October 1955, a portion of the Malayan Emigration Depot, Avadi, was purchased on 1st November 1955 at a cost of Rs. 9.25 lakhs for the accommodation of the Unit. Modifications and repairs are being carried out to the buildings to suit the requirements of the Unit and as soon as the necessary modifications and repairs are carried out the Unit will be shifted to the new Camp.

General.—The morale, discipline and standard of the Force continued to be at a high level.

The Special Armed Police Companies were detailed for bandobast duties on the following occasions during the year and acquitted themselves well:—

- (1) Visits of the President of India.
- (2) Visit of the Prime Minister of China.
- (3) Visit of Their Holiness Dalai Lama and Panchan Lama.
- (4) Visit of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia.
- (5) B and C Mills Strike, Madras.
- (6) The Dravida Kazhagam and the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam agitations.
- (7) The Mahamaham festival at Kumbakonam.
- (8) The All India Sarvodaya Sammelan and the Basic Educational Conference, Kancheepuram.

The Unit continued to give efficient and loyal service and proved itself useful in the maintenance of Law and Order in the State, as usual.

55. **Police Radio Branch.**—Sri D. R. Clamp continued to hold the post of the Police Radio Officer throughout the year. Sri A. D'sylva assumed charge of the post of Technical Assistant to Police Radio Officer on 16th May 1956, from which date the post of the Personal Assistant held by Sri T. V. Veerasami Ayyar was abolished.

Consequent on the States Re-organization, one static and one Transportable station each of Malabar and South Kanara districts were transferred to the New Kerala and Mysore States respectively and the static station at Nagercoil of the former Travancore-Cochin State along with four constable operators was transferred to the Madras State. In addition, the District Superintendent of Police Kanyakumari was provided with one Transportable station with an operating staff of three police constables. At the end of the year the State Police Radio Network consisted of 2 control, 12 static and 18 Transportable stations with an operating staff of 18 Head Constables, 34 Naiks, 48 Lance Naiks and 21 Police Constables, including 9 for vacancy reserve. Proposals for the sanction of the prescribed strength of one Head Constable and 6 Police Constable operators for the static and Transportable

stations at Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district have been submitted to Government and their orders are awaited.

The construction of a new building to accommodate the Police Radio Office, Stores, two Master Control Receiving Stations, the General Maintenance Workshop and the Radio Signal School was completed and was occupied by the Radio Branch on 1st April 1956. The Building faces the Marina and is adjacent to the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

One Radio Supervisor of the State Police Radio Network and one Naik operator of the Special Armed Police Radio Network underwent refresher course in S.M. 7 and S.W. 9 respectively conducted by the Director of Co-ordination, P.W., New Delhi.

A selected team of Madras Police Radio operators and Malabar Special Police operators were given intensive training for taking part in the sixth All-India Police Duty Meet on 22nd December 1956 at Burla, Sambalpur district, Orissa State.

A special training class was conducted in the Radio Signalling School, Madras, for ten Special Armed Police operators.

Radio Traffic was heavy during the year due to the number of political, labour and other disturbances. The standard of efficiency was maintained at a high level.

The General Maintenance Workshop and the Range Workshops in the State, Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Radio Networks functioned satisfactorily.

The inspection of the various stations by the Police Radio Officer and his Personal Assistant (up to 15th May 1956) and by the concerned Radio Sub-Inspectors and Radio supervisors was quite satisfactory.

Liaison with the Army Radio Network was maintained. Co-ordination was maintained during the year with the Director of Co-ordination, Police Wireless, Government of India.

The following were the special features during the year :—

(1) One control station and four mobile stations were used at Kumbakonam for Mahamaham festival in February.

(2) One control station and three mobile stations were used for escorting and piloting the President of India to Kancheepuram in May.

(3) Eight mobile stations were issued for piloting and escorting the President of India to Madurai in August.

(4) Four mobile stations were used for the visit of the Prime Minister of China in December.

(5) Eight mobile stations were used for the visit of Their Holiness Dalai Lama and Panchan Lama in December.

(6) Four mobile stations were used for the visit of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia in November.

All the Police Radio Networks and their staff were put to good use on several occasions during the year, in connection with the various emergencies, relief measures and bundobust arrangements during the visits of several Very Important Personages and they all did excellent work, and enhanced the reputation of the Police Radio Branch for prompt and dependable service.

56. Village Police.—The co-operation of the Village Officers and Talajyaris with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime continued to be good.

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

1955		1956	
Number.	Amount. RS.	Number.	Amount. RS.
353	2,753	371	2,715

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees existed in all the districts except Kanyakumari.

The following statement shows the extent to which they helped the Police during 1955 and 1956 :—

Good work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1955-56.

District.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees as on 31st December		Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle thefts).		Number of cattle-thefts in which accused were arrested with property.		Number of out of view bad characters (K.Ds. D.Cs. etc., traced or arrested or put up for security).		Number of warrantees arrested.		Number of O.V.N.T. members traced or arrested.		Gambling cases put up.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Chingleput	449	454	30	39	9	11	2	8	8	9	..	..	32	28
South Arcot	1,104	973	48	92	5	16	23	5	..	1	..	..	4	23
Tanjore	507	509	62	71	7	4	25	22	2	..	..	..	17	129
Tiruchirappalli	1,664	1,548	171	154	45	25	32	19	11	5	3	..	204	98
Madurai Urban	639	639	31	35	..	4	19	4	..	36	..	..	29	61
Madurai North	474	475	30	41	7	10	6	19	3	4	..	..	150	109
Ramanathapuram	1,678	1,568	150	90	18	10	38	20	15	3	2	..	45	60
Tirunelveli	580	572	65	111	5	4	18	16	1	3	..	2	15	6
Kanyakumari	Nil—Newly formed district.													
North Arcot	2,092	925	25	54	12	7	17	10	..	1	..	..	7	52
Salem	298	319	85	116	6	3	11	1	7	..	..	1	13	1
Coimbatore	1,257	1,507	78	54	29	10	31	22	11	1	..	9	420	108
The Nilgiris	130	136	25	29	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	40	8
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	75	72	13	102	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Total	10,947	9,697	813	988	143	104	244	149	58	63	5	12	990	683

The number of Village Vigilance Committees has decreased from 10,947 in 1955 to 9,697 in 1956. The need to secure the maximum co-operation of the Village Vigilance Committees has been impressed on all officers concerned.

PART V.

57. Reforms and Needs.—(1) A well equipped Forensic Science Laboratory is an urgent necessity and proposals in this regard are under the consideration of the Government.

(2) For a disciplined Force like the Police, the provision of quarters for all officers and men is an indispensable necessity. In the five-year programme, the target has been fixed to provide Government quarters for 70 to 80 per cent of the police subordinates in the City and Mufassal. Quarters will be constructed according to programme.

(3) The Government have sanctioned proposals for the provision of amenities like electric street lights, flush-out latrines, reading rooms, etc., in the Police lines in certain districts. Similar amenities will be required in all Police lines.

(4) Telephones are required in all Police Stations and at the residences of the Gazetted Officers and Circle Inspectors in places having telephone exchanges.

(5) Radio Sets will be provided in important places, like Kamudhi in Ramanathapuram district, where there are no telephone exchanges.

(6) It is necessary to improve the mobility of the Police and for this, the question of supplying more light vehicles to the Police will be considered.

(7) More active co-operation of the village officers will be secured, to detect prohibition offences. Rewards will be granted more liberally as an incentive for the

village officers to collect and communicate useful information regarding prohibition offenders.

(8) More Tear-smoke squads will be necessary in the City and other big districts, like Coimbatore, Madurai, etc.

(9) To improve efficiency of the Police in regard to investigation, the question of appointing Assistant Sub-Inspectors and reducing the number of Head Constables will be examined.

(10) A departmental Welfare Fund to ameliorate the conditions of the lower ranks of the Police Force is absolutely necessary. The question of starting one called the "Madras Police Benevolent Fund" was under the consideration of the Government at the end of the year.

(11) A Central Committee called the "Madras State Police Families' Welfare Committee" has been formed in Madras City for taking steps to promote welfare work among policemen's families. District Superintendents of Police have also organized branches of the Committee in their districts. Government have been requested to instruct the Women's Welfare Department and their staff to officially extend their assistance and advice to the Police Families Welfare Committees.

(12) The Yard-Stick for assessing the staff required for Police Offices in relation to the executive strength requires revision.

(13) The Police will be encouraged to take more active part in the Development Schemes.

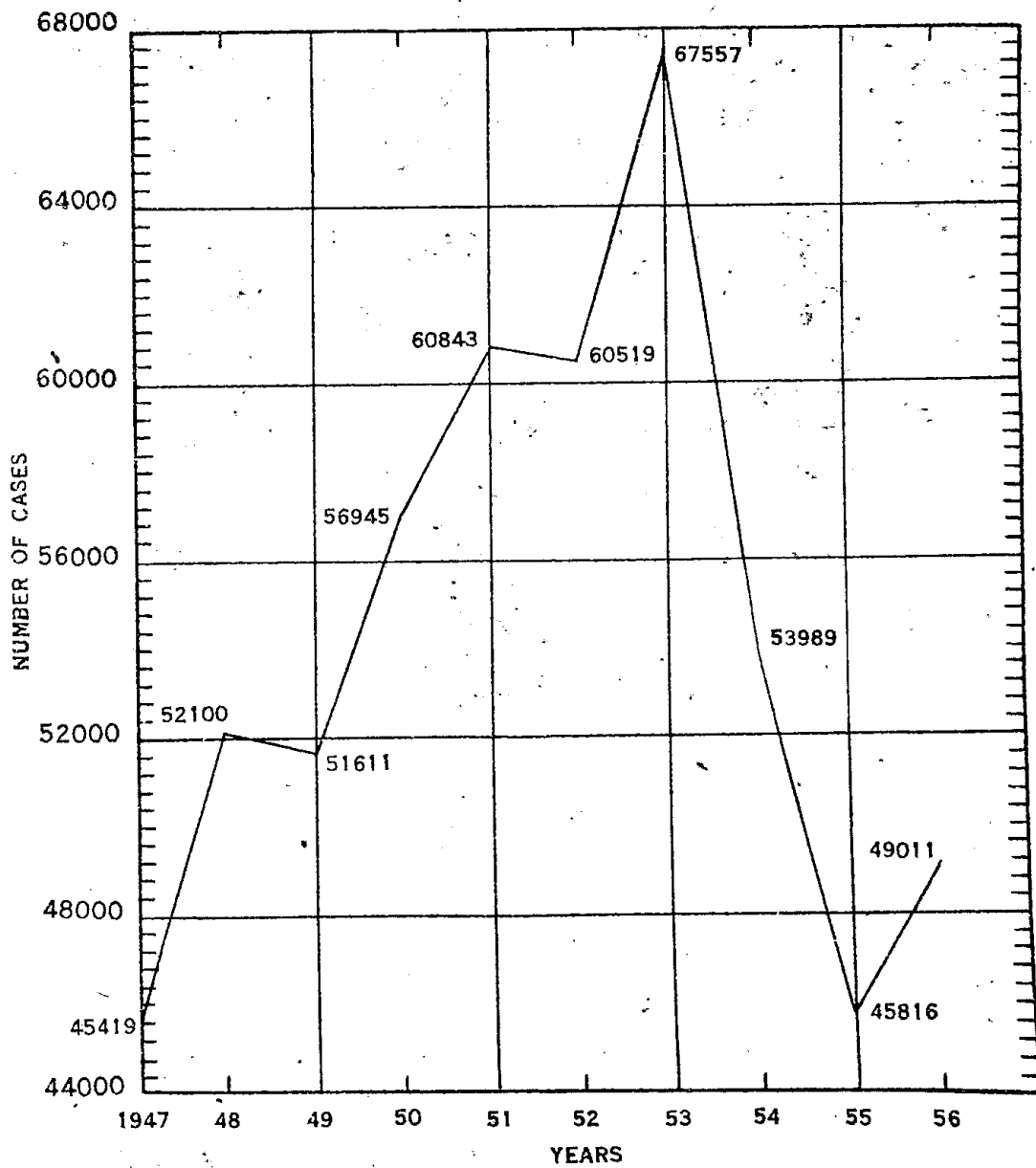
(14) The question of appointing Women Police to look after women offenders and for escorting women prisoners will be examined.

(15) The formation of a District Intelligence Bureau for Kanyakumari district is an absolute necessity.

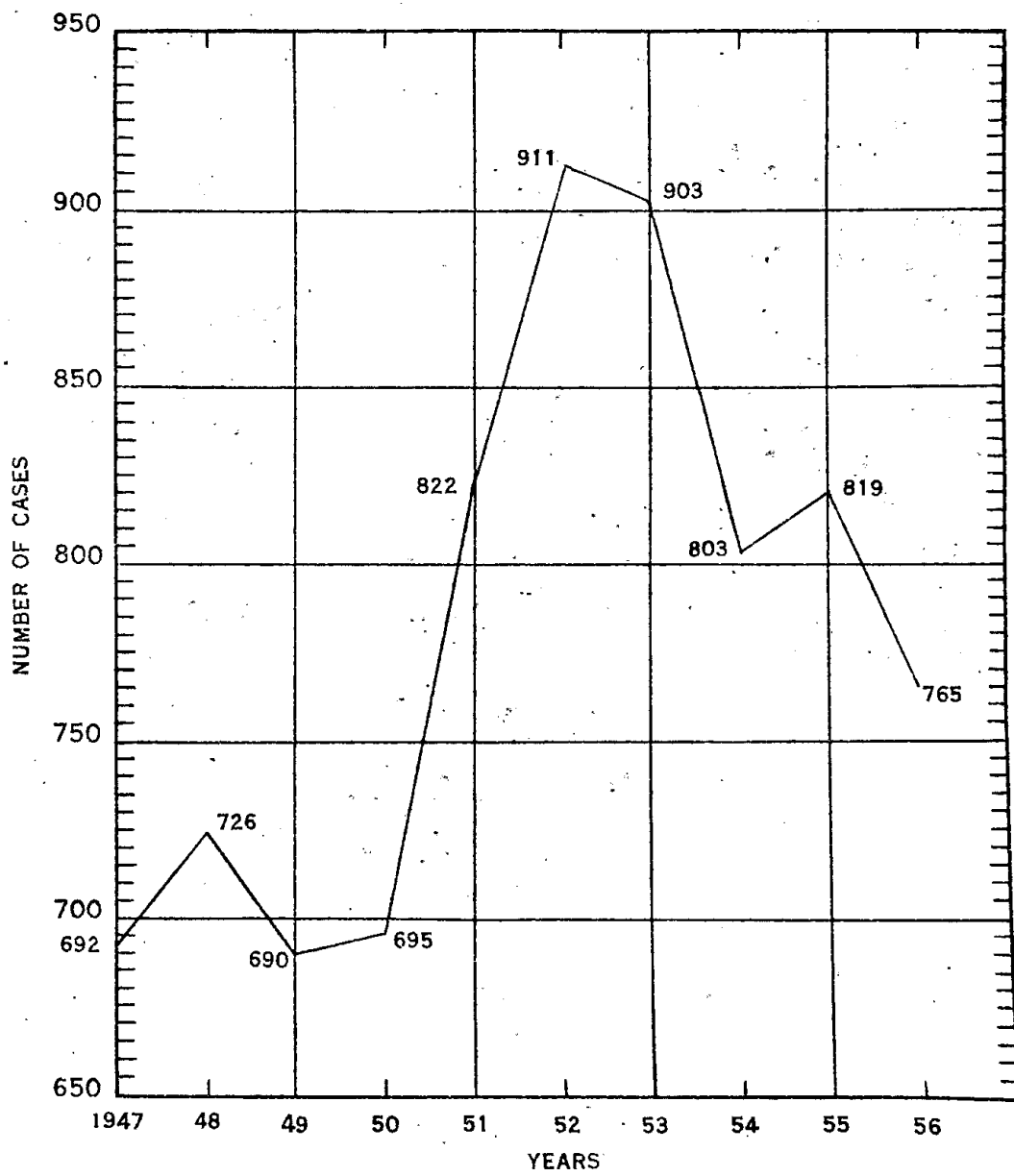
MADRAS,
2nd June 1957

Inspector-General of Police.

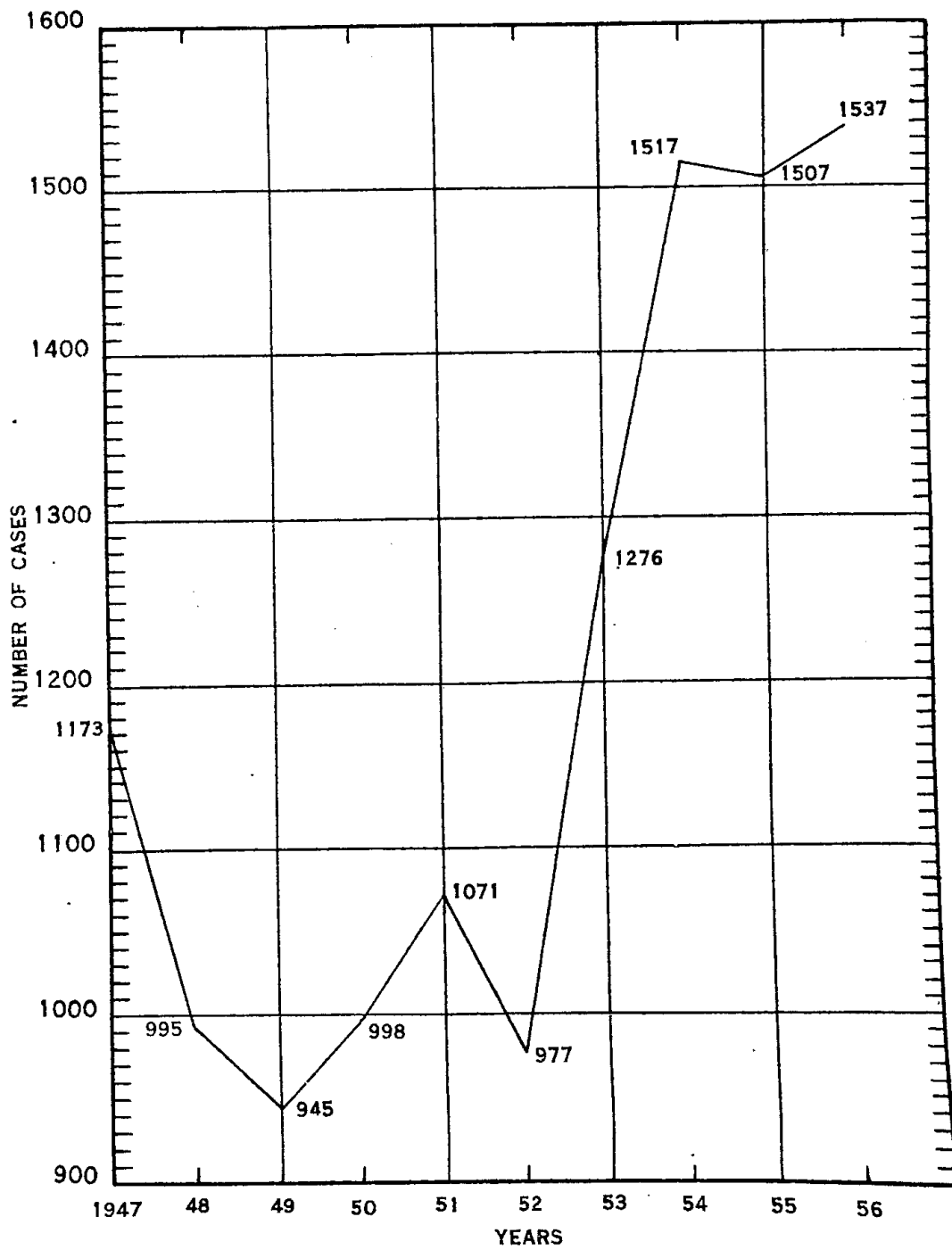
PART VI
GRAPHS
NO. 1
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



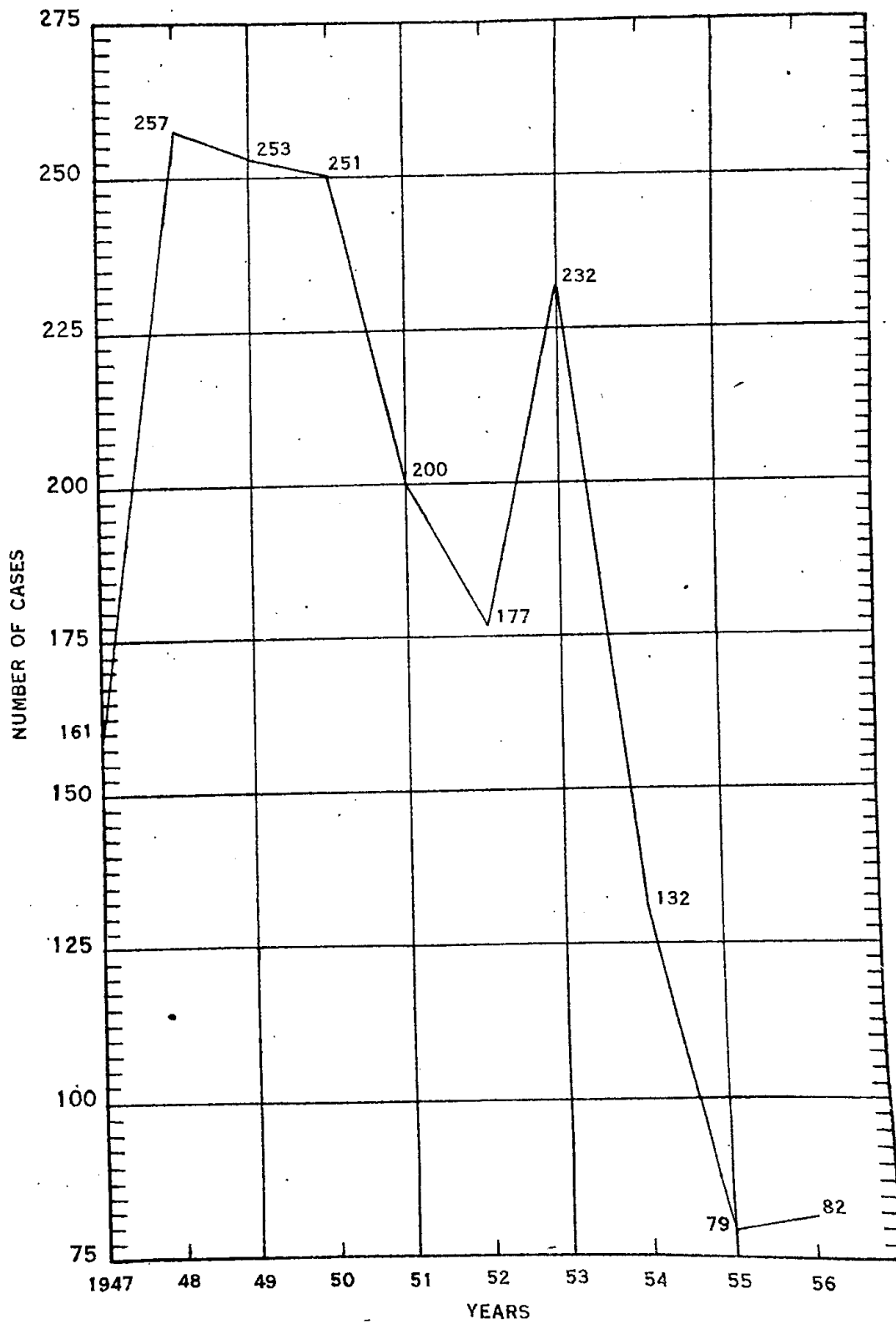
NO. 2
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
MURDER



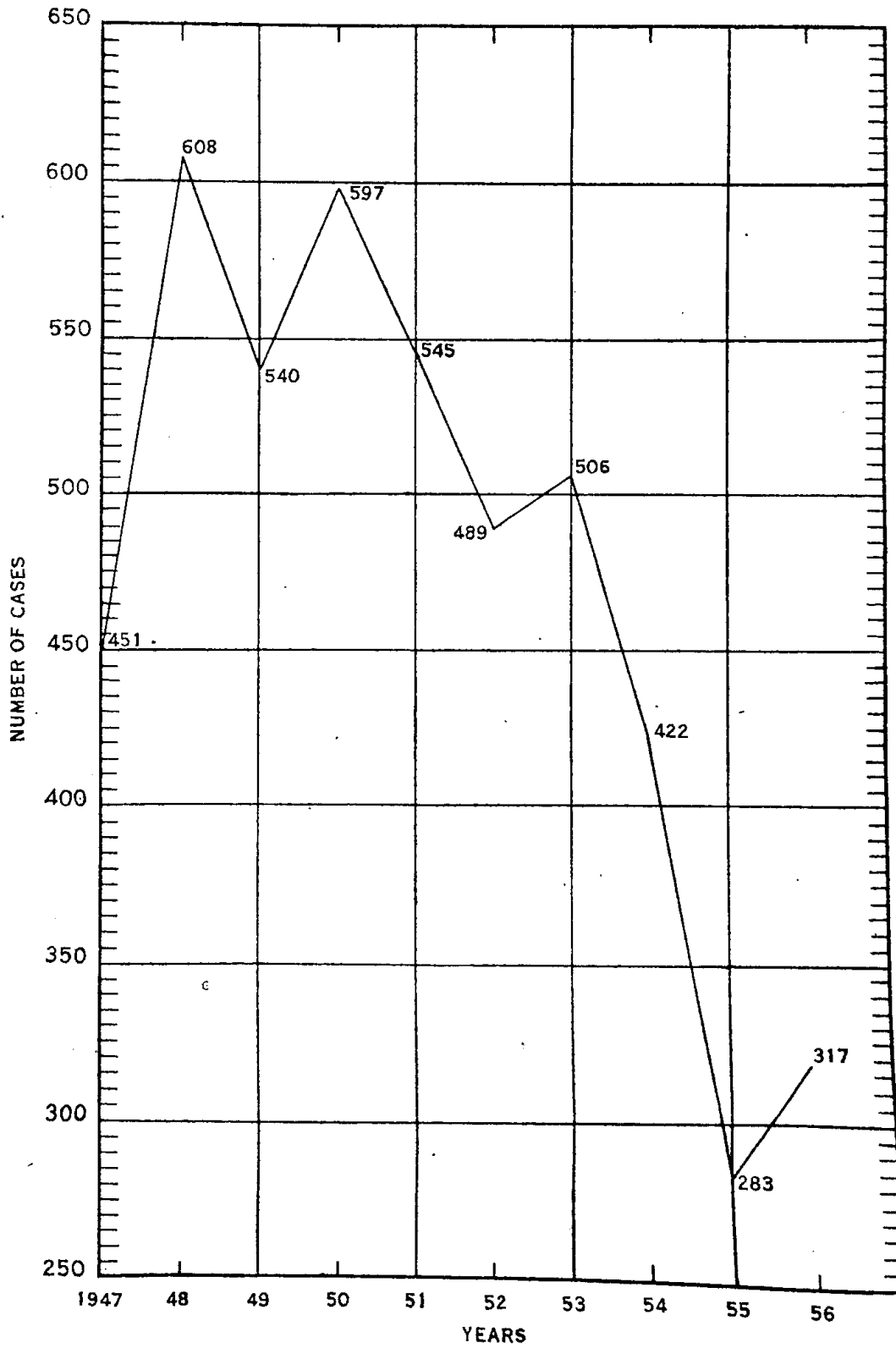
NO. 3
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY



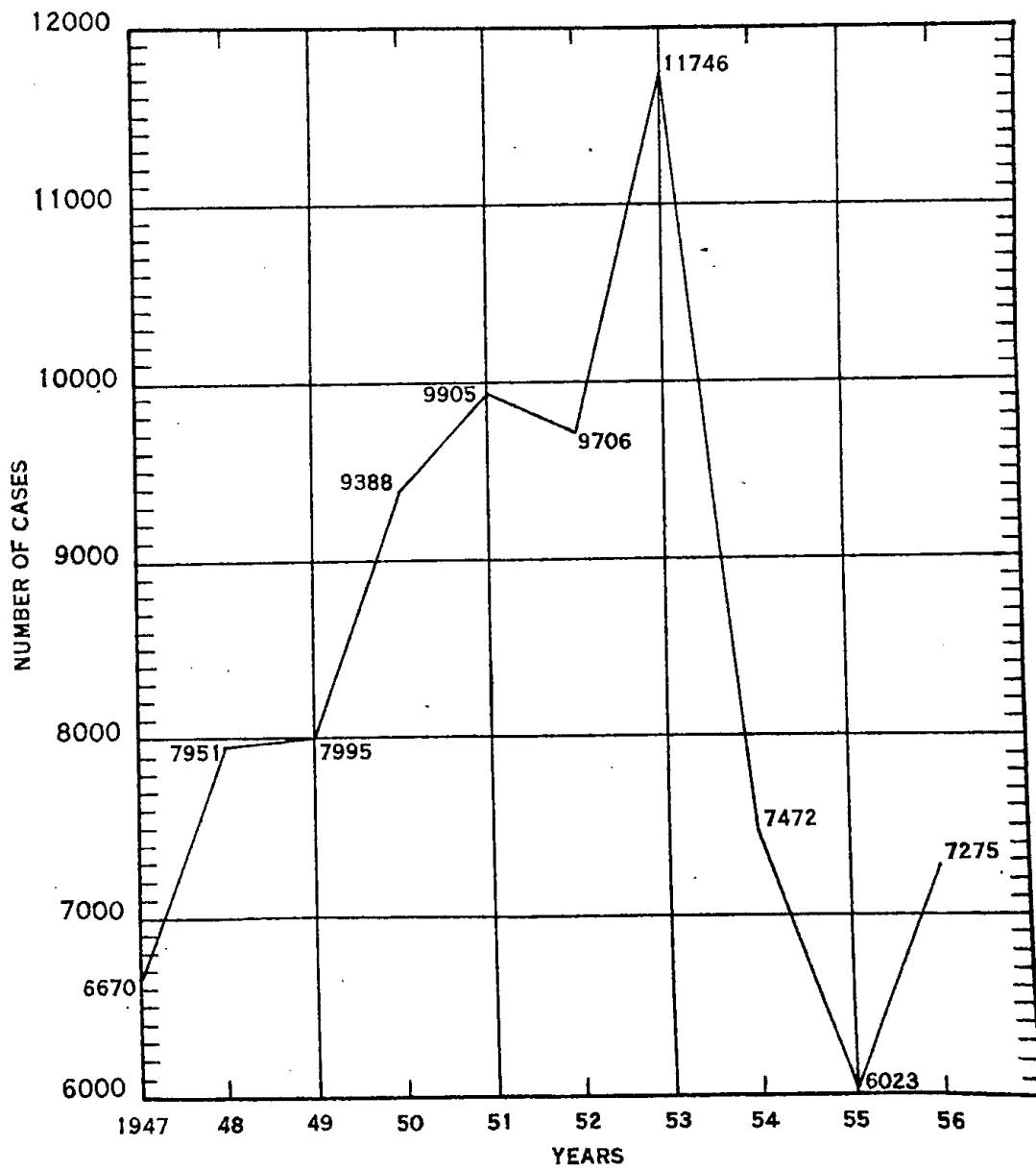
NO. 4
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
DACOITY



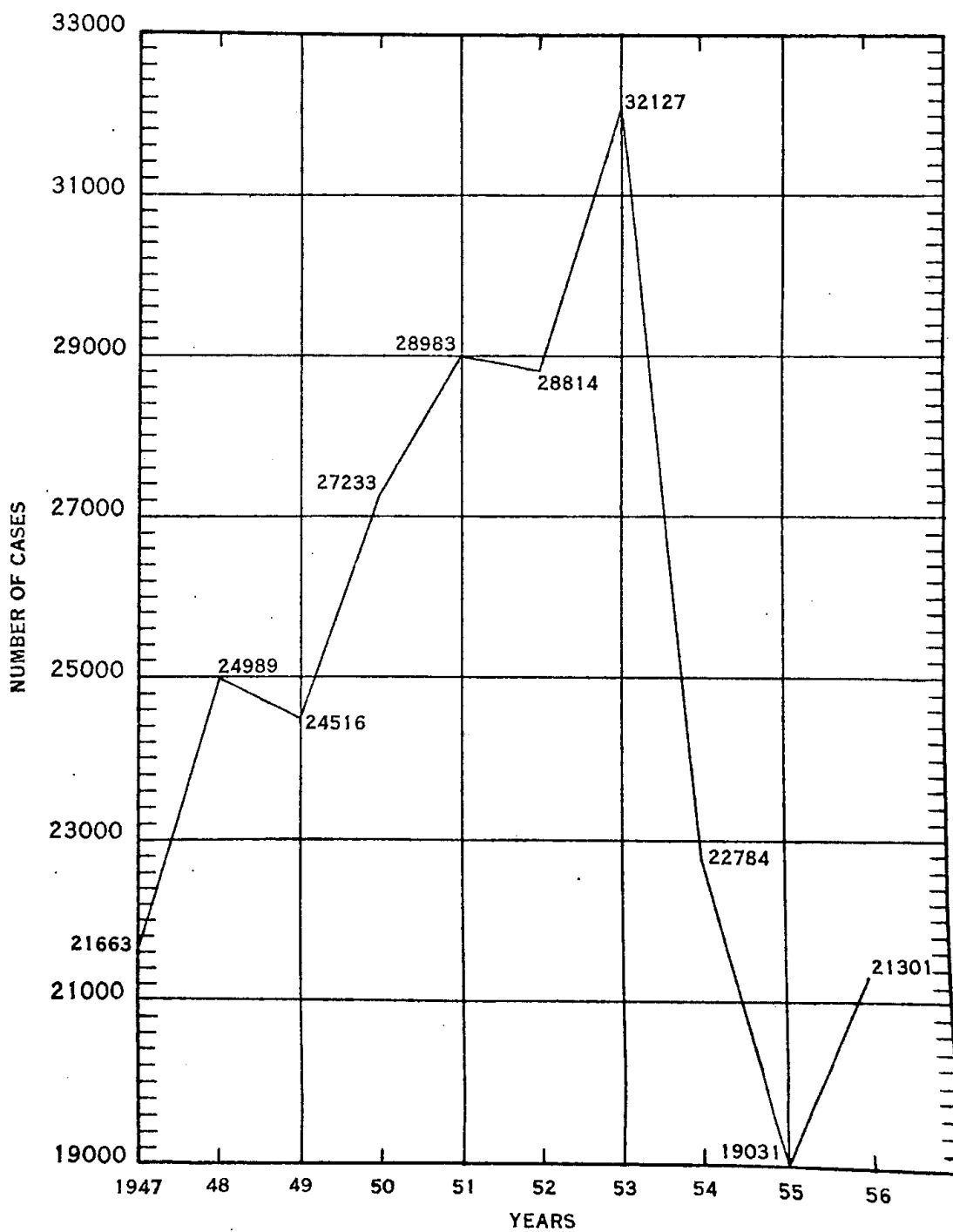
NO. 5
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
ROBBERY



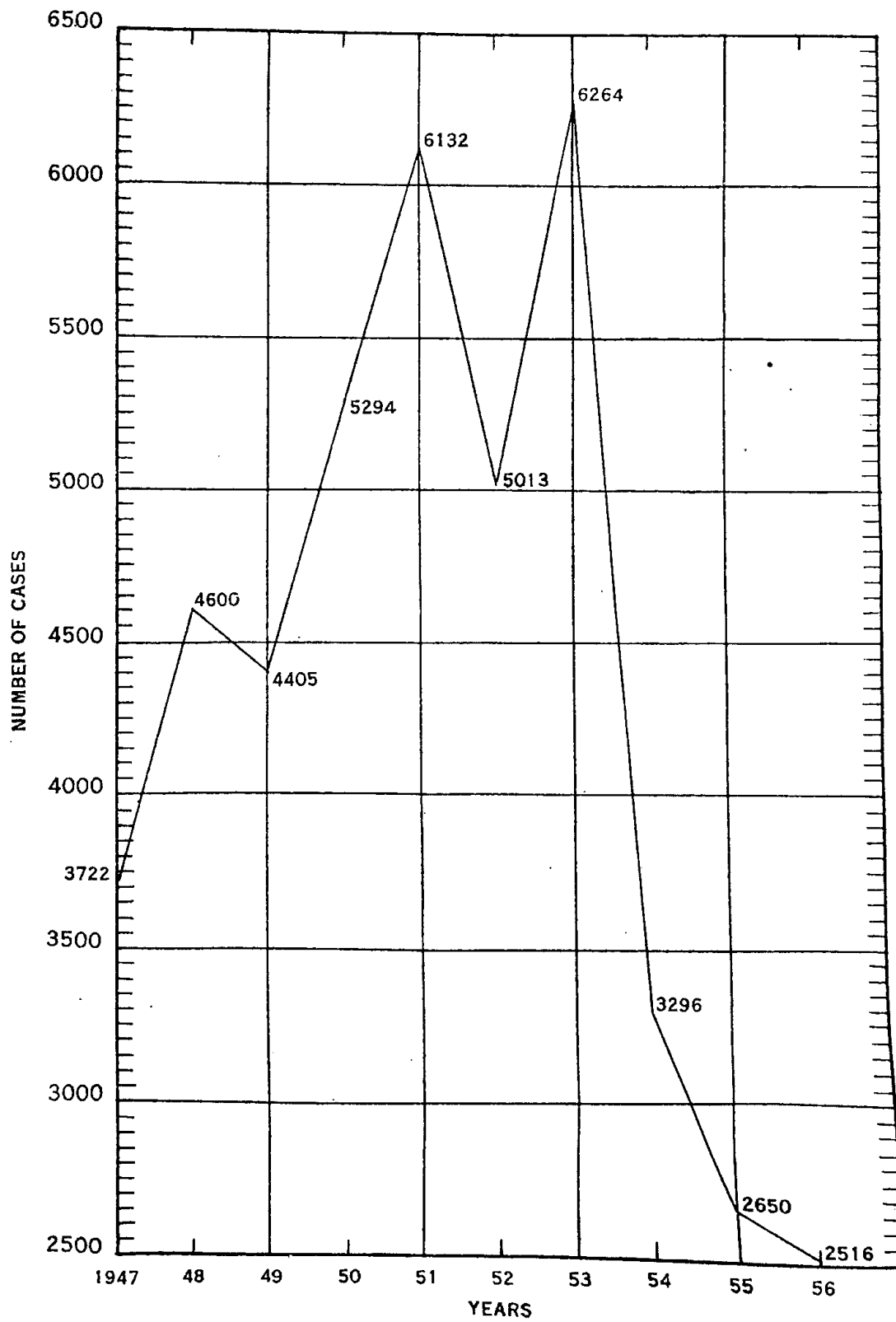
NO. 6
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
HOUSE BREAKINGS



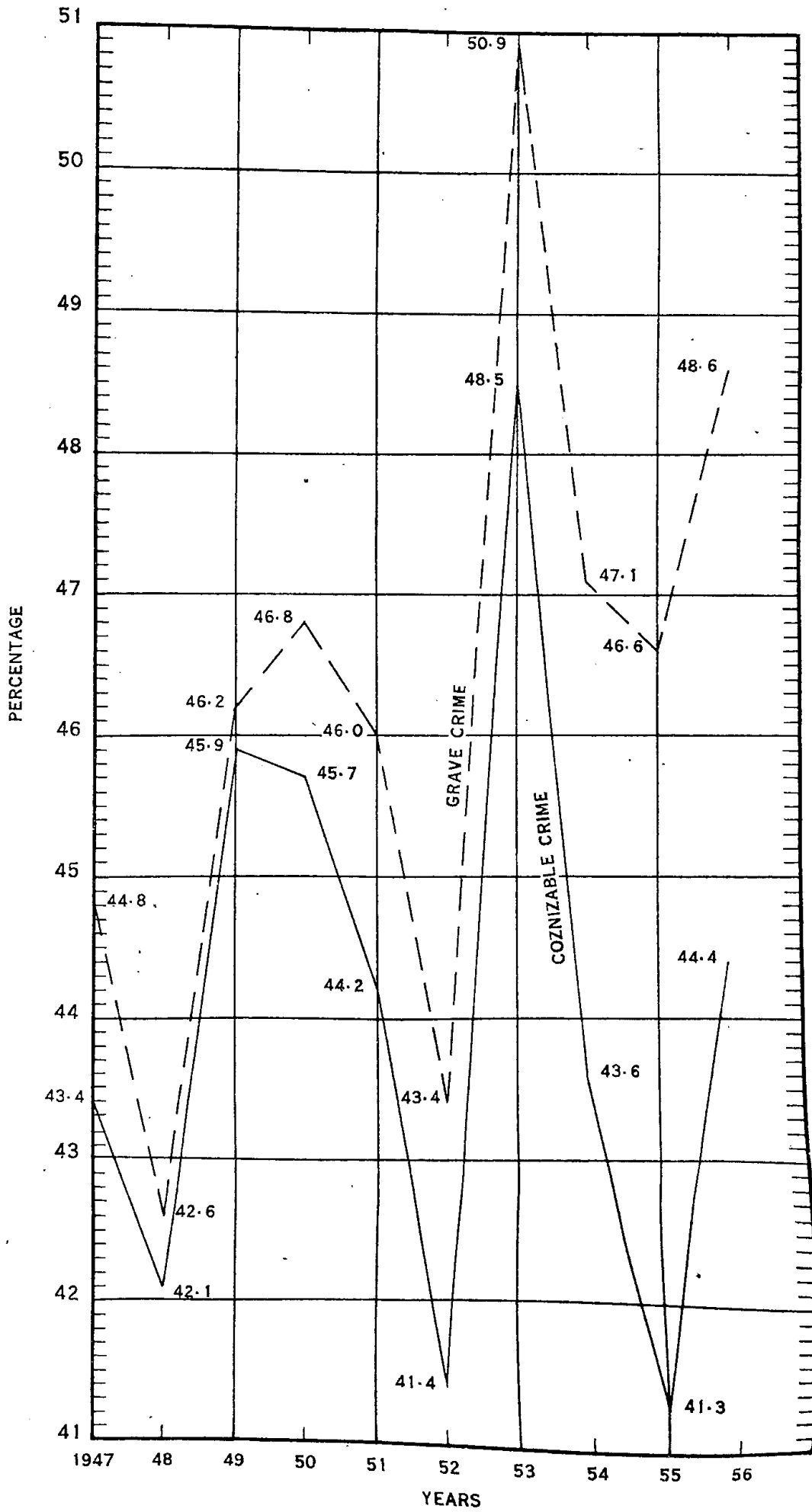
NO. 7
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



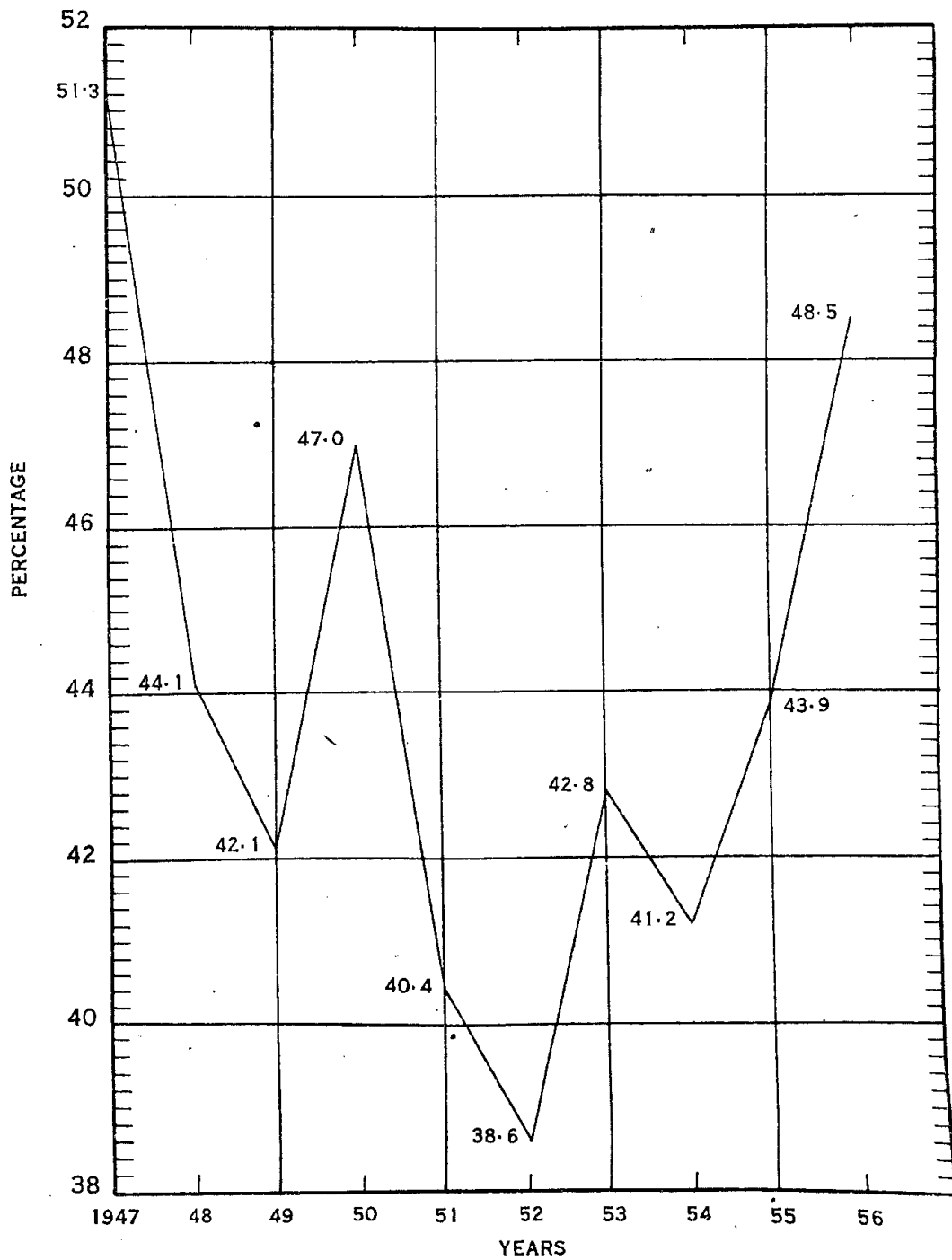
NO. 8
GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF CRIME
CATTLE THEFTS



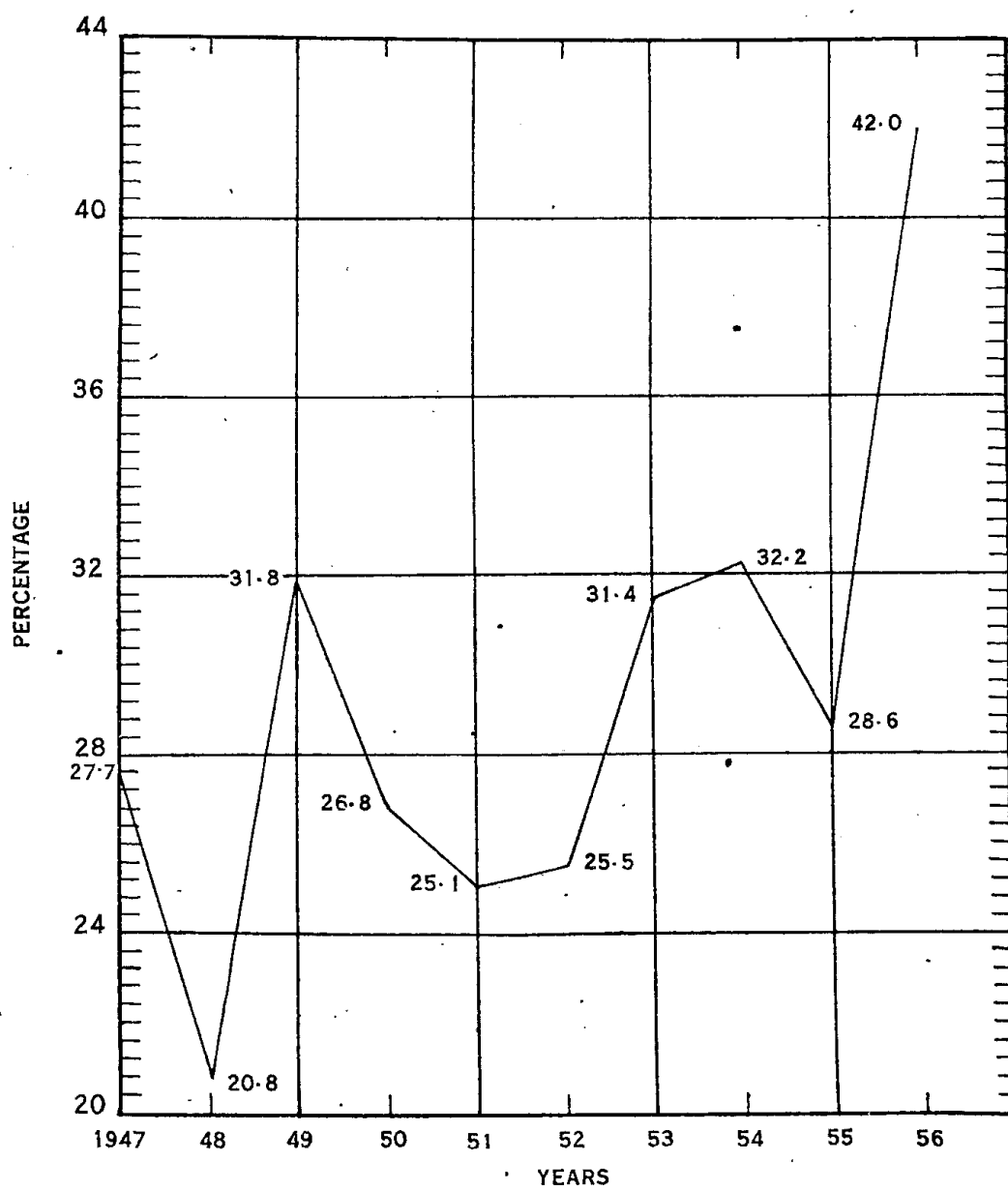
No. 9
 GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
 TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME AND GRAVE CRIME



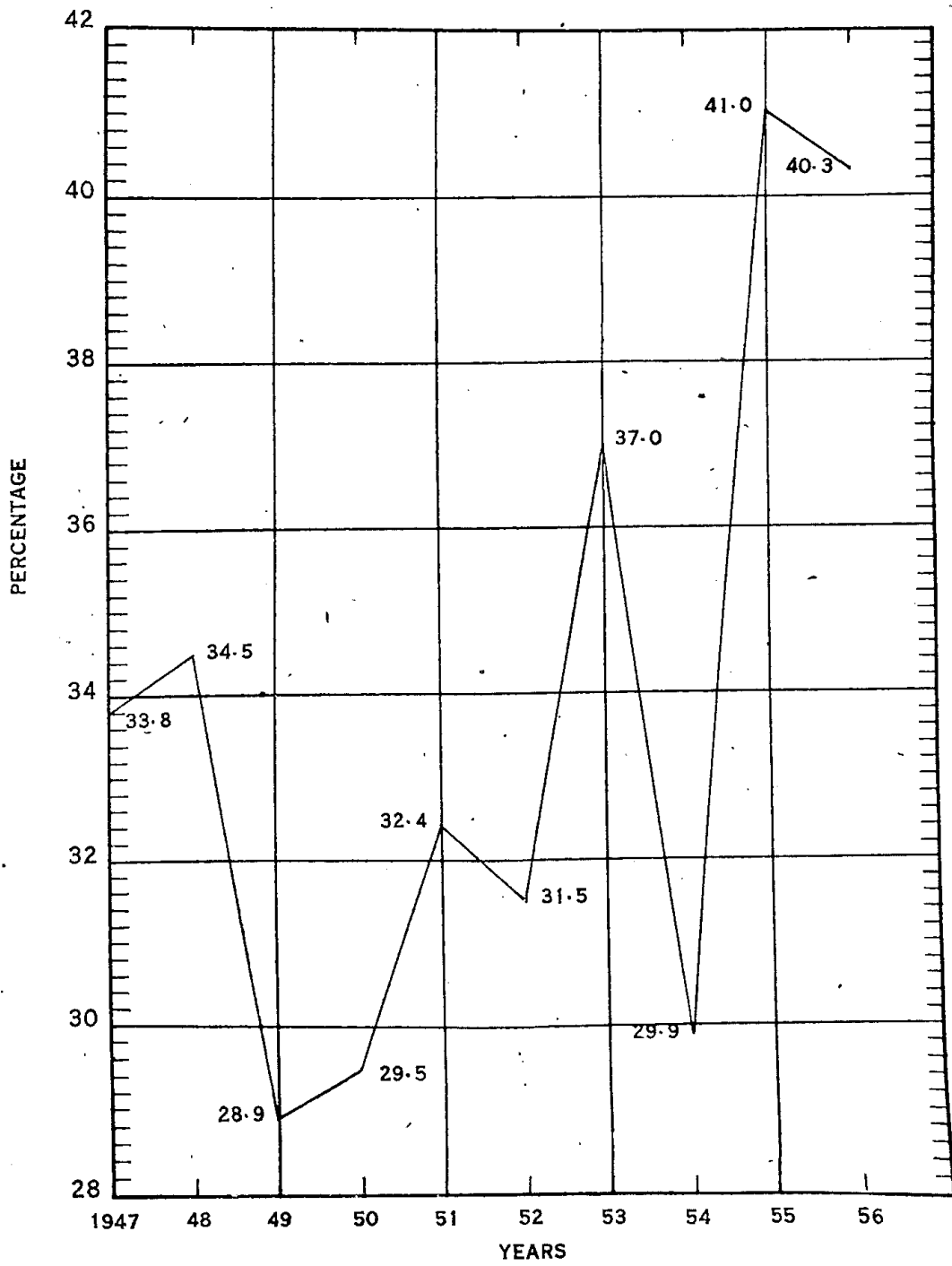
No. 10
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
MURDER



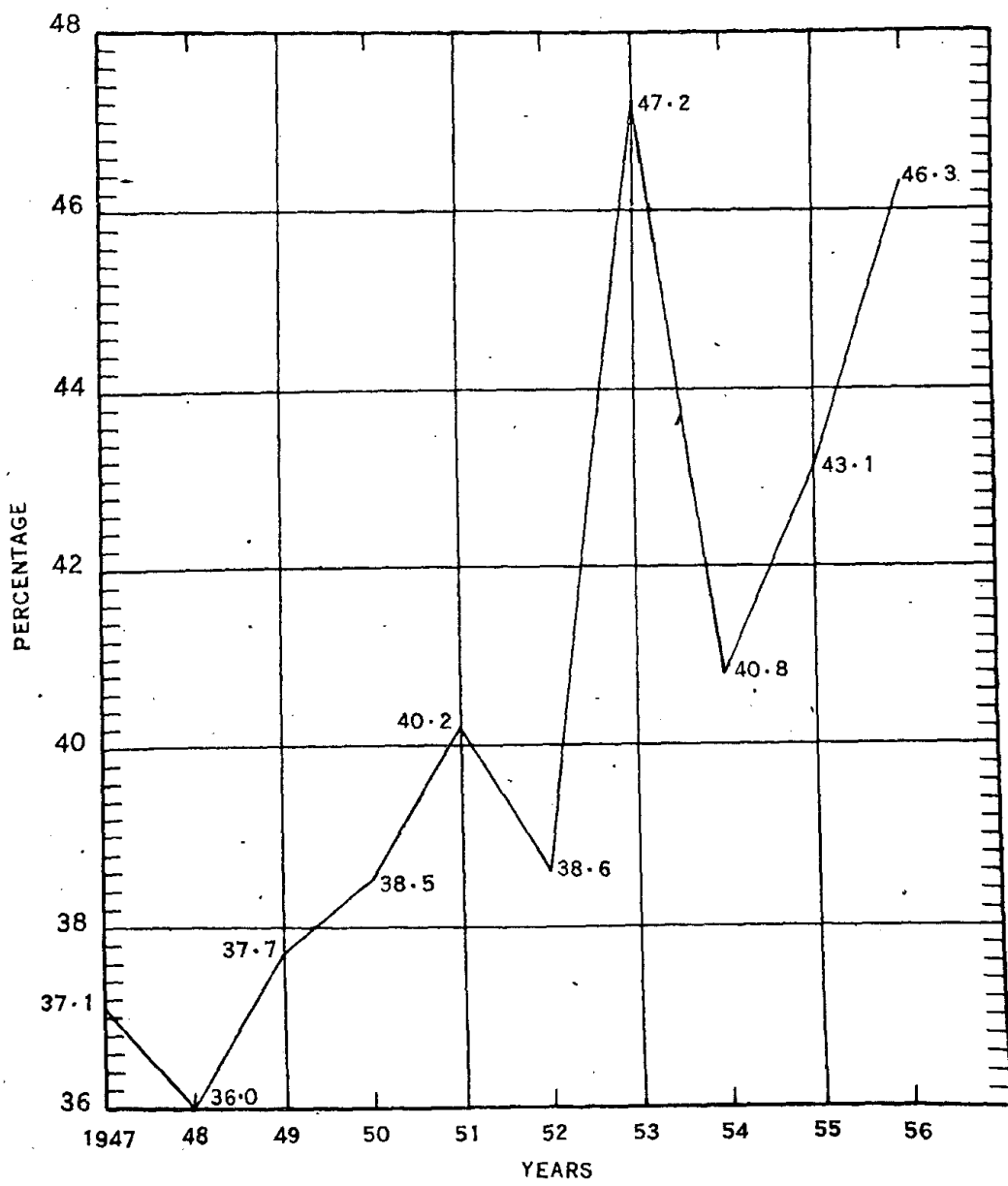
No. 11
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
DACOITY



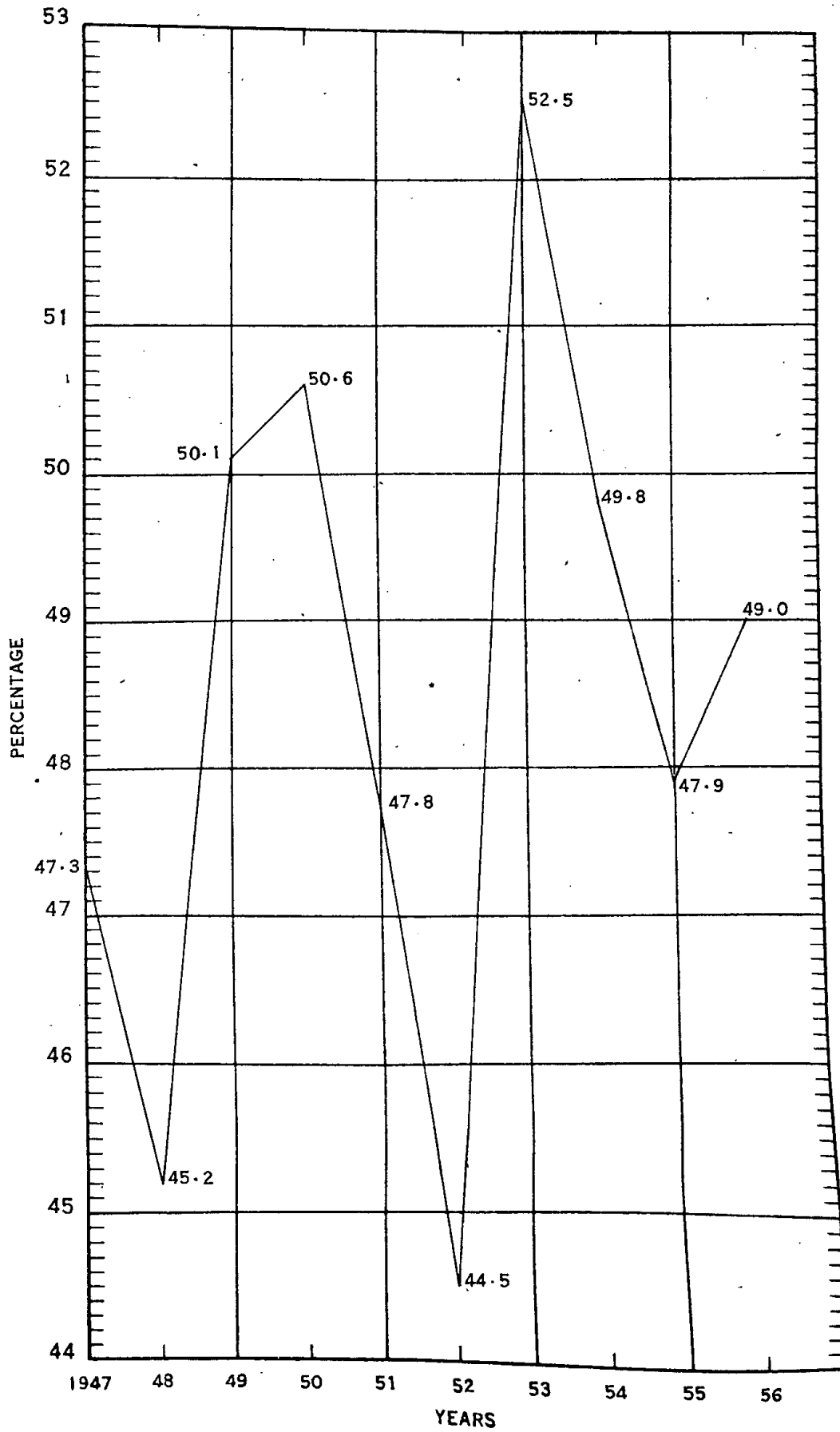
No. 12
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
ROBBERY



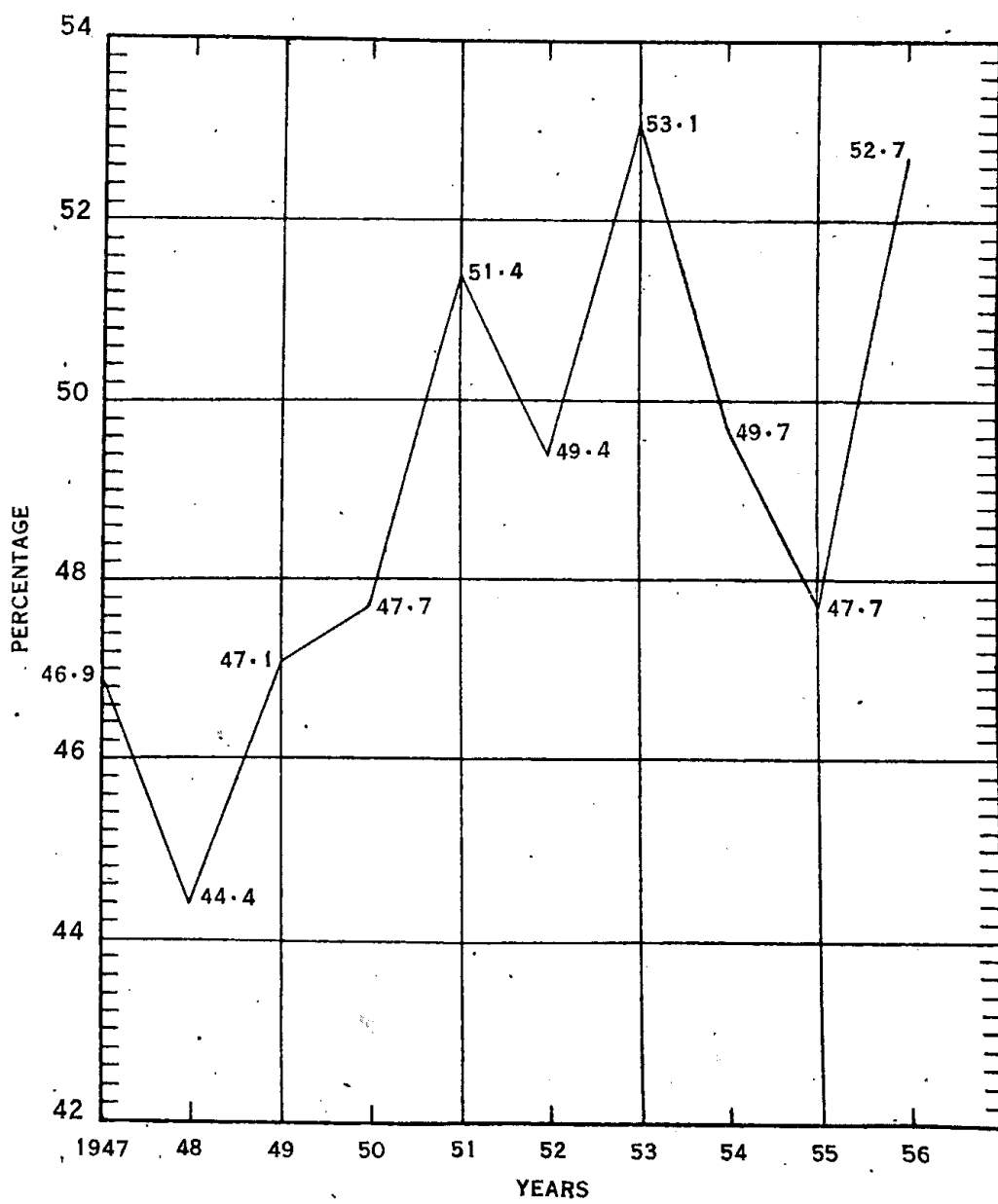
NO. 13
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
HOUSE BREAKINGS



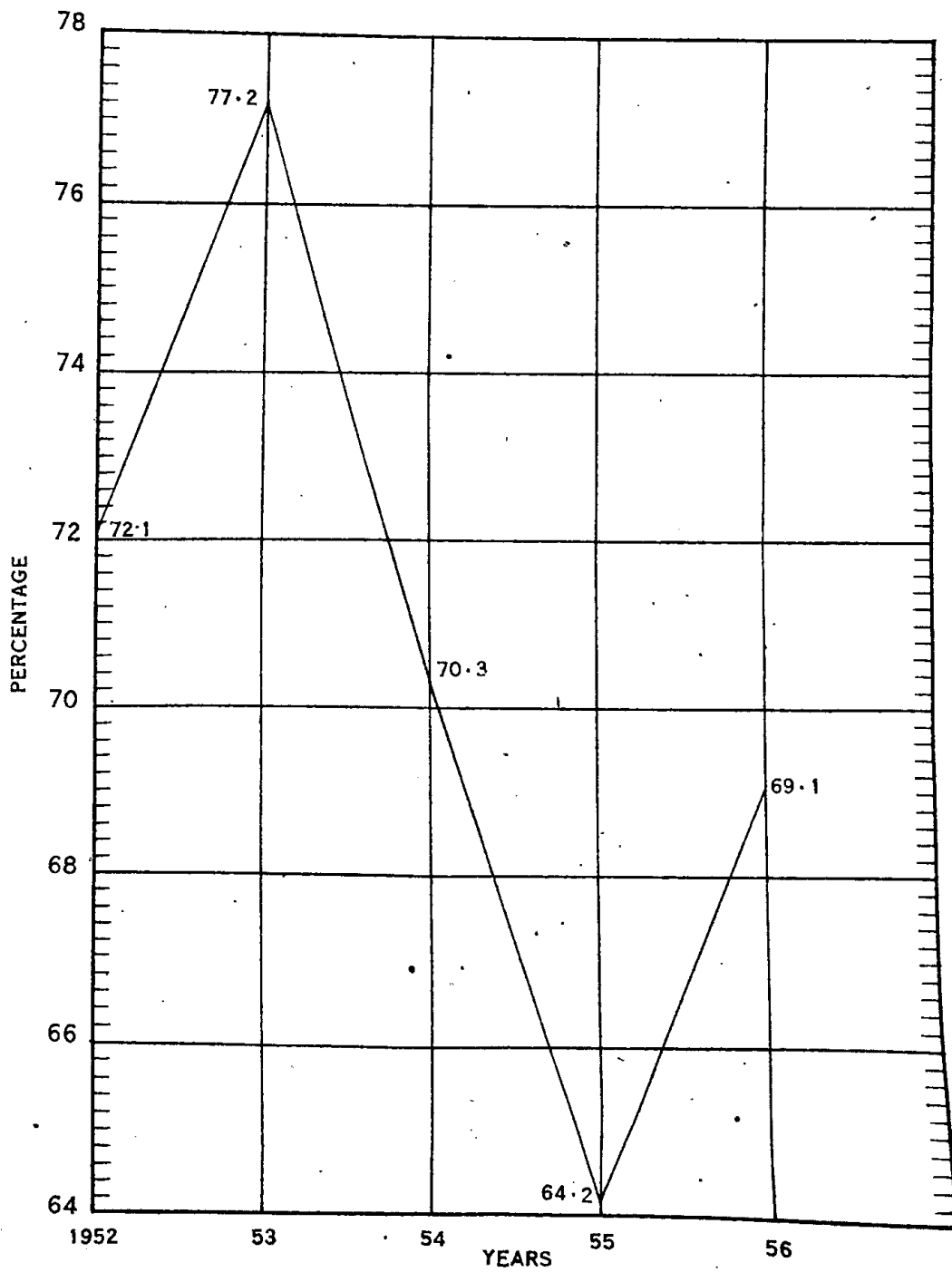
NO. 14
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
THEFTS (ORDINARY)



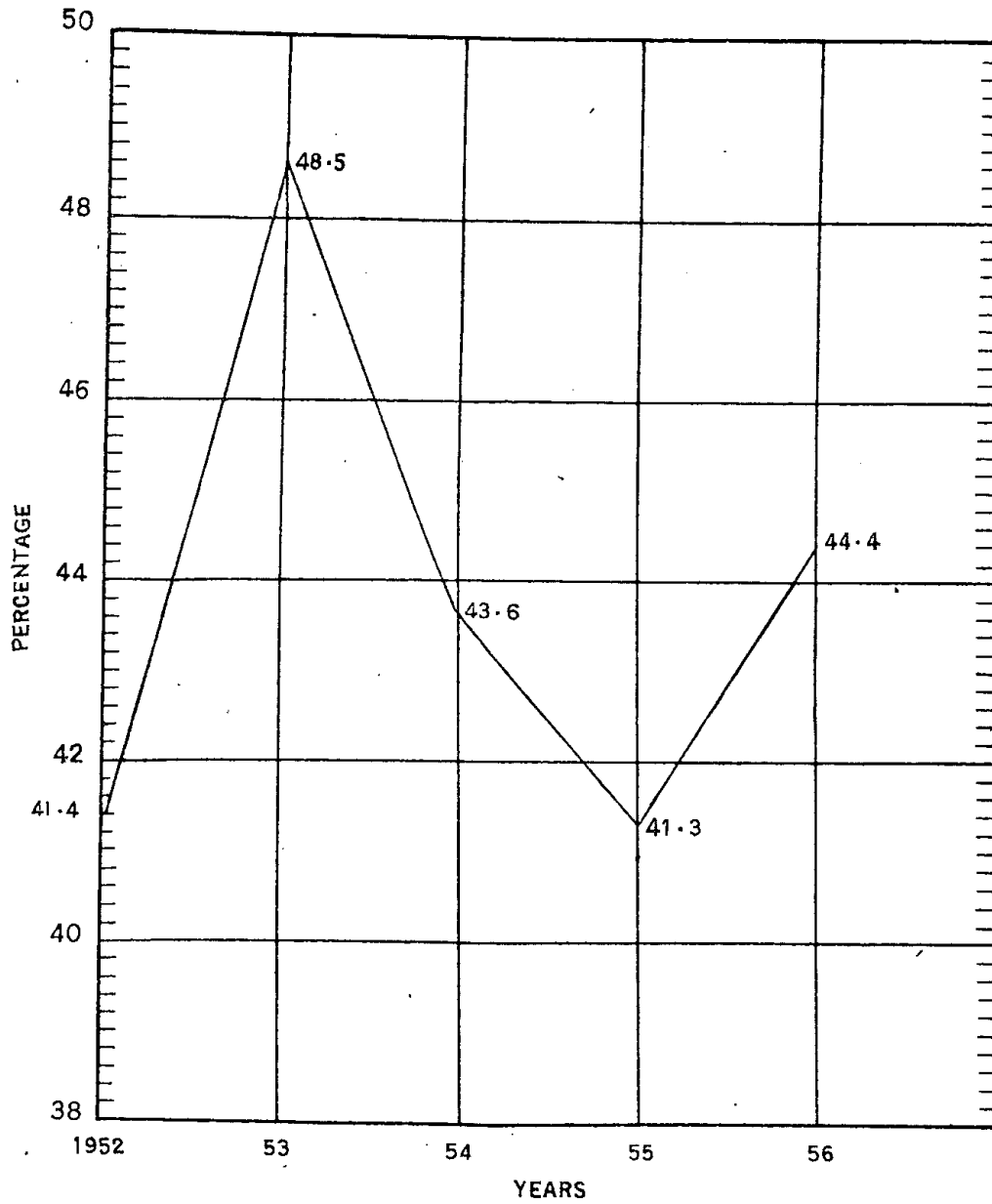
NO. 15
GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION
CATTLE THEFTS



NO. 16
PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS IN I. P. C.
CASES ONLY TO THE NUMBER OF CASES
DECIDED IN COURT



NO. 17.
PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONVICTED
TO TRUE CASES INVESTIGATED.
(RESULT OF INVESTIGATION).



PART VII—STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1956.
PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offences.	(4-a) Cases pending investigation from the previous year.	(4-b) Cases pending disposal in Court.	(5) Number reported in the year.	(6) Number in which investigation was refused.	(7) Number remaining for investigation (2) + (5) - (6).	(8) Number proved or declared to be false.	(9) Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared cognizable.	(10-a) Cases pending investigation with the police.	(10-b) Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	(11) Convicted.	(12-a) Discharged or acquitted.	(12-b) Compounded.	(13) Not detected or apprehended.	(14) Total true cases disposed of (8) + (11) + (12a) + (12b) + (13).	(15) Total true cases directly filed before Magistrates.	(16) Total cases directly filed before Magistrates ending in conviction.	(17) Grand total of true cases (column 14) + (15).	(18) Remarks.
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																				
	115, 117, 118 and 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	1 20-B (1)	.. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																				
2	131 to 136 and 138 ..	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	4	4	17	..	21	..	..	4	2	10	5	..	4	19	1	1	20	
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	3	11	22	..	25	..	6	8	8	8	6	..	..	14	..	..	14	
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	2	6	..	7	..	1	2	2	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	6	
7	212, 216 and 216-A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	11	43	214	..	225	2	12	24	52	101	63	1	13	178	17	9	195	
9	143 to 153 and 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	79	383	2,092	27	2,144	83	463	147	324	307	796	81	326	1,537	160	11	1,697	

10	140, 170 and 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	6	3	17	..	23	..	1	1	3	12	4	1	4	21	..	..	21
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	2	76	..	76	..	45	..	4	1	5	2	21	29	1	..	30
	Total ..		104	449	2,446	27	2,623	85	528	187	394	442	880	85	371	1,805	179	21	1,984

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*

11	302 and 303 ..	Murder ..	59	271	797	..	856	10	29	58	220	393	307	..	110	810	9	5	819
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	7	48	175	..	182	6	16	11	48	80	60	1	8	149	5	2	154
13	304 and 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	2	5	39	..	41	..	7	5	5	19	7	..	3	29	3	..	32
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	5	22	102	..	107	18	10	7	10	38	33	..	13	84	3	2	37
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	1	..	8	..	9	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	..	..	5
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	8	3	123	..	131	1	22	12	7	16	9	..	67	92	7	6	99
17	305, 306 and 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	32	47	579	1	610	5	129	34	20	322	71	2	74	470	..	..	470
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt ..	64	284	1,756	3	3,817	24	265	91	287	467	539	260	188	1,457	110	44	1,567
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	1	32	..	34	3	11	4	5	2	2	..	8	12	..	..	12
20	324, 327 and 330 ..	Hurt ..	183	621	4,276	59	4,400	140	726	194	560	940	1,234	609	628	3,460	321	61	3,781
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	26	56	469	2	493	4	206	39	44	79	110	1	60	258	33	8	291
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	..	10	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	15	6	19
22A	332 and 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	24	117	633	6	651	25	116	28	114	215	211	2	57	491	12	7	503
23	354, 356 and 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	17	48	289	..	306	14	44	15	35	96	106	6	38	246	68	12	304
24	304-A and 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	49	113	910	3	956	4	275	41	119	274	238	30	88	633	32	26	665
	Total ..		480	1,636	10,198	74	10,004	254	1,863	542	1,455	2,942	2,923	912	1,340	8,200	608	179	8,808

STATEMENT A—cont.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1956—cont.

PART I.—Return of cases—cont.

Serial number.	Law.	Offences.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10-a)	(10-b)	(11)	True cases.				(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
																Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Compounded.	Not detected or apprehended.						Total true cases disposed of (columns 6) + (11) + (12-a) + (12-b) + (13).
25	305, 306, 307, 308, 309 and 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	11	31	94	..	105	20	11	5	12	37	29	..	22	88	16	1	104					
26	302, 303, 304, 307 and 308.	Robbery	31	75	307	..	428	33	38	43	41	120	84	..	94	298	44	5	342					
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	42	57	1,666	2	1,706	30	260	30	45	59	122	14	1,203	1,400	36	5	1,436					
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	12	27	241	..	253	7	47	16	25	32	69	21	63	185	17	2	202					
29	440 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	475	597	7,662	14	8,123	221	298	511	504	3,325	589	5	3,267	7,200	98	49	7,298					
30	311, 400 and 401	Attempt Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	9	167	..	167	..	7	10	6	67	10	..	76	153	..	..	153					
			1	1	7	..	8	..	..	1	4	2	2	..	4	4	..	..	4					
			572	797	10,234	16	10,790	361	661	616	637	3,642	905	40	4,725	9,328	211	62	9,539					
		Total ..																						

SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.

CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	16	38	345	..	361	15	83	16	40	76	96	29	44	245	60	7	305
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	128	221	2,407	12	2,523	18	834	87	161	934	399	36	275	1,656	11	6	1,667
	Total ..		144	259	2,752	12	2,884	33	917	103	201	1,010	495	65	319	1,901	71	13	1,972

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	168	282	2,836	3	3,001	42	344	132	262	1,320	363	63	757	2,506	16	5	2,522
		of ordinary	610	1,270	22,716	409	22,917	548	1,844	972	1,161	9,641	1,468	187	8,366	20,071	963	302	21,034
		Attempt .. ..	..	1	16	..	16	..	..	..	1	11	3	..	2	16	..	..	16
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ..	278	398	1,990	8	2,260	10	347	314	360	975	293	37	322	1,635	200	61	1,835
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property.	1	21	190	1	190	..	3	7	20	128	53	..	..	182	12	5	194
36	415 and 420	Cheating	73	121	826	..	809	3	115	116	155	282	130	12	207	631	74	13	705
37	447, 448, 453 and 455.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	34	91	743	5	772	14	176	45	109	158	233	49	79	524	392	47	916
38	461 and 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	..	..	62	..	62	..	2	6	..	13	4	..	37	54	..	..	54
	Total ..		1,164	2,184	29,379	426	30,117	617	2,831	1,592	2,068	12,528	2,547	348	9,770	25,619	1,657	493	27,276
	Grand total ..		2,464	5,326	55,011	555	56,920	1,350	6,800	3,042	4,765	20,564	7,751	1,450	16,534	46,854	2,726	768	49,580

Note.—The number of cases in which fire-arms were used or suspected to have been used—17.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT A—cont.
 RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1956—cont.
 PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4a) Number of persons in custody pending investigation on bail during the stage of investigation.	(4b) Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial.	(6) Arrested by the police during the year.	(9) Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	(7) Released by magistrate's order before trial.	(8) Number of persons tried.	(10a) Number convicted.	(10b) Number acquitted or discharged.	(11) Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	(12a) Number of persons in custody pending investigation on bail during the stage of investigation at the end of the year.	(12b) Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail at the end of the year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			(16) Remarks.
														(13) Number arrested.	(14) Number convicted.	(15) Number acquitted or discharged.	
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																	
1	115, 117, 118 and 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	..	1	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Total	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.																	
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 234	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to coin	1	6	23	4	1	20	11	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	..	5	25	3	4	17	10	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
7	212, 216 and 216-A	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	..	16	17	..	..	25	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Harbouring an offender	13	49	1	4	13	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Other offences against public justice..	..	..	213	..	..	203	127	76	..	..	5	1	..	..	..
10	140, 170 and 171	Rioting or unlawful assembly	309	1,429	9,020	1,175	706	6,864	2,101	4,446	317	403	1,610	954	64	863	..
10A	285, 286 and 297	Personating public servant or soldier	1	3	25	..	..	25	13	12	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
		Offences against religion	..	1	82	2	73	4	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
			Total	324	1,512	9,407	1,188	7,161	2,285	4,559	317	423	1,674	973	74	871	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	302 and 303	Murder	61	418	1,475	23	59	1,359	565	794	..	74	439	19	5	10	..
12	307	Attempts at murder	3	55	274	11	12	234	120	113	1	5	7	23	19	30	..
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	2	8	62	4	2	57	38	12	7	2	2	..	..	..	..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	24	82	4	1	83	43	40	..	8	10	6	2	4	..
15	377	Unnatural offence	..	..	10	..	..	8	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	..	2	40	4	4	25	16	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	14	44	419	40	20	378	324	52	..	1	8	7	6	1	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	Grievous hurt	41	297	2,202	225	130	1,689	594	781	314	53	20	173	60	104	..

STATEMENT AA.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1956.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial numbers.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4-a) Cases pending investigation from previous year.	(4-b) Cases pending disposal in Court.	(5) Number reported in the year.	(6) Number in which investigation was refused.	(7) Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 (a) + (5) - (6)).	(8) Number proved or declared to be false.	(9) Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	(10-a) Cases pending investigation with the Police.	(10-b) Cases pending disposal in Court at the end of the year.	True cases.				(13) Total true cases disposed of + (11) + (12 (a)) + (12 (b)) + (13).	(14) Total true cases directly filed before Magistrates.	(15) Total cases directly filed before Magistrates ending in conviction.	(16) Grand total of true cases (columns (14) + (15)).	(17) Remarks.
												(11) Convicted.	(12-a) Discharged or acquitted.	(12-b) Compounded.	(13) Not detected or apprehended.					
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																				
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.																				
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 and 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and bribery under section 161, Indian Penal Code, and Act II of 1947.	29	5,448.	1,35,192	..	1,35,221	3	285	31	5,202	1,32,780	2,271	..	147	1,35,198	198	126	1,35,396	..
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	5,073	35,134	..	35,134	..	1	..	1,357	36,929	1,907	..	13	38,849	..	..	38,849	..
2A	Arms Act	24	34	200	..	224	1	23	25	27	155	25	..	2	182	289	261	462	..
2B	Opium Act	2	11	179	..	181	..	..	8	15	146	22	..	1	169	..	..	169	..
2C	Gambling Act	32	581	21,027	..	21,059	..	5	10	702	20,300	612	..	11	20,923	..	..	20,923	..
2D	Excise Act .. .. .	..	1	59	..	59	..	..	..	11	42	7	..	..	49	..	..	49	..
2E	Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	6	30	183	..	189	..	49	9	28	107	17	..	9	133	..	..	133	..
2F	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	620	5,391	1,72,803	25	1,73,398	10	324	260	6,013	1,63,453	6,792	57	1,880	1,72,207	730	603	1,72,937	..
3	Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	6	43	177	..	183	..	..	5	32	175	14	..	..	189	..	..	189	..
Total ..			719	16,612	3,64,954	25	3,65,648	14	637	348	13,387	3,54,087	11,667	57	2,063	3,67,899	1,208	990	3,69,107	..

STATEMENT AA.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10-a)	(10-b)	(11)	(12-a)	(12-b)	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.			(16)
																		Number of persons in custody pending investigation or on bail during the stage of trial.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or on bail during the stage of trial at the end of the year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
1	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.		17	4,453	135,313	87	1	135,134	132,853	2,276	..	12	24	4,537	198	126	72	..	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.																					
Public nuisances and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and bribery under section 161, Indian Penal Code and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.																					
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	5,073	35,112	..	..	38,796	30,929	1,867	..	..	..	1,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2A	Arms Act	13	37	208	10	6	189	150	30	..	1	22	31	280	261	19	..	..	..	..
2B	Opium Act	1	7	195	..	1	174	148	26	..	..	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2C	Gambling Act	24	546	21,041	5	..	20,959	20,320	639	..	65	10	637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2D	Excise Act .. .. .	..	1	59	..	..	49	42	7	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2E	Explosives Act and Explosive Substances Act.	..	25	173	24	5	133	112	21	..	..	7	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2F	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in above.	126	4,682	172,219	57	385	171,197	163,904	7,256	57	368	171	5,217	730	603	126	..	..	..	..
3	Offences under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	1	31	181	..	..	180	175	14	..	8	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			182	14,855	304,501	183	398	366,320	354,647	12,116	67	454	244	11,893	1,208	990	217	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT B.
 RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1956.
 PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4) Number pending at beginning of year.	(5) Cases reported in the year.	(6) Total for disposal columns (4) and (5).	(7) Number dismissed without trial.	(8) Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 343 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	(9) Discharge or acquittal.	(10) Conviction.	(11) Number pending at the close of year.	(12) Number declared by the Court never to have occurred for fact.	(13) Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	(14) Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118 and 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	4	3	7	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	4	3	7	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	35	478	513	30	42	79	383	29	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 304, 214, 225-A and 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	..	8	8	16	..	2	5	1	..	..	..
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	..	76	82	..	..	33	15	12	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	2	138	140	11	5	12	108	4	..	..	..
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	31	1,067	1,098	9	15	47	1,011	16	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	6	7	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	72	1,802	1,874	2	10	393	1,403	61	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156 and 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	147	3,676	3,723	68	80	570	2,882	123	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT B—cont.
 RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1956—cont.

PART I—Return of cases.—contd.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(4) Number pending at beginning of year.	(5) Cases reported in the year.	(6) Total for disposal [Columns (4) and (5)].	(7) Number dismissed without trial.	(8) Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	(9) Discharge or acquittal.	(10) Conviction.	(11) Number pending at the close of year.	(12) Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	(13) Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	(14) Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
33	Offences under special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		5,606	56,272	61,878	1,350	6,798	3,657	48,290	1,785			
34A	107, Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	190	185	375			132	67	176			
34B	109 Do.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	118	1,192	1,310			377	860	67			
34C	110 Do.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	29	844	873	7	54	175	582	55			
	Total ..		5,943	58,493	64,436	1,357	6,850	4,341	49,805	2,083			
	Grand total ..		6,856	75,683	82,538	3,044	8,916	10,373	57,436	2,709	14	4	3

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.

33 Offences under special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.
 34A 107, Cr.P.C. .. Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.
 34B 109 Do. .. Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.
 34C 110 Do. .. Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.

SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT B—cont.
 RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1956—cont.
 PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) Offence.	(4) Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year namely, persons against whom process had issued.		(5) On complaint.	(6) On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	(7) Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	(8) Persons who appeared before the courts.	(9) Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	(10) Persons tried.		(12) Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued [Columns (6) and (9)].	(13) Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			(10) Acquitted or discharged.	(11) Convicted.						(14-w) Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	(14-b) Number of those in column (11) convicted of cognizable offence.			(14-c) Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.		
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	8	65	73	..	..	..	..	13	20	60	..	..	..
	Total		8	65	73	..	..	..	..	13	20	60	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.																
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	170 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	90	162	611	65	..	40	..	151	65.3	35	..	8	13	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants .. ..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	2	62.5	1	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	..	21	106	3	..	13	..	62	15.7	13	..	4	..	
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	3	26	155	4	..	8	..	26	74.3	4	..	1	1	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	56	435	1,142	14	..	13	..	69	94.1	13	..	12	..	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	33.1	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	373	1,142	4,828	21	..	31	..	1,145	75.7	118	..	23	71	
	Total		552	1,792	6,355	107	..	105	..	1,458	77.1	184	..	48	85	

STATEMENT B—cont.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME AND CASES UNDER PREVENTIVE SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FOR THE YEAR 1956—cont.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—cont.

Serial number, (1)	Law.	Offence.	(2)	Persons against whom process issued.		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Persons tried.		(12)	(13)	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.					Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.			Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued [columns (5) and (6)].	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	(14-a)	Number of those in column (1) convicted of cognizable offence.	(14-b)	Persons who died, escaped, or appearance.	(14-c)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	312 to 316	.. .. .	.. .. .	5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5	2	3	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.																	
12	384 to 389	.. .. .	.. .. .	42	12	.. .. .	54	6	46	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
13	345	.. .. .	.. .. .	18	.. .. .	19	19	3	16	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
14	352, 355, 368	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,305	279	465	3,703	518	2,377	441	12.3	150	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	79
15	334	.. .. .	.. .. .	70	.. .. .	72	809	.. .. .	37	30	42.8	6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
16	323	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,591	889	585	8,027	1,173	5,021	809	10.8	443	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	146
17	374	.. .. .	.. .. .	242	57	10	289	25	110	15	5.1	14	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
			Total ..	10,226	1,225	1,060	12,110	1,719	7,561	1,295	11.3	617	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	224
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property.																	
12	417, 418	.. .. .	.. .. .	109	84	.. .. .	196	4	112	68	35.2	3	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2
19	403 to 405	.. .. .	.. .. .	102	136	1	239	3	113	111	46.6	10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
20	426, 427, 434	.. .. .	.. .. .	922	60	28	1,035	80	700	121	12.3	53	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
			Total ..	1,133	280	29	1,470	87	985	300	21.2	60	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17

STATEMENTS

CLASS VI.—*Certain offences not specified above.*

	2	13	2	17	2	13	2	17	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	
21 295-A, 298 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 490 to 492 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 493 to 498 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 500 to 502 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 504, 506 to 510 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 294-A .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Cases under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Cases under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Cases under Chapter XII, Criminal Procedure Code. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 250, Criminal Procedure Code. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 514, Criminal Procedure Code. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	551	5,064	1,093	7,068	406	2,291	4,003	59.4	168	202	1,935	86.5	101	41									
33 Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,672	42,801	17,293	60,432	1,182	4,015	52,027	86.5	1,273	1,935	86.5	1,273	101	41									
34 a. 107, Criminal Procedure Code.	255	183	11	449	..	189	75	38.6	186	..	..	..	..	..				
34 b. 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	220	500	635	1,355	..	482	808	71.1	63	63	63	2	..	..							
34 c. 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	49	264	907	1,169	7	182	908	77.5	69	69	69	3	..	..							
Total	3,196	43,748	18,846	63,405	1,189	4,868	53,818	86.	2,252	2,252	2,252	104	104	41									
Grand total	6,112	64,336	23,913	90,540	3,514	17,212	63,989	72.5	3,383	3,383	3,383	473	473	41									

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT C.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

Serial number and offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(A) COGNIZABLE.						
<i>Thefts.</i>						
1. (a) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	6,179	3,469	53.5	RS. 12,40,328	RS. 3,33,224	RS. 26.8
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	34	23	67.6	2,851	1,664	58.3
(c) Other thefts.	21,067	11,439	54.2	16,55,840	6,00,916	36.2
<i>Robbery.</i>						
2. (a) Dacoity	49	26	53.06	19,086	5,071	26.5
(b) Other robbery	238	112	47.05	81,910	24,403	29.7
3. Criminal breach of trust.	1,294	742	57.3	6,77,180	97,004	14.3
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	191	86	45.02	95,401	19,033	20.0
Total	29,352	15,897	54.15	37,72,594	10,81,365	28.7
(B) NON-COGNIZABLE.						
5. Extortion	2	..	..	27	..	..
6. Criminal misappropriation	4	3	75	1,135	348	30.6
Total	6	3	50	1,162	348	29.9

NOTE.—1. Recoveries made during the year of property stolen in previous years . .	RS. 32,569
2. Recoveries made during the year of property stolen outside the State . .	Nil.
3. (a) Value of property stolen in 1955 in 3,102 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year	6,21,317
(b) Value of property reported as stolen in 1956 in 5,552 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year	10,26,047
(c) Value of property recovered in 1956 in 3,198 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year	2,58,209
4. Property stolen and recovered without intervention of the Police	1,130

STATEMENT CC.

CLASSIFICATION OF THEFTS AND ROBBERIES ACCORDING TO NATURE OF PROPERTY INVOLVED.

Serial number and offence. (1)	Number of cases in which property was stolen.				Number of cases in which property was recovered.				Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.				Amount of property recovered.				Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.			
	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.
1. Theft of copper wire ..	443	..	..	4	108	..	..	2	24.4	..	..	..	92,275	..	..	47	14.6	..	..	12.08
2. Theft of cattle ..	2,320	6	2	25	1,550	3	2	17	66.55	50	100	68	2,83,225	915	265	2,765	41.38	39.9	42.26	75.38
3. Theft of cycles ..	798	..	2	20	313	..	1	7	39.22	..	50	35	95,069	..	305	1,265	42.86	..	65.6	26.3
4. Theft of motor vehicles and accessories ..	44	..	..	6	20	..	..	3	45.45	..	..	50	15,491	..	14,320	12,603	75.3	..	..	88
5. Theft of fire-arms ..	9	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	44.4	..	..	100	770	..	..	370	29.87	..	..	98.66
6. Theft of explosives ..	25	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	280	..	..	..	62.5	..	..	..

rs.

rs.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT D.
Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police Force for 1956.

Ranges.	Districts.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Number of head constables including Jammidars.			Number of constables.			(16)
											(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		Total
Western Range	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	110	55	328	36	5	2,345	203	26	3,134
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	57	9	176	..	..	1,270	..	..	1,524
	Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	73	9	186	..	..	1,312	..	..	1,592
	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	62	9	190	..	..	1,334	..	..	1,607
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	2	48	..	..	288	..	..	358	
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	36	208	29	600	..	..	4,204	..	..	5,082	
Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Madurai Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	39	11	130	..	..	974	..	..	1,161
	Madurai North	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	40	..	92	..	..	554	..	..	694
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	63	12	197	..	..	1,566	..	..	1,849
	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	59	9	195	..	..	1,640	..	..	1,915
	Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	34	201	32	614	..	..	4,734	..	..	5,620	
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	54	8	141	..	..	1,066	..	..	1,277
	South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	64	7	176	..	..	1,386	..	..	1,645
	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	65	7	175	..	..	1,130	..	..	1,389
	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	72	13	204	..	..	1,493	..	..	1,795
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	41	255	35	693	..	..	5,075	..	..	6,106

Deputy Inspector-General	1																				1,132
Railways and Criminal																					62
Investigation Department.																					972
Police Training College, Vellore																					15
Police Recruits' School, Vellore																					32
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore																					19
Total																					18
Grand total																					70
Temporary Additional Forces																					31,274
																					7,691

NOTE.—This statement does not include the following strengths of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Units.

Malabar Special Police—

Permanent.—1 Commandant, 3 Assistant Commandants, 9 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 27 Jamadars, 7 Havildars-Major, 28 Havildars, 75 Naiks, 861 Constables including Lance Naiks, 28 Followers and 12 Bugler Boys.
Temporary.— 7 Havildars, 5 Naiks and 41 Constables including Lance Naiks.

Special Armed Police—

Permanent.—1 Commandant, 5 Assistant Commandants, 15 Subadars including Subadars-Major, 44 Jamadars, 11 Havildars-Major, 54 Havildars, 130 Naiks, 1,534 Constables including Lance Naiks and 44 Followers.
Temporary.—1 Jamadar, 2 Havildars, 1 Naik and 7 Constables including Lance Naiks.

(a) Cadre strength not yet fixed.

(b) One post of Sergeant converted as Sub-Inspector temporarily.

* Includes Deputation Reserve

STATEMENT D—concl'd.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of the Police Force for 1956—concl'd.

Ranges.	Districts.	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
		Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Central and State Revenues.	Grand total cost (17) and (18)†	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	To area.	To population.	Total amount of cognizable crimes investigated.	Proportion of crimes rated to the Police Force.
Western Range	Chief Office	..	..	..	..	1,416,056	1,416,056	35	6	0.2	475.8	107,811	37.0
	Madras City	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot	..	..	..	4,653	2,859,157	528,212	56	12	3.2	1,876	32,959	22
	Salem	..	..	..	6,093	3,371,769	471,819	75	11	3.8	2,119	29,536	18
	Coimbatore	..	..	..	6,024	3,200,000	782,000	60	15	3.7	1,991	43,713	27
	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	989	311,729	88,997	17	9	3.0	871	2,577	7
	Total	..	..	..	17,769	9,742,655	1,870,528	214	47	3.5	1,917	108,785	21
Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madurai Urban	..	..	..	1,218	2,891,817	805,304	28	2	..	..	..	..
	Madurai North	..	..	..	3,090	..	..	41	4	..	..	..	..
	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	4,851	2,080,519	538,553	63	7	2.6	1,559	27,484	24
	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	4,407	2,514,183	764,563	63	36	2.6	1,123	16,771	24
	Kanyakumari	..	..	..	646	824,000	79,000	9	16	2.3	1,313	20,888	11
	Total	..	..	..	14,221	8,310,519	2,187,420	204	65	1.0	1,273	21,595	11
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	..	..	..	3,054	1,863,619	321,362	46	13	2.5	1,451	24,321	19
	South Arcot	..	..	..	4,208	2,776,767	327,463	63	7	2.5	1,695	20,107	12
	Tanjore	..	..	..	3,727	2,982,670	577,896	73	3	2.6	2,147	15,396	11

STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS

Tiruchirappalli	..	..	5,614	2,043,882	583,275	65	10	3-0	1,640	24,404	14
Total ..	..	..	16,503	10,556,938	1,809,096	247	33	2-7	1,731	84,228	14
Deputy Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	1,716	..	..	25	27	1-5	..	30,682	27
Criminal Investigation Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	48,533	30,026,168	7,234,000 (a)	725	(b) 178	1-7	1,036-6	419,178	20
Grand total ..	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

(b) Includes temporary outposts.

(a) Includes temporary stations.

* Total cost payable from Central and State Revenues, Rs. 5,00,80,977.

† Total cost payable from other sources than Central and State Revenues, Rs. Nil.

‡ Grand total cost, Rs. 5,00,80,977.

§ Grand total cost, Rs. 5,00,80,977.

|| Total cost for the previous year—Rs. 5,08,68,726.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1956.

Districts.	Total strength.			Arms and Ammunition.												Punishments.					
	Sanctioned.			Actual.			Number of arms and ammunition.						Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.								
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.		(8)	(7)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Under Police Act.	Under sections 330, 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	Other offences.					
Chief Office	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City	248	3,828	248	248	3,540	23	..	7	1,518	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	113	1,907	131	181	1,859	20	8	491	1,365	133	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	135	1,928	145	186	1,896	18	5	449	1,365	166	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coinabatore	135	2,268	134	2,244	2,244	22	6	491	1,716	163	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	32	488	32	480	480	..	..	3	..	22	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	415	6,581	442	6,479	6,479	60	18	1,434	4,445	474	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	96	1,682	104	1,648	1,648	..	5	368	1,189	103	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	105	1,796	123	1,752	1,752	14	5	376	1,371	136	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	125	1,962	142	1,940	1,940	..	..	296	1,632	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	133	2,298	156	2,231	2,231	..	7	620	..	140	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	459	7,738	526	7,621	7,621	14	17	1,655	4,192	526	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai North	72	967	73	959	959	..	..	..	847	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai Urban	84	1,463	88	1,481	1,481	..	..	622	1,729	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamanathapuram	114	2,054	126	2,041	2,041	..	..	515	1,367	126	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	107	2,289	115	2,195	2,195	..	..	349	1,722	130	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	16	635	16	629	629	..	..	126	106	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	393	7,413	418	7,305	7,305	60	16	1,612	5,771	503	20	..	..	..	..	..	..

Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	59	1,152	57	1,186	..	..	1,192	79	..	7	22	379	..	..	..	..	..	\$
* Criminal Investigation Department.	117	362	109	234	..	..	..	148	14	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training College, Vellore.	6	26	6	26	1	2	18	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	9	10	9	10	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	10	9	10	13	..	..	60	187	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	25	45	25	49	1	2	78	190	9	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	† 1,717	† 27,119	1,825	26,364	52	168	4,786	17,308	2,058	77	\$ 108	455	3,888	..	..	..	1	1
																	50	

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.
† 140 Permanent plus 557 Temporary.
‡ 20,025 Permanent plus 7,094 Temporary.
§ Includes 10 cases of dismissals ordered on account of desertion.
NOTE.—(1) The excess of actual strength over sanctioned strength in columns 8 and 5 is due to supernumerary Sub-Inspectors in service.
(2) Recruitment is being made to fill up the existing vacancies in the constabulary (columns 4 and 6).

STATEMENT E—*concl'd.*
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for 1956—*concl'd.*

Districts.	Number of constables.										Number who have left the force during the year.				Percentage on total actual strength of				
	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
	By promotion.	By presents, good conduct, stripes or money rewards, etc.	Medals for gallantry.	Medals for Meritorious distinguished services.	Number of men in the force who cannot read and write.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under three years' service.	Of three years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years' service.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under precedin columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
Chief Office	163	249	1,128	506	1,172	40	24	31	6	4	7	19	..	..
Madras City	..	1,838	..	..	..	..	84	707	645	164	25	2	..	2	..	6	118.5	2.93	..
North Arcot	..	2,323	..	..	8	45	105	666	672	165	17	3	1	..	..	14	58.6	2.84	..
Salern	..	889	..	1	..	3	136	682	584	531	14	4	6	6	..	14	50.59	2.13	..
Coimbatore	..	2,029	..	1	..	76	19	187	152	64	3	2	1	..	..	1	44.38	1.93	..
The Nilgiris	..	245	..	..	..	3	404	2,242	2,053	924	59	11	8	8	..	34	74.3	2.5	..
Total	..	5,436	..	2	8	127	301	1,251	1,430	543	80	25	18	16	8	25	80.3	3.1	..
Chingleput	..	1,722	..	..	25	15	120	455	683	201	19	3	3	..	..	5	103.64	4.0	..
South Arcot	..	1,661	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	18	..	1	2	..	8	77.56	3.5	..
Tanjore	..	4,773	..	..	..	48	191	796	737	342	30	14	3	3	8	7	74.13	3.3	..
Tiruchoreppalli	..	8,156	..	..	25	144	301	1,251	1,430	543	80	25	18	16	8	25	80.3	3.1	..
Total	..	17,322	..	..	55	216	612	2,302	2,933	1,128	137	47	24	25	16	47	74.5	3.9	..
Madurai North	..	732	..	1	..	7	72	288	368	109	4	2	2	4	..	1	32.5	3.15	..
Madurai Urban	..	3,022	..	..	1	16	192	468	476	160	11	6	5	6	..	3	88.21	3.78	..
Ramanathapuram	..	2,050	..	..	2	28	93	565	758	410	17	4	6	6	4	4	52.9	2.9	..
Tirunelveli	..	5	..	..	..	..	72	752	653	486	24	2	14	1	..	4	48.53	1.7	..
Kanyakumari	..	5,809	..	..	..	..	57	221	178	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6	0.03	..
Total	..	12,628	..	1	3	91	486	2,294	2,433	1,262	56	14	27	12	4	12	59.5	2.5	..

STATEMENTS

	2,033	..	..	..	10	28	284	472	269	5	2	2	2	5	2	2	6	61-88	3-3	5
Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-1	..	..
* Criminal Investigation Department.	587	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-1	2	..
Police Training College, Vellore.	16	..	..	..	2	4	2	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218-7	1-5	..
Police Recruits' School, Vellore.	18	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	194-6	3-51	..
Police Recruits' School, Coimbatore.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	1-7	..
Total ..	48	..	..	..	3	5	3	2	6	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	173-4	2-3	..
Grand total ..	23,957	..	6	36	538	1,473	7,202	6,886	4,166	243	77	47	19	89	84	84	84	93-6	2-3	3

* Includes Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.
 Note: (1) Number of Policemen killed—2.
 (2) Number of Police officers injured—4.
 (3) Number of Policemen injured—73.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT F.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF CRIME.

Year.	Total cognizable crime reported (I.P.C. only).	Blooting.	Offences relating to coins.	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	Murder.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	Administering stupefying drugs.	Kidnapping and abduction.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cheating.	Breach of trust.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1952 ..	60,316	1,172	28	3	912	57	16	245	215	501	9,871	966	1,824
1953 ..	66,831	1,400	47	5	926	70	20	246	246	507	11,698	964	2,294
1954 ..	54,447	1,821	22	11	831	87	25	340	150	471	8,127	842	1,864
1955 ..	47,495	1,839	21	10	833	29	25	387	107	307	5,347	732	1,649
1956 ..	46,861	1,546	17	5	758	32	18	259	63	285	7,143	708	1,633

STATEMENT FF.

CLASSIFICATION OF THEFTS AND ROBBERIES BY STOLEN PROPERTY.

(Consolidated for five years.)

Year.	Thefts.												
	Copper wire.				Cattle.				Cycles.				
	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1952 ..	314	..	..	..	4,960	..	1	4	1,027	..	..	3
1953 ..	453	..	1	..	6,057	1	..	4	1,298	..	..	3
1954 ..	327	..	..	..	3,264	3	1	3	979	..	1	3
1955 ..	294	..	1	..	2,680	1	..	2	851	..	..	3
1956 ..	443	..	..	4	2,329	6	2	25	798	..	2	20

Year.	Thefts—cont.											
	Motor vehicles and accessories.				Fire arms.				Explosives.			
	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
1952 ..	54	..	..	10	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	1
1953 ..	108	1	..	8	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
1954 ..	52	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
1955 ..	37	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
1956 ..	44	..	..	6	9	..	..	1	25	..	..	..

STATEMENT G.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF RAILWAY CRIME, 1956.

Year.	Theft of goods from			Theft of parcels from		Pick-pocketing from	Theft from passengers (excluding pick-pocketing).			Thefts of railway material.
	Running trains.	Yards.	Sheds and platforms.	Trains vans.	Parcel offices or platforms.	Platforms.	Running trains.	On platforms.	In running trains.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1952 ..	13	18	73	2	40	279	37	311	214	149
1953 ..	15	26	110	7	26	291	37	287	198	274
1954 ..	53	23	175	4	16	213	34	257	152	251
1955 ..	39	25	87	4	13	201	26	214	131	177
1956 ..	14	13	81	1	12	214	56	217	125	138

APPENDIX A

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1956.

Personnel.—Sri S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., M.L., I.P., held charge till 31st August 1956 and I am holding charge from 1st September 1956.

<p>Law and Order— Deputy Commissioner of Police.</p>	<p>of Sri A. Sundaram Pillai from 1st January to 17th September 1956. Sri K. R. Shenai, B.A. (Hons.), I.P.S., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime, in additional charge from 18th September to 16th October 1956. Sri A. C. Aditya Nadar, B.A., from 17th October to 31st December 1956.</p>	<p>Traffic and Licensing—cont. Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic.</p>	<p>of Sri G. Nataraja Pillai, from 1st January to 21st March 1956. Sri H. L. Vincent, from 22nd March to 31st December 1956. Sri R. J. Stooks, throughout the year.</p>
<p>Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Range. Assistant Commissioner of Police, Central Range.</p>	<p>of Sri S. T. Thiruchitrabalam, B.A., throughout the year. of Sri P. Kanakarajan, B.Sc., from 1st January to 17th October 1956. Sri A. C. Aditya Nadar, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, in additional charge from 18th to 28th October 1956. Sri V. R. Lakshminarayanan, B.Sc., B.L., I.P.S., from 29th October to 31st December 1956.</p>	<p>Assistant Commissioner of Police, Transport. Hospital— Medical Officer</p>	<p>of Sri R. J. Stooks, throughout the year. Dr. V. Selvaraj, M.B.B.S., from 1st January to 11th June 1956. Dr. A. V. Rajagopal, M.B.B.S., from 12th June to 31st December 1956. Dr. Azeez-ur-Rahman, M.B.B.S., throughout the year. Dr. Azeez-ur-Rahman, M.B.B.S. (in additional charge) from 1st to 4th January 1956. Dr. S. Pattammal, M.B.B.S., from 5th January to 31st May 1956. Dr. M. Malathi, M.B.B.S., from 1st June to 31st December 1956.</p>
<p>Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range.</p>	<p>of Sri Md. Jan, from 1st January to 23rd November 1956. Sri K. Chenthamarai, M.A., from 24th November to 31st December 1956.</p>	<p>Assistant Medical Officer</p>	<p>.. .. Dr. Azeez-ur-Rahman, M.B.B.S., throughout the year.</p>
<p>Assistant Commissioner of Police, Western Range.</p>	<p>of Sri M. Balasundaram, B.A. (Hons.), from 1st January to 13th October 1956. Sri K. Parameswara Menon from 14th October to 31st December 1956.</p>	<p>Assistant Medical Officer (Women).</p>	<p>.. .. Dr. Azeez-ur-Rahman, M.B.B.S. (in additional charge) from 1st to 4th January 1956. Dr. S. Pattammal, M.B.B.S., from 5th January to 31st May 1956. Dr. M. Malathi, M.B.B.S., from 1st June to 31st December 1956.</p>
<p>Assistant Commissioner of Police, Armed Reserve. Crime Branch— Deputy Commissioner of Police.</p>	<p>of Sri C. T. Lyons throughout the year. Sri K. R. Shenai, B.A. (Hons.), I.P.S., throughout the year.</p>		
<p>Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (South).</p>	<p>of Sri A. Rangabashyam, B.A., from 1st January to 29th October 1956. Sri G. Nataraja Pillai, from 30th October to 31st December 1956.</p>		
<p>Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (North).</p>	<p>of Sri P. Paramaguru, M.A., B.L., throughout the year.</p>		
<p>Assistant Commissioner of Police, Intelligence Section.</p>	<p>of Sri S. Solai, B.A., from 1st January to 12th October 1956. Sri A. S. R. Ponnuswamy, B.A. (Hons.), from 13th October to 31st December 1956.</p>		
<p>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Government Care Camp and Care Home.</p>	<p>of Sri C. C. N. Beale, from 1st to 12th January 1956. Sri S. Hameed from 13th January to 31st December 1956.</p>		
<p>Traffic and Licensing— Deputy Commissioner of Police.</p>	<p>of Sri R. K. Sukumaran, from 1st January to 30th April 1956. Sri K. R. Shenai, B.A. (Hons.), I.P.S., Deputy Commissioner of Police Crime, in additional charge from 1st to 6th May 1956. Sri S. V. Paliriappan, from 7th May to 14th September 1956. Sri R. K. Sukumaran, from 15th September to 31st December 1956.</p>		

PART I.

1. General Condition of the year.—The year has been one of continued difficulty due to the economic stress and many other factors without much improvement in the position relating to employment.

It was also marked by brisk activity on the part of all the different political parties in connection with the State's Re-organisation proposals. Labour was also restive during the year.

The President of India, several State Ministers and foreign High Personages visited the City during the year.

Intensive raids were conducted against Cotton betting and Prohibition offenders during the latter part of the year with good results.

Peace and tranquillity prevailed in the City during the year due to the continued vigilance of the City Police Force who carried out heavy and exacting duties fairly well in spite of multiple demands on them.

2. Political movements.—(i) The memorable event during the beginning of the year was the decision of the Union Government on the States Re-organisation Committee recommendations which enkindled the activities of the different political parties who protested against the retention of 'Devikulam', 'Peermadu' and a portion of 'Shencottah' in the proposed 'Kerala State' and urged the re-naming of this State as 'Tamil Nad'.

(ii) Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani, leader of the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam convened an all party conference on 27th January 1956 and on 20th February 1956 a general hartal was observed by all Parties. The 'Dravida Kazhagam' proposed this year to burn the picture of 'Rama' on 1st August 1956 as part of their anti-Hindi agitation. On the evening of 1st August 1956, Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and Sri S. Guruswami were arrested but later in the night were released. On release, Sri Naicker called off the agitation.

(iii) The 'Tamil Arasu Kazhagam' was again active agitating for the appointment of a Boundary Commission to resolve the Andhra Madras border issue. They launched on a Satyagraha in front of the Assembly from 24th September 1956 to 29th September 1956 when 496 persons in all were arrested for violating the prohibitory orders in force. They were released on 30th September 1956. A Statewide Satyagraha was again launched on 15th October 1956. One hundred and eighty persons in all who were arrested in connection with this agitation were released on 27th October 1956.

(iv) In April 1956, the local Communists were busy with the Fourth Congress of the Party held in Palghat. Later the party members held meetings explaining the resolutions passed at the Congress approving the foreign policy of the Congress Government and disapproving their domestic policy. During the latter half of the year, the party was busy formulating measures to chalk out a programme for the ensuing general elections to set up candidates and to form electoral alliances. During the close of the year, the Communists agitated over the Franco-British aggression against Egypt and staged demonstrations in front of the United Kingdom High Commissioner's office shouting slogans.

3. **Social or Communal movements.**—There were no social or communal movements or instances of friction between communities during the year.

4. **Labour.**—Labour was as usual restive during the year. The beginning of the year witnessed a strike by the Bank employees on 6th and 7th January 1956. In March 1956, the works employees in Oil companies in the City were discontented over the bonus issue. The employees of the Burma-sell and Tondiarpet Installations about 800 each abstained from work on 20th March 1956. The Non-Gazetted Officers were restive during the year over their agitation for increased dearness allowance on a par with that granted to Central Government employees.

The workers of the Wagon Shop of the Perambur Railway Carriage Workshop and those of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills staged a stay-in-strike on 5th June 1956 and 1st September 1956, respectively. The employees of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe Company were restive over the dismissal of 159 employees on 29th October 1956 and staged a picketing in front of the Company on 2nd and 3rd November 1956. The agitation was called off on 5th November 1956 as the management agreed to take back all the dismissed workers.

About 800 Insurance employees out of 1,200 belonging to the Zonal Divisional and Branch offices staged a token strike on 5th December 1956 in response to the call of the All-India Insurance Employees' Association.

The Beedi workers were restive demanding the enactment of separate legislation for the Beedi industry and 501 workers in all were arrested under section 41 of the City Police Act and Section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, when they attempted to stage demonstrations in front of the Legislative Assembly. They were released on 30th December 1956.

5. **Students' strikes.**—A section of the students of the educational institutions and Colleges in the City participated in the general hartal on 20th February 1956 in connexion with States Re-organisation Committee's recommendations. About 200 students of Pachaiyappa's College Hostel posted themselves by the side of the Railway line adjacent to the hostel and some of them pelted stones at moving trains. The Police with the co-operation of the Principal stopped the trouble.

About 500 students of the Pachaiyappa's College abstained from classes on 15th October 1956 to mark their sympathy over the demise of Sri Sankaralinga Nadar of Virudhunagar.

About 100 of 116 students of the Government School of Arts, Poonamallee High Road, abstained from classes on 7th December 1956 to mark their grief over the death of Dr. Ambedkar.

6. **Other disturbances.**—There were no other disturbances of importance in the City during the year.

PART II.

Crime.

7. **General character of the year.**—The total number of true cognizable crimes reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding those under Special and Local laws was 8,198 as against 8,660 in 1955 and 8,933 in 1954. While there was a slight increase in crime there was a perceptible fall in the incidence of (1) robbery (2) pocket-picking and (3) cycle thefts and this was due to intensive policing and preventive measures. There was an increase under burglaries due to the operation of various criminal groups in the City. Nevertheless, the percentage of detection was kept up—46.4 per cent as against 47.7 per cent of last year.

Many of the detected cases were the outcome of preventive arrests by the Police. There were, as usual, many instances in which the same criminal or set of criminals were responsible for a series of offences of the same kind. Special patrols were organized to deal with such crime and results have been good.

Out of the 8,198 true cases reported during 1956 and of 726 cases pending from the previous year, 7,905 cases were disposed of.

The following are the figures of crime for the last two years under classes I to VI :—

Class of offences.	1955.	1956.	Difference of the last two years—plus or minus.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Class I	58	46	— 12	— 20.7
Class II	633	675	+ 42	+ 6.6
Class III	558	718	+ 160	+ 28.7
Class IV	438	507	+ 69	+ 15.8
Class V	6,373	6,252	— 121	— 1.9
Class VI	97,680	99,714	+ 2,034	+ 2.1

8. **Drunkenness.**—Intensive raids were conducted by the Divisional Police and the raiding parties in the various parts of the City and the belt area from time to time and the tempo of the raids was raised during the latter part of the year.

Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness for the last two years are as follows :—

Area.	Year.	Number arrested		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Madras City.	1955	5,409	26	5,359	20
	1956	11,354	78	11,296	78

9. **Grave Crimes.**—The following are the statistics of grave crimes for the last three years :—

	Reported in			Difference of the last two years—plus or minus.	Percentage of difference.
	1954.	1955.	1956.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Murder ..	21	15	16	+ 1	+ 6.7
Dacoity ..	1	2	1	— 1	— 50
Robbery ..	27	28	18	— 10	— 35.7
House-break- ing.	679	424	612	+ 188	+ 44.3
Theft ..	6,485	5,639	5,494	— 145	— 2.6
Cattle theft.	36	42	37	— 5	— 11.9
Total ..	7,249	6,150	6,178	+ 28	+ .45

10. **Murder.**—Sixteen cases of murder were reported during 1956 and 3 cases were pending from the previous year. Of these, 7 cases ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, 4 as undetected and 5 are pending trial.

Motives for these murders were as follows :—

Factions	1
Family disputes	3
Sexual causes	3
Robbery	1
Other causes	8

There was one case of murder for gain during the year. There was no murder due to communal feelings and no case is worth special mention here.

11. **Infanticide.**—There were 17 cases of infanticide during the year as against 25 in 1955. There are no cases worth special mention here.

12. **Riots.**—During the year there was no rioting or serio disturbance and the Police had no occasion to open fire.

13. **Dacoity and Robbery—Dacoity.**—One case of dacoity was reported during the year and it is under investigation.

Robbery.—The number of true cases of robbery during 1956 was 18 as against 28 in 1955. Out of 18 true cases and 2 cases pending from the previous year, 15 cases were disposed of—6 ended in conviction, 9 were treated as undetected 5 cases are under investigation.

The following is the classification of the cases under dacoity and robbery :—

	Number of cases.	Highway.	Field.	House.
1. Dacoity	1	1	..	..
2. Robbery	18	8	5	5

The Koravas of Ramanathapuram district are strongly suspected in the cases of house robbery as they had operated before in Madras City. Efforts are being made to locate them.

14. **House-breaking.**—Six hundred and twenty cases of house breaking were reported during 1956 of which 612 were true cases. The percentage of conviction is 44.9 per cent as against 55.8 per cent of 1955.

The average amount of property lost per case in 1954, 1955 and 1956 is Rs. 177, 198 and 267 respectively.

This year there has been a marked increase under burglaries due to the activities of some criminal groups.

During the latter part of the year there occurred a series of burglaries by 11 Window-Bar method coupled with snatching of jewels from sleeping women sometimes using violence which indicated the work of certain Korava organisations. Strenuous efforts are being made to locate these criminals.

The depredations of a set up of country criminals have also come to notice in the shop burglaries of the City where costly watches and cameras have been stolen. Similar occurrences were also noticed in Calcutta. Stops have been taken to locate the criminals.

Mobile patrols are served during nights in important places. Increased attention was paid to preventive work and greater vigilance maintained in watching known criminals during the year.

Interesting cases—A non-local ex-convict of Malabar who was responsible for 8 cases was arrested and properties worth Rs. 1,500 were recovered.

A non-local ex-convict and his associate who were responsible for 15 burglaries were arrested and properties worth Rs. 2,500 were recovered.

A local ex-convict who was arrested under suspicious circumstances was found to be responsible for 21 cases in the City. Properties worth Rs. 1,000 have been recovered.

A local ex-convict who was responsible for a grave burglary in Washermanpet was arrested and properties worth about Rs. 5,000 were recovered.

15. Thefts—Cattle-thefts.—Forty-one cases were reported during 1956 of which 37 were true. Thirty-two cases ended in conviction.

Cattle poisoning.—One case was reported during the year and it went undetected.

Thefts—Ordinary.—There has been a slight decrease under this head. Five thousand six hundred and sixty-three cases were reported during the year of which 5,491 were true cases. This includes 405 cycle thefts, 65 thefts of jewels from children and 284 cases of pocket-picking.

The incidence of crime under this head has been kept well under control. The token system introduced last year to prevent cycle thefts continues to work satisfactorily.

A preventive arrest led to the recovery of 46 cycles from an ex-convict who was charged and convicted. His area of operation was throughout Madras City and Chingleput district.

During the year under review there has been a considerable decrease in the number of pocket picking cases—403 to 284. The formation of a Shock Party exclusively for the prevention and detection of pocket picking offences, preventive arrests and regular beats by uniformed police at all important bus stops have acted as a deterrent against this class of offence. Several organisations of pick-pockets have been completely eliminated by the preventive arrest.

16. Other cases of interest.—The following case of counterfeiting currency notes is worth mentioning :—

During the course of investigation of a forged currency note Vijayawada Police seized 427 forged hundred-rupee notes from two persons at Vijayawada. On information, all the suspected places in Madras City were raided, the source located and six persons were arrested. A treadle with printing materials and 152 forged hundred-rupee notes were recovered. The accused are now taking their trial.

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

18. Accidental deaths.—One hundred and forty-nine cases of accidental deaths were reported during the year. No case disclosed culpable negligence.

PART III.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

19. Detection.—Crime was kept well under control throughout the year. Effective steps were taken by the Police to prevent and detect crime. Many of the detected cases were the outcome of preventive arrests by the Police.

Specialisation in investigation work was organised during the year. Teams of selected Sub-Inspectors and their Inspectors were allotted for the investigation of particular types of crime such as burglaries, lugalaw thefts, pocket pickings, etc. This scheme is working well and paying good dividends.

The following are the true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code disposed of during the years 1955 and 1956 showing the percentage of detection :—

Year.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Not detected.	Total Columns (2) to (4).	Percentage of detection.	Difference of Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955	4,101	724	3,773	8,598	47.7	PER CENT.
1956	3,663	439	3,794	7,896	46.4	PER CENT.

The percentage of detection of grave crimes during 1955 and 1956 is also given below :—

Head of Crime.	1955.	1956.	Difference of percentage.
1 Murder ..	(18/23) 78%	(7/14) 50%	— 28
2 Dacoity ..	(2/2) 100%	..	— 100
3 Robbery ..	(16/30) 53%	(6/15) 40%	— 13
4 House-breaking.	(210/516) 40.6%	(262/584) 44.9%	+ 4.3
5 Theft ..	(2981/6082) 49%	(2223/5329) 41.7%	— 7.3
6 Cattle-theft.	(26/35) 74.2%	(33/36) 91.6%	+ 17.4

Sustained efforts were made and precautionary measures adopted throughout the year by organizing Strangers' Day, laying traps and making systematic enquiries about known criminals with good results.

20. Cases in which investigation was refused—

	1955.	1956.
Number of cases reported to the Police. (Serials 1 to 38 of Statement—A. Police)	8,419	8,515
Number of cases in which investigation was refused by the Police	7	9
Percentage ..	.08	.1

21. Cases referred by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—Twenty-three cases were referred by the Magistrates to the Police during the year for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 31 in 1955.

22. Attendance at Sessions.—At the beginning of the year, a separate Sessions Court was instituted exclusively for Madras City and sessions cases are tried as and when they are committed. Gazetted Police Officers attended on 32 days.

23. Property lost and recovered.—A comparative statement for the last three years is given below. This shows an appreciable decrease in the value of property lost and a slight decrease in the percentage of recovery.

Year.	Amount lost.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1954	9,33,367	2,18,779	23.
1955	12,44,363	2,91,837	23.5
1956	8,55,705	1,92,225	23.3

Recovery during the year of property lost in the previous years—Rs. 40,917.

24. Prosecutions.—A comparative statement for the last two years in respect of cases coming under classes I to V of Statement A. Police cases, which have been decided during the year is given below :—

Year.	Cases.			Persons.		
	Number decided.	Number convicted.	Percentage.	Number tried.	Number convicted.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955	4,825	4,101	84.9	5,106	4,236	82.9
1956	4,102	3,663	89.3	4,293	3,741	87.1
Difference.	—723	—438	4.4	—813	—495	+4.2

25. Convictions.—The following is a statement showing the number of cases charged, number pending in courts and percentage of tendency with a note showing how the pendency affects the percentage of detection of crime :—

Cases under	Number of cases charged.	Number of cases disposed of		Number of cases pending in court.	Percentage of the pendency on the total number.
		Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Indian Penal Code ..	4,384	3,663	439	282	6
2 Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act ..	14	12	2	..	..
3 Security sections ..	552	448	70	34	6

NOTE.—Total number of cases disposed of was 4,102. Out of 4,384 cases charged, 4,102 cases were disposed of by the court and of these 3,663 cases were in conviction. Assuming that all the cases charged (4,384) are disposed of in the ratio of 4,102 : 3,663 the number of cases convicted would be 3,714. Thus the percentage of detection would work out to 43 per cent. In view of the pendency 282 cases in courts, detection is affected to the extent of 10 per

APPENDIX

26. Prosecuting staff.—A comparative statement of the number of cases conducted by the prosecuting staff during the years 1955 and 1956 is given below :—

(1)	Number of completed original cases.				Percentage convicted.		Number of completed appeals.		Percentage upheld.
	Prosecuted.		Convicted.		1955.	1956.	Opposed.	In which original orders were upheld.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.					
Chief Assistant State Prosecutor ..	2,486	2,262	2,349	2,097	94	92	..	..	..
Assistant State Prosecutor, II ..	1,512	1,557	1,220	1,258	81	78	..	..	..
Do. III ..	954	1,117	903	1,019	95	98.5	..	..	..
Do. IV ..	2,948	2,760	2,863	2,558	97	92.9	..	..	..
Do. V ..	469	528	390	456	83	86	..	..	..
Do. VI ..	494	717	473	692	96	96	..	..	..
Do. VII ..	680	720	538	642	79	80	..	..	..
Do. VIII ..	1,136	1,228	1,075	1,165	95	94	..	..	..
Assistant State Prosecutor, Special Court.	2,746	2,510	2,432	2,370	89	94	..	..	..
Assistant State Prosecutor, Prohibition.	14,947	19,188	14,704	18,918	98	98	..	..	..

NOTE.—The following two Assistant State Prosecutors were on leave during the year for the periods noted against each and in all cases a substitute was appointed :—

1. Sri J. S. Athanasius—From 7th to 31st May 1956.
2. Sri P. Rajamanikam—From 9th February to 4th March 1956.

27. Inadequate sentences and retrials.—There was no case during 1956 of a gravely inadequate sentence by a court or of any important case being retried after discharge.

28. Escapes.—The number of escapes from Police custody during the year is given below :—

From Jail.	From Police lock-up.	From other Police custody.	Total.
1	3	9	13

29. Prosecutions for false complaints.—(a) Including cases of the previous year, the number of cases referred by the Police as false—24.

(b) The number of such cases struck off as false by the Magistrates—7.

(c) The number of cases in which prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints and the number of such cases filed on magisterial complaints—3.

(d) The number of persons convicted for preferring false complaints—2.

(e) The number of cases pending at the end of the year—1.

(f) Number of persons prosecuted and convicted for preferring false complaints and petitions against Police officers—1.

30. Prevention.—Three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 3,223 in 1955. One thousand two hundred and fifty persons were run in under specific sections and 370 under Security sections during the year as against 400 in all last year.

31. Return of active and inactive Criminals of Madras City for the year 1956—

Class of persons. (1)	Number at large on 31st December 1955 (i.e.) excluding those in Jail but including those out of view. (2)		Number brought under Surveillance during the year.							Of the numbers			
			on account of arrivals from outside the District. (3)		By release from Jails. (4)			By fresh registration. (5)		By reason of death. (6)		By reason of old age or infirmity. (7)	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Active and inactive criminals of Madras City ..	1,002	20	6	..	113	1	216	7	14	..	4	..	

In column (2) to (5) number removed from the register.						Of those included in columns (2) to (5).							
On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crimes. (8)		By reason of having left the City (9)		From other causes. (10)		Number in jail on 31st December, 1956. (11)		Number at large on 31st December, 1956. (12)		Of the number shown in column (12) number out of view. (13)		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year. (14)	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
21	..	2	..	..	..	280	7	1,020	21	536	5	245	6

Old offenders.—

	1955.	1956.		
1 Number sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code.	996	493		
2 Number ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.	23	47		
3 Number prosecuted for failure to notify residence.	22	38		
4 Number convicted	12	38		

habitual criminals. During the year there were no fresh registrations under the Habitual Offenders Act. A scheme for better control over habitual offenders has been submitted to Government and is under their examination.

Number of members registered under the Act at the beginning of the year 1956. (1)	Number registered in the year 1956. (2)	Number removed from the register during the year. (3)	The number of members at the end of the year 1956. (4)
112	Nil.	Nil.	112

32. The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.—The Act working satisfactory only but it is not effective in controlling

33. Security for good behaviour.—This year there has been considerable improvement in security work due to periodical drives organised by the Divisional Police and by Special Parties.

A comparative statement showing the number of persons charged under security sections for the last five years is given below :—

Year.	Number of persons put up.		Number bound over.		Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Number sentenced to imprisonment for failure to furnish security.	Number of those in column (2) (1) for whom history sheets existed.	Average amount demanded.
	Local.	Extra district.	Local.	Extra district.					
(1)	(2) (i)	(2) (ii)	(3) (i)	(3) (ii)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1952	422	63	370	51	Nil.	87	111	55	191
1953	853	96	632	64	6	73	142	44	278
1954	501	98	434	76	7	86	118	77	177
1955	333	67	256	53	20	83	103	44	202
1956	401	151	329	119	34	81	117	116	243

34. Port Police.—Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, continued to be in charge of the Harbour Police during the year.

The passenger traffic between Madras-Rangoon and Madras-Singapore continued to be on the increase and there was also a large number of arrivals of cargo ships in the harbour. During 1956, 31,558 passengers disembarked at Madras as against 26,519 last year.

The Quarantine Establishment attended to the routine work of disembarkation and embarkation of passengers, checking of passports, etc. They are also helping the Port Health Officer in the prevention of yellow fever.

Two cases of gold smuggling and four cases of opium smuggling were detected during the year.

Six hundred and sixty-seven shed thefts, sixteen ship thefts, six wagon thefts and two hundred and forty ordinary thefts were reported during the year. Two hundred and forty-four shed thefts, eight ship thefts, two wagon thefts and one hundred and eighty ordinary thefts were detected.

The Harbour Police performed their duties well in close co-operation with the Madras Port Trust and Customs departments.

35. Cinematograph Act.—The working of the Act in the City is satisfactory. The following licences were issued under the Act :—

	1955.	1956.
Number of licences issued to Cinematograph theatres	40	40
Number of certificates issued in respect of Cinematograph films .. ..	..	..
Licences to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) .. ..	..	..
Number of duplicate certificates issued in respect of the Cinematograph films .. ..	..	..

36. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The working of the Act in Madras City is satisfactory. The Act has been extended throughout the City of Madras.

	1955.	1956.
The total number of persons convicted under the Act	99	164

37. City Police Act.—The Act has been extended throughout the City of Madras. The working of the Act has been satisfactory. The following figures are furnished with regard to the licences issued under the Act :—

	1955.	1956.
Licences for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	2,705	2,840
General licences for music and religious institutions.	308	317
Occasional licences to sell foreign liquor.	4	4
Licences for gymnasium licences for places of public resort.	247	264
Other music licences	3,902	3,941
Sound amplifier licences	4,498	4,567

38. Prohibition.—Vigorous drives were launched under the prohibition Act during the latter part of the year. The western fringe of the City which abounds in distillers and belt area which is the main source for the City were frequently raided with good results.

A comparative statement showing the number of cases under the Act for the years 1955 and 1956 is given below :—

Class of offences.	Number charged.			
	Cases.		Persons.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
4 (i) (a)	5,492	6,495	5,493	6,254
4 (i) (i)	806	960	807	960
4 (i) (g)	21	34	22	32
4 (i) (b)	191	201	191	195
4 (i) (j)	5,435	11,684	5,435	11,432
Total	11,945	19,374	11,948	18,873

Class of offences.	Number convicted.			
	Cases.		Persons.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
4 (i) (a)	5,242	6,199	5,222	6,187
4 (i) (i)	806	954	801	954
4 (i) (g)	19	30	19	30
4 (i) (b)	178	183	178	183
4 (i) (j)	5,387	11,626	5,379	11,622
Total	11,632	18,992	11,599	18,976

39. Inspection of shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and Indian Explosives Act.—All the shops licensed under these Acts were inspected by the officers concerned promptly. The various licences issued under the Acts are furnished below :—

	Arms Act.		1955.	1956.
	1955.	1956.		
Licences to import arms and Military stores (Form II).	98	149		
Licences to import arms and Military stores (Form III).	..	..
Licences to import arms and Military stores (Form VI).	..	..
Licences to export by land or river arms and ammunitions (Form VII).	641	448		
Licences to manufacture, sell or keep for sale arms and ammunitions (Form IX).	30	33		
Licences to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	42	41		
Licences for safe custody of arms and ammunition (Form XIII).	4	4		
Licences to possess fire arms (Form IV).	..	13	13	
Licences to possess ammunition and Military stores (Form XIV).	2	3		
Licences for the possession and use for the purpose of target, etc. (Form XV).	1	1		
Licences to possess arms and ammunitions for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	2,122	2,021		
Licences to go armed on a journey (Form XX) ..	15	15		
Temporary licences for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	21	27		
Sales of arms and ammunitions verified	7,220	7,460		
Licences to import explosives (Form F)	19	14		
General licences to transport explosives (Form G).	3	3		
Licences to store films up to 200 lb. under Cinematograph Film Rules (Form C).	5	4		

APPENDIX

40. Inspection.—A list of Police stations and outposts in Madras City as on 31st December 1956 is given below :—

Police stations	
Permanent.	Temporary.
B-1 North Beach.	B-4 Fort.
B-2 Law Colloge.	D-4 Jam Bazaar.
B-3 Muthialpet.	G-4 Otteri.
C-1 Flower Bazaar.	J-1 Saidapet.
C-2 Elephant Gate.	J-2 T'Nagar.
C-3 Seven Wells.	J-3 Kodambakkam.
D-1 Triplicane.	J-4 Adyar.
D-2 Mount Road.	K-1 Sembiam.
D-3 Ice House.	K-3 Aminjikaraj.
E-1 Mylapore.	K-4 Ayanavaram.
E-2 Royapetta.	
E-3 Teynampet.	
F-1 Chintadripet.	
F-2 Egmore.	
F-3 Nungambakkam.	
G-1 Vepery.	
G-2 Periamet.	
G-3 Vyasarpadi.	
H-1 Washermanpet.	
H-2 Rayapuram.	
H-3 Tondiarpet.	
K-2 Kilpauk.	
General Section.	
Traffic Investigation.	
Harbour.	

Outposts.	
Permanent.	Temporary.
....	C-4 General Hospital.
....	Abiramapuram.
....	Thousandlights.
....	Erukanchery.
....	Stanley Hospital.
....	Korukkupet.

All the stations and outposts have been inspected by Gazetted officers during the year.

41. Execution of warrants.—Particulars in the following form showing the number of warrants pending during the year is given below :—

Number pending over.	Total.		
	One year.	Six months.	Three months.
	3	12	7
			22

42. Office.—The work in the office continued to be very heavy during the year, consequent on the increase in the strength of the executive force with no corresponding increase in the ministerial staff. The office staff had to work overtime and on holidays also.

43. Service books.—All service books and service rolls have been correctly maintained during the year.

PART IV.

44. Strength.—A comparative statement for two years of permanent and temporary establishment is given below :—

Strength as on 31st December 1955 and 1956.

	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jarudars.	Head constables.	Police constables.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955.							
Permanent	22	5	50	109	2	351	2,319
Temporary	7	1	9	41	9	143	711
Total	29	6	59	150	11	494	3,030
1956.							
Permanent	22	5	50	110	2	351	2,319
Temporary	7	1	9	44	9	142	754
Total	29	6	59	154	11	493	3,073

Actual strength as on 31st December 1955 and 31st December 1956.

	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jarudars.	Head constables.	Police constables.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955.							
Permanent	22	5	50	109	2	351	2,319
Temporary	7	1	8	41	9	143	700
Total	29	6	58	150	11	494	3,019
1956.							
Permanent	22	5	45	110	2	313	2,319
Temporary	7	1	8	44	9	140	736
Total	29	6	53	154	11	453	3,055

Details for increase or decrease—

Sub-Inspectors (permanent) as on 31st December 1955.	109
G.O. No. 557, Home, dated 21st February 1956 cut in Vacancy Reserve restored	1
Total ..	110
Sub-Inspectors (temporary) as on 31st December 1955.	41
Supernumerary post surrendered	— 1
Total ..	40
Additional Vacancy Reserve in G.O. No. 557, Home, dated 21st February 1956	3
Total ..	43
Destitute Home, G.O. No. 1553, Home, dated 28th May 1956	1
Total ..	44
Head Constables (temporary) as on 31st December 1955.	143
Surrender of supernumerary Head Constables sanctioned in G.O. No. 2959, Home, dated 21st October 1955 ..	— 9
Total ..	134
N.C.C. Thyagaraja, Vivekananda and New Colleges—G.O. No. 323, Home, dated 30th January 1956	3
Destitute Home—G.O. No. 1553, Home, dated 28th May 1956	3
New Washermanpet—G.O. Ms. No. 3665, Home, dated 31st December 1956	2
Total ..	142
Police Constables (temporary) as on 31st December 1955.	711
Mercantile Marine Department Guard—G.O. Ms. No. 114, Home, dated 10th January 1956	2
Thyagaraja, Vivekananda and New Colleges N.C.C. Guards—G.O. No. 323, Home, dated 30th January 1956	18
Watching aliens at Railway Stations—G.O. No. 1032, Home, dated 3rd April 1956	6
Total ..	737
Disbandment of Orderlies of Deputy Commissioner of Police Intelligence—Sanctioned in G.O. No. 3240, Home, dated 17th December 1955 from 1st August 1956	— 2
Total ..	735
One Police Constable driver for Chief Office—G.O. No. 2979, Home, dated 26th October 1956	1
Total ..	736

NOTE.—Staff not employed on 31st December 1956—

New Washermanpet Out Post.

Two Orderlies for Deputy Superintendent of Police, Chief Office.

45. Enlistment.—Recruitment to the Police was being done periodically. The recruits were up to the average when compared with the previous years. The particulars of recruitment in the year are as below :—

(i) Number of recruits possessing qualification of and above the S.S.L.C. standard—	
S.S.L.C. passed	4
Do. failed	22
(ii) Number of Harijans recruited	25
(iii) Number of ex-army men enlisted	Nil.
(iv) The total number of recruits enlisted during the year	163

46. Casualties.—The particulars of casualties during the two years are furnished in the following form :—

Casualties.	1955.	1956.
Number retired	37	40
Number resigned	19	24
Number dismissed	30	35
Number discharged	7	6
Number deserted	11	18
Number died	18	7
Total ..	120	130
Number of police officers killed or injured in the course of duty.	7	6

The following cases are worth mentioning:—

(1) Police Constable 2836 Badrinath of D-2 Crime arrested one Krishnan a juvenile on 17th September 1955 at 19-00 hours at Bharat Building bus stop, when the juvenile had committed theft of a cover containing cash Rs. 0-14-3, etc., from the pocket of the complainant one Palaniappa Chettiar who was then boarding a bus. While the Constable was taking the juvenile concerned in D-2 Crime No. 82/55 one Siva alias Sivalingam, K.D. of K-2 Kilpauk and one Dorai alias Sundaram of Kosapet interfered and demanded the release of the juvenile and when the Police Constable refused to release the juvenile accused, these two persons stabbed the Constable on his chest with a bichuva. The juvenile was convicted and sentenced to be detained in the Senior Certified School for a period of three years under section 379, Indian Penal Code and the assailants Siva alias Sivalingam and Dorai alias Sundaram were convicted under sections 333, 326, 225 and 34, Indian Penal Code and sentenced to five years R.I. by the Sessions Judge, Madras High Court, in S.C. No. 7/56 on 11th February 1956 (D-2 Crime No. 458/55, sections 379 and 332, Indian Penal Code).

(2) Police Constable 1231 Kesavalu of D-3 Station who was watching for Cotton Betting cases at Dr. Besant Road about 22-00 hours on 28th November 1956 was assaulted by one Abarned Mohideen and Abdul Samad Khan of Dr. Besant Road and hence a case in D-3 Station Crime No. 927/56 under section 332, Indian Penal Code, was registered on the complaint of Police Constable 1331. The case is pending trial.

(3) Police Constable 1994 Muthukumaraswami of Kodambakkam Police Station was directed at 6 a.m. on 2nd July 1956 to go out and make inquiries in Kodambakkam Station Crime No. 532/56, section 390, I.P.C., in West Mambalam. Accordingly he went there and after making enquiries he was returning to Station. At about 3 p.m. when he was on his way to Station at the Cart tract near a mango tope at Kodambakkam Cheri, he saw one individual carrying a kerosene tin covered with gunny. Two persons were escorting the man carrying the tin. The Police Constable was in mufti. He on suspicion boldly went forward and finding the tin to contain arrack by smell, caught hold of the man by name Sadayan. The two others who were with Sadayan stabbed the Police Constable with knife on the face and left ear and beat him with hands. The Police Constable fell down. Sadayan throwing the arrack tin took out a knife and stabbed the Police Constable several times on his left hand. The Police Constable raised an alarm but nobody would come to his rescue. They began to run but he chased them and caught hold of Sadayan. The others Chokku Mottan and Mathurai escaped. He produced Sadayan with the contraband in Kodambakkam Police Station. A case in J-3 Crime No. 599/56 under section 4 (i) (a) and 4 (i) (j) of Madras Prohibition Act and under section 324, I.P.C., was registered and investigated. Subsequently the other two accused who escaped were also arrested and they were prosecuted and they all were convicted to varying terms of imprisonment. The meritorious service of the Police Constable has been recognised by the grant of a suitable money reward.

(4) On 4th September 1956, Sub-Inspector Sri A. K. Thiagarajan of Crime Branch C.I.D. was detailed by Inspector of Police, G. Munuswamy Naidu to proceed to Nyniappa Naicken Street, P. T. Madras and seize the account books of one Hajari Mull—a scrap merchant who was suspected to be a receiver of copper wire. Accordingly the Sub-Inspector proceeded to No. 149, Nyniappa Naicken Street at 4 p.m. and met the accused and asked him to produce the account books. The accused produced the account book. The Sub-Inspector asked him to show the page wherein one of the persons who sold copper wire to him had signed. The accused showed him the page bill, No. 282, dated 7th March 1956. The Sub-Inspector told the accused that he was going to seize the book and took it. The accused objected to his seizing the account book and called in his kinsman. A crowd had gathered in front of the shop. The accused demanded the account book and attempted to snatch it and he hit the Sub-Inspector, on the right upper lip and tore his banian and shirt buttons. The Sub-Inspector holding the account book in his hand pushed the accused who was holding his shirt. The Sub-Inspector got out of the shop and when he was about to leave the place, the accused along with three others (Marwaris) whose names are not known and could not be identified stopped him. The accused Hajari Mull beat the Sub-Inspector on his chest and legs with his hands. The second accused beat him with a rod on his left palm and the third and fourth accused also beat him with their hands. The Sub-Inspector rushed to C-1 station and gave a complaint.

A case in C-1 Crime No. 1075/56 under section 332, I.P.C., was registered and investigated. After completion of investigation a charge-sheet against Hajari Mull was laid and he was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months R.I. by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate in C.C. No. 10857/56 on 12th November 1956.

47. Health.—The information is furnished in the following form:—

Year.	Number of admissions into the hospital.	Percentage on actual strength.	Percentage of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1955	7,563	1.8	.5
1956	6,997	1.03	.5

The common diseases treated were Influenza, Malaria, Cold, Disorders of the digestive system, Scabies, Venereal Diseases, etc.

The Police personnel and their families suffering from Tuberculosis were treated with modern expensive drugs such as Streptomycin, Isonex, PAS, etc. Those requiring treatment like A.P., P.P., etc., were sent to the Government Tuberculosis Institute, or the various Tuberculosis clinics in the City.

Cases deserving Sanatorium treatment were admitted in the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram. Tuberculosis cases that are discharged from the Sanatorium and those that are returned with instructions of treatment to be carried out are followed up and cases for check whenever necessary are directed to the various Institutions as per direction.

The strength of the Hospital staff.—No change in 1956.

The health of the force continued to be satisfactory.

48. Education.—The particulars are furnished in the following form:—

	Head Constables.	Police Constables.
(i) Number of men on the last day of the year	487	2,940
(ii) Number illiterate .. ..	..	..

49. Increments granted or postponed.—Increments were granted to the force on the due dates periodically except in a few cases where the increments were postponed for specific reasons. The following information is furnished in this regard:—

(i) Number of increments granted during the year.	2,894
(ii) Number of increments postponed during the year.	24

50. Conduct.—The conduct of the force on the whole was satisfactory. In certain cases departmental action was taken against those who were at fault, with a view to maintain discipline in the force.

51. Departmental punishments.—(a) A comparative statement for two years is furnished below:—

	For offences other than absence without leave.		For absence without leave.		For all offences.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number dismissed ..	21	31	9	4	30	35
Number discharged including removals.	7	3	..	5	7	13
Number reduced ..	66	52	6	16	72	68
Number suspended ..	4	4	..	2	4	6
Number awarded blackmarks only.	567	351	115	188	662	539
Total ..	665	446	130	215	775	661

Percentage of men departmentally punished— PER CENT.

(i) for absence without leave (excluding blackmarks).	0.71
(ii) for offences other than absence without leave (excluding blackmarks).	2.4
(iii) By award of blackmarks]	14.1

The state of discipline and conduct of the force on the whole was satisfactory. The discipline of the force was well maintained.

(b) Deferred punishments—

Number pending at the beginning of the year ..	21
Number awarded in the year	220
Number confirmed	17
Number remitted	133
Number pending at the end of the year	91

52. Appeals.—A statement for two years is furnished below—

Appeals excluding second appeals barred under Police Standing Order, Volume I-110.	To the Deputy Commissioner of Police.		To the Commissioner of Police.		To the Inspector General of Police.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Confirmed	14	19	17	35	1	..
Reversed	2	4	9	8	..	1
Punishment reduced.	3	3	19	9	..	..
Punishment enhanced.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pending	5	..	1	..	1	1
Total	24	26	46	52	2	2

53. Judicial punishments.—The information for two years is furnished below:—

Categories.	Number convicted.			
	In official capacity.		In private capacity.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
Inspectors .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sergeants-Major ..	..	..	..	..
Sergeants .. ..	..	..	..	..
Jamadars .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	..	..	..	..
Head Constables ..	..	..	..	..
Police Constables ..	6	13	..	..
Total	6	13	..	..

54. Medals and Rewards.—(a) None were awarded medals during the year 1956.

(b) A statement of the monetary rewards awarded is furnished below:—

Police Officers.	Rewards.			
	1955.		1956.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Inspectors	10	976 3 0	14	934 0 0
Sergeants-Major ..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	113	9,098 0 0	98	6,782 0 0
Sergeants	27	2,078 14 0	16	964 8 0
Jamadars .. ..	..	..	..	..
Head Constables.	397	6,691 2 2	298	4,371 8 0
Police Constables.	1,612	9,218 0 0	1,412	5,583 14 3
Total		28,062 3 2		18,635 14 3
To private individuals.	1121	8,517 14 0	712	4,780 2 8
Rewards paid from sources other than Government.		Nil.		

55. Extraordinary Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities.—A statement showing the cases of extraordinary family and injury pensions and gratuities sanctioned by the Government during the year is furnished below:—

Compassionate gratuity.

Rank, number and name.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted, number and date of the G.O. to be specified.
Police Constable 882 Natesan.	N. Vedanayaki (widow).	Rs. 750 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 26, Finance, dated 16th January 1956.
Police Constable 1182 Amirudeen.	Begum Beo (widow).	Rs. 650 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 219, Finance (Pension), dated 28th March 1956.
Police Constable 638, A. Govindarajulu.	Navaneetha Ammal (widow).	Rs. 800 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 616, Finance (Pension), dated 19th September 1956.
Police Constable 3336 Kurup.	Srimathi Narayani Ammal, Srimathi Kunjilcheru Amma.	Rs. 450 } Sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 630, Finance (Pension), dated 25th September 1956. Rs. 200 }

Rank, number and name.	Particulars of the grantee.	Amount granted, number and date of the G.O. to be specified.
Police Constable 230 Sheriff.	Alla Baksh (brother-in-law).	Rs. 700 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 655, Finance, dated 11th October 1956.
Police Constable 1779 Lakshmi-pathi.	Srimathi P. Kuppu Ammal (widow).	Rs. 500 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 682, Finance, dated 3rd November 1956.
Head Constable 1392 R. Vedamurthi.	Srimathi Dhana-lakshmi (wife).	Rs. 750 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 713, Finance, dated 15th November 1956.
Police Constable 2448 M. Natesa Chetti.	Srimathi Cholammal (widow).	Rs. 700 sanctioned in G.O. Rt. No. 751, Finance (Pension), dated 6th December 1956.

56. Cost.—The total cost of the force in the last two years is furnished below:—

The total cost of the force—		RS.	A.	P.
1955 .. ..	..	49,32,665	0	0
1956 .. ..	..	50,36,507	0	0

57. Buildings—Housing the Force.—A comparative statement for two years is furnished below:—

Number of Police officers for whom quarters existed.

At the end of	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Jamadars.	Police Constables.
1955	7	30	29	224	..	1,294
1956	7	30	30	224	..	1,302

NOTE.—1. Only the garage in J-1 Station has been converted into a Constable's hut and occupied on 25th October 1956.
2. Old B-1 Police Station was converted into a Sub-Inspector's quarters and occupied in February 1956.
3. Excise peons lines, Tondiarpet-7 huts allowed to City Police in G.O. Ms. No. 2526, dated 6th September 1956.

58. Police Co-operative Societies.—Figures are furnished in the following form:—

Number of societies.	Number of members on rolls.	Amount of paid-up share capital.
		RS.
Madras City Police Officials' Co-operative Society, Limited.	180	12,229
Madras City Police Constables' Co-operative Society, Limited.	1,823	50,950

The societies are in a sound condition and have been very useful to the members.

59. Police Co-operative Stores.—There is no Police Co-operative Stores attached to the Madras City Police.

Polish Fund.—The Polish Fund has been working satisfactorily. The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 2,851-1-0. The capital at the end of the year was Rs. 23,529-5-9 as against Rs. 20,633-4-3 at the end of the last year. The fund has been most useful to the members as it ensures supply of a number of articles at a fair price.

60. General Provident Fund.—Figures are furnished in the following form:—

Rank.	Number eligible to join the fund.	Number of subscribers.	Percentage of subscribers on the number eligible to join the fund.
Inspectors	29	28	97
Sergeants-Major ..	4	4	100
Sergeants	40	30	75
Sub-Inspectors ..	98	79	81
Jamadars, Head Constables and Police Constables	2,204	1,593	72
Office establishment.	58	51	88
Motor Vehicle Inspectors.	3	3	100

61. Contributory Provident Fund

Rank.	Number eligible to join the fund.	Number of subscribers.
Inspectors	Nil.	..
Sergeants-Major	Nil.	..
Sergeants	2	2
Sub-Inspectors	1	1
Jamodars, Head Constables and Police Constables	208	157
Office establishment	7	7

duties by companies of the Malabar Special Police and Platoons of the City Armed Reserve stationed in the district and the Special Armed Police.

Discipline is quite satisfactory. The physique and general fitness are good. None was removed as unfit. The Armed Reserve was mobilized on the dates noted against each :—

19th to 28th January 1956 ..	In connexion with the State Reorganization.
18th to 20th February 1956.	General hartal in connexion with the State Reorganization.
12th March 1956	Burmah Shell workers' strike.
26th March 1956	Threatened hartal by Corporation drivers.
8th April 1956	Tiruvallur bye-election.
1st May 1956	In connexion with the 'May Day'.
27th May 1956	In connexion with the visit of the President of India.
26th June 1956	Hartal by merchants in connexion with the levy of sales tax.
1st August 1956	Agitation by Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
12th to 18th August 1956 ..	President of India's visit.
26th to 29th October 1956 ..	Visit of the Emperor of Ethiopia.
16th to 19th December 1956.	Visit of The'r Holiness Dalai Lama and Panchan Lama.

62. Standard of work turned out by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors—

Inspectors—

(1) Power of control	Good.
(2) Value of inspections	Satisfactory.
(3) Personal investigation of crime ..	Satisfactory.
(4) Village visiting and local knowledge ..	Fair.
(5) Character	Good.

Sub-Inspectors—

(1) Maintenance of discipline and relations with subordinates	Good.
(2) Investigation of crime and detective ability	Good.
(3) Local knowledge and relations with the public	Satisfactory.
(4) Character	Good.

63. Armed Reserve—Strength—

Particulars.	Sergeant-Major.	Sergeants.	Jamodars.	Head constables.	Nalkas.	Lance Nalkas.	Police constables.
Sanctioned strength.	1	9	9	36	36	36	432
Temporary additional .. .. .	..	..	..	28	12	1	128
Total	1	9	9	64	48	37	560
Under-strength .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Actual strength	1	9	9	64	48	37	469

The Armed Reserve continues to do bandobast duties during strikes, processions and meetings. The Armed Reserve was augmented during the strike periods and other large-scale bandobast

The emergency strength was maintained at full strength. Accommodation does not exist for the entire Reserve. Quarters are being built. The percentage of natives of headquarters town in the Reserve is 10 per cent.

64. Tear Smoke Squad.—(1) The City Tear Smoke Squad is attached to No. IX Platoon Armed Reserve. The strength of the squad is one Sergeant, 2 Head Constables and 12 Police Constables. According to the Chief Office Memo. No. 677-A/Stat/45, dated 7th January 1948, the training of the other Platoon men in the tear smoke was carried out and the regular turnover of the men for training in every quarter was also complied with. All the trainees did the quarterly practice as well as classification at Meenambakkam Range. To train 8 Head Constables and 30 Police Constables the maximum quantity of munition allotted in Annexure 2 of Ro. No. 235-A/Stat./50, dated 4th February 1950, was used. Demonstration in firing the shells of all kinds and throwing grenades was given by the Sergeant in charge of Tear Smoke Squad and the munition was found to be effective and there was no misfire. The quarterly supplies to the 11½ squad in the Madras State were made from the reserve stock held in Madras City and the munitions on stock at present are kept in good condition.

(2) During the year 1956 the City Tear Smoke Squad was called on to the following places :—

Serial number and strength of the squad.	Date.	Place.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Half Section	20th January 1956	B-2 Station	.. .. .
2 Do.	21st January 1956	B-3 Do.	No gas action.
3 Do.	23rd January 1956	B-1 Do.	Do.
4 Do.	24th January 1956	B-1 Do.	Do.
5 Do.	5th February 1956	D-1 Do.	Do.
6 Do.	20th February 1956	D-1 Do.	Do.
7 Full section	20th March 1956	.. .. .	11 S.R. and 2 L.R. shells fired to disburse a crowd at Island Ground.
8 Half Section	27th May 1956	H-3 Do.	No gas action
9 Do.	29th June 1956	D-1 Do.	Do.
10 Do.	1st July 1956	G-3 Do.	Do.
11 Full section	2nd July 1956	Do.	Do.
12 Do.	1st August 1956	Do.	Do.
13 Do.	8th August 1956	Control Room	Do.
14 Do.	9th August 1956	D-1 Station	Do.
15 Do.	8th September 1956	Do.	Do.
16 Do.	24th September 1956	G-3 Station	Do.
17 Do.	25th September 1956	D-1 Do.	Do.
18 Do.	26th September 1956	Do.	Do.
19 Do.	27th September 1956	Do.	Do.
20 Do.	28th September 1956	Do.	Do.
21 Do.	29th September 1956	Do.	Do.
22 Do.	23rd October 1956	Do.	Do.
23 Do.	24th October 1956	Do.	Do.
24 Do.	25th October 1956	Do.	Do.
25 Do.	22nd December 1956	Do.	Do.

65. Village Police.—This does not apply to Madras City.

66. Station Vigilance Committees.—The Station Vigilance Committees are functioning satisfactorily. Respectable persons of

local influence and integrity are selected with a view to bringing the police and the public into closer contact and they are frequently met by all ranks to promote goodwill and to ensure their active co-operation.

APPENDIX

Work done by the Station Vigilance Committees during the years 1955 and 1956.

District.	Number of Station Vigilance Committees as on 31st Decem-ber.		Number of Indian Penal Code cases in which accused were arrested with property (including cattle thefts).		Number of cattle thefts in which accused were arrested with property.		Number of out of hand charac-ters (K. Ds., Ds., etc.) traced or arres-ted or put up for security.		Number of waran-tees arrested.		Number of O.V. N.T. members traced or arres-ted.		Cases of Gambling put up.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Madras City ..	28	28	160	71	1	--	17	13	16	9	..	..	160	113

PART V.

Traffic Department.

67. Staff.—There was no change in the strength of the Traffic Department during the year under review.

68. Accidents.—The number of accidents reported were 3,632 and the number of cases recorded were 3,384 as against 2,990 in the previous year. The number of fatal accidents for the year was 54 as against 48 in 1955. Fifty-seven persons were killed this year as against 49 persons in 1955. The total number of persons injured during the year was 1,810 as against 1,620 during the last year. The increase in accidents is due to the steady increase in vehicular traffic, population figures, and in the number of transport vehicles in the City.

There have been no complaints from the parties in the settlement of claims arising out of accidents.

Particulars of areas where accidents were heavier and the types of persons responsible for them are given below :—

Places where accidents were heavier.

	1955.	1956.
1 Mount Road	326	335
2 Poonamallee High Road	83	101
3 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road	53	74
4 General Hospital Road	64	57
5 North Beach Road	44	42
6 Wall-Tax Road	49	47
7 Broadway	79	54
8 Triplicane High Road	31	23
9 Purasawalkam High Road	31	19
10 Royapetta High Road	44	41
11 South Beach Road	55	64
12 Tiruvottiyur High Road	77	78
13 Road junctions	334	410
14 Cross-roads	159	241
15 Basin Bridge Road .. .. .	..	46
16 Places controlled by Police or traffic signals.	76	91
Total ..	1,505	1,723

(a) Persons responsible.

(a) Pedestrians	387	519
(b) Drivers of motor vehicles	1,587	1,828
(c) Drivers of other vehicles	395	389
(d) Pedal cyclists	432	407
(e) Passengers	36	57
(f) Other kinds of traffic	53	184
Total ..	2,890	3,384

Causes.

(a) Pedestrians responsible	256	453
(b) Walking on the roadway	86	20
(c) Playing	21	8
(d) Confused by traffic	15	16
(e) Sleeping and sitting	2	3
(f) Defective hearing	7	19
Total ..	387	519

(b) Drivers of motor vehicles responsible.

1 Negligence (high speed and careless driving, etc.).	962	612
2 Overtaking, negligence and cutting in or out.	211	476
3 Under the influence of liquor	9	5
4 Emerging from the side streets	37	15
5 Slowing vehicles too closely	196	194
6 Bad reversing	65	33
7 Swerving in front of moving vehicles and turning into side streets	12	55
8 Defective mechanism, brakes, steering	51	112
9 Sudden application of brakes .. .. .	..	..
10 Disobeying traffic signals	15	15
11 Careless parking .. .. .	..	1
12 Inadequate clearance .. .. .	..	5
13 Motor cyclists slipping .. .. .	..	6
14 Rounding corners on wrong sides .. .. .	..	34
15 Off-side parking .. .. .	..	..
16 Disregarding off-side rules	24	98
17 Driving on the wrong side of the road .. .. .	..	147
Total ..	1,587	1,808

(c) Other vehicles responsible.

1 Rickshaws	53	19
2 Hand-carts	133	135
3 Bullock-carts	69	125
4 Jutkas	45	45
5 Cycle-rickshaws	92	65
6 Trolley carts	3	..
Total ..	395	389

(d) Pedal cyclists responsible.

1 Negligence (high speed, inattentive and careless driving)	228	223
2 Emerging from side streets	45	57
3 Turning in front or behind	56	42
4 Overtaking in front or behind	44	11
5 Disobeying traffic signals	25	5
6 Inefficient brakes	12	..
7 Self-falling not due to collision	2	6
8 Rounding corners on the wrong side	12	18
9 Riding on the wrong side of the road	8	38
10 Confused by traffic .. .. .	..	7
Total ..	432	407

(e) Passengers responsible.

1 Mounting or alighting from buses	26	37
2 Mounting or alighting from lorries	2	6
3 Mounting or alighting from cars	1	..
4 Mounting or alighting from jutkas .. .. .	..	1
5 Mounting or alighting from hand-carts .. .. .	..	3
6 Mounting or alighting from double-bullock carts	7	4
7 Mounting or alighting from cycle-rickshaws. .. .. .	..	5
8 Stealing a ride on motor vehicles .. .. .	..	1
Total ..	36	57

Period of accidents.

Time.	Percentage of accidents.	1955.	
		1955.	1956.
1 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (106 cases) ..	2.3	3.1	
2 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. (355 ") ..	10.5	10.5	
3 9 a.m. to 12 noon (855 ") ..	26.3	25.3	
4 12 noon to 3 p.m. (623 ") ..	18.8	18.4	
5 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (683 ") ..	20.2	20.2	
6 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (588 ") ..	17.4	17.4	
7 9 p.m. to 12 midnight (173 ") ..	4.5	5.1	
Total ..	100	100	

69. Statement of cases charged in accidents—

	1955.	1956.
1 Cars	387	447
2 Taxis	90	103
3 Buses	218	170
4 Delivery vans	46	21
5 Lorries	175	242
6 Motor cycles	47	39
7 Auto rickshaws	60	91
8 Jutkas	20	23
9 Bullock-carts	22	58
10 Hand-carts	73	61
11 Rickshaws	19	6
12 Cycle rickshaws	46	34
13 Cyclists	186	122
Total ..	1,389	1,417

The number of cases against the workers of Government Bus Transport placed before the Enquiry Committee during the year was 263 out of which prosecution was ordered in 120 cases and disciplinary action was taken in 76 cases. Thirteen cases are pending. In addition to this minor offences from March to December 1956 were listed and sent to the Director, Government Transport, for taking disciplinary action against the running crew of the Government Bus Service.

70. Traffic control.—Persistent propaganda in educating the public and the motorists on road safety rules was carried out throughout the year with good results. Intensive propaganda against jay walking and crossing the roads at random and advising the public to confine to the foot-path was continued. Eight hundred and fifty-four cases were charged for jay walking with satisfactory result during the year. A drive was organized against riding abreast and other offences committed by cyclists and 1,855 cases were charged against cyclists for bad riding and riding abreast. The drive is being kept up and obviously it is time that we think of some regulations to have cycles inspected periodically for fitness and the cyclists for their knowledge of cycling.

The 'NO RIGHT TURN' restriction between General Hospital Bridge and Medical College Umbrella Point which has till now served to decrease traffic hold-up in this area is continuing and special Police parties are being deputed during peak hours to regulate traffic at this point.

Speed traps were regularly laid throughout the year to check over-speeding as a result of which 3,366 cases of over-speeding were detected as against 2,973 cases in 1955. One thousand eight hundred and eighty-three cases of overload were also charged during the year as against 1,068 cases in 1955. In addition to these, disciplinary action was taken against 151 professional drivers under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as against 75 drivers during the previous year. In 428 cases permits were suspended for varying terms for various infringements of the permit conditions as against 352 cases during the previous year. There has been an increase in the number of cases of disciplinary action taken against permit holders and drivers of transport vehicles and this has to be continued as the drivers of this class of vehicles are generally found given to reckless driving.

The improvement of the roads, roundabouts, etc., for ensuring smooth flow of traffic for carrying out which a sum of Rs 1 lakh was sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 928, Home, dated 7th April 1955, has been done. Government have sanctioned another Rs. 1,00,000 to the Corporation in G.O. Ms. No. 1730, Home, dated 14th June 1956, for further improvement and a programme of work has been drawn up at a meeting of officers held at Secretariat on 4th August 1956. The Corporation is now proceeding with this work.

In order to relieve traffic congestion in G.T. area, the Government have in G.O. Ms. No. 853, Home, dated 17th March 1956 as amended in G.O. Ms. No. 2628, Home, dated 18th September 1956, imposed certain restrictions on the movements of lorries and hand carts in Kothawal Chavadi area on the basis of a time schedule. Though no additional staff has been sanctioned for enforcing these restrictions it was found in practice that without a Police Out Post in this area it was not possible to enforce these regulations. An Out Post was, therefore, opened with two Sergeants, three Head Constables and 25 Police Constables drawn from the existing strength. This is being tried only as a temporary arrangement as the staff which is sanctioned for other purposes cannot be diverted for this work for a length of time. Government have been addressed in the matter and their orders are awaited. Restrictions on slow moving traffic (such as hand carts and bullock-carts) has been continued in General Hospital Road from Fort Umbrella to the western end of General Hospital Bridge for a further period of six months from 1st September 1956 as per G.O. R. No. 2771, Home, dated 8th September 1956. Speed restrictions were imposed on Thiruvottiyur High Road between Mint Junction and I.D. Hospital. Mathalanarayana Street, Chengalaneer Pillaiyar Koil Street and Blackers Road were declared as one-way streets thereby lessening the congestion in these streets. Lorry traffic has been prohibited in Singaperumal Koil Street, Triplicane, Dhanala Aravamudhu Naidu Garden Street has been declared as 'NO PARKING AREA'.

One Superintendent of Police and two Head Constables deputed from Travancore-Cochin State were given training in Traffic Control. Inspector-General of Police has ordered that 26 Police Constables in batches of six at a time from South Arcot district have to be trained in traffic control in Madras City. So far two batches have been trained.

Restrictions on other roads were removed by Government, on representations made to them. Traffic lanes on the margin of the roads for slow moving traffic are being marked out. Railings are being provided at several places to prevent pedestrians from having access to roadway. Crossings at appropriate places have been provided.

71. General.—The number of vehicles who pay tax in City is 13,215 as against 11,893 during the last year. Almost an equal number of outside vehicles are also constantly on the move in the City. The baby taxis which were introduced in 1953 have become very popular and there is a great demand for permits. The number of such taxis running in the City at the end of the year is 172. The number of big taxis and auto-rickshaws plying for hire are 336 and 338 respectively.

The number of vehicles registered and re-registered during the year under review is as follows:—

	Registered.	Re-registered.
Motor cars	2,003	280
Motor cycles	480	23
Lorries	301	46
Taxis .. .. .	..	2
Buses	120	10
Auto-rickshaws	48	..
Others	90	..
Total ..	3,042	361

72. Hackney carriage.—The total number of hand-drawn rickshaws registered during the year is 3,750 and the cyclic rickshaws 1,004. These are the maximum admissible numbers fixed by Government for these vehicles.

The other types of hackney carriages registered during the year were 443 jutkas, 314 single-bullock carts as against 401 jutkas, 332 single-bullock carts and 2 coaches during the last year.

A comparative statement of cases put up under the Hackney Carriages Act is given below:—

Offences.	1955.	1956
1 Unlicensed vehicles	776	928
2 Unlicensed drivers	641	1,216
3 Failure to surrender plates	2	..
4 Failure to surrender badges .. .. .	..	..
5 Overloading	398	182
6 Obstruction	370	1,000

73. Taxation.—The number of licences issued during the year was 54,020 as against 48,763 in 1955. The total revenue was Rs. 59,47,132-1-0 as against Rs. 51,34,008-4-0 in 1955.

Eighty-two cases of non-payment of tax, 885 cases of late payment and 73 cases of non-exhibition of tax licences were charged during the year.

APPENDIX

Number of vehicles for which tax was paid in 1956—

	Quarter ending 31st March 1956.	Quarter ending 30th June 1956.	Quarter ending 30th September 1956.	Quarter ending 31st December 1956.
Motor cycles	1,676	1,739	1,706	2,012
Lorries	1,323	1,629	1,865	2,131
Buses	649	622	646	640
Taxis	377	285	367	457
Cars	8,564	8,394	8,332	9,180
Miscellaneous	104	40	80	74
Auto-rickshaws	219	324	277	308
Total ..	12,912	13,033	13,273	14,802

The corresponding figures for 1955 are as follows:—

	Quarter ending 31st March 1955.	Quarter ending 30th June 1955.	Quarter ending 30th September 1955.	Quarter ending 31st December 1955.
Motor cycles	1,420	1,492	1,608	1,597
Auto-rickshaws	168	157	201	182
Lorries	1,178	1,705	1,874	1,637
Taxis	313	327	388	324
Buses	553	613	530	571
Cars	7,814	7,185	8,551	8,177
Others	48	39	63	48
Total ..	11,494	11,518	13,215	12,536

PART VI.

Reforms and Needs.

General.—The special features from Police point of view relating to the Madras City Police are furnished below:—

(1) Out Posts at the following places have been opened with the staff found from the existing strength:—

- (1) Kasimode.
- (2) Marina.
- (3) Guindy.
- (4) West Mambalam.
- (5) Kothawal Bazaar.

(2) Sanction of six Station Wagons of imported all-material type for Radio use.

Miscellaneous.

Police Control Room.—The Control Room is manned by one Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors throughout the 24 hours with a Police party standing by. Motor vehicles fitted with V.H.F. sets and wireless apparatus were utilised as and when required. These have created a sense of assurance and security in places away from Police Stations.

2. The staff of the Control Room have also been used in the raids against Cotton betting and Prohibition offences with good results.

Police Dog Squad.—The Dog Squad comprises of six dogs as against the sanction of nine dogs.

2. The Police dogs continue to be used in almost all varied forms of crimes from murder to Prohibition cases. The services of the dogs were indented for more freely in 1956 than in the past. They were called out in 320 cases during the year as against 244 cases in 1955. The dogs have done commendable work leading to the detection of many cases including murder and burglaries—in Madras City, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Salem.

Government Care Camp.—The Government Care Camp continued to function satisfactorily during the year with the staff of one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and twelve Police Constables under the control of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

2. The authorized strength of 350 males and 150 females is often exceeded particularly among the males. The inmates are trained in various trades such as weaving, carpentry, pottery, needlework, and tag making according to their aptitude and capacity. Gardening is also encouraged and cultivation of lands is expected to be taken up shortly. Most items of clothing required for the inmates are manufactured in the Camp and every effort is being made towards self-sufficiency.

3. Of late 25 inmates work daily shoulder to shoulder with the Police in the new development scheme in Kattupakkam, three miles from the Camp. The inmates are giving a good account of themselves on this Scheme.

4. During the year the institution was visited by several distinguished personages and its administration was commented on very favourably.

Single Digit Finger Print Section.—The section was started on 15th June 1956 and the staff comprises of one Assistant Superintendent and three Finger Print Experts. Battley's system of 'Single Finger Prints' followed at New Scotland Yard, London, has been adopted for the working of this Section.

During the year the Finger Print Experts attended the scenes of crime in 141 cases and latent finger prints were developed in 60 cases. Finger prints of 111 H.S. house breakers were recorded in the Single Digit collection by the end of the year and 20 unidentified chance prints were also recorded in the scenes of crime collections.

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1957.

Law and Order.

Organized betting on horses and cotton prices was paralysed during the year and several organisers of cotton betting were effectively brought to book due to sustained efforts made by the local police officers and the C.I.D. The two Raiding Parties have been useful to make regular raids. At present, only stray cases of street bettings are coming to notice and organized betting has been put down. Regular raids will continue in all bad spots and all possible efforts taken to eradicate betting completely.

2. Joint raids with the Chingleput District Police will be continued in the known black spots from where large scale illicit arrack is being transported to the City from areas outside the City.

3. A close study of active rowdies will be made and such rowdies will be put up for action under the security sections. Reliable and paid informants will be set up and public co-operation enlisted for the purpose of getting timely information regarding cotton betting, illicit distillation and sale of illicit arrack.

4. Pawn shops in the City will be regularly checked and those that transgress the provisions of the Pawn Broker's Act will be brought to book under the relevant sections of the Act as was done during November and December 1956.

5. Vigorous drive against organized brothels have minimised this evil considerably and the drive will be continued.

Crime.

Efforts will be made—

(1) To prevent burglaries by intensifying night patrols.
(2) To put down pocket-pickings by regular beats at bus-stands and busy thoroughfares and by vigorously enforcing the anti-pocket-picking scheme.

(3) To prevent offences attended with violence occurring during day time by organizing cycle patrols in vulnerable areas.

(4) To improve crime detection by resorting to scientific methods of investigation, by using trained dogs, and fully utilizing the Single Digit Finger Print System opened in the City on 15th June 1956.

(5) To utilize the North and South Raiding Parties for vigorous drives against prohibition, cotton betting and brothels.

(6) To improve the working of the Record Section so as to bring about increased co-operation between the Record Section and the Detective Staff in the City.

(7) To seek the co-operation of the magistracy to reduce case pendency.

Traffic.

1. Implementing the proposals by stages (submitted to Government for sanction of funds) regarding laying of roundabouts, marking lines of traffic, providing parking spaces in shopping areas, for making traffic lanes for slow-moving vehicles, provision of road railings at necessary places with pedestrian crossings at suitable places.

2. Intensifying propaganda in educating the public and motorists on road safety rules particularly in school zones and by way of posters, cinema slides and displaying traffic safety films, etc.

3. To obtain the sanction of Government for a van for mobile patrol to be used to clear congestion wherever required and two more vans for propaganda.

4. Intensifying the drive against Jay walking, overspeeding, cycling abreast, illicit plying of taxis and rickshaws and cycle rickshaws.

5. Elimination of blind corners, i.e., provision of clear vision distance and widening of Mount Road near P. Orr & Sons.

6. Training of Scouts employing them to persuade the pedestrians and cyclists to observe the rules.

7. Making provision for lorry parking at suitable places.

8. Provision of sub-ways or overbridges at congested places.

9. Uniformity of lighting and providing extra lights at important beat points.

10. Opening of a pucca Traffic Out post in Georgetown area with necessary staff.

11. Provision of keep-left bollards at certain roundabouts.

12. Installation of automatic signals at Round Tana, Central Station and Broadway junction.

13. Removal of bottlenecks and road obstructions caused by telephone, telegraph and electric light posts.

14. Providing three Sergeants and three Motor cycles for patrol work.

15. Diversion of wholesale business from Kothawal Chavadi area to Satellite markets.

MADRAS,
15th February 1957.

F. V. ARUL,
Commissioner of Police.



HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2821, 30th October 1957

Police—Administration Report, 1956—Reviewed.

Order—No. 2821, Home, dated 30th October 1957.

Recorded.

2. Consequent on the reorganization of States resulting in the transfer of Malabar district to the Kerala State and the South Kanara district and the Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district to the Mysore State and the formation of the Kanyakumari district comprising the territories transferred to this State from the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State, with effect from 1st November 1956, certain changes were effected in the jurisdiction of the three range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. The North Arcot district was transferred from the Central Range to the Western Range and Kanyakumari district was added to the Southern Range. The Malabar Special Police consisting of 12 active companies and one head-quarter company was divided equally between the States of Madras and Kerala. The Headquarters of the Malabar Special Police (Madras Battalion) was shifted to Tiruchirappalli.

The following review is in respect of the administration of the Police of the Madras (Residuary) State as constituted on 1st November 1956 for the whole of the year 1956.

3. The year 1956 registered an increase in the total volume of crime attributable primarily to the rise in the cost of living. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime, excluding offences under the special and local laws and the 'nuisance' sections of the Indian Penal Code increased from 45,816 in 1955 to 49,011 in 1956, an increase of 3,195 cases or 7 per cent. The number of grave crimes increased from 128,885 to 132,256, an increase of 3,371 cases or 11.7 per cent. Increase was noticeable under all heads of grave crimes except murder and cattle-theft. Cases of dacoity increased from 79 to 82 (3.8 per cent), robbery from 283 to 317 (12 per cent), house-breaking from 6,023 to 7,275 (20.8 per cent) and theft (ordinary) from 19,031 to 21,301 (11.9 per cent). The number of cases of murder decreased from 819 to 765 (6.6 per cent) and cattle-theft from 2,650 to 2,516 (5.1 per cent). Due to the stricter enforcement of the special and local laws, particularly the Prohibition Act, the total number of cases registered under special and local laws increased considerably during the year, the number being 230,189 as against 170,377 in 1955, i.e., an increase of 59,812 cases or 35.1 per cent. The number of nuisance offences also increased from 126,300 in 1955 to 131,700 (6.7 per cent). The number of serious offences against person and property registered an increase of 1,615 cases or 9.7 per cent as compared to the previous year. The ratios of such offences to population of the State for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 are one case for every 1,839, 1,971 and 1,640 persons, respectively.

4. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime during the year was 44.4 as against 41.3 in 1955 and 43.6 in 1954. There was improvement in detection in ten districts and deterioration in the remaining four districts. Detection of grave crime also improved from 46.6 per cent in 1955 to 48.6 per cent in 1956.

5. Agrarian unrest was most noticeable in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram. The labour situation was on the whole satisfactory and the year under review was free from any major or organized labour agitation or from any serious unrest. On the student-front, there was little activity. On the whole, communal harmony prevailed throughout the State though there were a few instances of minor communal clashes in North Arcot, Madurai Urban, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

There were 1,537 cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during 1956 as against 1,507 in 1955, but the public peace was on the whole, well-maintained. The Police had to open fire on four occasions only during the year as against nine occasions during the previous year, while encountering hostile persons or crowds either in self-defence or for the preservation of law and order.

6. The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, counterfeiting coin and currency, confidence tricks, bombs and explosives, impersonation, house-breaking, theft, datura poisoning, cotton betting, etc. The Central Intelligence Bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department continued to work in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux in the district headquarters co-ordinating their work and functioning as the central agency in dealing with organized crimes. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department functioned efficiently in tackling rackets in narcotics and dealing with national and international cases of smuggling. The total value of contraband articles seized during the year was Rs. 4,16,924 as against Rs. 3,22,226 in 1955.

The Special and 'X' Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to work satisfactorily.

7. In Madras City, intensive raids were conducted against betting on New York cotton prices and prohibition offences with excellent results. Specialization in investigation work was organized during the year, teams of selected Sub-Inspectors under selected Inspectors being allotted for investigation of particular types of crime such

No, 2821, HOME, 30TH OCTOBER 1957.

as burglaries, bungalow thefts, pocket-picking, etc., and this worked well and paid good dividends.

The number of traffic accidents registered an increase of 494 cases from 2,890 in 1955 to 3,384 in 1956 of which 54 cases were fatal as against 48 in the previous year. The increase in traffic accidents is attributable to the steady increase in vehicular traffic, population and in the number of transport vehicles in the City.

8. The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and were mobilized during the year on five occasions, besides the usual annual mobilization. The health, discipline and morale of the Reserves were quite good. Tear Smoke Squads were functioning in Madras City and in the District Armed Reserves. During the year, tear smoke was used on three occasions, once in Madras City and twice in Salem district.

The morale, discipline and standard of the Malabar Special Police as well as of the Special Armed Police were maintained at high level and the units continued to give efficient and loyal service.

9. At the end of the year, the State Police Radio network consisted of 2 control, 12 static and 18 transportable stations. Consequent on the States Reorganization, one static and one transportable station each of the Malabar and South Kanara districts were transferred to the Kerala and Mysore States and the static station at Nagercoil of the former Travancore-Cochin State was transferred to this State. The construction of the new building of the Police Radio Branch to accommodate the

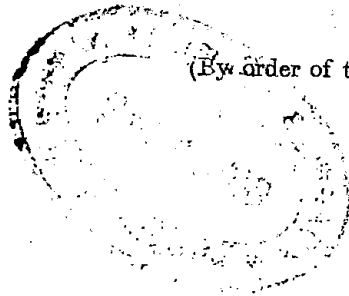
Police Radio Office, stores, two Master Control Stations, the General Maintenance Workshop and the Radio Signal School was completed and it was occupied on 1st Apr. 1956. Radio traffic was very heavy during the year and the Radio Branch maintained a high level of efficiency.

10. Housing of the Police Force continued to be an acute problem during the year 1956 also. A Five-Year Programme of Police Housing Scheme commencing from 1955-56 has been drawn up by Government and by this scheme, it is proposed to increase accommodation to about 80 per cent of the sanctioned strength of the Force. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for the provision of flush-out latrines and electric street lights in certain Police lines during 1956-57 and a provision was made for the construction of reading rooms in twelve Police lines in twelve districts, at one each, at a cost of Rs. 56,880.

11. Sports and games continued to receive close attention. The construction of the Police Stadium at Pudupet Maidan in Madras City was completed and was opened by the Governor of Madras in December.

12. The morale of the Force continued to be high. The year was free from any major disturbance and was generally peaceful. There was no organized violence of importance. Crime was kept well under control and Law and Order maintained satisfactorily. The Force maintained its traditional reputation for efficient and unswerving loyalty, and Government record their appreciation of another year of good work done by the Force under difficult circumstances.

(By order of the Governor)



E. U. DAMODARAN,
Secretary to Government.

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

To the Board of Revenue, Madras.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
„ Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.
Copy to the Parliamentary Library of India.



26351