

# HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

## TAMIL NADU POLICE

### POLICY NOTE FOR 2007-2008

#### INTRODUCTION

The Police force is people friendly and function as a protective shield to all sections of the society. Women and members belonging to weaker sections of the society are in a position to walk into any police station fearlessly and confidently to prefer a complaint.

2. On the law and order front, the situation arising out of desecration of Periyar Statue at Srirangam in Trichy city and a murder at Tenkasi were effectively localized and neutralized thereby preventing them from snowballing into a statewide conflagration. The police also had an opportunity to exhibit its lightning reflexes in combating terrorism, by swiftly swooping down on five Sri Lankan Tamils and four locals who were involved in smuggling of ball bearings. Tamil Nadu Police is also closely watching the recent developments in Sri Lanka and are taking stringent measures to safeguard the State against any adverse fallout.

3. The effort of Tamil Nadu Police in combating Crime and bringing down the Crime Rate over the years is noteworthy. A notorious gang of criminals, who came to be known as the mysterious Grill Offenders, was recently busted by the Chennai Police. The State on the whole has been witness to declining crime trends and improved recovery. The detection and recovery by the state police improved from 86% and 78% respectively in 2005 to 89% and 81% respectively in the year 2006. There is a decrease in the number of murders from 1,365 in 2005 to 1,274 in 2006 while the number of crimes against women dropped by more than 25 percent during the same period. Effective steps are being taken against illicit distillation and sale of illicit arrack.

4. The Tamil Nadu police has embarked on a novel exercise with emphasis on capabilities to counter Terrorism, Cyber Crimes, Video Piracy, Organized Crimes and Economic Offences. An amount of Rs.68 crore was allocated for this purpose in 2006-07, out of which Rs.18 crore was set apart for Chennai Police to strengthen its infrastructure and mobility. Foundation stone for the construction of Chennai Police Commissioner's Office at a cost of Rs.20.65 crore was laid on 04.01.07 and a proposal for the construction of new additional building to the DGP's Office at a cost of Rs.20.31 crore has been sanctioned by the Government.

5. The professional competence of Tamil Nadu Police was on display during the recently concluded All India Police Duty Meet at Chennai where it bagged the overall championship with an impressive tally of eight gold, seven silver and three bronze medals.

6. Chennai Police after having gloriously traversed 150 years in the service to the people has celebrated its 150<sup>th</sup> year of service on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2007. During the inaugural function a short film titled 'Kavalar Ungal Sevagar' was released. A seminar which was organized in connection with the celebration, engaged and engrossed the distinguished police officers as well as leading luminaries from length and breadth of this country, and the valedictory function was graced by His Excellency the President of India Dr. A.P.J.Abdul Kalam on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2007.

## **I. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

7. Tamil Nadu Police is headed by the Director General of Police who, guides and supervises all aspects of policing in an objective and fair manner. Different wings of the Department are headed by officers of the rank of Directors General of Police, Additional Directors General of Police and Inspectors General of Police who assist the Director General of Police in maintaining effective functioning.

8. An organizational chart in Annexure-1 of this note shows the different units and their hierarchical arrangement within the organizational structure of the department.

9. For purposes of administrative convenience, the state, excluding the Commissionerate of Chennai, is divided into four zones with headquarters at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Chennai. Each zone is headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police and all the four zones function under the direct supervision of Additional Director General of Police (Law & Order).

A number of special units / wings attend to specific aspects of policing. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, headed by a DGP rank officer, looks after the construction, repair and maintenance of police buildings and their residential accommodation. The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSR), headed by a DGP rank officer and assisted by an ADGP and an IGP, is responsible for recruitment of constables and sub-Inspectors apart from firemen and jail wardens.

10. The Crime Wing, under an ADGP, consists of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) for the investigation and prosecution of cases against fundamentalists, the Narcotic Intelligence Bureau for action against drug-peddlers, the Video Piracy Cell to curb piracy of video CDs and DVDs, and the Anti-Dacoity Cell for prevention and detection of dacoities.

11. Cases of atrocities against persons belonging to SCs/STs are dealt with by the Social Justice Wing of CID, headed by an officer of the rank of IGP.

12. Training of Police personnel, which is of key importance, is looked after by the training wing headed by an officer of the rank of a DGP.

13. An Officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police looks after Special Operations (which includes Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School) and special task force in the State.

14. The sanctioned strength of IPS cadre in Tamil Nadu is 214, but the actual working strength as on 28th February 2007 is 188. The total sanctioned strength of the executive staff as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006 is 98,897 and the sanctioned strength of ministerial staff is 5,389.

## **II. LAW AND ORDER**

15. There have been no major disturbance on the law and order front, during the year, thanks to the effective handling of law and order situation in the State. The Law and Order is being maintained due to the launching of multi-pronged action against the anti-social elements and troublemakers all over the State. Based on the intelligence inputs provided in advance, effective preventive measures were taken which left the State free from caste and communal clashes.

16. The Kandadevi car festival in Sivagangai district passed off peacefully on 9.7.2006. The celebration witnessed participation of a large number of people from all sections in pulling the car. The painstaking efforts taken by the administration for the smooth and successful conduct of car festival were appreciated by one and all.

17. The State is generally free from any labour unrest. The strike by the employees of Neyveli Lignite Corporation between 04.07.2006 and 06.07.2006, protesting against the Centre's disinvestment policy was tackled without any untoward incident.

18. Agitations organised by various political parties and caste organisations over Mullai-Periyar and Palar dam issues, reservation issue, essential commodities price hike issue were all handled effectively without affecting peace and tranquility.

19. Vinayagar Chaturthi festival organised by various Hindu Organisations, the celebration of festivals by Muslims, the Babri Masjid demolition day and the situation following the execution of Sadam Hussein were handled without any breach of peace. In the wake of the serial bomb blast in Mumbai on 11.07.2006 and bomb threats received on the eve of Independence day and Republic day, the timely preventive measures taken by the police ensured communal amity and peace in the State.

20. The murder of Kumarpandian, Hindu Front, Town President, Tenkasi by some unknown persons at Tenkasi Town on 17.12.2006 was immediately solved by arresting three youths and two of them were detained under National Security Act.

21. The State is free from extremists and naxalite violence during the year. The possible infiltration of Peoples War Group of Andhra Pradesh in the

bordering Northern districts of our State was effectively stalled by gearing up the intelligence machinery and stepping up the security arrangements. However, the Peoples War Group was found to have planted one of its technical cadre in Chennai during the year 2005 for fabricating rocket launcher shells for their use in Andhra Pradesh. The cadre's identity was ascertained and five small industrial units in Ambattur area were identified and the unit owners were arrested. The case filed in this regard has been transferred to Andhra Pradesh State on 12.03.2007 based on the request made by the Director General of Police (Law & Order), Andhra Pradesh as the original case in Achampet Police Station (Andhra Pradesh) is pending in Crime No.65/2006. Left Wing extremists organisations in the State such as PALA, NDLF, ALF, RYF etc., are organising agitations, protesting against the economic policies of the Government and demanding provision of adequate amenities. Their activities and possible designs are under close watch.

22. The influx of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees during the year revived due to the eruption of fresh hostilities between the LTTE and Sri Lankan Armed Forces. As on 01.04.2007, 18,496 refugees have arrived from Sri Lanka during the last one year. This is in addition to about 55,000 refugees already staying in 130 refugee camps located at various places in the State. The refugees, on their arrival at Mandapam refugee camp, are being screened so as to ensure that no militant enters Tamil Nadu under the guise of a refugee. In order to tackle the fallout of the escalation of tension in Sri Lanka, patrolling in the coastal districts has been stepped up, security arrangements strengthened and vehicle checks intensified.

23. The stepped up vigil by the State police, Coast Guard and Navy under the changed situation has resulted in the following seizures recently:

- (i) On 26.01.2006, Sri Lankan Navy arrested five fishermen of Tamil Nadu viz.,
  - (i) Regan Raj,
  - (ii) Suresh,
  - (iii) Yackobu,
  - (iv) Nishanthan and
  - (v) Ramakrishnan for smuggling 61,056 electric detonators in a mechanised boat from Thangachi Madam to Sri Lanka and a case was registered in Mannar district and the accused are still in the prison of Anuradhapuram, Sri Lanka. During the course of investigation in the Manamadurai P.S. Cr.No.657/2006 in which 750 kg. of explosive boosters were seized from a TATA Sumo jeep which met with an accident, it came to light that the main accused in that case by name Dinakaran was the master mind in sending the consignment of detonators on 26.01.2006 also. Pursuing further leads in the investigation of the case, the police unearthed a old plastic gunny bag containing 1,950 detonators covered in old newspapers dated 26.09.2005, 13.02.2006 and 19.02.2006 at Irumeni of Uchipuli police jurisdiction on 28.03.2007. It was revealed that these detonators were part of the consignment sent by Dinakaran on 26.01.2006.
- (ii) On 23.01.2007, 'Q' Branch police conducted a massive raid in Chennai and arrested 8 persons including 5 Sri Lankan Tamils and seized two vehicles, 40 bags of iron balls weighing 2,000 kg and Rs.5 lakh in cash. On 24.01.2007, they seized 60 bags of iron balls weighing 3,000 kg at

Thoothukudi, which were brought from Mumbai and kept ready for smuggling to Sri Lanka and arrested one person in this regard. On 29.01.2007, 2 more persons were arrested in Mumbai and 50 bags of iron balls weighing 2,500 kg were seized at Periyamet, Chennai on 30.01.2007. One more person was arrested at Ramanathapuram and a boat was seized on 01.02.2007. Subsequently, four more persons were arrested. So far 16 accused were arrested in this case. Of them, seven persons, including 5 Sri Lankan Tamils were detained under National Security Act.

- (iii) On 12.02.2007, Indian Navy personnel arrested 2 persons in a country boat near Dhanushkodi and seized the boat with 107 gunny bags containing aluminium bars, metal rings and pins weighing 2,800 kg. Indian Navy again on 14.02.2007 seized a boat with a similar consignment on 126 bags of aluminium and arrested three Sri Lankan Tamils. Further investigation by the police assisted by 'Q' Branch led to the arrest of two more persons at Madurai and seizure of mini van and aluminium bars weighing 1,500 kg. During further investigation, 'Q' Branch CID arrested 13 more persons in this case. Two persons who played active role in this case were detained under National Security Act.
- (iv) On 13.02.2007, Indian Coast Guard intercepted a mechanised boat near Palk Straight during their routine patrol and arrested 5 persons including four Sri Lankan Tamils and seized one A.K.56 rifle, 124 rounds, 5 hand grenades, 1 explosive filled jacket, 8 barrels containing chemical substances, 1 satellite phone and bags containing ration articles. Because of the sustained interrogation of the accused in the case by the 'Q' Branch, it came to light that powerful high explosives were kept concealed inside the fibre plates of the boat, seized in this case. After obtaining permission from the court, the boat was towed to the deep sea and explosives were defused and in the process the boat got destroyed and sank in the sea on 20.02.2007.
- (v) On 06.03.2007, 'Q' Branch police, on suspicion arrested one Arulseeelan, a Sri Lankan Tamil at Trichy and seized a sum of Rs.10 lakh and a two wheeler from him. On further investigation, they arrested Raghulan, another Sri Lankan Tamil on 07.03.2007 and on the information furnished by him, 150 bags of iron balls weighing about 4,500 kg were seized at Perambalur. Further, two other Sri Lankan Tamils Pradheepan and Bageerathan, and Bargath @ Idayathullah and Seema Basheer of Chennai were arrested. So far 14 persons were arrested. A boat and an Eicher lorry were seized from them. Of the arrested accused, 9 persons including 5 Sri Lankan Tamils were detained under NSA.

24. The trial in Dharmapuri bus burning case which faced several hurdles due to the political nature of the case was completed and the trial judge handed out death sentence to the three main accused and sentenced

25 other accused to undergo seven years of imprisonment. The trial in Coimbatore Serial Bomb Blast case and arguments have been completed.

#### **DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY**

25. Though strict instructions emphasising the necessity for maintaining close vigil and carefully dealing with the suspects or accused, while detaining them at the police stations were issued periodically, six cases of death in police custody have been reported during the year 2006 and a single case of death has been reported so far this year. All the officers and men have been suitably sensitised to be more careful to avert such deaths and they have also been suitably warned of severe action if any lapse was noticed in this regard. All the District Superintendents of Police and Commissioners of police have been instructed to personally monitor and conduct surprise checks to avoid unnecessary detentions at the police stations.

#### **POLICE FIRING**

26. All officers and men have been suitably instructed to refrain from resorting to firing unnecessarily and take necessary preventive measures by collecting advance intelligence, planning adequately to tackle law and order situations thus avoiding panic reaction. During the year 2006, there were 17 instances in which seven persons were killed and 32 persons including 29 police personnel were injured in the above police firing. During this year so far there have been three instances in which police opened fire, including two occasions in which two dreaded criminals were killed. Annexure-2 to this note indicates details of Police firing in the years 2006 and 2007.

### **III. CRIME TRENDS**

27. Consistent and systematic efforts are continued to be taken by Tamil Nadu Police, to reduce crime. In 2006, 1,274 murders and 17,585 property offences were reported as against 1,365 murders and 20,173 property offences of the previous year i.e. 2005, thus showing a decline by 12%. The rate of detection rose from 86% in 2005 to 89% in 2006. The value of stolen property stood at Rs.39.56 crore in 2005 and Rs.43.07 crore in 2006. The total worth of property recovered increased from Rs.30.89 in 2005 to Rs.34.81 crore in 2006. Annexures-3 and 4 indicate the details of trend in Crime Incidence of property, and percentage of property lost and recovered respectively for the year 2003 to 2006. Overall comparison of crime statistics for 2005 and 2006 respectively is shown in Annexure-5

#### **CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN**

28. In recent years, Tamil Nadu Police has taken various measures to enhance the protection to women in our society. These include the creation of women help lines / child lines and counseling centres in all women police stations. Steps were also taken to create greater awareness among women about their legal rights. Annexure-6 has the graphic presentation of the statistics of crime against women. The crime against women has shown a sharp decline in

2006 with only 3789 cases having been registered as compared to 4952 cases registered in 2003, 4833 cases in 2004 and 4983 cases in 2005. Annexure-7 has the details.

#### **IV. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

29. The total number of accidents in Tamil Nadu during 2005 was 53,866 which includes 8,843 fatal accidents and 10,003 deaths. During 2006 the number of total accident is 55,145. The number of fatal accident and death are 10,055 and 11,009 respectively. The number of traffic accidents and deaths due to these accidents in Tamil Nadu has been showing an upward trend and is a cause for grave concern. Better traffic management methods are needed to reduce traffic accidents. A blue print for such methods will have to be evolved by coordinated efforts of Highways, Transport, Health and Police Departments.

#### **V. POLICE COMMISSION**

30. The eagerness and determination of the Tamil Nadu Government to have a force, which is committed, efficient and effective, is reflected in the three Police Commissions it has instituted so far, all of them during the DMK regime. No other State in this country, has instituted three Police Commissions in a span of 51 years, since the State of Tamil Nadu came into being in 1956.

31. Tamil Nadu constituted the first Police Commission in 1969. After an indepth study, the Commission submitted 133 recommendations to the Government, of which 115 were accepted for implementation in 1971.

32. This was followed up by Second Police Commission which was set up in 1989. After going into the conditions of service, duties and responsibilities of the Police, the Commission came up with 112 recommendations, of which 87 recommendations were implemented.

33. The Government has constituted the Third Police Commission in 2006 under the Chairmanship of Thiru. R.Poornalingam, I.A.S., (Retired), with Thiru.P.R.S.Venkatesan, Ex.MP as Vice Chairman, Thiru.K.Ramanujam, I.P.S., ADGP as Member Secretary and Thiru.P.Kalimuthu, I.P.S., Retired D.G.P., Thiru.G.Ramachandran, Retired D.I.G of Prison and Thirumathi Jone Rousso as members.

34. The broad terms of reference of this Commission are as follows:-

i.	General conditions of Service, Housing and Welfare of Police Personnel.
ii.	Functioning of the Police Force in Maintaining Law and Order, Detection of Crime and Regulation of Traffic

iii.	Modernization of Organisation and methods, Investigation Facilities, Statistics and Records, Research and Planning.
iv.	Police Manpower Planning, Rationalisation of Organisational Structure, Recruitment, Training and Placement.
v.	Relationship of Police with public as well as political and non-political organizations.
vi.	Coordination between Courts & Magistrates and other Government Departments.

## **VI. MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE**

35. The Government of Tamil Nadu, with the sole objective of ensuring a modern, efficient, techno-savvy as well as an upright and people friendly force, has embarked on a planned modernization exercise since the year 2001 with emphasis on capabilities to counter terrorism, cyber crimes, video piracy, organised crime and economic offences. Government in its endeavour to attain these objectives are facilitating the aforesaid capabilities by acquiring and equipping the force with high-tech gadgets which are built with latest technologies available in Communication, Computing, Mobility, Weaponry and Arms.

36. Every year, the Government of India and the State Government are allocating funds for the Modernisation of Police force. The details of allocation and utilization of the funds since inception of this scheme are in Annexures-8 and 9.

37. Initially, 50% of the MPF allocation was met by the Central Government while the State came in with the balance 50% as matching grant. However, over the years, the State share has been reduced to 25% with the Central share going up to 75% from 2005-06.

38. An allocation of Rs.68.00 crore (Central share Rs.51.00 crore and State share Rs.17.00 crore) was earmarked for the MPF scheme in 2006-2007. Setting apart an amount of Rs.18.00 crore for Chennai Police to improve its infrastructure, communication as well as mobility under mega city policing scheme in the newly annexed areas of the city was a special feature of this scheme. Proposed plan of action for the year 2007-2008 is under preparation for sending to Government of India.

39. Declining MPF allocation from the Government of India over the years is a cause of great concern especially at a time when Tamil Nadu Police is gearing itself to meet new threats as well as challenges. This Government is insisting the Government of India that they should come forward to raise the allocation from the Centre, commensurate to the current needs which would go a long way in helping Tamil Nadu police to realise its full potential of being one of the best Police Forces not only in the country but in the entire world.

## **VII. WELFARE**

40. In order to build, maintain and sustain a high morale among the Police personnel, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken several steps to make the Police personnel feel comfortable, while on duty and off-duty, by instituting a number of welfare measures which are listed below: -

i) Grievance Redressal

All Unit Officers have been directed to conduct 'Grievances Day' for the Police personnel on the following specified days.

All the Superintendent of Police of districts should attend the AR parade and hold orderly rooms to listen to and redress the grievances of the Armed Reserve Police personnel	Every Friday
All the Superintendent of Police of districts should hold 'Grievances Day' for Local Police personnel attached to the various units in the districts	Every Tuesday
All the range Deputy Inspector General of Police should hold 'Grievances Day' at Range Headquarters	Once in a month
All the Additional Director General of Police/ Zonal Inspector General of Police/Inspector General of Police of Special Units should hold 'Grievances Day'	Once in two months.

The Director General of Police also holds a 'Grievances Day' once in three months at the respective zonal head quarters.

ii) Food Subsidy Scheme

41. The Food Subsidy Scheme was introduced as a Welfare measure in the Police Department in the year 1980. Police personnel from the rank of constables to Inspectors are eligible for benefits under this scheme.

a) The Government allowed 50% subsidy for Rice, Sugar, Wheat and Palmolein Oil and the subsidy rates were increased from Rs.3 to 10 for Urad dhal, from Rs.4 to 10 for Tur dhal, from Rs.1.50 to 3 for Rava and from Rs.1.50 to 3 for Maida per kilogram.

b) The Government also enhanced the distribution of Rice from 12 kg to 20 kg per month.

c) During the year 2006-2007, a sum of Rs.1.13 crore was spent towards the scheme for the benefit of 27,470 Police personnel. At present Police personnel are being supplied with Rice at one rupee per kg.

iii) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund:-

42. This was established in the year 1957 with the objective of providing monetary or other types of relief to non-gazetted staff and their dependents. This fund is generated and sustained by collecting subscription from members, as well as by obtaining donations from within the Department and from the State Government's annual grant. A sum of Rs.2.25 crore was disbursed to 4,802 beneficiaries during the year 2006.

iv) Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund Scheme

43. The Government has taken note of the financial constraints faced by Police personnel in case of major ailments and surgeries. With a view to easing their plight, the Government constituted the "Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund". The annual Government grant has been raised from Rs.50 lakh to Rs.1 crore in 1999. The financial assistance was enhanced from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakh for treatment within India and the subscription from Rs.10 to Rs.15, in 2002. During the year 2006-07, 259 persons benefited from this scheme. An amount of Rs.1.58 crore was disbursed to the beneficiaries of this scheme.

v) Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme

44. All Police personnel from the rank of Gr.II Police Constable to Director General of Police are covered under the Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme by which the nominees or the legal heirs will get the Insurance amount at the following rates in case of death of Police Officers and Personnel, including accidental death or permanent incapacitation or partial disability suffered in pursuit of their duties.

Cadre	For Death	For Permanent Disablement	For Permanent/ Partial Disablement
<b>I. <u>In General Police</u></b>			
PCs to Addl.SPs	Rs.1,00,000/-	Rs.1,00,000/-	According to the percentage of disablement (decided by the Dean, Govt. Genl. Hospital, Chennai)
SPs to IGP	Rs.5,00,000/-	Rs.5,00,000/-	
ADGP	Rs.7,50,000/-	Rs.7,50,000/-	
DGP	Rs.10,00,000/-	Rs.10,00,000/-	
<b>II. All Police Officers and personnel and other</b>	Rs.10,00,000/-	Rs.10,00,000/-	50% of the sum

staff of Special Task Force, Commando Force, Commando School, SWIFT Action Force and Core Cell			
--	--	--	--

vi) Ex-Gratia Payments

45. With the Police Force coming increasingly under fire for their use of force in handling crowds and in their investigation methods, it has become imperative for them to exercise greater restraint and patience, while dealing with grave and dangerous situations. They, therefore, practically have to deal with situations with one hand tied at their back, which exposes them and makes them prone to injuries as well as death.

The Government sanction the ex-gratia payment as follows:-

Death	from Rs.2 lakh to Rs.5 lakh
Permanent incapacitation	from Rs.50,000 to Rs.1 lakh
Grievous injury	from Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000
Simple injury	from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000

The legal heirs of the deceased Police personnel who are killed under heroic circumstances are paid the last pay drawn by the deceased Police personnel as family pension, till the date of superannuation of the deceased.

Ex-gratia payment is made to the Core Cell, Commando Force and Commando School personnel on the following scale.

a) In the event of the death of DSPs PCs to Inspectors	Rs.10 lakh Rs.6 lakh
b) In the event of permanent impairment of limbs, vision, senses (all ranks)	Rs.4 lakh
c) In the event of disfigurement (all ranks)	Rs.2 lakh

46. In 2004, the Government issued orders for payment of a sum of Rs.10 lakh to those STF Police personnel, irrespective of the rank, to those who are killed, or permanently incapacitated under heroic circumstances.

vii) Prize Scheme

47. Prize amounts of Rs.6000, Rs.4000 and Rs.2000 and Rs.7000, Rs.5000 and Rs.3000 are awarded to the children of police personnel up to the rank of Inspector, who secure the first three positions in SSLC and 12<sup>th</sup> Std respectively every year in each district or city. These prizes are awarded from the fund allotted by the State Government in the annual budget. In the year 2006, a

total prize amount of Rs.9,54,000/- was disbursed to 211 children of Police Personnel for the academic year 2005-06.

viii) Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund

48. The Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund came into existence in the year 1959. The main idea behind it was to encourage and motivate the deserving children of non-gazetted police personnel to pursue higher education by awarding them scholarships. Lumpsum contributions and annual donations help make up this fund.

ix) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship Fund

49. This fund was created with the objective of encouraging and motivating bright and outstanding students who are children of non-gazetted police personnel to pursue higher education. This fund envisages distribution of a sum of Rs.2,00,000/- as grant of special scholarships to children of Police personnel at the rate of Rs.40,000/- to the first rank holder and Rs.20,000/- each to those who are ranked second to ninth. The students, in addition to the ranks, must have qualified and obtained admission for any professional course.

x) Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

50. Appointments on compassionate grounds are given to the legal heirs of the Government servants who die while in service. During the year 2006, 94 typists were appointed on compassionate grounds.

xi) Police Hospitals

51. There are 12 police hospitals at present in various places, they are at Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Salem, St.Thomas Mount, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Thirunelveli (only out-patient block), TSP-II Battalion, Avadi and TSP-IX Battalion, Manimuthar.

xii) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund

52. During the year 2006, payment of solatium of Rs.1 lakh each to 49 families of deceased police personnel was made from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

## **VIII. WOMEN POLICE**

53. In 1973 when a Women Police Wing was established in Tamil Nadu, the primary purpose of creating this wing was to render assistance to Policemen in dealing with the problems faced by women in society. Presently Tamil Nadu stands first in the country in having maximum strength of women police. Out of the total women police in India, Tamil Nadu has 25% in civil police category and 50% in Armed Police category. During the past three decades, the scenario has changed much, and women police are now an integral part of the

police force, performing various duties including maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crimes, security and allied duties and regulation of traffic.

54. Women police are also given special courses on counseling techniques in order to equip themselves to handle problems of marital discord, harassment by men and problems faced by women at work-place etc. 196 All Women Police Stations are now functioning in the State. They provide new avenues to women complainants to express their problems and grievances in a free, frank and fearless manner.

55. In order to create legal awareness among women and to redress their grievances at their doorstep, mobile counselling centres have been formed in each District and in the City. These centres are provided with vans fitted with public address system, Colour T.V., VCR, VHF set and AC generator.

## **IX. SPECIAL UNITS IN TAMIL NADU POLICE**

### **CRIME BRANCH CID (CB CID)**

56. The CB CID is headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police and has 7 special units and 34 detachments. Units for dealing with organized crimes have been created in the Commissionerates of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Salem and Tirunelveli. Cyber Crime Cells exist in CB CID headquarters and Chennai City Police Commissionerate. CB CID also has a counterfeit currency wing and anti-Trafficking Cell. Besides unearthing fake and Counterfeit Currencies, various other white collar offences like bogus certificates, non-judicial stamp papers, passport, credit card frauds, etc. cases are also handled by the Crime Branch CID. In social perspective, the necessity of eradicating trafficking in women and children have been felt very much essential and the Government accordingly sanctioned creation of Anti-Trafficking Cell in Crime Branch CID. In the year 2006 alone, 67 cases were taken up for investigation by the Crime Branch CID. Most of the cases were received on transfer from local police. Charge sheets were laid in 31 cases and 17 cases ended in conviction.

### **STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU**

57. State Crime Records Bureau was established in 1995. State Crime Records Bureau is under the charge of an Inspector General of Police. The SCRB acts as the hub of all crime-related information about the Department and collects, collates and analyses data related to crimes and criminals. The SCRB comprises the Police Computer Wing, the Single Digit Finger Print Bureau, the Statistical Cell and the Modus Operandi Bureau.

58. The SCRB also supplies information about the crime situation in the State to the National Crime Records Bureau and implements the Crime & Criminal Information System (CCIS) on behalf of the NCRB.

### **CRIME WING**

59. The Crime Wing is headed by an officer in the rank of ADGP and comprises the following:

i) **SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TEAM (SIT)** established for devoting exclusive attention to the investigation and prosecution of cases against religious fundamentalists. The unit is headed by an IGP. During 2006, three cases ended in conviction and two absconding accused were arrested by SIT.

ii) **NARCOTIC INTELLIGENCE BUREAU (NIB)** is headed by a Superintendent of Police. It has 15 units located in the state. This unit collects intelligence about drug-peddling and enforces the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act in the State. During 2006, 1139 cases were detected and 1154 accused were arrested. Out of them, 16 drug offenders were detained under Goondas Act. Contraband worth Rs.29.54 crore was seized / destroyed.

iii) **VIDEO PIRACY CELL (VPC)** is headed by a Superintendent of Police. It has 12 units in the State. The unit investigates and prosecutes all violations under the Copy Right Act and Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on TV Screen through VCRs and Cable TV Network Regulation Act. During 2006, 1153 cases were detected, 1193 accused were arrested and contraband worth Rs.19 crore was seized.

iv) **ANTI-DACOITY CELL**, formed in 1995, is headed by a Superintendent of Police. The Cell collects information about State and Interstate dacoities and their activities. It also takes up investigation of important cases referred to it by the High Court, the Government, and the DGP.

#### **ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (EOW)**

60. The Economic Offences Wing was established to give effect to the Statute passed in 1997 in Tamil Nadu Assembly as "The Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) Act 1997" normally referred to as TNPID Act. The Wing is headed by an ADGP and has the following units:

i) **ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING-II  
(Financial Institutions)**

61. Tamil Nadu is the first State in the country to have passed the special legislation in the year 1997 to protect the interest of the depositors. Several non-banking financial institutions have filed cases in the High Court of Madras at Chennai to declare the Act passed in the year 1997 as invalid. Apart from this, several cases were filed against the amendments issued to the above Act. In view of the above cases, the Government was not in a position to recover the amount from the fraudulent institutions and to repay it to the public. The High Court in its order dated 02.03.2007 has now upheld the Act. The Government established the Economic Offences Wing-II (Financial Institutions) in Police Department to deal with the cases relating to non-banking financial companies and unincorporated financial institutions which have collected money from the public as deposits and thereafter defaulted to repay the same on maturity.

The wing functions with a total sanctioned strength of 400. The wing has been able to refund a sum of Rs.3.52 crore. To the depositors during the year 2006 for the cases reported during the year and Rs.95.74 crore since its inception.

62. In 2006, 70 cases were registered; the lowest since the inception of the wing, the reasons mainly being:-

- a) The modification of the RBI regulations for the NBFC where the amount in the net owned fund has been increased to Rs.2 crore apart from proper verification and streamlining the procedures adopted.
- b) Due to the timely action by EOW Units throughout the state.
- c) Due to better understanding among the general public of the current scenario.
- d) Increased media coverage of such scams has increased awareness among public.

In the coming year, the wing proposes to pursue the cases more vigorously, liaise with the District Revenue Officers for expediting the attachment proceedings and to organize training with the help of Reserve Bank of India, for the personnel of the Economic Offences Wing to improve their investigation skills.

#### **ii) COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION WING (CCIW)**

63. The Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW) was formed in 1971 to investigate offences relating to defalcation of funds. Offences relating to co-operative societies involving misappropriation of funds exceeding 1 lakh are investigated by C.C.I.W. This unit is headed by SP CCIW CID with 7 CCIW Sub-divisions. At present units of CCIW, CID are functioning in all districts.

During the year 2006, 116 cases were registered by CCIW-CID Units, 150-cases have been charged and 96 cases have ended in conviction.

#### **iii) IDOL WING**

64. This wing investigates cases of thefts of idols of antique value exceeding Rs.5 lakh or any case of idol theft referred to it by the Director General of Police. The Wing also co-ordinates and monitors the investigation of important idol theft cases handled by the District and City Police besides collecting intelligence about the activities of antique dealers.

#### **OPERATIONS**

65. This wing is headed by an ADGP. The Wing comprises Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF) and Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS). These

units were formed on 24.01.1997 by following the reorganization of the erstwhile Special Security Group.

**i) TAMIL NADU COMMANDO FORCE (TNCF)**

66. Tamil Nadu Commando Force was raised mainly to provide escort duties in sensitive cases such as TADA, POTA and LTTE, security to VVIPs and other bandobust duties on important occasions. They also perform various duties relating to law and order, rescue work, bomb disposal, election duty etc.

**ii) TAMIL NADU COMMANDO SCHOOL (TNCS)**

67. The school provides the training necessary to become a commando. The school also imparts training in handling sophisticated weapons, bomb detection and disposal techniques, etc. The trainings conducted by this School are meant to give specialized skills such as sniper shooting, jungle survival, tactics and weapons, anti-sabotage measures etc. The TNCF / TNCS personal were also effectively deployed for bandobust duty during Assembly Polls, Local Body Elections during the year 2006.

**iii) BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL SQUAD**

68. The Bomb Detection and Disposal (BDD) squad was formed in 1991. This elite unit of TNCS, with its professionally skilled BDD experts works to combat the bomb menace by its prompt and quick detection / disposal of bombs.

**INTELLIGENCE WING**

69. The Intelligence Wing headed by an officer in the rank of ADGP looks after collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence apart from providing inputs for security of VIPs. The Wing comprises the Special Branch CID, "Q" Branch CID, Security Branch CID and Special Division.

**i) SPECIAL BRANCH CID**

70. SB CID looks after collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence relating to communal tensions, caste-related issues and other law and order matters. This branch has a detachment headed by an Inspector in each district / Commissionerate.

**ii) 'Q' BRANCH CID**

71. When naxalite activities first cropped up in Tamil Nadu during 1967-1970, a special cell in Special Branch CID was formed in

1971 with additional staff including a Superintendent of Police. In July, 1976, the nomenclature of this branch of CID was changed as 'Q' Branch CID, which is concerned with naxalite activities. It focuses on Maoists, Left Wing Extremist and Terrorists activities. "Q" Branch detachments have been declared as police stations.

**iii) SECURITY BRANCH CID**

72. The Security Branch CID looks after the security of the VVIPs / VIPs including foreign Heads of States. Apart from this, the Security Branch CID also handles matters relating to activities of foreigners, vital installations, security schemes, and passports.

73. The Core Cell in the Security Branch of CID consists of the Close Protection Teams (CPT), Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS), Motor Transport Wing, Technical Wing, Dog Squad and Women Contingent. They also provide fool proof security cover for the functions, meetings and district tours of Hon'ble Chief Minister.

**iv) SPECIAL DIVISION**

74. Special Division was created in March 1998. Following the serial bomb blasts at Coimbatore, a Special Division was formed with headquarters at Chennai in order to deal with matters relating to religious fundamentalists. Units have been set up at Chennai, Vellore, Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. These units are each headed by a DSP and assisted by three Inspectors.

**v) SHORTHAND BUREAU**

75. The Shorthand Bureau has branches in all districts and Commissionerates. The Bureau works to cover public meetings and monitors inflammatory speeches. The Bureau is also entrusted with the translation of documents relating to sensational cases dealt with by Crime Branch CID, Q Branch CID and Special Division and matters relating to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, and Public (SC) Department. The strength of the Bureau consists of Chief Reporter, Senior Reporters, Junior Reporters and other staff.

**TECHNICAL SERVICES**

76. The Technical Services Wing of Tamil Nadu Police maintains the communication setup of the Department. It is headed by an IGP. At present all the Districts and the Commissionerates in the State have been provided with VHF High Band network for Police Station level communication. 117 VHF repeaters are functioning from 41 repeater sites for supporting the entire network of communication. Microphone facility is also provided statewide. Video conferencing facility has been provided to a number of officers including the District SPs. The State has also put into operation a Wide Area Network (WAN) with the help of which data is exchanged among various units in the State. A dedicated network is being established for voice and data connectivity for Police Stations in and around Chennai City. Police officers, Police Stations in Chennai

City and suburbs will be provided with Cor-DECT WILL Telephone for voice and data transfer and the Project is under Trial at present.

### **SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)**

77. The Wing is headed by an officer in the rank of ADGP. The Special Task Force consists of personnel trained for prevention of hijacking, tackling armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities, kidnapping of VIPs for ransom etc. The STF also assists local police in times of major calamities, train accidents and rescue operations, etc. At present this force is also being used for anti-naxalite operations in the northern districts of Tamil Nadu.

### **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

78. The Social Justice wing is at present headed by an officer in the rank of Inspector General of Police, and has 35 units spread all over the State. This unit monitors the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and The Scheduled Caste and The Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. Apart from taking steps to prevent atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Wing also works for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such atrocities. The Wing also plays a major role in resolving disputes affecting the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 2006, 642 cases were registered and 1034 victims were paid monetary relief of Rs.1.52 crore.

### **POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE (PTC)**

79. Training is essential for the Police organization. It is through training that skills necessary for effective performance of duties are imparted to the personnel of a Police Force. In Tamil Nadu Police the Training Wing is headed by a DGP. Officers of the rank of two ADGPs, one IGP, two DIGs, two SPs and other faculty members assist the DGP in planning and conducting various types of training. The Police Training College is the main training centre of the Department where basic courses as well as inservice courses are conducted for officers of and below the rank of DSPs. Also, the Police Training College conducts specialized capsule courses, workshops, training programmes for trainers and various seminars for Senior Police Officers. Apart from the Police Training College, the Department also has Police Recruit Schools at Vellore Coimbatore and Perurani, Temporary Police Training Centres at Coimbatore and Tuticorin. In-Service Training Centres in Chennai East, West, Kancheepuram, and Range Headquarters at Chengalpattu, Vellore, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

### **TAMIL NADU POLICE ACADEMY**

80. A state-of-the-art Police Academy is under construction at Oonamancheri Village near Vandalur at a cost of Rs.48 crore. A Project Officer in the rank of ADGP assisted by one DIG and other staff look after the work of construction of the Police Academy.

### **TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE**

81. Fifteen Special Police Battalions (TSP), including Regimental Centre and a Special Force Battalion function under the control of an IGP. Two police transport workshops are also functioning under the control of Tamil Nadu Special Police, one at Avadi and the other at Trichy. The TSP VIII Battalion is on Special ex-State Duty to guard Tihar Jail in New Delhi. TSP battalions are the State Reserve, and are used whenever a situation demands a higher response than can be managed within the resources of the district/City police. The TSP battalions are deployed in various parts of the State during major law and order situations, major temple festivals and political rallies, etc. Apart from this, Tamil Nadu Special Police also provides strength to the Special Task Force, Coastal Security Group, Prison duties, Special Refugee Camps and Chief Office Guard etc. Contingents of Tamil Nadu Special Police also add to the dignity of ceremonial functions in the State. Two thousand three hundred and sixty five recruit police men and women were inducted in TSP, during the year 2006. TSP did commendable work during the elections to Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly in May 2006 and Local Bodies Elections in October 2006.

### **COASTAL SECURITY GROUP**

82. The Coastal Security Group is headed by an officer in the rank of ADGP. This group was raised in 1994 in order to prevent smuggling of fuel, medicines and other essential commodities by sea from Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka, to prevent the intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu, and to forestall any possible collusion between fishermen and militants etc. There are 60 checkposts to guard the 1000 kilometers long coastline. 40 more checkposts are being established. The personnel of the Coastal Security Group work in liaison with 441 Village Vigilance Committees formed in the Coastal Villages and other agencies such as the Navy, Coast Guard, Local Police, Fisheries Department and Customs and Revenue Authorities in order to gather intelligence on Coastal Security. During 2006, the Coastal Security Group has seized 700 ltrs of petrol, 3500 ltrs of diesel, 3942 kgs of rice, 2 mini lorries, 2 mini load autos, one minirdor Auto, one tipper lorry and 33 gas cylinders. During the year 2006, new initiatives were taken by speeding up the establishment of 12 Marine Police Stations, 12 out posts and 40 additional CSG check posts in Tamil Nadu.

83. Necessary land for construction of Marine Police Station buildings have been selected and the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation has taken up construction work.

84. The selection of land for erecting 40 new check posts has been completed. The enter upon permission for 27 check posts has been obtained and the process is on for the remaining 13 check posts. Preliminary training has been imparted for 60 Police personnel, so far by the Coast Guard, Chennai during the year 2006.

### **PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING**

85. Prohibition Enforcement Wing is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. It has 94 units. Each unit is working under the control of Inspectors. The wing works to eradicate illicit distillation and sale of arrack. The unit also concentrates on preventing the misuse of Rectified Spirit for purposes of

drinking. The State-wide awareness campaigns are conducted to spread the message among the people about the danger of illicit liquour / methanol. Several NGOs / voluntary organization and women's self help groups have also been involved in the campaign. This wing has detected 1209 illicit distillation of arrack during the period from May, 2006 to February 2007. 86,004 cases were registered and 82,942 persons were arrested. The NIB CID wing has registered 1,148 cases during the period from 01.04.2006 to 31.03.2007, and 1,170 persons were charge sheeted. The value of Narcotic drugs and Psychothorapic Substances seized is Rs.31.69 crore and 19 persons were booked under Goondas Act.

## **RAILWAY POLICE**

86. Railway Police was formed in 1932 with Trichy as its headquarters. Chennai Railway Police was subsequently formed in 1981 by bifurcating the then existing unit. At present 32 Railway Police Stations, 25 outposts and 3 Mobile Police Stations are functioning in this Wing, which is headed by an Inspector General of Police. Railway Police prevents and investigates crimes that take place in trains and platforms, and provides protection to railway property. For this purpose, it maintains close coordination with the Railway Protection Force and the local police. Railway Police covers a vast railway jurisdiction extending to 5525 Kms. During the year 2006, 104 cases were reported and all cases were detected, thereby achieving 100% detection.

## **DOG SQUADS**

87. Tamil Nadu has a Dog Squad in every District and Commissionerate. Apart from this, dog squads also exist in some Special Units such as STF, Railways and Commando Force. The State has 82 Tracker dogs for crime detection, 91 Sniffer dogs for detection of explosives, 4 Rescue dogs and 8 Sniffer dogs for narcotics. These squads are rendering excellent service and assisting in detection and investigation of offences.

## **MOUNTED BRANCH**

88. The State has a Mounted Police with 37 horses. Mounted Branches exist in Chennai and Madurai with 32 and 5 horses respectively. In respect of Coimbatore Mounted Branch the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.7.53 lakh for the purchase of six horses. These horses are used for crowd control as well as for ceremonial occasions, such as Republic Day, Independence Day and Medal Parades.

## **TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES RECRUITMENT BOARD**

89. Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board is headed by Chairman in the rank of DGP, an ADGP as member and an IGP as Member Secretary. Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was constituted by the Government of Tamilnadu in November 1991 for recruitment of Police Constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police, Firemen and Jail Warders. The Board conducts recruitment in a professional manner with fairness and transparency.

## **HOME GUARDS**

90. Home Guards are basically a voluntary service organization. The Home Guards play a vital role in assisting the district/City police administration in the maintenance of Law and Order, Crime prevention, traffic regulation, Night beats, VIP bandobusts, big fairs and festivals and rendered assistance to the district/City administration during floods. Home Guards Wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police. At the State level the Director General of Police is the ex-officio Commandant General for Home Guards and the District SPs and Commissioners of Police are Commandants of Home Guards in their respective Units. The total strength of the Home Guards in Tamil Nadu at present is 11,605, including 2,750 Women Home Guards. All the districts and the Police Commissionerates are having home guards units including women Home Guards Wing.

## **CIVIL SUPPLIES, CID**

91. Civil Supplies CID is headed by an officer in the rank of ADGP. This wing of Tamil Nadu Police enforces the Essential Commodities Act and the various control orders issued by the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. It has 16 units located throughout the State. During 2006, 12,370 cases were registered by Civil Supplies, CID, seizing 60204 quintals of PDS Rice, 1,74,602 ltrs of kerosene, 10398 LPG cylinders and other commodities all worth Rs.10.95 crore. Civil supplies CID personnel also seized vehicles worth Rs.28.92 crore and arrested 1,349 accused during this period. 68 persons were detained including 5 under Goondas Act and 63 under Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act 1980 (BMMSEC Act).

## **STATE TRAFFIC PLANNING CELL**

92. The State Traffic Planning Cell created on 15.02.2005 is headed by an Additional Director General of Police and the Cell works directly under the control of Director General of Police. The State Traffic Planning Cell collects, compiles and analyses statistics about accidents, coordinates with various government departments and non-governmental agencies and plans road safety measures. The cell also monitors the functioning of 160 Highway Patrol teams that patrol 80 stretches of the national highway. Traffic safety and road accident prevention are the priority areas for the Government and the Honourable Chief Minister had announced the formation of twenty Traffic Police Stations in 10 districts at the cost of 8.27 crore and formation of 10 Mobile Courts at 10 districts Head quarters at the cost of 1.54 crore to strengthen the cell which is now under implementation.

## **X. MOBILITY**

93. Effectiveness and efficiency of a police force is determined by its ability to react swiftly and surely to any criminal event or situation which has the potential to escalate or snowball into a law and order situation. Availability of a good fleet of vehicles will help the police to respond speedily and promptly, so that problems can be nipped in the bud and minor incidents can be effectively curbed from developing into major conflagrations. Tamil Nadu Police today has one of the most modern fleets of Police vehicles, countrywide, due to State Governments endeavor to provide and equip the force with the best transport and patrol vehicles available in the market.

94. The fleet strength of Tamil Nadu Police as on 31.12.2006 is 10906 vehicles. Annexure-10 shows the category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police.

## **XI. POLICE HOUSING AND BUILDINGS**

95. All Construction and special repair work of the buildings of the Police Department is entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation.

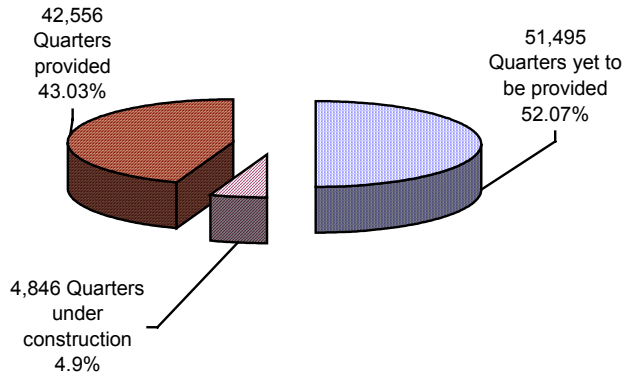
### **Housing**

i) Recognising the importance of housing, Government in the year 1992 ordered construction of 1000 quarters every year through the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. In the year 1998 the number of quarters constructed by Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation was increased to 2500 per year, which was further, enhanced to 3000 per year in the year 2000. Till date, 20947 quarters have been constructed by Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation raising the housing satisfaction from 42.48% to 43.03%. The percentage of satisfaction has not gone up substantially mainly because a large number of old houses have been demolished while constructing new houses in the same land.

### **POLICE QUARTERS**

**NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL PROVIDED WITH QUARTERS AS ON  
31.12.2006**

**Total sanctioned (Personnel) = 98,897  
Quarters provided = 42,556**



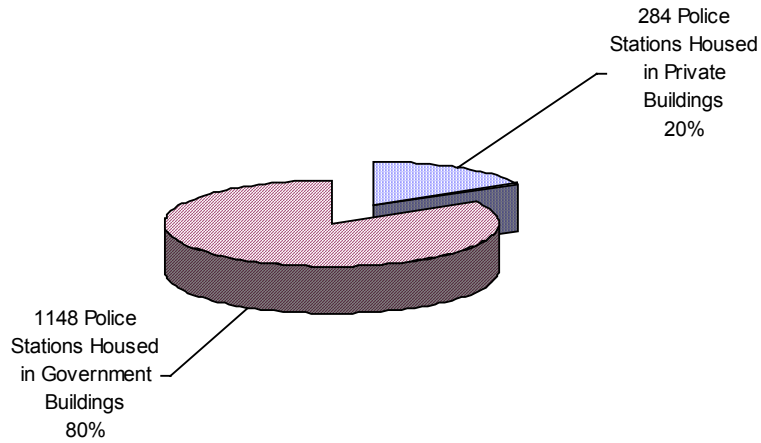
ii) Construction of 907 quarters at a cost of Rs.4312.70 lakh in Phase XI and construction of 3939 Police Quarters at a cost of Rs.172.24 crore sanctioned during the year 2005-06 is under progress at present.

iii) Tamil Nadu Police has so far constructed 42,556 quarters during the year 2006, for 98,897 Police Personnel and construction of 4846 Police quarters is under progress. After completion of construction and allotment of these 4846 Police quarters, the total number of Police personnel provided with the quarters will be 47,402. The housing satisfaction would then have risen from 43.03% to 47.93%. Construction of the Residence-cum Camp Office for 10 DSP's and Quarters for IGP West Zone at Coimbatore City at an estimated cost of Rs.188.75 lakh is under progress.

**Police Buildings**

i) Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation also undertakes construction of police stations and other buildings. The Corporation has so far completed construction of 78 police stations, 6 District Police Offices, 1 A. R. Complex, 2 Modern Control Rooms, 9 In-service Training Centres, Restrooms and Kennels at a cost of Rs.3473.04 lakh. Construction of 32 police stations at a cost of Rs.699.88 lakh are under various stages of construction. Administration building for TSP VIIth BN at Pochampalli at an estimated cost of Rs.250.82 lakh has been completed.

**POLICE STATIONS**  
**TOTAL NO.OF POLICE STATIONS**  
**(INCLUDING 196 AWPS) = 1432**  
**AS ON 23.02.2007**



ii) Work for 25 schemes already approved by the Government for Rs.5776.50 lakh, is to be taken up soon.

## **XII. ALL INDIA POLICE DUTY MEET**

96. The main object of this annual event is to raise the professional competence of the police in the discharge of their professional duties. After 1954, 1974, 1991 and 2001, Chennai was once again chosen as the venue for the 50<sup>th</sup> All India Police Duty Meet this year. A record number of 947 participants representing 22 States, 1 Union Territory and 8 Central Police Organizations took part in the meet between 13.01.2007 and 18.01.2007 to win laurels for their respective organizations in the following six categories:-

- (a) Scientific Aids to Investigation
- (b) Computer Awareness
- (c) Police Photography
- (d) Police Videography
- (e) Anti-Sabotage check
- (f) Police Dog Competition.

Out of the 51 medals which were at stake, Tamil Nadu Police emerged victorious bagging a record number of 18 medals which included 8 Gold, 7 Silver and 3 Bronze medals. Further laurels showered on Tamil Nadu when it lifted 6 out of the 14 trophies during the competitions.

97. The professional competence and supremacy of the Tamil Nadu Police was on display during the meet as the Tamil Nadu Team made a clean sweep of all the three medals in the Medico Legal Oral Competition. All the Three gold medals, the Best Dog Trophy and the Winners Trophy in the Dog Competition also came its way, and its total domination continued unabated in the "Scientific Aids to Investigation" event where it bagged 13 out of 24 medals in the offing.

98. Impressed by the performance of the Tamil Nadu Police, the Chief Minister announced a cash reward of Rs.50,000/- Rs.30,000/- and Rs.20,000/- to winners of Gold, Silver and Bronze medals respectively. The Hon'ble Chief Minister also congratulated the Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu and his team of officers for successfully organizing the 50<sup>th</sup> All India Police Duty Meet at Chennai.

## **XIII. FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT**

99. Forensic Sciences Department is headed by a Director. It has been established in 1849. There are 230 scientific staff and 266 supporting staff in this wing. This department plays a very important role in providing scientific clues for investigation of cases. The main laboratory at Chennai has 15 divisions. There are 9 Regional Laboratories and one Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory in each District and Commissionerate. DNA typing is carried out in the Research and Development divisions. With the establishment of DNA Typing Unit, the Forensic Sciences Department, of Tamil Nadu became the first State in the country to offer

DNA Analysers. The Forensic Department offers clinical toxicology tests to help victims of poisoning.

100. Forensic Science Department has introduced the latest technology available in the developed countries in certain areas of analyses by procuring latest equipments under Modernization of Police Force to the tune of Rs.223.27 lakh during 2006-07 which includes starting up of new Units such as “Computer Forensic Unit” to deal with cyber crimes as well as computer crimes and “Acoustic Forensic Unit” to deal with detection of authenticity of the audio / video recording media and “Forensic Psychology Unit” to assist police in scientific interrogation.

#### **XIV. NEW INITIATIVES**

101. Instructions have been issued to ensure registration of complaints in a fair and free manner in all police stations irrespective of jurisdiction of offence so that the common man gets the first relief after being the victim of a crime. This is to improve the approachability of the citizen to their local police station.

##### **POLICE IMAGE PROJECT**

102. Towards the same objective of the local police being more receptive to the needs of the common man, the underprivileged and the weaker sections of the locality, the ‘Police Image Project’ was initiated by selecting two Project Inspectors for each District to spread the message of the Police to be courteous, responsive and responsible towards common citizens, and to help any one, any time and any where. 91 Project Inspectors and 15 SPs and DIGs were trained in Police Training College, Chennai and in turn, they trained more than 10,000 officers and men in the State and spread the concept. New initiatives like People Friendly Police in Trichy, Road Safety campaigns in Tirunelveli, Seminars and Workshops, Police Public Relations Meetings, etc., are being conducted as part of this project.

#### **CONCLUSION**

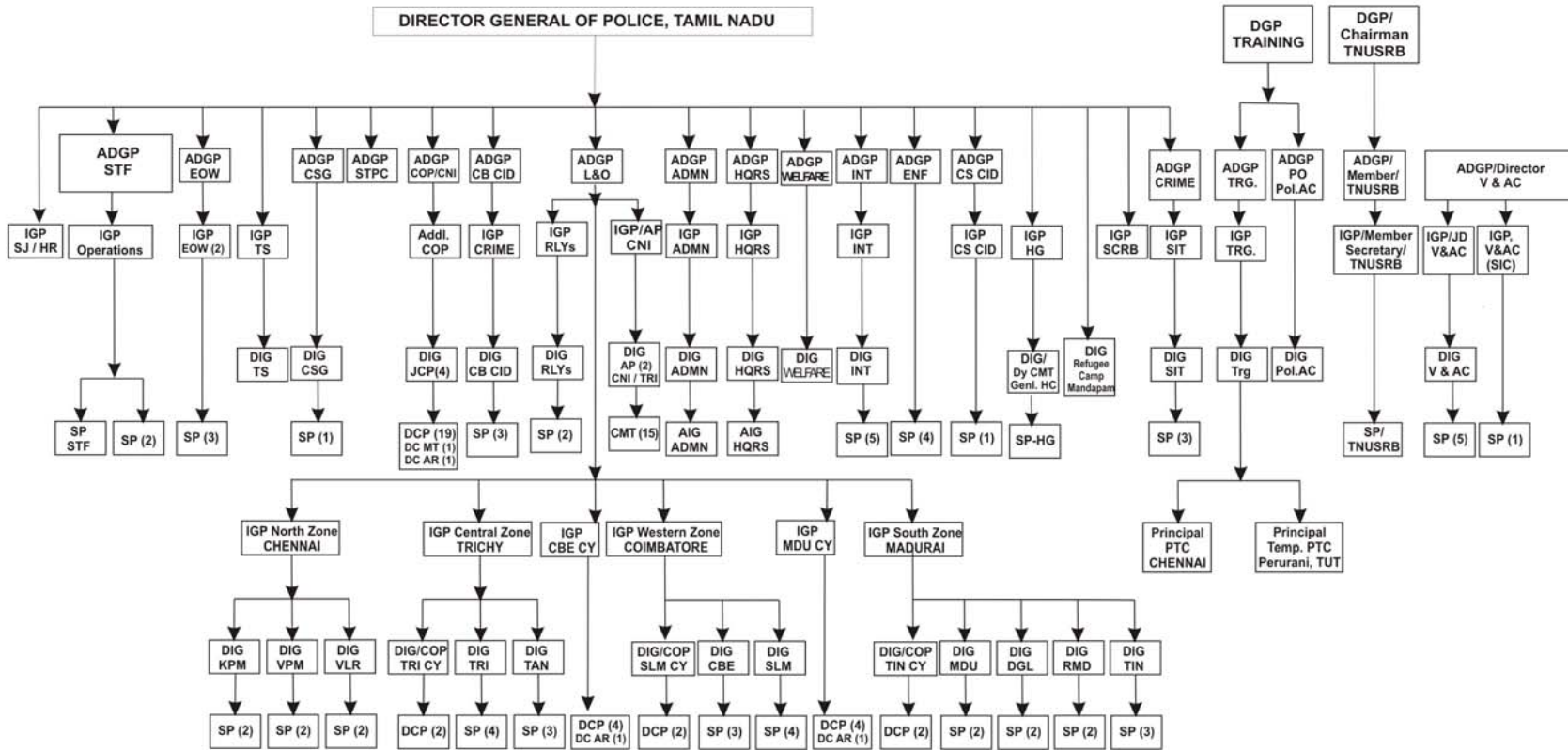
103. For achieving speedy development and rapid industrial growth it is necessary to ensure peace and tranquility in the present socio economic environment. An efficient police force plays a vital role in providing such peaceful environment through effective maintenance of Law & Order and timely prevention and detection of crimes. In addition, the police force shall strive to reach out and benefit the common man, which is the primary objective of the Government. The police force shall gear up to handle these challenges effectively and contribute significantly towards providing good governance by the Government. Our Government assures to provide and assist the Police Force in achieving the objectives specified in this Note.

**M. KARUNANIDHI  
CHIEF MINISTER**

ANNEXURE – 1

As on 01.02.2007

TAMIL NADU POLICE - ORGANISATIONAL CHART - 2007



- OTHER DEPUTATION POSTS WITH GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU**
- DGP / CMD, TNPHC, Chennai
  - DGP / CVO, MTC, Chennai
  - ADGP, Vigilance, TNEB, Chennai
  - IGP / Director of Prosecution, Chennai
  - ADGP, Prisons, Chennai
  - ADGP, Chief Vigilance Officer, STC, Ltd., Trichy.
  - ADGP, State Human Rights Commissions, Chennai
  - IGP, Chief Vigilance Officer, State Express Transport Corporation, Nagercoil.
  - IGP / Director, Fire and Rescue Services, Chennai
  - DIG / CVO, TNNPL, Kagithapuram
  - SP / ADC to Governor, Chennai
  - SP, Chief Vigilance Officer, TNCMPF Ltd., Avin, Chennai.
  - SP / State Human Rights Commission, Chennai

- DGP - Director General of Police
- ADGP - Additional Director General of Police
- IGP - Inspector General of Police
- DIG - Deputy Inspector General of Police
- AIG - Assistant Inspector General of Police
- SP - Superintendent of Police
- COP - Commissioner of Police
- JCOP - Joint Commissioner of Police
- DCP - Deputy Commissioner of Police
- CMD - Chairman-Cum-Managing Director
- JD - Joint Director
- DD - Deputy Director
- CMT - Commandant
- CVO - Chief Vigilance Officer
- V&AC - Vigilance and Anti Corruption

- SIC - Special Investigation Cell
- SIT - Special Investigation Team
- STF - Special Task Force
- L&O - Law and Order
- HQ - Headquarters
- EOW - Economic Offences Wing
- ENF - Enforcement
- CB CID - Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department
- CSG - Coastal Security Group
- HG - Home Guard
- TS - Technical Services
- PTC - Police Training College
- TRG - Training
- TNUSRB - Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board

- STC - State Transport Corporation
- MTC - Metro Transport Corporation
- TNNPL - Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd.,
- TNEB - Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
- SHRC - State Human Rights Commissions
- OSD - Officer on Special Duty
- STPC - State Traffic Planning Cell
- PO, Pol. Ac - Project Officer Police Academy

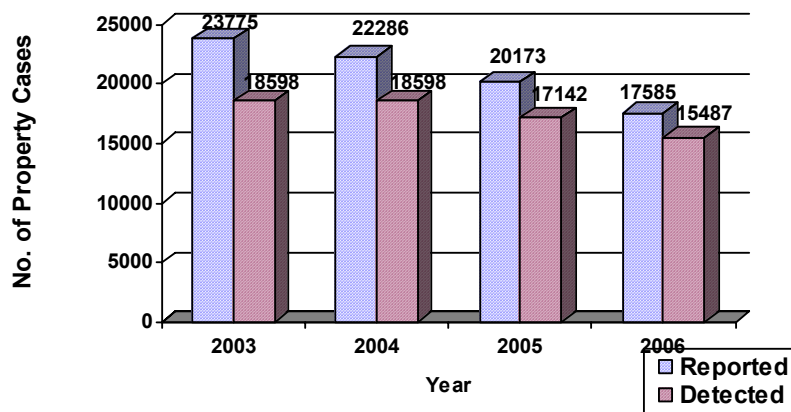
## Annexure-2

### Details of police firing during the years 2006 and 2007 (upto 15.02.2007)

SI No.	Details	2006	2007 (till 15.02.07)
1.	Total No. of occasions in which firing was resorted to	17	3
	i) In Riot Control Operations	3	--
	ii) In Dacoity Operations	--	--
	iii) In Operations against other criminals	13	3
	iv) Miscellaneous	1	--
2.	Total No. of persons killed	7	2
	i) Police personnel (in the incident)	--	--
	ii) Civilians (In police firing)	7	2
3.	Total No. of persons injured	32	3
	i) Police personnel (in the incident)	29	3
	ii) Civilians (In police firing)	3	--

## Annexure-3

### Chart showing trend in property related crime



## Annexure-4

**Table showing the percentage of property lost and recovered during the years 2003–2006**

	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Percentage of Detection	78.22%	84%	85%	88%
Property Lost (Rs. in Crore)	49.56	43.94	39.56	43.07
Property Recovered (Rs.in Crore)	35.75	34.97	30.89	34.81
<b>Percentage of Recovery</b>	<b>72.13%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>81%</b>

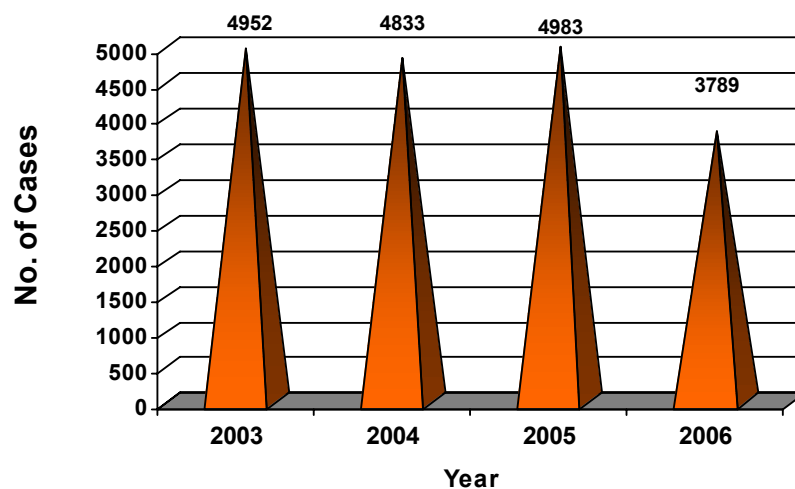
**Annexure-5**

**Comparative statement of Crime incidence for 2005 and 2006**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crime Head</b>	<b>Reported</b>	
		<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
1.	Murder	1365	1274
2.	Murder for Gain	74	89
3.	Dacoity	73	95
4.	Robbery	437	450
5.	Burglary	3738	3300
6.	Theft	15851	13651
<b>Total</b>		<b>21538</b>	<b>18859</b>
% of Detection		86%	89%
Property Lost		Rs.39.56 Crore	Rs.43.07 Crore
Property Recovered		Rs.30.89 Crore	Rs.34.81 Crore
% of Recovery		78%	81%

## Annexure-6

### Graphic presentation of the statistics of crime against women



## Annexure-7

### Crimes reported against women under different categories of offences in the last four years

Sl. No.	Heads	2003	2004	2005	2006
1.	Rape	547	618	571	457
2.	Kidnapping and Abduction	641	692	783	718
3.	Dowry Deaths	222	225	215	187
4.	Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives	1494	1437	1650	1248
5.	Molestation	2048	1861	1764	1179
<b>Total</b>		<b>4952</b>	<b>4833</b>	<b>4983</b>	<b>3789</b>

## Annexure-8

MPF allotment of funds (in crore).

<b>MPF Year</b>	<b>Government of India Allocation</b>	<b>State Matching Grant</b>	<b>Total Rs.in Crore</b>
2001–2002	68.10	68.10	136.20
2002–2003	68.10	68.10	136.20
2003–2004	52.47	36.67	89.14
2004–2005	56.76	37.84	94.60
2005–2006	59.99	20.01	80.00
2006-2007	51.00	17.00	68.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>356.42</b>	<b>247.72</b>	<b>604.14</b>

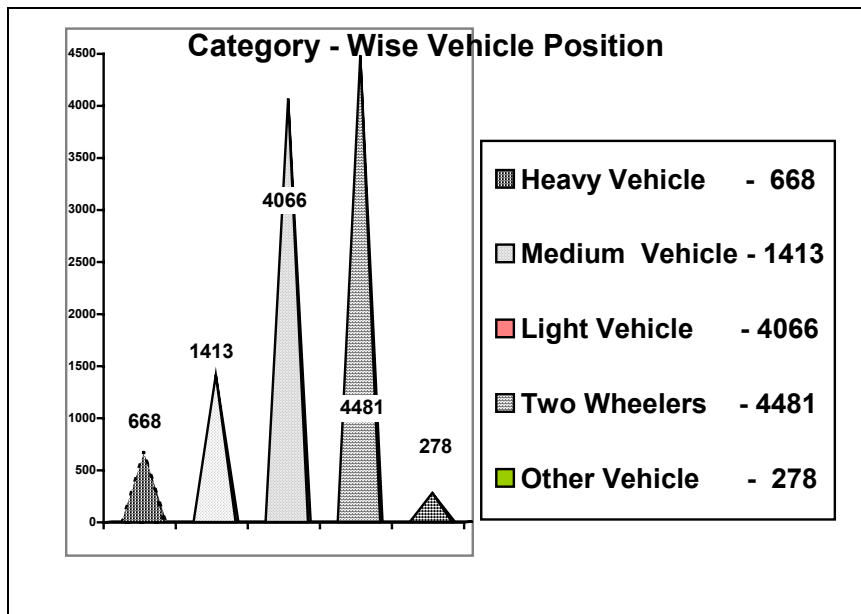
## Annexure-9

### Allocation of funds to various categories under MPF scheme

Sl. No.	Category	Allotment of funds – Rupees in lakh						
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
1)	Buildings	452.00	1720.90	1720.90	1531.00	2624.00	1257.44	1219.00
2)	Housing	8267.00	5976.24	5976.24	2255.00	1953.00	3015.75	2562.50
3)	Mobility	2562.00	2249.50	2249.50	2218.15	1665.65	1534.14	1122.60
4)	Weapons	236.00	187.50	187.50	4.95	191.39	198.06	44.80
5)	Communi-cations	555.00	774.32	774.32	235.08	781.52	281.35	235.40
6)	Training	570.00	966.22	966.22	454.05	621.00	151.00	179.00
7)	FSD / FPB	484.00	197.75	197.75	45.00	380.50	308.00	227.82
8)	Equipments	2102.00	1020.38	1020.38	1443.69	700.06	682.81	691.54
9)	Computers	72.00	527.41	527.41	726.88	361.25	268.80	378.14
10)	Home Guards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.53	134.57	40.50
11)	V&AC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.09	98.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15300</b>	<b>13620.22</b>	<b>13620.22</b>	<b>8913.8</b>	<b>9459.9</b>	<b>8000.01</b>	<b>6800</b>

## Annexure-10

### Category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police



Heavy Vehicles	:	Bus/Lorry
Medium Vehicles	:	Mini-Bus/ Van
Light Vehicles	:	Car/ TATA Sumo & Spacio / Bolero/ Toyota Qualis Jeep
Two Wheelers	:	Moped /Motorcycle
Other Vehicles	:	Vajra/ Crane / Prisoner Escort/ Water Cannon/ Ambulance