

Tamil Nadu Police
Policy Note on Demand 21
2003 -2004

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TAMIL NADU POLICE

Policy Note for 2003-2004

Police is the most visible arm of State authority. In normal times maintenance of law and order, detection of crime and enforcement of the various legislations are the conventional job parameters. But times are changing and the world is undergoing rapid changes not only in terms of technology but also the value systems. The complex interaction of various social, communal, economic and geo-political inputs have widened the horizons of the very definition of 'Policing'. It necessitates a fresh look at the functioning of the Police Force in terms of upgradation of skills and equipment to meet the demands of Society.

Scientific advancements, emphasis on globalisation and privatization and a rapid increase of the service sector within our economy have opened up new vistas where Police intervention becomes necessary. Terrorism and extremism have assumed international proportions and when such forces try to align with local secessionist, anti-national and anti-social elements, the intensity of criminal activities accentuated further by organised crime and novel and deadly forms of violence, makes the task before the Police Force the most challenging.

The Tamil Nadu Police, known for their efficiency and effectiveness, are fully alive to the great and myriad responsibilities entrusted to them and are tackling the tasks before them with dedication and determination and have earned the appreciation of both the Government and the public by virtue of their performance and achievements.

Records demonstrate that by quickly tracking down the criminals and getting the culprits punished through the courts of law, the Tamil Nadu Police have earned the acclaim of one and all and are at the top among the Police Forces in the country.

New paradigms of community policing pioneered by enterprising officers of the Tamil Nadu Police Force with the support and inspiring encouragement of the Government have won international acclaim, recognition and awards.

The Tamil Nadu Police is committed to Excellence, in the quality of service, dedication and professionalism. Its mission is to protect and serve with integrity and professionalism in **partnership** with the people.

CHAPTER - I

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND SET UP

At the State Police Headquarters the Director General of Police is assisted by four principal staff officers i.e., Additional Director General of Police - Law and Order, ADGP - Administration, ADGP - Headquarters, ADGP - Intelligence, and several staff officers of various ranks.

The State is divided into four Zones each headed by an IGP, with headquarters at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and Trichy. The organizational structure of the State Police administration is as follows:-

Commissionerates	-	6
Ranges	-	12 (including 1 Railway Range)
Districts	-	31 (including 2 Railway Districts)
Sub-divisions	-	193(including 5 Railway Sub-divisions)
Circles	-	287
Police Stations	-	1365 (including 148 All-women Police Stations and 31 Railway Police Stations)
Police Out posts	-	117 (including 26 Railway O.Ps)

The following are the special units/ wings each headed by an Additional Director General of Police or an Inspector General of Police.

1.	Intelligence	9.	Home Guards and Civil Defence
2.	Special Operations	10.	Crime Branch CID
3.	Technical Services	11.	Crime
4.	Coastal Security Group	12.	Railways
5.	Civil Supplies CID	13.	Special Task Force
6.	Human Rights and Social Justice	14.	Training
7.	Economic Offences Wing	15.	Women Police
8.	Prohibition Enforcement Wing.		

There are 12 Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions (TSP) including Regimental Centre at Avadi under an IGP. One of these Battalions (TSP-VIII Bn.) is on Ex-State duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi.

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB) which is charged with the responsibility of recruitment of Police Personnel from

Constables to Sub-Inspectors of Police is headed by a DGP, who is assisted by an ADGP and an IGP as Members.

ADGP - Training, looks after the training of Police personnel from Constables to DSPs and IPS probationers and imparts basic training and in-service training to new recruits and serving personnel respectively.

The sanctioned strength of the IPS cadre in Tamil Nadu is 214 while the actual working strength as on 28.02.2003 is 170, which includes three officers appointed to IPS cadre during the year 2002. Eight IPS officers superannuated during 2002.

The total strength of the executive staff is 95,007 and that of the ministerial staff is 5,319.

CHAPTER - II

LAW AND ORDER

The Law and Order situation in the State continues to remain peaceful. The Government has taken firm and determined steps to ensure peace and harmony among various sections of Society. Several agitations by various political parties, Labour, Teacher and Student Organisations, Associations of Government Servants and Communal and Caste Outfits on various issues passed off peacefully due to effective and tactful preventive measures taken by the Police and the administration.

COMMUNAL SITUATION

Incidents of communal clashes remained quite low and were localised. Four such incidents involving two deaths were reported in the year 2002. Festivals like Vinayakar Chaturthi, Deepavali, Ramzan and Anniversaries of the Coimbatore Bomb Blast incidents and Babri Masjid Demolition passed off peacefully.

The details of persons killed in Communal clashes during the last six years are given below:

Year	No. of deaths
1997	45
1998	2
1999	2
2000	1
2001	1
2002	2
2003 (up to 28.02.2003)	Nil

CASTE SITUATION

As a result of the effective steps taken by the Government, there has been a significant reduction in the number of caste clashes in the State. During the year 2002, 14 incidents of caste clashes were reported in which 6 persons were killed and 81 injured including 13 Police personnel. These incidents, which were minor in nature, were mainly due to previous enmity and trivial issues. The Kandadevi Temple Car Festival, in Sivagangai District, which was suspended for three years due to caste rivalry, was successfully conducted on 24.6.2002 in a peaceful manner

under elaborate bandobust. Similar events at Sakkotai, the Thamiraparani Tragedy Anniversary and the Thevar Jayanthi Celebrations passed off peacefully.

The details of the persons killed in caste clashes during the last six years are given below :

Year	No. of deaths
1997	93
1998	30
1999	22
2000	18
2001	21
2002	6
2003 (up to 28.02.2003)	3

In order to prevent caste and communal clashes, the District Collectors have been instructed to activate the Peace Committees constituted in the districts so as to solve the issues amicably through peace talks at the local level. The Government has also instructed them to constitute inter-religious Harmony Committees comprising religious elders and youth from all sections of Society to promote communal amity.

LABOUR AND SERVICES

The State-wide general strike called by various trade unions on 23.10.2002 condemning the Tamil Nadu Essential Services Maintenance Act, 2002, banning strike in essential services, the agitations launched by various service organisations and the indefinite strike resorted to by a section of Government employees throughout the State from 23.10.2002 to 1.11.2002, went off peacefully. Similarly, the State-wide picketing organized by various trade unions on 8.1.2003 in front of State and Central Government offices protesting against the new economic policy and the labour policy of the Central and State Governments, also passed off peacefully.

ACTIVITIES OF LTTE AND OTHER EXTREMIST ORGANISATIONS

Due to my sustained efforts, the L.T.T.E. which was mainly responsible for the assassination of Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, was banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. It was also banned under POTA, 2002. As the LTTE activists within the State re-grouped and formed the Tamil National Retrieval Troop (TNRT) and Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA) to continue their extremist activities, the Government of Tamil Nadu imposed a ban on these outfits under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1908. Due to my intervention, the Government of India also banned these outfits under POTA, 2002.

Recently, certain subversive activities of an Andhra Pradesh based extremist Naxalite organisation, the Peoples War Group (PWG) declared as a Terrorist organisation under POTA, were noticed in Dharmapuri District. The Tamil Nadu Police immediately swung into action and arrested most of the hardcore activists through

successful combing operations on 23, 24 & 25.11.2002. There was an encounter with PWG in which Siva @ Parthiban (State Secretary, RYL) was killed. Twenty eight PWG cadres including six women were arrested and huge quantities of arms and electric detonators were seized from them.

ACTIVITIES OF RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALIST OUTFITS

Imam Ali, who escaped after an attack on the Police Escort Team at Thirumangalam on 7.3.2002, was tracked down by the Tamil Nadu Police after a relentless search and was killed along with four of his associates in an encounter at their hide-out in Bangalore. This is another example of high level competence of the Tamil Nadu Police.

The arrest of the hardcore Muslim Fundamentalists, who were responsible for the daring attack on escort personnel at Thirumangalam, Madurai, on 7.3.2002, has gone a long way to contain fundamentalist activities in the State.

Recently, twenty hardcore Muslim Fundamentalists were arrested on a tip off in the wake of an explosion at the Sai Baba Temple at Hyderabad on 21.11.2002. They had developed contact with Saudi based Muslim militant Abu Hamsa, a native of Hyderabad and designed to open branches of the Saudi based Muslim Defence Force in Tamil Nadu to plot explosions in important Hindu Temples in the State to create chaos and communal flare-up in the State.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY

During the year 2002, three Commissions of Inquiry were appointed by the Government.

Thiru S. Natarajan, District Judge (Retd.) was appointed as the Commission of Inquiry, under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, (Central Act 60 of 1952) by the Government on 31.8.2002 to inquire into the alleged incidents of clash at the Council Meeting of Chennai Corporation on 29.8.2002. The report of the Commission of Inquiry is awaited.

During the agitation launched by the students and teachers of Government Arts and Science Colleges in the State during September and October, 2002, it was reported that there were incidents of clash near the Government Arts College, Melur, Madurai District, on 3.9.2002, in which some students, public and Police personnel sustained injuries. On 6.9.2002, the Government appointed Thiru K. Subramanian, District Judge (Retd.) as the Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (Central Act 60 of 1952) to inquire into this matter. The report of the Commission of Inquiry is awaited.

The Government appointed Justice Thiru K.S.Bakthavatsalam, Retd. Judge of Chennai and Karnataka High Courts as the Commission of Inquiry on 5.12.2002 under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (Central Act 60 of 1952) in place of (late) Justice Thiru S.M.Ali Mohammed to inquire into the causes and circumstances that led to the incidents of violence that occurred in and around Dr. Ambedkar Government Law

College Students' Hostel at Millers Road, Kellys, Chennai, on 7th December, 2001. The report of the Commission of Inquiry is awaited.

DEATHS IN POLICE CUSTODY

In the year 2002, 15 cases of deaths while in the custody of Police have been reported and enquiries under PSO 145 (151) have been conducted. This year, up to 28.2.2003, one case of death in custody has been reported. The cases of death in custody are reviewed by the Government once in three months and instructions are issued to the DGP and other senior Police officials to take effective steps to reduce such instances.

POLICE FIRING

During 2002, the Police had to open fire on 20 occasions. Out of these, on 7 occasions firing was resorted to as a measure of riot control operation and on 13 occasions against criminals. During 2003 (up to 28.2.2003), Police opened fire only on 1 occasion against a criminal. The Police have been instructed by the Government to avoid opening of fire and to tackle the problem through other means including methods like lathi-charge and use of tear-gas shells, etc.

The statistics of opening of fire for the period since 1996 are given below:

POLICE FIRING FROM 1996 TO 2003 (till 28.02.2003)

Sl.No	Details	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1.	Total No. of occasions in which firing was resorted to	24	63	48	35	24	32	20	1
	i) In riot control operations	17	50	22	24	10	18	7	-
	ii) In Dacoity Operations	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	-
	iii) In Operations against other criminals	7	13	24	11	14	14	13	1
2.	Total No. of persons killed	15	28	10	19	9	13	9	-
	i) Police personnel (In the incident)	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	-
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	15	28	10	17	9	13	9	-
3.	Total No. of persons injured	116	307	116	165	66	207	42	-
	i) Police personnel (in the incident)	97	245	68	154	58	178	37	-
	ii) Civilians (jn Police Firing)	19	62	48	11	8	29	5	-

CHAPTER - III**CRIME TREND**

Crime detection and its reduction along with maintenance of Law and Order are the prime concerns of the Police Department. Both these functions help to maintain a sense of well being among the citizens. Overall, the crime trend in Indian Penal Code offences remains more or less static. There is increase in the registration of crimes under Special and Local Laws such as Copy Right Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act, etc. This shows that the citizens have faith in the Special Laws enacted and are coming forward for redressal of their grievances.

PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING - 2002

25049 cases of property crimes were reported during 2002 as against 23478 cases reported during 2001. There has been a marginal increase of 1571 cases (6.7%). Grave property crimes such as murder for gain, robbery, burglary have however shown a decline this year. 76% of property crimes were detected during 2002, when compared to 71% during 2001, which shows an increase of 5% in detection. Similarly, percentage of recovery during 2002 is 68.14% as against 62% in 2001, which shows an increase of over 6%. Thefts have shown a marginally increasing trend. 1969 more cases were reported during 2002 -- an increase of 12%. However, the percentage of detections of theft cases has significantly improved this year. During 2001, percentage of detection of theft cases was 77% while during 2002, it is 83%. The following chart indicates the property crimes scenario during 2001 and 2002:

S.No	HEAD OF OFFENCES	2001		2002	
		REPORTED	DETECTED	REPORTED	DETECTED
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	80	56	75	57
2	DACOITY	158	100	178	144
3	ROBBERY	669	451	650	478
4	BURGLARY	5926	3181	5532	2932
5	THEFTS	16645	12862	18614	15386
TOTAL		23478	16650	25049	18997
% DETECTION		71.00%		76.00%	
PROP. LOST (IN CRORES)		42.68		44.14	
PROP. RECOVERY		26.43		30.07	
% OF RECOVERY		62.00%		68.14%	

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Owing to the opening of a large number of All Women Police Stations in the State during 2001 and 2002 and strict enforcement of Special Acts relating to sexual harassment, there is a visible improvement in the performance relating to registration and detection of crime against women. With the newly provided facilities like Women Help Line / Child Line and Mobile Counselling, coupled with increased awareness, a large number of cases are being reported.

During 2002, as a result of willingness of the victims to prefer complaints more freely and confidently, a total number of 6077 cases of crime against women have been reported. An increase of 23% in reporting of crime against women is seen. At the same time, a large number of pending trial cases (6797 cases) have been disposed of in courts out of which, as many as 3715 cases ended in conviction, giving a high percentage of conviction of 55 %.

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2001 AND 2002

S.NO.	HEADS	2001	2002
1	RAPE(including attempt)	462	512
2	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	664	720
3	DOWRY DEATHS	179	247
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	851	966
5	MOLESTATION	1771	1866
6	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1012	1766
	TOTAL	4939	6077

NOTABLE CONVICTIONS

1) On 18.05.1988 at 04.30 hrs at Ooty Government Park, there was a bomb blast. At that time His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu was staying at Ooty. A case in B1 Ooty East Police Station was registered and handed over to CB CID for further investigation.

By the painstaking efforts of CB CID officers, accused extremists 1) Pozhilaran s/o. Perunchitranaar 2) Mukilan and nine others who were responsible for the crime were arrested. All the accused were convicted to 7 year RI and fined Rs.5,000/- each on 08.02.2002. Appeal filed by the convicted persons is pending in District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore.

2) R1 Mambalam Police Station Cr. No. 2461/86 u/s, 120 B, 448 IPC, 4(A),(B),5, 6 of Explosives Substances Act, 1908 and 109 IPC, 126, 126 (A) of Indian Railway Act, 1890, was registered in December 1986 against members of the DMK party who launched an agitation by burning portions of the Constitution of India near Valluvar Kottam in Chennai. Protesting against the arrests made on this occasion, DMK activists resorted to extensive damage of property. In this connection, a case was registered by the CB CID which ended in conviction. Punishment of rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and also fine of Rs. 20,000/- each was awarded to three accused on 05.02.2002.

NOTABLE DETECTIONS

On 7.3.2002, a gang of about 21 persons came in a lorry, trespassed into the Sandalwood factory of the Forest department located in Thekkupattu village, Ambalur Police Station limit near Vaniambadi. They locked up the Forest Watcher and Policemen and committed theft of 500 Kgs. of sandalwood oil kept in 20 tins, each of 25 Kgs. capacity. In this connection, a case was immediately registered under the personal supervision of the then I.G.P., Law and Order, Chennai. Special parties were formed and two accused were arrested on 8.3.2002 evening and 475 Kgs. of sandalwood oil kept in 19 tins were recovered intact. Of the remaining 19 accused, 14 more accused were arrested by the Police and one accused surrendered in the court.

The value of the sandalwood oil stolen by the gang is about Rs.84 lakhs and the value of the recovered sandal wood oil is about Rs.80 lakhs. Charge sheet was laid in the court on 15.06.2002.

ii) On 29.11.2002 night during a vehicle check at Kodungaiyur, explosive substances were recovered from Jackaria and Thoufeeque and they were interrogated. Interrogation revealed that they belong to **Muslim Defence Force**, a muslim militant group and had planned to indulge in subversive activities in Tamil Nadu. Further, about **20 persons were arrested** and remanded to judicial custody. This averted major sabotage in the City.

iii) In the case of **robbery and murder** of cashier Viswanathan in the **State Bank of India, Besant Nagar** branch, all out efforts were taken and the accused militant Rajaram of Tamilaga Makkal Viduthalai Padai, his associates Vajravelu @ Thadi Velu, Ravichandran, S.K. Velu @ Velu Prabhakaran were arrested and were detained under **National Security Act**.

iv) 82 persons belonging to Magnetic bed sales company called "Japan Life India" who indulged in cheating by money circulation under the guise of Multi Level Marketing were arrested on 20.01.2003.

CHAPTER - IV

SPECIAL UNITS IN POLICE FORCE

1. TAMIL NADU COMMANDO FORCE

The Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School were formed in the year 1997. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force has a strength of 300 personnel headed by a Superintendent of Police. The force is primarily meant for anti-terrorist operations. It is kept in readiness for use in any emergency. It is also used for VVIP visits, VVIP security, anti terrorist operations, escort of dangerous criminals and for bandobust at places where a large congregation of people is anticipated.

2. TAMIL NADU COMMANDO SCHOOL

The Tamil Nadu Commando School has a strength of 124 personnel headed by a Superintendent of Police. The Tamil Nadu Commando School consists of 3 wings viz:

- i. Commando Training School
- ii. Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad
- iii. Dog Squad

The Tamil Nadu Commando School conducted a 7 week Counter Terrorism Commando Course (CTC) on my advice. A total number of 2340 Police personnel have been trained in 9 batches. The Course was commenced on 06.07.2001 and concluded on 04.01.2003. Around 50 CTC trained Police Personnel are available in almost all the Districts.

On my directions, 1500 PCs who have completed their basic training recently were selected to undergo the "12 week Commando Course" in 5 batches. In the first batch, 304 men PCs are undergoing training from 06.01.2003. As a part of the training, they were attached with STF and participated in combing operations in Sathyamangalam forest for 10 days during the month of March 2003.

3. COMMANDO TRAINING TO WOMEN POLICE PERSONNEL

The first Women Commando training in the Country was started on my directions on 04.10.2002 and 21 Women P.Cs completed their training on 04.01.2003.

On my directions, in order to form the first Women Commando Company in the Country, 130 Women Police Personnel are undergoing a 12-week Commando training course from 27.01.2003 and now they are undergoing 7th week of training. They are imparted training in Horse Riding, Rowing, Sand Running, Para Sailing, Running, Winch Sailing, Swimming, Driving, Weapon Handling, Firing of all automatic weapons, Long distance run up to 20 Kms, Yoga and Meditation, Unarmed Combat training, etc.

For the first time in the country, a Women Commando Unit comprising 21 Women Police Constables (WPCs) has been formed by giving intensive training. Another 130 WPCs are undergoing training for commando operations.

4. BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL SQUAD

The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad was formed in 1991. This is the most well equipped outfit having experienced Officers recruited from Ex-army and Ex-para military personnel. They perform anti sabotage check duties at function places, places of stay of VVIPs, Airports, Secretariat, sensitive installations, Poonamallee Sub – Jail, etc. They attend to bomb threats and take up the work of disposal of bombs, anywhere in the State. The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad of our State is the pioneer in the entire Country. During the year 2002-2003, 355 personnel were trained in Bomb Detection Disposal. So far, 3025 State Police personnel have been imparted training in a six week Bomb Detection and Disposal Course. The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad is also imparting training to personnel of Prison Department, Nationalised Banks, Customs and Central Excise, Narcotic Control Bureau, RPF, Reserve Bank of India and Police personnel of other States like Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala and Union Territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Our Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad was also called for attending to anti-sabotage duty during VVIP visit at Andaman and Nicobar Islands and to Pondicherry. They have done good work in defusing large quantity of bombs during the bomb blasts at Coimbatore during the year 1998. During this year a special team was sent to detect suspected mines in Sathyamangalam. Besides, one BDD team of TNCS is permanently attached to STF and functioning throughout the year. The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad attended to 1020 Anti sabotage check duties during the year 2002-2003.

5. DOG SQUAD

The Dog Squad plays an important role in Crime investigation and detection. There are 39 Dog Squads in Tamil Nadu -29 Districts, 6 Commissionerates and 4 special Units viz., Tamil Nadu Commando School, NIB CID., Railway Police and Special Task Force, with a strength of 130 Dogs. Of these, 107 Dogs have been successfully trained and are in service and 23 are undergoing training, including one in Border Security Force.

2. The sanctioned strength of Dog Squad is 173. Of these, 107 dogs have been trained and 23 dogs are under training. 12 pups have been recently procured, and 32 pups are yet to be procured, including 4 pups meant for rescue operations by Tamil Nadu Commando Force.

3. As on date there are 77 Tracker Dogs, 44 Sniffer Dogs (Explosives) and 8 Sniffer Dogs (Narcotics). Trained dogs are allotted to all the cities and districts and a few Special Units.

6. MOUNTED BRANCH

The Mounted Branch is deployed in Chennai City, Coimbatore and Madurai. In Chennai City, there are 21 horses. Madurai and Coimbatore cities have 7 horses each.

The Mounted Branch is deployed to regulate crowds during festival time, for law and order duties and during ceremonial occasions.

7. PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW) aims at eradicating illicit distillation, and smuggling of liquor from other States to Tamil Nadu. The unit is functioning under the over all control of one Addl. DGP with effect from 13.06.2001. He is assisted by 4 Superintendents of Police, one at Headquarters, Chennai, and the other three, one each in Chennai City, Salem and Madurai. There are 94 PEW units through-out the State, which are considered as Police Stations, each headed by one Inspector of Police. Mobile squads and the local Police supplement the efforts of PEW in the border districts.

During the year 2002, a total number of 2,96,429 cases including 10,118 distillation cases and 26,610 cases of possession of fermented wash had been registered. The total number of persons arrested during 2002 was 2,70,767 including 66,627 women. The total number of bootleggers detained during this year was 1,237. Compounding fee of Rs.2.47 crores and court fine of Rs.6.66 crores have been collected during the year 2002.

8. ANTI-VICE SQUAD

In Chennai City, the Anti-Vice Squad is functioning under the supervision of one Assistant Commissioner of Police. This has been declared as a Police Station. Women Police personnel are also deployed in this squad. The main object of the Anti-Vice squad is enforcing the Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956, and to identify the organisers who are responsible for seducing/buying girls and women and running brothels.

9. HOME GUARDS

The Tamil Nadu Home Guards, a voluntary service organization, was created as per Tamil Nadu Home Guards Act, 1963. The Director General of Police is the Ex-officio Commandant General for Tamil Nadu. The Superintendents of Police in the Districts and the Commissioners of Police, Chennai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Trichy are the Commandants of Home Guards in their respective places.

2) The total strength of the Home Guards in Tamil Nadu is 11,622 as on 28.02.2003. This includes 2,750 Women Home Guards.

3) Home Guards are deployed for duties after a training of 1½ months. They are trained in physical exercises, drill without arms, fire fighting, first aid, rescue work, musketry, etc.

4) The duties of the Home Guards include assisting the Police Force in traffic duties, night patrol, temple festival bandobust, rescue operations during natural calamities and to provide service to fire brigades, nursing and first aid.

5) In Chennai City, the Home Guards are being utilized for crime prevention work extensively. The Government has ordered 500 Home Guards to be utilized on night patrol duties besides Police personnel. This innovative method has resulted in the reduction of crime incidents in Chennai City.

10. SHORTHAND BUREAU

The Shorthand Bureau Headquarters is in Chennai, with branches in all districts. It was created for the proper coverage of public meetings and to monitor objectionable and inflammatory speeches. The Bureau has a sanctioned strength of one Chief reporter, 36 senior reporters and 55 junior reporters. During 2002, the reporters were deployed on 10,645 occasions.

In order to facilitate Shorthand Bureau reporters to effectively cover Law and Order problems, Public Meetings etc., Video Cameras and other related equipment for all the Police Stations including All Women Police Stations have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.7.39 crores. Supply of the equipment has commenced and it would be completed shortly.

11. VIDEO PIRACY CELL

The Video Piracy Cell was created as per G.O.(3D) No.16, Home (Cinema-II) dated 17.02.1995, to check violations relating to the Copy Rights Act / IT Act 2000. It is headed by a Superintendent of Police and is functioning under the control of the Additional Director General of Police, Crime. The Cell is taking vigorous action against video piracy offences. The Cell has registered 650 cases during the year 2002. The value of seizures made was Rs.2.56 crores. 89 cases have ended in conviction.

12. ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS)

The Economic Offences Wing (Financial Institutions) was formed as per G.O. Ms. No. 1697 Home (Courts II A) Department dated 24.12.1999 to investigate cases of fraud and default on the part of Non-Banking Finance Companies and Unincorporated Financial Establishments. This Wing with one Unit at Headquarters and one in each district started functioning from 01.01.2000.

2. This Wing is being assisted by qualified Chartered Accountants, Computer and Legal professionals. The Officers of the Wing are trained at various centres by Reserve Bank of India, Central Bureau of Investigation (GHAZIABAD) and also by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad, in investigation of cases relating to fraud and default by Non-Banking Financial Institutions.

3. During 2002, a total number of 219 cases were taken up for investigation. The number of depositors were 74,412 and the amount involved was Rs.155.16

crores of which Rs.72.87 crores has been refunded to the depositors. Apart from the cases, by way of effective petition enquiry, an amount of Rs.5.32 crores was settled to 2030 petitioners.

4. During the first two months in 2003, an amount of Rs. 4,33,54,875/- has been recovered from defaulters for payment to the depositors. So far the Government has passed orders of attachment of defaulters' properties equivalent to the defaulted amount in 138 cases. Periodical meetings are conducted with depositor's associations. 5 cases ended in conviction in Magistrate Courts, and 14 cases in Special Court in Chennai.

13. ANTI-DACOITY CELL

Anti-Dacoity Cell was formed vide G.O. Ms. No.805 Home (Pol.XII) Department, dated. 30.05.1995. It is headed by a Superintendent of Police and it is functioning under the control of ADGP (Crime). The Cell collects information on dacoity cases from the units and takes up investigation in the cases referred by the High Court; by the Government and by the Director-General of Police.

2. The case in Guduvanchery Police Station Cr. No. 22/2000 relating to dacoity in a leather factory was taken up for re-investigation on the direction of the High Court. During the year 2002, five accused were arrested and the case charge sheeted. Out of the 8 cases of container theft taken up for investigation by the Cell earlier, 6 cases were detected and charge sheeted and remaining 2 cases are under investigation.

14. COASTAL SECURITY GROUP

The Tamil Nadu Government created the Coastal Security Group, during June 1994 vide G.O.Ms.No.718, Home (Pol XV) Dept., dated:27.06.1994 for the purpose of prevention of smuggling of fuel, medicines, narcotics, firearms, ammunition and other essential commodities by sea from the Tamil Nadu Coast to SriLanka and prevention of intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu soil and collusion between the Fishermen, militants and smugglers. The Coastal Security Group attends to duties at 60 Coastal Check posts and cycle patrolling duties along the 1000 Kms long coastal line of Tamil Nadu, covering 441 coastal villages, having been divided into 6 Zones with Headquarters at Chennai, Nagapattinam, Vedaranyam, Pattukottai, Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi.

The Coastal Security Group has taken major efforts and is in the process of compiling a State-wide DATA BASE, which contains the State-wide lists of Registered boats, Fishermen issued with Identity Cards and Smugglers in the coastal districts. This database will be sent to all the coastal districts of the State in the near future. Periodical Village Vigilance Committee meetings are being conducted in coastal villages.

The Coastal Security Group seized 2561 litres of Diesel / Kerosene, 580 Gelatin Sticks, 1 New Yamaha Bike, 1 Mini Lorry and 5 Kg of Ganja during 2002. The unit arrested 4 Sri Lankan Nationals who had no proper travel documents.

15. HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

The Protection of Civil Rights wing mainly enforces the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and The Scheduled Caste and The Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

2) In addition to the enforcement, this wing conducts economic and social surveys in atrocity prone areas. This has been lauded by the Government of India.

3) The Police registers cases of atrocities against the SC/STs. The Headquarters reviews all these cases giving special emphasis to the following:

- (i) Murder;
- (ii) Rape;
- (iii) Arson and
- (iv) Outraging of modesty of women of SC/STs.

4) The following tabular column shows the details of cases registered under the PCR Act, 1955, for the last three years:

Year	No. of cases	Referred	PT	UI	Convicted	Acquitted
2000	38	9 (23.7%)	9	---	5 (13%)	15 (39.4%)
2001	11	8 (72.7%)	3	---	---	---
2002	2	1 (50%)	1	---	---	---

5) The following tabular column shows the details of cases registered under SC/ST (POA) Act 1989 for the last three years:

Year	No. of cases	Referred	PT	UI	Convicted	Acquitted
2000	996	297 (29.8%)	369	---	20 (2%)	310 (31.1%)
2001	828	313 (37.8%)	383	1	9 (1%)	122 (14.7%)
2002	917	361 (39.4%)	477	61	2 (0.2%)	16 (1.6%)

6) The PCR units in the Districts are constantly watching out for the practice of two tumblers system and conducting raids.

Cases registered under this offence for the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of cases	Referred	PT	UI	Convicted	Acquitted
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2000	24	--	2	-	5	17
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	1	-	1	-	-	-

7) This PCR wing also monitors the relief given to the victims of atrocities which is given under rule 12 (4) of SC/ST (POA) Act 1989. In the last three years the wing ensured that the following victims got their monetary relief:

SI.No.	Year	Cases	Victims	Amount (Rs. In Crores)
1.	2000	652	1297	1.85
2.	2001	563	930	1.40
3.	2002	775	1331	1.64

8) The wing, from its survey and collection of intelligence, took the initiative in bringing about solutions in the following atrocity issues:

- (i) Entry and worship in temples;
- (ii) Educational institutions and
- (iii) Burning Ghats.

9) An issue regarding the entry into the temple which was prevailing for decades in Veerabayangaram village in Villupuram District was solved by initiatives taken by this wing. **THE ADI-DRAVIDARS WHO WERE DENIED ENTRY INTO THE TEMPLE, ARE NOW ALLOWED TO ENTER THE TEMPLE AND WORSHIP DUE TO THE EFFORTS OF THE WING.** Similarly, in Bramagundam Village in Villupuram District, the issue of Caste Hindu parents preventing their children from attending classes in the new school building along with Adi-Dravidar students was solved by the efforts taken by this wing.

10) The Burning Ghat problem in Pulavanpadi in Thiruvannamalai District, Kiliriam in Tiruvarur District, and Munjanur in Namakkal District, where there were disputes between Adi-Dravidars and Caste Hindus were solved by the initiatives taken by this wing.

16. IDOL WING

The Idol Wing started functioning as a separate entity with effect from 02.12.1983 as per G.O.Ms.No.2098 Home (Police IV) Department, dated 07.10.1983. The main function of the Idol Wing CID is to investigate cases of theft of Idols of antique value exceeding Rs. 5 Lakhs, to investigate any case of Idol theft referred to it for investigation by the Director General of Police and to co-ordinate the investigation of important Idol theft cases handled by the District Police, besides collection of intelligence about the nefarious activities of antique dealers.

2) During the year 2002, the Wing recovered 31 Metal Idols, 2 Stone Idols, 4 Art Paintings and 11 Temple car carvings and 3 Nava Pashana Idols. During the year 2003, the wing has recovered 2 Metal Idols.

17. COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION WING (CCIW)

The Commercial Crime Investigation Wing was constituted in 1971 to investigate offences relating to defalcation of funds in Co-operative Societies under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The offences relating to defalcation of funds in co-operative institutions controlled by the following 12 departments are also investigated by this wing.

THE DEPARTMENTS ARE:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Director of Handlooms and Textiles | 7. Director of Animal Husbandry |
| 2. Director of Sugar | 8. Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development |
| 3. Chief Officer of Khadi and Village Industries | 9. Director of Oil Seeds |
| 4. Registrar of Housing | 10. Director of Agro Engineering |
| 5. Director of Fisheries | 11. Director of Sericulture and Agriculture |
| 6. Director of Industries and Commerce | 12. Director of Social Welfare |

As per G.O.Ms.No.260 Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department, dated 08.12.1998, all Co-operative cases involving misappropriation of funds exceeding Rs.1 Lakh are investigated by CCIW. Special Courts are functioning at Vellore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore.

In respect of misappropriation of funds in Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks, the details of cases registered and recoveries are furnished below:

Year	Total Cases Regd	Registrar of Co-operative Society	Various other Co-operative societies	Recovered through repayment (in Rs. Crore)
2002	109	77	32	2.99

In 2002, 112 cases ended in conviction and in the year 2003, 34 cases have ended in conviction up to 28th February, 2003.

18. NARCOTIC INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

The Narcotic Intelligence Bureau headed by a Superintendent of Police, was formed exclusively for enforcing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. There are 12 Narcotic Intelligence Bureau CID units in the State located at Chennai, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Theni, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore and Villuppuram. Each unit has a jurisdiction of 2 to 4 Districts under an Inspector.

2) In 2002, NIB CID units detected 1307 cases and arrested 1271 accused and seized various kinds of drugs worth about Rs. 25.6 crores. A total number of 701 cases ended in conviction and 7 habitual offenders were detained under the Goondas Act. 3828.2 Kgs of Dry Ganja, 0.996 Kgs of Heroin, 9415 vials of Tidigesic injections, 4.6 Kgs of diazepam and 2449 vials of Injection, 104 Kgs of poppy straw, 935 gms of opium, 350 amp of Avil, 510 gms of Hashish and 1,14,628 Kgs of Green Ganja were seized and destroyed.

3) The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was celebrated in Tamil Nadu on the 26th June 2002, to create awareness among the public about drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the actions taken against the offenders by the Police.

19. Crime Branch - CID

Following the recommendation of the Police Commission 1902, the Criminal Investigation Department was created in Madras Presidency on 18th August, 1906. CB CID now has 8 special units and 33 detachments.

The CB CID today functions under the overall control of the Director General of Police. The unit is headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police. As on 31.12.2002, 612 cases are being investigated by CBCID; 463 cases are pending trial and 149 are under investigation. 131 cases were taken over from other agencies in 2002 and 39 cases ended in conviction.

Organised Crime Cells were created as per G.O.Ms.No.940 dated 3.10.2002 in the Commissionerates of Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Chennai, Salem, Tirunelveli and in Chengai District with each Organized Crime Cell headed by a DSP.

To keep up with the latest trends in crime, Cyber Crime Cell in CB CID, Hqrs. was created as per G.O.Ms.No.940, dated 03.10.2002.

20. SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)

To intensify the operations to nab the forest brigand Veerappan, the Special Task Force was formed in the year 1993. The duties of the Special Task Force have been broad-based later to include prevention of hijacking and holding VIPs to ransom, tackling armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities etc. The STFs of both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States have been in constant touch with each other and have worked out a joint strategy to nab the forest brigand Veerappan. The Tamil Nadu

Special Task Force has reduced the once formidable strength of the Veerappan gang to a tiny number, who are kept constantly on the run.

On 12.07.2002 the STF party arrested one Bandan, S/o. Jadaiyan, Uppukara a notorious poacher and 12 members of his gang near Masinagudi in The Nilgiris district. On 22.12.2002 STF party arrested one Madaiyan, S/o. Madan of Balapadugai Doddi, former member of Veerappan gang. On 02.01.2003 a meeting with representatives of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka STF was convened by Special Secretary, MHA. Government of India, New Delhi. ADGP, STF, ADGP (Hqrs) of Tamil Nadu and Inspector General of Police, Karnataka (STF), attended the meeting and the requirement of Central Assistance for the operation against Veerappan gang was projected. It was decided that Helicopters and aerial surveillance would be provided by IAF stationed at Sullur for quick transport of troops and slithering training.

21. CIVIL SUPPLIES CID

The Civil Supplies CID unit is known as Food Cell CID. It was created in the year 1964 to enforce the Essential Commodities Act and also various control orders of the State and Central Governments.

The Civil Supplies CID functions under the overall control of one ADGP assisted by one IGP with a sanctioned strength of 262 Police personnel including two Superintendents of Police. There are 16 units all over Tamil Nadu and five flying squads.

During 2002, the unit seized PDS rice worth Rs.92,21,412/-, Kerosene worth Rs.19,65,750/- and Other commodities including Petrol, Diesel etc. worth Rs.2,84,64,959/-. 252 persons were arrested and 222 vehicles worth Rs.6,09,62,600/- were seized and 17 persons were detained.

22. TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES RECRUITMENT BOARD

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB) was constituted in November 1991 vide G.O Ms. No.1806 Home (Ser.F) Dept. dated 29.11.1991 to review and scrutinize the recruitment procedures and to ensure recruitments without bias and complaints. The Board comprises a Chairman in the rank of Director General of Police, a Member in the rank of Additional Director General of Police and a Member-Secretary in the rank of Inspector General of Police.

The TNUSRB is entrusted with the responsibility for recruitment of S.Is. of Police and Gr.II PCs (Men and Women) for Police Department, Firemen for Fire and Rescue Services Department and Gr.II Wardens (Men & Women) for Prison Department.

3872 Men Constables were recruited and posted to Battalions during 2002 on completion of training. In the month of December 2002 / 2003 selection has been completed for 1627 Women PCs and after issue of appointment orders 1552 Women PCs have been sent for training from 03.03.2003. Further, 477 Men PCs and 1572 Women PCs including the recently recruited personnel are under training. The Board

has initiated process for recruitment of 961 Women S.Is, 2306 Women PCs, and 8431 Men PCs.

23. TAMIL NADU POLICE COMPUTER WING

Established in 1971, the Police Computer Wing is engaged in implementation of Crime Criminal Information System, software development, computer training and helping the investigating officers by using tools like Portrait Building System and TALASH software.

1. The National Crime Records Bureau has supplied Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS) to all District Crime Records Bureaux for collection and computerization of Crime and Criminal Information in a standardized format with effect from 01-01-1996.

2. Portrait Building System helps to develop portraits of suspects based on physical description furnished by witnesses. 297 enquiries were handled under this system.

3. The Police Computer Wing also uses "TALASH" software to collect data regarding missing persons, missing automobiles and fire arms. During the year 2002, 789 cases were received and 8 persons were identified by this system. During the year 2003, 122 cases were received and 2 persons were identified by this system.

4. Operators numbering 157 of District Crime Records Bureaux were given special training on CCIS at PCW Chennai.

5. The Police Computer Wing also imparted training for district computer operators in the latest ML01 version of CCIS.

6. Computerisation : (i) 891 computers are already available in the department. 436 more computers are being purchased. Purchase of 1250 more computers has been approved under MPF and action is being taken to procure them.

(ii) Computerisation is progressing in a phased manner as follows:-

Phase I: Provision of computers for Headquarters units.

Phase II: Computers for DPOs & Commissionerates (9 systems each) and Range Offices (4 systems each).

Phase III: Computers for Police Stations and other field units.

Phase I & II will be completed this year. Phase III will also be partially completed this year.

(iii) For computerisation of Police Station records, a Pilot Project has been developed and is being tried in Thanjavur, Coimbatore City and Salem City.

- (iv) A project for automation at DPO level by use of computers will be taken up.
- (v) A Wide Area Network linking headquarters will also be taken up.
- (vi) E-mail accounts have been provided to all SPs/COPs/Range DIGs.
- (vii) A Hardware Cell and Programming Cell have been formed with qualified Police Telecommunication Branch Technical personnel.

24. POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE (PTC)

Training of Police personnel in Tamil Nadu has taken a giant leap towards greater professionalism from July 2001, with changes brought into the basic courses and with the introduction of several new courses. In the Policy note presented to the Assembly by me during the Budget Session in April 2002, several initiatives and incentives were announced. A revolving fund of Rs.20 Lakhs was sanctioned to the PTC to be used for organizing Capsule Courses, Workshops, Seminars and competitions for children.

From April 2002 the PTC and allied institutions have conducted and are in the process of conducting several basic courses for Constables, SIs, and DSPs; pre-promotion courses to the ranks from SI – SP. 6 SIs, 3575 Men Police Constables and 13 Bugler PCs were given the basic training and sent to their respective units. 6 IPS Probationers, 15 DSPs, another 480 Men and 18 Women PCs are undergoing practical training in the districts. 32 DSPs in two batches and 1572 Women Police Constables are currently undergoing training. 20 ADSPs, 20 DSPs and 13 Sub-Inspectors were given Pre-Promotion Training and 316 Men and 192 Women HCs start pre-promotion training as SIs from 24.3.2003.

Several new capsule courses utilizing the Revolving Fund were started to improve and upgrade the skills of the Officers at the cutting edge level i.e DSPs, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors on various subjects such as

- ?? Improvement of Investigative Skills with emphasis on Crimes against Women.
- ?? Cyber Crimes
- ?? Traffic Planning Management and Enforcement.
- ?? Administration.
- ?? Immigration.
- ?? Collection of Intelligence.
- ?? Security.
- ?? Narcotics.
- ?? Two separate modules, one on Law and Order and the other on Crime
- ?? Terrorism.
- ?? Fundamentalism.
- ?? Communal Clashes
- ?? Information Technology
- ?? POTA
- ?? Organized Crime

- ?? Atrocities against weaker sections
- ?? Juvenile Justice

Similarly, capsule courses were conducted for Senior Police Officers on Cyber Crimes, Caste and Communal Clashes and Drug trafficking. "Organized Crime", "Money laundering" and "Low Intensity Conflicts" were identified as topics on which lectures were given by guest speakers who are experts in these fields, to senior Police Officers.

At the same time, to bring about an attitudinal change in Officers at the cutting edge level, a special capsule course for 2 days on "Policing with Human Face" is organized every month in collaboration with 'NIS - Sparta'. Re-sensitization on gender training for Women Police which began in August 2001 was completed during this period.

Two seminars were organized by PTC utilizing the Revolving Fund in January 2003. "Human Rights – The Challenges Ahead" sponsored by the MHA and the State Govt. was held on 06-01-2003. A two day National Seminar on "Crime Prevention Management – A Multi-pronged Approach" was organised on 9th January 2003 which was inaugurated by me. The Website of PTC was also launched at this event.

At the Range level, seminars have been conducted by the SPs, making use of the Revolving Fund.

In the 8 In-service Training centers, 272 courses were conducted between July 2001 and November 2002 for 3464 personnel in the ranks of Constable to Sub-Inspector. The four new centers at Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thanjavur and Villupuram have started functioning from September 2002. With the added emphasis on training now, it has become possible to train not less than 10,800 Police Personnel every year in the In-service Training Centres.

The Police Training College has established meaningful and productive partnerships with other Institutions such as the National Police Academy and the Bureau of Police Research and Development for the Training of Trainers' programmes; the National Police Training College, Bramshill, U.K. (through the British Council of India, Chennai) for an exchange programme to gain first hand information of the training methodology employed there; Anna University for Computer training for selected District Police personnel, and the Directorate of Social Defence for training in Juvenile Justice.

A pilot project – a "Web-based e-training programme in dispute resolution, interviewing and record keeping for officers in All-Women Police Stations in Tamil Nadu" has been started with 30 Women Police Personnel from three AWPSs in the State. This project got Tr.K.Radhakrishanan, IPS., the Queen's Award given in the U.K. for Innovations in Police Training and Development.

In an effort to attract the best and willing personnel from the field to the Police Training College and Police Recruit Schools, the Government has enhanced the

training allowance from the existing 10% of basic pay to 15% from 2002-2003. Preference in housing, a quota for awards and medals, and a posting of one's choice after a 3 year stint in Police Training College / Police Recruit Schools etc., are other incentives given.

Under the Modernization of Police Force scheme, the Government has provided an amount of Rs.1,11,59,000/- for the year 2002-2003. This has been used to procure equipment for improving training methods such as Multi Media Projectors, Pentium IV Computer Systems, Web Cameras, Digital Cameras, Laser Printers, Cable Internet connection and Small Arms Training Simulator (SATS).

25. FINGER PRINT BUREAU

The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau was established in 1895 and is the oldest one of its kind in the entire country.

The Finger Print Bureau is the store-house of finger print slips of all convicted persons. The staff visit scenes of crimes and develop latent prints and identify the culprits by comparing with the finger print database. Finger prints of arrested persons are also verified to find out their antecedents and to ascertain whether they are wanted in other cases. The Bureau also undertakes scrutiny of finger prints on questioned documents referred to it by Courts and other departments for expert opinion.

Tamil Nadu is the first State to introduce Single Digit Finger Print System in all District Headquarters and Commissionerates. There are 33 Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux functioning in the State. In addition to this, one Finger Print Bureau is functioning at the unit in the Directorate of V&AC; another is functioning at CCIV, CID, Chennai. All the Finger Print personnel are treated as Police Executive Staff since 1997.

1,75,198 finger print slips of criminals are available on record at the Bureau. In the year 2002, search references numbering 26,371 were received at the Bureau with finger print slips of persons arrested at various places in the State. Out of these enquiries, ex-convicts were traced in 3903 instances based on finger print comparison. Identity of unknown deceased was established in 3 cases. Finger Print Experts visited 7519 crime scenes during 2002 and traced chance prints in 4544 cases. In 907 of these cases, culprits were identified on the basis of finger prints.

A computerized Finger Print Identification System called Finger Print Analysis and Criminal Tracing System (FACTS) was installed in the Tamil Nadu FPB, Chennai at a cost of Rs.1.81 crores. The system has a capacity of 5 lakh finger print slips. 19 Police Districts are connected by Remote Query Work Stations (RQWS) so far and the remaining Police Districts and Commissionerates are to be connected shortly. As on 28.02.2003 a total number of 1,68,129 Finger Print Slips have been fed into the database of FACTS. Out of 12,096 chance prints referred to this system for matching, 265 cases were identified. Another 198 off-shoot cases were detected by manual comparison. About Rs.1.18 crores worth of properties lost have been recovered through finger print identification.

26. TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE BATTALIONS

The Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions are deployed in various places in the State to assist the local Police in maintaining Law and Order, to tackle communal and caste clashes and to contain militancy. Apart from this, they are also utilized for Coastal Security Guard duties, bandobust duties during the visit of V.V.I.Ps, at the special camps of Sri Lankan refugees and also for assisting the S.T.F in the combing operations against Veerappan. There are eleven TSP Battalions, one Regimental Centre at Avadi, one Police Transport Workshop-cum-Training School at Avadi and one Regional Police Transport Workshop at Trichy. One-TSP Battalion is on Ex-State duties at New Delhi. At present TSP VIII Battalion, is in charge of guarding the biggest and largest Prison in India, the 'Tihar Jail' in New Delhi.

Computers have been introduced in all Battalions to train Officers, Ministerial staff and all the Armed Police Personnel. Free medical camps for Police personnel and their families are conducted in all Battalions. The sanctioned strength of 11 battalions and Regimental Centre is 12,491.

27. INTELLIGENCE WING

The Intelligence wing consists of SB CID, Security Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID and Special Division and is headed by the ADGP (Intelligence). This wing looks after the intelligence work relating to communal tension, caste tension, other general law and order matters, security of VIPs, extremists, Sri Lankan Tamil Militants and matters relating to religious fundamentalists.

I. SPECIAL BRANCH CID

The Special Branch CID is closely monitoring the Law and Order position in the State continuously and alerts the Unit officers about the likelihood of problems on the Law and Order front. It also looks after the collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence relating to communal tension, caste-related tension and other general Law and Order matters.

II. SECURITY BRANCH CID

The Security of the VVIPs/VIPs, Foreign Heads of State and other protected dignitaries visiting Tamil Nadu are taken care of by this unit. For the purpose of security of the Chief Minister, a Core Cell has been created. It provides Bomb Detection facilities and high level security cover for the C.M and other important dignitaries when they attend meetings or undertake tours in the Districts. There is also a Commando Unit with Police personnel drawn from TSP, well trained in intelligence and security matters for the purpose of providing security cover to the persons under high threat.

III. "Q" Branch CID

The activities of the left wing extremists and other militants including Sri Lankan Militants, are being closely watched by the Q Branch CID. The Unit undertakes the investigation of cases relating to the left wing extremists and Srilankan Militants. It disseminates intelligence about the above said factions to the local Police.

IV. SPECIAL DIVISION

Special Division, a separate entity, was created in March 1998 in Special Branch CID. It deals with matters relating to religious fundamentalists . It has one unit in each of the Districts of Chennai, Vellore, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Tiruchi and Madurai each headed by a DSP. It collects intelligence on religious fundamentalists and about the possibilities of trouble during occasions like Vinayakar Chaturthi, Anniversary of Babri Majid demolition and during VVIP's visits.

28. RAILWAY POLICE

The Railway Police was formed during the year 1932 with Headquarters at Trichy. In 1981 Chennai Railway Police was formed, bifurcating the Trichy unit. There are 31 Railway Police Stations and 26 Outposts in Tamil Nadu, with a sanctioned strength of 1563 personnel of all ranks under the control of one Inspector General of Police.

During the year 2002, and up to February 2003, 18262 persons were charged under petty offences and 14482 persons were booked under preventive sections. There are no cases of Murder for gain, Dacoity or Doping reported in Tamil Nadu Railway limits. Kolkata based three member gang of biscuit bandits were arrested by the Railway Police in co-ordination with their Andhra Pradesh counterparts. 12 criminals were detained under Goondas Act. 61 Children (51 girls and 10 boys) were saved from the clutches of child traffickers at Chennai and Coimbatore Railway Stations and subsequently restored to their respective parents. 102 runaway girls were rescued and restored to their parents.

Under Prohibition 308 cases were booked, 6942 bottles of I.M.F.L. and 46773 arrack sachets were seized. 46 kg. of Ganja and 8350 Kgs. of rice were also seized, while being transported by Trains.

The Railway Police achieved a percentage of detection of 86 % and recovery of 65 % for the year 2002, and in 2003 up to February 82 % of the reported cases have been detected.

The Railway Police achieved a major and successful breakthrough in a spate of Bomb threat letters received by Station Masters of different Railway Stations with the arrest of one Aslam Jan (38) of Tiruppur on 04.10.2002 at Villupuram Railway Station.

With a view to rendering assistance to the people, the Railway Police has set up "**Help Booths**" at 12 important Railway Stations in the State. These Booths are manned round-the-clock by sincere, knowledgeable Police personnel. They assist the passengers in preferring complaints about loss of belongings, providing wheel chairs to the needy, distribution of pamphlets etc. They also keep a close vigil on unscrupulous persons who indulge in trafficking in women and children. To improve mobility, motor cycles and Mahindra Jeeps have been added to the existing fleet of vehicles in the Unit which at present stands at 98.

CHAPTER – V

WOMEN POLICE

Initially, Women Police was constituted in 1973 to assist the Tamil Nadu Police to rescue girls, lost children and assist Policemen in raids under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act and for bandobust duties at large gatherings where women congregate.

CREATION OF ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS

With a view to giving immediate relief to women in distress, the Tamil Nadu Government started one exclusive All Women Police Station in Chennai City in 1992, which was my brain child. The number of these had been increased to 58 later by 1995 due to the growing popularity among the people of the All Women Police Stations. They were especially well received by the Women of Tamil Nadu. These All Women Police Stations have rendered tremendous service to Society, particularly to our Women. In 2001, the Government announced the creation of additional All Women Police Stations at the rate of one All Women Police Station per Sub-Division. In the first phase during the year 2001-2002, 50 All Women Police Stations were opened and in the second phase Government has sanctioned another 40 All Women Police Stations, and all 40 All Women Police Stations have been opened. Women Help Line and Child line facilities are also sanctioned to All Women Police Stations.

At present 148 All Women Police Stations are functioning in the State.

Due to the creation of more All Women Police Stations and increased awareness about offences against women, the number of offences reported registered a sharp increase in recent months. This is definitely a positive and welcome development. Mobile Counselling Centres have been functioning in all units. These Centres help women to present their complaints at their door steps and also to create awareness among women about their rights. Specially designed vehicles for these Centers have been sanctioned to Range Headquarters and Commissionerates.

CHAPTER - VI

MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE

The Tamil Nadu Police is set to work towards ensuring a safe, just, humane and progressive Society. The modernization effort will target bringing about changes in Men, Materials, Methods and Mindset.

MEN In as much as MPF grants do not encompass manpower, the focus is on training of recruits and serving personnel. An important feature in this, is the construction of a Police Academy which will be a premier institution of training for Police in the State.

MATERIALS Basic amenities and infrastructural facilities are being provided for all Police Stations which function at the cutting edge level. Similar provision of basic facilities has been undertaken at the District Police Office, which is the fulcrum of Police administration at the District level. Housing for Police personnel has been given top priority. The following kinds of equipment have been acquired to meet the needs of the Force at various levels; Explosives detection / disposal kit, Video cameras, Photocopiers, Wireless sets, Crime detection kits, Riot control equipment, Traffic control equipment, Computers, Vehicles and Sophisticated fire-arms.

METHODS: Stress is laid on scientific approach in detection of crimes. The Forensic Science Laboratory is being strengthened. Field level personnel will also be trained and equipped for this purpose. Information Technology will become an asset of Police functioning. Widespread use of computers with a State-level network will be implemented. Quality of communication will be strengthened by digitizing the existing microwave network.

MIND SET: Modernizing the outlook of Police personnel has received emphasis. All Police personnel have been trained in gender sensitization issues. Women Police Units are being strengthened and made more active. An important facet of modernization will be changing the colonial legacy of a repressive force into a vibrant service-minded outfit.

In order to achieve these objectives, the State Government and Government of India are allocating funds for the Modernisation of Police Force every year towards all round improvement of the Police Force.

The funds provided by the Government of India and the State for 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are as follows:

MPF Year	Government of India Allocation	State Matching Grant	Total (Rs. in Crores)
2001-02	68.10	68.10	136.20

VI - MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE

2002-03	68.10	68.10	136.20
Total	136.20	136.20	272.40

The Government of India provides only 50% of the expenditure under Modernisation of Police Force scheme consisting of 25% loan component and another 25% as grant. The State Government has to bear the balance 50% of the expenditure under this scheme.

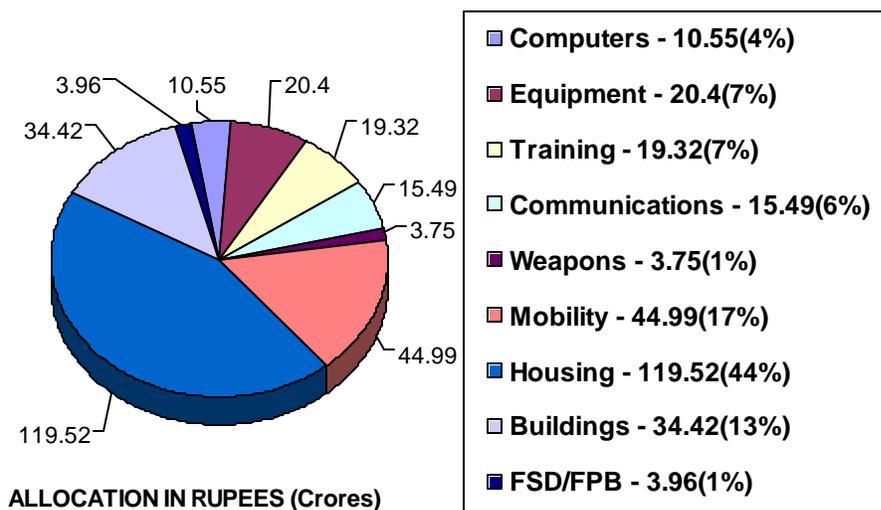
FOLLOWING ARE THE SCHEMES FOR IMPLEMENTATION UNDER MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE (2001 – 2003).

Sl. No	<u>Schemes</u>	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	<u>BUILDINGS</u> – Construction of 100 Police Stations; 43 P.S. Building (upgradation on UNDP Pattern); District Police Offices for Thiruvannamalai and Villupuram; Security perimeters for TSP Battalions at Trichy, Avadi & Ulundurpet; A.R. Complex at Thiruvannamalai, Perambalur and Namakkal; Regional Forensic Science Lab. at Villupuram and Ramanathapuram and FSL HQs.; Dog Kennels in 12 districts; Dormitories in 6 districts; Communication Complex in 4 districts;	34.42
2.	<u>HOUSING</u> – Construction of 4251 Quarters for Police personnel and officers.	119.52
3.	<u>MOBILITY</u> – Provision of 1434 Vehicles (i.e. Lorries, Jeeps, Motorcycles etc.)	44.99
4.	<u>WEAPONS</u> – 11 Water Cannons and 400 Gas Guns	3.75
5.	<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u> – Digitisation and expansion of Microwave Network and VHF Static, Mobile & Walkie Talkie sets	15.49
6.	<u>TRAINING</u> – Construction of Phase – I of the State Police Academy Complex and Equipment for PTC., Chennai.	19.32
7.	<u>EQUIPMENT</u> – For Up-gradation of 43 PS under UNDP Pattern; 17 Mobile Counselling Centres ; 184 Photocopiers for Police Stations; Anti Riot Gear; Video Cameras for all Police Stations including AWPS; Traffic Signal Equipment; Tents and Video Conferencing facility for Police Force.	20.40

VI - MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Sl. No	<u>Schemes</u>	Amount (Rs. in crores)
8.	<u>COMPUTERISATION</u> – Computers with accessories for Districts; Sub-Divisions; Special units; 1000 Police Stations in Districts and all Police Stations in Chennai City;	10.55
9.	<u>FACILITIES FOR FORENSIC SCIENCE LAB. / FINGER PRINT BUREAU</u> – Equipment and Vehicles for Headquarters. and Regional Forensic Science Laboratories; Equipment for Finger Print Bureau.	3.96
	TOTAL	272.40

CATEGORY WISE ALLOCATION OF Rs.272.40 CRORES



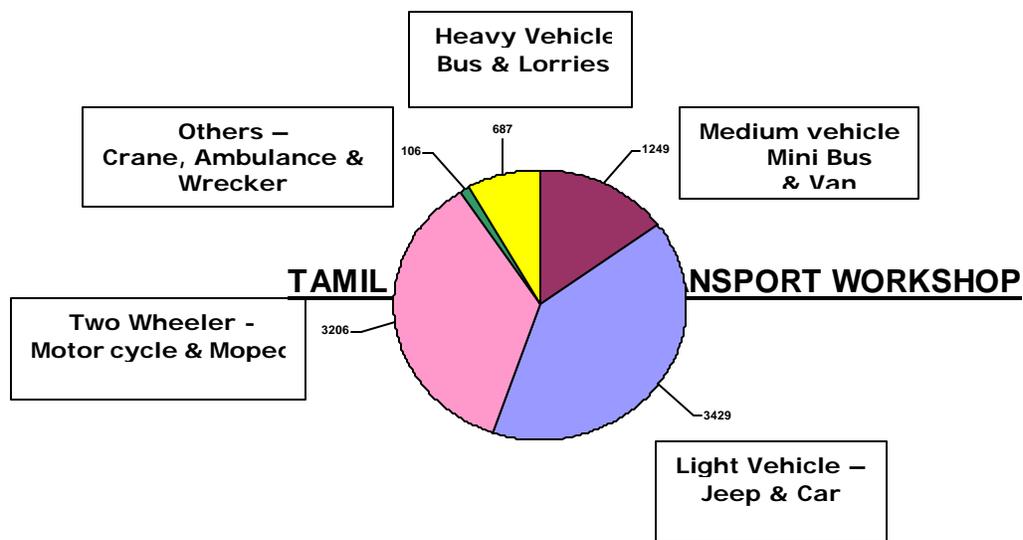
CHAPTER - VII

MOBILITY

i) Mobility is very essential for any Police Department. During the year 2002-2003, 1244 New Vehicles (including replacement vehicles) have been purchased and orders have been placed for 136 more vehicles which will be delivered and distributed shortly.

ii) The fleet strength of Tamil Nadu Police as on 28.02.2003 is 8677 vehicles as against 7433 as on 01.01.2002.

iii) The distribution of vehicles, type wise is given below:



A Police Transport Workshop-cum-Training School is functioning at Avadi since 07.01.1976 for the service of Chennai City Police and Armed Police Battalions as per G.O.Ms.No. 1794 Home dated 03.07.1973. A Regional Police Transport Workshop is also functioning at Trichy from 10.03.1988 as per G.O. Ms.No. 141 Home dated 23.01.1988. These Workshops are equipped with machinery and tools for carrying out repairs to all types of Police Vehicles. Service Stations also are located in these two Workshops for servicing Police Vehicles.

The total Manpower strength of the Units sanctioned is as follows :

Avadi - 107 (including one Works Manager and one Automobile Engineer)

Trichy - 31

A total No. of 2025 repair and 935 servicing works were carried out during the year 2002 in the two Workshops respectively

CHAPTER - VIII

WELFARE

1. Food Subsidy Scheme : The Food Subsidy Scheme was introduced as a welfare measure in the Police Department from 01.10.1980 exclusively for Police personnel from the rank of Constables to Inspectors. Subsidies to the tune of approximately 72% of the prevailing market rate are given against 9 essential commodities including kerosene oil. A sum of Rs.2.27 crores is earmarked for the year 2002-2003.

2. Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund : Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund was constituted in 1957 to offer financial and other relief to the non-gazetted Police Personnel. The voluntary annual subscription ranging from Rs.60 to Rs.300 per annum by each of the non-gazetted Police Personnel, donations offered by A&B group of Police officials and the amount of Rs.50 lakhs granted by Government during 2002-2003 constitute the fund which is utilized for the following purposes.

- a) Rs.10,000/- given as relief to the dependents of deceased Police personnel irrespective of rank.
- b) Rs.5,000/- in the event of death of family member or dependant.
- c) Rs.5,000/- for medical treatment to subscriber under extra-ordinary circumstances, in respect of diseases not covered under the Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund and medical reimbursement schemes .
- d) Amount ranging from Rs.2,000/- to 7,500/- to the wards of the subscribers belonging to C& D groups for higher studies, as one time scholarship.

During the year 2002-2003, a sum of approximately Rs.1.56 crore was spent from this fund for 4110 wards of Police Personnel as against Rs.1.37 crore spent on 3865 during the previous financial year i.e., 2001 - 2002.

3. Tamil Nadu Police Health Scheme : Tamil Nadu Police Health Scheme was started in 1995 with a view to extending financial assistance to the Police Personnel and their dependents up to the rank of Inspectors on a subscription of Rs.15/- per month. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs.1.5 lakhs is given to the subscribers for treatment of 13 surgeries / treatment of the subscribers and their dependents. The Government is contributing Rs.1 crore per annum. 75% of the eligible amount can be paid as advance for emergent treatment or surgery.

4. Group Insurance Scheme for Police Personnel: Police Personnel from Constables to DGP are covered under Group Insurance Scheme in which amounts ranging from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.10 lakhs is given to the legal heirs of deceased Police Personnel in the event of death, due to accident while on duty (excluding suicide and death due to natural causes). The scheme was introduced in 1993 vide G.O.

Ms.No.1833, Home (Pol.XII), dated 27.12.1993. During 2002-2003 Rs.10 lakhs was disbursed to the Police Personnel.

5. Group Insurance Scheme for Police Personnel in Tamil Nadu Commando Force / Special Units. In the event of death of serving Police personnel in Tamil Nadu Commando School, Commando Force, Swift Action Force, STF and Core Cell CID, etc., due to accident while on duty, the legal heirs will get Rs.10 lakhs as insurance amount.

6. Ex-gratia payment : In order to boost the morale of the Police Force and to instill courage and commitment in the minds of Police Personnel, the Government instituted ex-gratia payment in G.O. Ms.No.1057, Home, dated 23.04.1979 sanctioning Rs.10,000/- for Police Personnel killed in action, Rs.5,000/- for permanent incapacitation and Rs.1,000/- to Rs.3,000/- to those who sustained injuries according to the nature of injuries. The quantum of ex-gratia payment was enhanced in G.O. Ms.No.762, Home dated 13.08.01 as follows.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
a) Death	5 lakhs	c) Grievous injuries	20,000/-
b) Permanently Incapacitated, i.e Loss of legs, eye-sight, etc	1 lakh	d) Simple injuries	10,000/-

The legal heirs of Police Personnel who are killed under heroic circumstance shall be paid the last pay drawn by the deceased Police personnel as family pension till normal date of superannuation of the deceased.

7. Reservation of seats in professional courses : 3 seats each in MBBS, Engineering and Agricultural courses and 2 seats in Law Courses have been reserved for the children of those Police Personnel who were killed under heroic circumstances.

8. Prize Scheme : Meritorious wards of Police Personnel (up to Inspectors) who secure first 3 positions in 10th and 12th standard in each Police District / City are awarded prizes as shown under.

(In each Police Dist./City) position	10th Std (in Rs.)	12th Std. (in Rs.)
First	6000/-	7000/-
Second	4000/-	5000/-
Third	2000/-	3000/-

The total expenditure incurred during 2002-03 is Rs.9.70 lakhs for 215 wards of Police Personnel. Breaking tradition, I gave away the prize money to the students at a grand function in Chennai on 05.09.2002.

9. Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship : The Tamil Nadu Centenary Scholarship Fund was introduced in 1962, being granted to the deserving children of

Police Personnel and Ministerial Staff (non-gazetted Group) for pursuing higher education. Children of retired staff or deceased staff are also considered for the scholarship for a period of five years from the date of normal retirement or from the date of death as the case may be. During the year 2002-2003 Rs.1,56,60,500/- was disbursed to 4110 students.

10. Special Scholarship Fund : Special scholarship is awarded to children of Police Personnel from Constable to Inspector. The voluntary contribution of Rs.4 lakhs offered by the personnel of Special Security Group plus Rs.6 lakhs contributed by the Government was deposited in the Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited. In G.O. Ms.No.633, Home (Pol.IX) dated 22.7.2002 the corpus fund was increased from Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.20 lakhs and the scholarship was also increased from 6 to 9. The Scholarship is disbursed from the interest accrued from the deposit to the children of the Police Personnel entering professional courses. The special scholarship is awarded at the rate of Rs.40,000/- for the best student and at the rate of Rs.20,000/- each to another 5 outstanding students. During 2002-2003, 9 students benefited under this scheme.

11. Appointments on Compassionate Grounds: Appointments are made on compassionate grounds for the legal heirs of Government servants who die in harness. During 2002-2003, 44 compassionate appointments were made in ministerial service (30 J.A cum Typists and 14 Ayahs) and 216 compassionate appointments to Constabulary (24 WPC and 192 Gr.IIPC). In G.O. Ms.No.989, Home (Pol.XV) dated 21.02.2002 Government ordered the appointment of 805 Data entry operators from the waiting list of JAs/ Typist, 225 Domestic Assistants from the waiting list of Office Assistants and 63 Followers from the waiting list of sweepers. In G.O.Ms.No.617 Home (Pol.XV) dated 07.07.2002 Government ordered the appointment of these 249 candidates from the waiting list of JAs /OAs/Gr.II PCs.

12. Police Hospitals : There are 11 Police Hospitals in Tamil Nadu located at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, St. Thomas Mount, Cuddalore, Vellore, Virudhunagar, Avadi and Manimuthar which provide medical facilities exclusively to the Police Personnel and their family members.

CHAPTER – IX

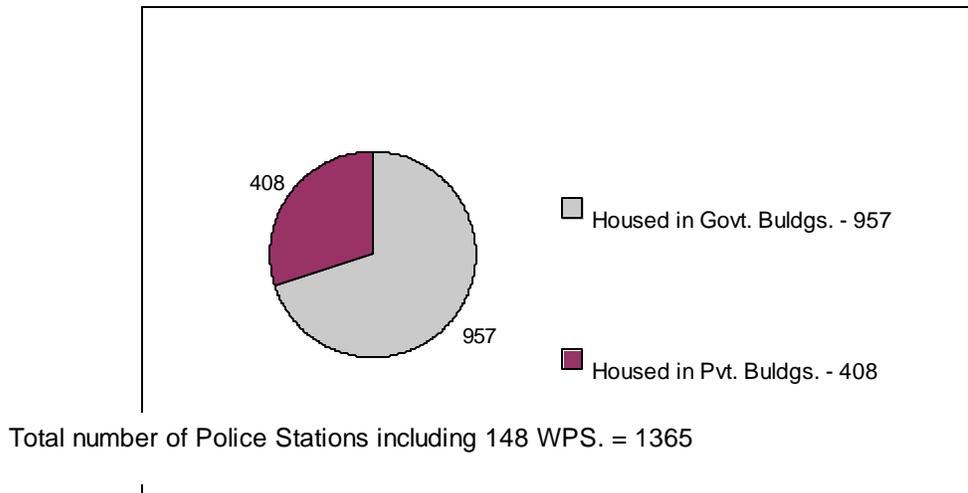
POLICE HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

All construction works of the Police Department buildings are entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. The maintenance and special repairs to all Police Buildings that were hitherto entrusted to PWD are also entrusted to the T.N.P.H.C. from 1998. Besides, TNPHC is undertaking construction of houses, under Own Your House (OYH) Scheme at various places for sale on outright purchase basis to the Police Personnel.

Besides Police Quarters, all non residential buildings (DPO. Range Office, Rest Houses, Police Stations etc.,) are also constructed by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation.

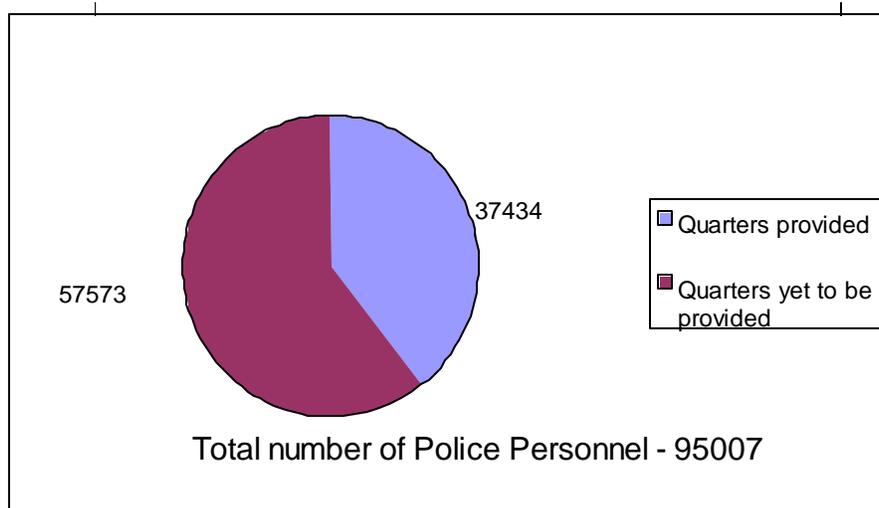
The following charts show the total no. of Police Stations and Police Quarters now under construction.

I. POLICE STATIONS



One hundred Police Station buildings are under construction; preliminary works have been commenced for construction of 100 more Police Station buildings all over Tamil Nadu.

II. POLICE QUARTERS



So far 15,603 quarters have been constructed by TNPHC from the year 1992. **The percentage of housing satisfaction as on date is 43% as against the All India average of 33%.** The rate of housing satisfaction will be increased by constructing 3000 Quarters every year. Presently 3000 quarters are under construction.

III. OTHER BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Police Rest Houses / Dormitories, Dog Kennels, Security perimeters for TSP Battalions, District Police Offices, Armed Reserve Complex, facilities for Women Police (Toilet and Bathroom), Finger Print Bureau Building, facilities to 74 Police Stations under UNDP Pattern and Police Communication Complex are under various stages of construction.

CHAPTER - X

NEW INITIATIVES

I. RECRUITMENT DRIVE

In order to fill up the huge existing vacancies of 16,387 Police Constabulary, 3,872 Grade-II Police Constables have already been recruited and allotted to Battalions during 2002. This Government has ordered the recruitment of another 8,431 Grade-II (men) Police Constables and the recruitment is under process.

A total number of 1,572 Grade-II Women Police Constables are now under training and 2,306 Grade-II Women Police Constables will be recruited shortly and the Government orders in this regard have been issued recently.

The recruitment of 961 Sub-Inspectors (Women) has been ordered by the Government and selection will commence shortly.

Orders regarding the recruitment of 641 Sub-Inspectors (Men) are under the active consideration of the Government.

II. CRÈCHES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOMEN POLICE

For the benefit of the Women Police Personnel who have infants to take care of besides attending to their duties, in the first phase, the Government in G.O Ms. No.1166, Home (Pol.IX) Dept. Dated 03.12.2002 sanctioned 6 Crèches. I inaugurated these creches in the City Commissionerates of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Salem and Tirunelveli on 27.01.2003. 4 Ayahs for Chennai City and 2 Ayahs each for the remaining 5 cities are employed at a consolidated pay of Rs.1,500/ per month per Ayah to take care of babies of the Women Police Personnel.

Each Crèche is sanctioned Rs.5,000/- per year as non-recurring expenditure towards purchase of Cradles, Gas Stoves / Utensils and Toys etc. besides the recurring expenditure of Rs.1,08,333/- per year.

III. MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE IN INVESTIGATION

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for excellence in investigation has been instituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the G.O.Ms.No.714, Home(SC) Department, dated 13.08.2002. The recipients of this Medal are also eligible for cash award of Rs.5,000/-. Each year 10 officers including one Addl. Superintendent of Police, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 5 Inspectors of Police and 1 Sub-Inspector of Police will be selected for the award of the medal. It shall be awarded to those officers who have shown investigating ability, keenness, zeal and capacity for hard work of a really high order. During the year 2003, 10 officers have been awarded this medal. The medal is made of one sovereign of gold.

IV. CREATION OF ZONES

Police Zones were increased from the existing 2 to 4 viz. North Zone, Central Zone, Western Zone and Southern Zone with headquarters at Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madurai respectively, from 2002 onwards. Two ex cadre posts of Inspectors General of Police were created in addition to the two existing cadre posts.

V. ADDITIONAL ANTI-VICE SQUAD

An additional Anti-Vice Squad at the headquarters of Crime Branch CID has also been formed and it has started functioning with effect from 13.05.2002 with a total strength of 14 Police personnel including one Deputy Superintendent of Police.

VI. ELECTRONIC BEAT SYSTEM

It is a pilot project introduced in Teynampet Police Station replacing patta/point books. Electronic tags(5 per beat) have been embedded on compound walls of various buildings. The beat men and checking officers carry electronic readers, which record visit of beat personnel to all these areas and later on download through computer. This beat system will be extended to a Zone in the first phase.

VII. CRIME CONTROL MEASURES IN CHENNAI CITY

Various measures have been adopted to prevent crime in Chennai City.

- (1) The major crime prevention strategy software that is newly adopted includes Crime Mapping, Modus Operandi Analysis, On-line Vehicle verification and Stolen Vehicle Verification.
- (2) A scheme of Special Patrol Teams has been launched in North Zone and T.Nagar areas in Chennai City with the support of the public and merchants. The entire Ranganathan Street in T.Nagar is covered through CCTV surveillance.
- (3) Patrol Vehicles are employed extensively for patrolling duties. 81 Yellow Brigades during day and 81 Blue Brigades during night are pressed into service from September 2002 for prevention and interception of criminals in Chennai City.
- (4) Out of the sanctioned strength of 2,147 Home Guards in Chennai City, 500 Home Guards are put on night patrol duty on alternate days and hence 250 Home Guards are engaged every night for night vigil on payment of Rs.75/- per night as sanctioned in G.O.Ms.No.1044, Home(Pol.XIV) Department dated 6.11.2002. Besides this, so far 814 Friends of Police are being utilized for night patrolling.

- (5) With a view to preventing offences in Banks and Jewellery Shops, the Bankers and owners of Jewellery Shops have been sensitized on the security aspects of their establishments.

VIII. COMMUNITY POLICING

Community policing is an organizational strategy and philosophy of creating problem solving partnerships between the Police and the People. As an expression and outcome of the Government's continuing commitment to securing and striving for excellence in the delivery of Police service to the community, I launched the scheme of "Friends of Police" in the year 1994 and the scheme was extended to the whole State. Since then the concept has become internationally acclaimed and accepted as a blueprint for Community Policing. It has gained credence and roots all over the State and has borne fruit in that it has inspired initiatives in Community Policing in Tamil Nadu.

Friends of Police are active in different parts of the State and are assisting the Police in crime prevention in Chennai City, Vellore, Erode, Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai and other Districts. Special Patrol Cadets, Night Patrol Home Guards in Chennai City, Road Safety Patrols and Citizens for Safe Roads in Chennai City Traffic, Beat Officers System introduced in Trichy and Chennai, Area Committees, City Vigilance Committees, Slum Adoption Programme in Coimbatore are the initiatives in Community Policing started in order to assist the Police in various functions. These initiatives have won several international awards for Tamil Nadu Police.

The prestigious Queen's Award for Innovation in Police Training and Development, 2002, was awarded to only two Police officers outside the United Kingdom and both officers are from Tamil Nadu. The 15000 pound award is given once in two years to Police personnel in Commonwealth-wide competition. Tr.K.Radhakrishnan, IPS, IGP, V&AC won the award for his pilot project: "Web-based e-training programme in dispute resolution, interviewing and record keeping for officers in all-women Police units in Tamil Nadu." Tr.Prateep V. Philip, IPS, DIG, CID, Intelligence received the Queen's Award for the innovative project, "Multi-media Documentation and Training Centre for FOP (Friends of Police)". Tr.J.K.Tripathy,IPS., Joint Commissioner of Police, South, Chennai, won the Commonwealth Award, 2002, for Innovation in Governance for his project on Community Policing in Trichy. Tr.Radhakrishnan and Tr.Tripathy also won the International Association of Chiefs of Police Award for Community Policing, 2001 and 2002, respectively. These initiatives and the awards won indicate that new benchmarks of excellence have been set not only for the Police in India but even globally.

IX. TAMIL NADU PROHIBITION OF HARASSMENT OF WOMEN (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002

The present Government took up on priority basis the task of giving shape to the recommendations of the State Law Commission headed by Justice Thiru M.M.Ismail, which went into the various provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve Teasing Act 1998 and gave its recommendations. Even though the word eve-teasing was recommended to continue, this Government endeavoured to incorporate an appropriate terminology which will signify the magnitude of the offence and cruelty suffered by women.

2. The inadequacies of the Prohibition of Eve-teasing Act have been set right by the comprehensive amendments providing for the following :

- a) The word eve-teasing is replaced by 'Harassment of women' wherever it occurs, either in the title or in the body of the Act. This particular change has introduced an element of focus besides sounding deterrent.
- b) Penalty for harassment of women was only up to a period of one year of imprisonment **with or without** a fine not exceeding Rs. 10,000/-, as per the earlier legislation. Now the punishment is made more stringent by providing for imprisonment for a period up to 3 years **and** fine which shall **not be less than** Rs.10,000/-.
- c) Also, new sections have been introduced as 4A, 4B and 4C which define and provide for punishment in the **event of death and suicide as a result of the harassment** besides defining the presumption that would arise in all cases of harassment death and abetment of harassment suicide.

3. The offence of harassment death is punishable whether it is intentional or with knowledge or out of rashness or negligence. The punishments now prescribed are as below:

4A	<u>Harassment Death</u> i) Offence with intention	Punishment up to imprisonment for life and fine which shall not be less than Rs.50,000/-
	ii) offence with knowledge	Up to ten years of imprisonment and fine which shall not be less than Rs.50,000/-
	iii) Offence out of rash and negligent Act	Up to ten years of imprisonment and fine which shall not be less than Rs.25,000/-
4B	Harassment suicide Abetment of the offence	Up to ten years of imprisonment and fine which shall not be less than Rs.50,000/-

4. The new section 4-C **shifts the onus of proof on to the accused** in the event of harassment death and abetment of harassment suicide.

5. The punishment under section 5 & 6 have been retained but under section 6 the crew of the public service vehicle or vessel (new addition) have been obliged to take steps to prevent harassment of women in the vehicle or vessel. This obligation is not a mandatory provision in the Act prior to amendment.

6. This amendment act brings in a new element by introducing section 7-A which provides for **payment of compensation** by the accused person to the victim or her heir. The Courts can then have a wider scope for determining and ordering appropriate compensation under this provision.

7. Therefore the objective of the amendment Act is to make the special enactment effective, deterrent and above all capable of rendering justice to the hapless victims of harassment.

8. This amended act, viz Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Woman (Amendment) Act, 2002 came into force from 16th December, 2002.

X. ENHANCEMENT OF DIET CHARGES

I announced during my reply to the debate on the Police Demand for grant for 2002-2003 that the present diet charges of Rs.55, 50 and 45 to the Police Personnel in Chennai City Police in the rank of Inspectors and Sub Inspectors, Head Constable / Grade-I Constables and Constables respectively would be enhanced to Rs.80/-. This announcement has since been implemented in G.O.Ms.No.679, Home (Pol.XIII) Department, dated 5.8.2002 sanctioning an expenditure of Rs.9.68 Crores.

XI. INCREASE OF THE PLINTH AREA OF QUARTERS FOR POLICE CONSTABLES / HEAD CONSTABLES FROM 450 SQ.FT. TO 550 SQ.FT.

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation constructed quarters for Police Constables / Head Constables with a plinth area of 450 Sq.ft. earlier which was not comfortable and inadequate for the Police personnel and their families. Considering the need to provide comfortable accommodation to them, I announced on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, during the Police Demand for 2002-2003, that the plinth area would be increased from 450 Sq.ft. to 550 Sq.ft. in the future constructions. Accordingly, the Government has issued orders increasing the plinth area from 450 Sq.ft. to 550 Sq.ft. in G.O.Ms.No. 606, Home, dated: 12.07.2002.

XII. TRAFFIC POLICE – ANNUAL ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL 3 WHITE TERRY COTTON SHIRTS.

I announced that the Traffic Police Personnel of the State will be supplied with 3 more white Terry Cotton shirts – annually. This announcement has since been

implemented in G.O.Ms.No.541, Home (Pol.XIII) Department, dated 25.6.2002, sanctioning an expenditure of Rs.13.37 lakhs.

XIII. FORMATION OF BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL SQUAD

In pursuance of the announcement made by me, the Government has accorded sanction for the formation of Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads for Secretariat Security District, Security Branch, C.I.D., Headquarters at Chennai and in the six Commissionerates of the State (viz Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli & Salem) and also sanctioned Rs. 3,71,750/- for this purpose.

(vide (G.O.Ms.) 826, Home Department, dated: 9.9.2002.)

XIV. INCREASE OF PRESENT STRENGTH OF 10 POLICE STATIONS

As announced by me, , the Government has ordered to increase the strength of the following 5 Police Stations considering the increase of population, Crime factors, Communal clashes, etc., as detailed below:-

Sl. No	Name of City / District	Name of Police Station	S.I	H.C	Gr.I P.C.	Gr.II P.C.	Total
1.	Madurai City	Anna Nagar	1	2	3	6	12
2.	Villupuram	Vanur	1	2	3	6	12
3.	Kancheepuram	Sriperumpudur	1	2	3	6	12
4.	Thoothukudi	Thattaparai	1	2	3	6	12
5.	Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi West	1	2	3	6	12

2. The Government has also accorded sanction for the increase of the strength of the following 5 Police Stations with a view to maintaining traffic control efficiently, as detailed below :-

Sl. No	Name of City / District	Name of Police Station	S.I	H.C	Gr.I P.C.	Gr.II P.C.	Total
1.	Dindigul	Oddanchatram	1	2	2	4	9
2.	Villupuram	Villupuram Town	1	2	2	4	9
3.	Tirunelveli	Kutralam	1	2	2	4	9
4.	Madurai	Thiruparam-kundram	1	2	2	4	9
5.	Nagapattinam	Velankanni	1	2	2	4	9

XV. PROVISION OF A SUM OF RS.20 LAKHS EVERY YEAR FOR A VARIETY OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

During the Budget Session, on 25.04.2002 I announced that a sum of Rs.20 lakhs will be provided to conduct seminars to improve the Police-Public relations and to conduct short term capsule courses, National/International seminars and Essay and Elocution contest for School/College students every year and the Director General

of Police would be permitted to sanction up to Rs.5,000/- honorarium to the guest speakers who are invited. Accordingly orders have been issued sanctioning a sum of Rs.20 lakhs for the year 2002-2003 for conducting the training activities. The Director General of Police (Training) has also been permitted to organize the said programmes, to fix the honorarium of the guest speaker/resource person depending upon his/her stature and sanction an honorarium up to Rs.5,000/- per resource person at his discretion depending upon the topic and standing of the resource person.

XVI. UNDER PART II SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 2003-2004, THE FOLLOWING SCHEMES WOULD BE TAKEN UP

1. Formation of an out-patient Block at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs for the proposed 50 bedded Police Hospital at Thirunelveli City.
2. Provision of Rain Water Harvesting structures for 3457 Single - Storied Government Buildings and 384 Multi-storied buildings belonging to Police Department at an estimated cost of Rs.271.25 lakhs.
3. Construction of District Police Office complex at Tiruchirapalli and Theni at an estimated cost of Rs.600.00 lakhs.
4. Construction of eight extra rooms in the existing Police Officers Mess at Chennai at a total cost of Rs.24.00 lakhs for the accommodation of Senior Police Officers visiting Chennai on Official tour.
5. To carry out special repairs to Officers Mess in Police Training College at Chennai at a cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs and also to provide Rs.5.00 lakhs per annum for annual maintenance.
6. Provision of annual Budget for Community Policing to all 29 Police Districts and 6 Police Commissionerates at a total cost of Rs.17.50 lakhs as recurring expenditure (Rs.50,000/-each)
7. Provision of Wrecker Vehicles to all the 29 Police Districts and 6 Commissionerates at a total cost of Rs.280.00 lakhs (each vehicle costs about 8.00 lakhs)

CHAPTER – XI

CHIEF MINISTER’S GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

Apart from these welfare measures I personally conducted five Grievance Days in July and August 2002 for Police personnel of all ranks in order to have direct interaction with the personnel in the field and to get to know first hand the problems they face including official, personal and other problems. This is the first time that a State Chief Minister has personally heard the grievances of Police personnel to redress their grievances. 8395 Police personnel presented petitions to me, out of which action has been swiftly taken in almost all the petitions presented so far. In-built grievance redressal mechanism has been systematically institutionalized in the Department. Similar Grievance Days are now being conducted by supervisory officers right from the rank of Director General of Police to District Superintendents of Police and Commandants on a regular basis and immediate action is taken to redress grievances of the Police personnel of all ranks.

BREAK UP

Sl.No.	Name of the Zone	No. of petitions received.
1.	Southern Zone	1918
2.	Western Zone	1712
3.	Central Zone	1079
4.	Northern Zone	1771
5.	Chennai City	1915
	Total petitions	8395

CHAPTER - XII

FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT (FSD)

The Forensic Sciences Department (FSD) of the Government of Tamil Nadu is a premier organization being the first of its kind in Asia. The forensic science services of the department are utilized by different arms of justice administration.

The department consists of the Main Laboratory in Chennai with 15 divisions. DNA typing is being carried out in the Research and Development Division. There are 9 Regional Laboratories, one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem, Vellore, Villupuram, Thiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram for analysing samples relating to Biology/ Toxicology / Prohibitor / Narcotics / Excise etc. There are also 32 Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories, one in each of the Police Districts / Commissionerates for speedy investigation at the scene of crime.

During the year 2002, 220501 articles connected with 69041 cases, have been examined in this Department. Academic programmes have also been conducted in MSc (Forensic Science, Environmental Toxicology), MA (Criminology), PG Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Science and MD (Forensic Medicine). Training is also being given to the Officers / Personnel of the Judiciary, Police, Revenue department, etc.

Under the scheme of Modernization of Police Force, a sum of Rs.11.74 crores has been sanctioned for the construction of buildings, purchase of vehicles and equipment for 2001 - 2002 and 2002 - 2003.

CONCLUSION

The Tamil Nadu Police has always maintained its reputation as one of the most effective Uniformed Forces in the country. After our assumption of office, this Government has embarked on a multi faceted programme to make it the top most Police Force in the nation in terms of credibility, effectiveness, professionalism, updation and above all Police-Public interface. A well defined and planned approach to improve all the aspects of 'Policing' initiated by this Government has indeed yielded perceptible results and the initiatives taken up every year would indeed help to consolidate its meritorious performance. Commitment to 'Excellence' in letter and spirit is the objective of the Tamil Nadu Police Force.

**J JAYALALITHAA
CHIEF MINISTER**

ANNEXURE – I

MEDALS AWARDED

MEDALS AWARDED TO POLICE PERSONNEL DURING 2002 AND UP TO 28.02.2003

Sl.No.	Medals	DGP	ADGP	JGP	DIG	SP/DC	ADSP	DSP/AC	INSPR.	SI	HC	Gr.IPC	Gr.II PC	TOTAL	G.Os/ Letter No.	REMARKS
1	Chief Minister's Constabulary Medal – 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 4 2(m) 5 4 (w)	664		146 0	G.O. Ms. No2 9 Home e (SC) Dept dt 10.1 .02	Each one Medal and Medal allowance of Rs.50/- pm. to H.Cs and Rs.40/- pm to PCs.
2	President's Medal on the occasion of Republic Day 2002 i. Distinguished service (nil) ii. Meritorious service	1	-	1	5	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	14	Govt. Lr.No SC 486- 1/02 Home (SC) dated 30.01 02	Medal only
3	President's Medal on the occasion of Independence Day 2002 i. Distinguished service (nil) ii. Meritorious service	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	8	Govt. Lr.No. SC 455 1- 1/02 Home (SC) date d 20.8 .02	Medal only

Sl.No.	Medals	DGP	ADGP	IGP	DIG	SP/DC	ADSP	DSB/A	INSPR.	SI	HC	Gr.I	Gr.II	TOTAL	G.Os / Letter No.	REMARKS
4	Chief Minister's Police Medal 2002. (Anna Medal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	1	13		Medal and Medal allowance of Rs.100/-each per month
	(i) Gallantry	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	19	23	15	-	100	Go. Ms. No. 850, Home (SC) Dept., dt 13.9.02	Medal and Lump-sum grant of Rs.2000/- to PCs and HCs and Rs.3000/- to Sub-Inspectors of Police and Inspectors of Police and Rs.5000/- to Deputy Superintendents of Police. For officers above the Rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police no lump-sum grant.
	(ii) Outstanding Devotion to Duty.															
5	Mahatma Gandhi Medal for Outstanding work in curtailing illicit liquor – 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	GO Ms. No.200, Prohibition (VII) Dept., dated 01.10.02	Medal and cash award of Rs.10,000/- each.
6	Chief Minister's Police Medal for Gallantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	17	33	G.O. Ms.No.942, Home (SC) Dept. dt. 03.10.02	Medal and Medal allowance of Rs.100/-each per month
7	Chief Minister's Police Medal for Excellence in Investigati	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	10	Go Ms. No.944 Home (SC)	Gold Medal and cash award of Rs.5,000/- each.

Sl.No.	Medals	DGP	ADGP	IGP	DIG	SP/DC	ADSP	NSP/A	INSPR.	SI	HC	Gr.I	Gr.II	TOTAL	G.Os/ Letter No.	REMARKS
	on, 2002														Dept ., date d 4.10 .02	
8	Chief Minister's Constabulary Medal - 2003										11 64 (M) 9 (W)		150	1 3 2 3 3	G.O. Ms. No.3 9 Home (SC) Dept dt 13.1 .03	Each one Medal and Medal allowance of Rs.50/- pm. to H.Cs and Rs.40/- pm to PCs.
9	President's Medal on the occasion of Republic Day 2003 i. Distinguish ed service ii. Meritorious service	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 8	Govt. Lr.No. SC 492- 1/03 Home (SC) dated 28.01 .03	Medal only

ANNEXURE - II

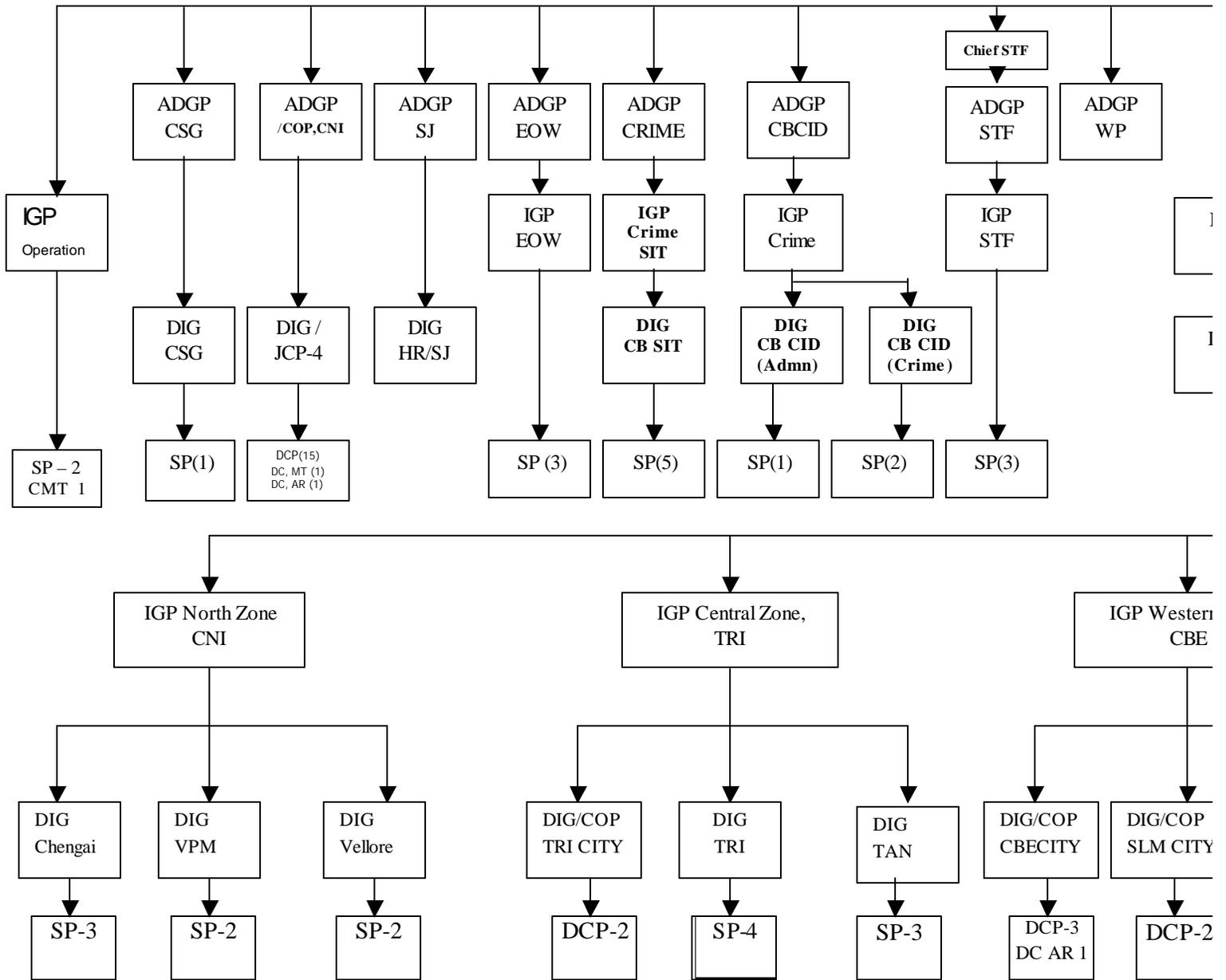
MEDALS AWARDED FOR HOME GUARD AND CIVIL DEFENCE PERSONNEL DURING 2002 AND UP TO 28.02.2003

Sl. No.	Medal	Divisional Commander/ Area Commander	Company command	Platoon	Women Home	Total No.	GOs / Letter No.	Remarks
1.	President's Medal on the occasion of Republic Day 2002 i. Distinguished service (nil) ii. Meritorious service	1 (Divisional Commander)	-	-	-	1	Lr.No. SC 487-1/02 Home (SC) dated 30.01.02	Medal only
2.	President's Medal on the occasion of Independence Day 2002 (i) Distinguished Service (ii) Meritorious service	1 (Area Commander) -	- 3	- 1	- -	1 4	Lr.No. SC.45 55 - 1/Home dt 20.08.02	Medal only

3.	Chief Minister's Home Guards Medal 2002. (Anna Medal) (i) Gallantry. (ii) Outstanding Devotion to Duty.	- -	- 4	- 2	- 1	- 7	G.O. Ms. No.84 9, Home (SC) Dept dt 13.09.02	Medal and Rs.3000/- each for Company Commander & Platoon commander & Rs,2000/- for the Women Home Guard
4.	President's Medal on the occasion of Republic Day 2003. i. Distinguished Service ii. Meritorious service	1 (Assistant Commandant General) 1 (Deputy Area commander)	- -	- 2	- -	1 3	Lr.No. SC/494 - 1/2003 dt 28.01.2003	Medal only

TAMIL NADU POLICE - ORGANISATIONAL CHART

DIRECTOR GENERAL



OTHER DEPUTATION POSTS WITH GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. DGP/MD, TNPHC, Chennai. | 9. IGP, SHRC, Chennai. |
| 2. DGP/CVO, STC, Trichy. | 10. DIG/CVO, STC, Nagercoil |
| 3. ADGP/CVO, MTC, Chennai. | 11. DIG/CVO Aavin, Chennai |
| 4. ADGP/CVO, TWAD Board, Chennai. | 12. DIG/VO, TNPL, Karur. |
| 5. ADGP/Vigilance, TNEB, Chennai. | 13. SP/ADC to Governor, Chennai. |
| 6. ADGP/Director of Prosecution | 14. SP/VO, MTC, Chennai. |
| 7. Addl. Director General of Prisons | 15. SP, SHRC, Chennai. |
| IGP/Director, Fire and Rescue Service | |