

**HOME DEPARTMENT  
TAMIL NADU POLICE  
POLICY NOTE FOR 2006-2007**

**INTRODUCTION**

Tamil Nadu police has a long tradition of professional competence which makes it one of the most distinguished police services in the country. Tamil Nadu has a reputation for effective maintenance of law and order, and in the prevention and detection of crimes. Law and order and communal harmony is well maintained in the state, and the peaceful conduct of the recent Kandadevi festival on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2006 is testimony to the effective maintenance of peace and order in the State.

In the detection of property crimes, the State Police is striving to achieve a high detection and recovery rate through close monitoring by senior officers.

A Police force must be people-friendly, and must reach out to, and benefit the common man, the under privileged, and the weaker sections of society. This policy is the core-principle around which this Government is making efforts to improve the functioning of the Police, and all planned measures for improving the functioning and effectiveness of the Police force must be directed towards the achievement of this primary objective.

Maintenance of public order is also essential for industrial and economic growth of the State. The Government is committed to take all measures to ensure public order, and will equip the Police Department with the training, manpower, modern weaponry, and sophisticated equipment required for this purpose.

Modern techniques must be used for prevention and detection of property offences. The use of third-degree and other archaic and rough-shod methods are a blot on the name of the Police Force, and must become a thing of the past. A society cannot be said to be secure unless the women in that society feel safe

and protected. The Government accords due priority to the problems faced by women, and will strive to instill in them a sense of confidence in their struggle for respect and empowerment, and a rightful place in society.

The achievement of these objectives requires not only rapid modernization of the Police force, but also a reorientation of attitude, and proper sensitization. The Government is confident that with planned and systematic efforts, the Police Force will consistently strive to achieve these objectives, in the manner intended and desired.

## Chapter 1

# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Tamil Nadu Police is headed by a Director General of Police who, guides and supervises all aspects of policing in the State. Different wings of the Department are headed by officers of the rank of Directors General of Police, Additional Directors General of Police and Inspectors General of Police who assist the Director General of Police in maintaining a high level of professional functioning.

An organizational chart annexed at the end of this note shows the different units and their hierarchical arrangement within the organizational structure of Tamil Nadu Police.

For administrative convenience, the State, excluding the Commissionerate of Chennai, is divided into four zones with headquarters at Coimbatore, Madurai, Thiruchirapalli and Chennai. Each zone is headed by an Inspector General of Police and all the four zones function under the direct supervision of Additional Director General of Police (Law & Order). A number of special units / wings attend to specific aspects of policing. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, headed by a DGP, looks after the construction, repair and maintenance of Police buildings and residential accommodation. The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB), under a DGP assisted by an ADGP and an IGP, conducts recruitment of Constables and Sub-Inspectors, Firemen and Jail Wardens.

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

belonging to SCs/STs are dealt with by the Social Justice Wing of CID. Training of Police personnel which, is of key importance, is looked after by the training wing headed by a DGP.

An Officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police looks after the Special Operations (which includes Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School) and he is also the Chief of the Special Task Force in the State.

The sanctioned strength of IPS cadre in Tamil Nadu is 214, but the actual working strength as on 01.05.2006 is 189. The total sanctioned strength of the executive staff as on 01.05.2006 is 98,897 and the sanctioned strength of ministerial staff is 5,297.

## Chapter 2

# LAW AND ORDER

Law and Order is well maintained, and the State is peaceful. There is no significant communal or caste unrest or problem of religious fundamentalism or left-wing extremism in the State.

An elaborate Police bandobust was organised for the recent Assembly elections, and the arrangements made for the smooth conduct of polls received commendation from the Election Commission.

Maintenance of law and order is the top priority of the Government. Due to effective measures taken by the police and district administration, the Kandadevi temple festival on July 9, 2006 was conducted peacefully in a spirit of communal harmony. Similarly, in the aftermath of the Mumbai bomb blast, the Police Department reacted promptly and took all precautionary measures to maintain peace in the State.

The agitation by 8872 permanent workers and 10,000 contract workers in Neyveli Lignite Corporation in the beginning of July 2006, in which all the 19 unions participated, was well managed. Prompt and timely intervention by the district administration prevented the situation taking a serious turn when the senior management tried to continue production of power in one of the units in the face of opposition by the unions.

For efficient functioning of the Police Department, and to maintain law and order, this Government has issued the following directions:-

- To detect and detain illegal operators of sand quarrying under Goondas Act by bringing illegal operations and smuggling of sand within the ambit of Act 14 of 1982 (Goondas Act).
- To maintain a constant vigil and take effective action to maintain communal harmony.
- To maintain a constant watch on caste conflicts and to maintain peace.

- To minimize loss of life due to traffic accidents, the Police Department has been asked to take proactive measures in coordination with Transport, Highways and Health Department.

This Government is determined to deal with extremists and terrorists with a firm hand in order to make Tamil Nadu a haven of peace. Extremist organizations LTTE, SIMI (Students Islamic Movement of India) TNRT (Tamil National Retrieval Troops), TNLA (Tamil Nadu Liberation Army), TVI (Tamilar Viduthalai Iyakkam), and CPI (Maoist) continue to be banned in the State.

The recent spurt of violence in Sri Lanka makes Tamil Nadu vulnerable to a large influx of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees. In coordination with the Government of India, a close watch is being maintained on the situation, and adequate measures are being taken to screen the refugees.

The State is free from Naxalite violence, and effective steps are being taken to prevent the spread of Naxalite movement by identifying vulnerable areas and strengthening police action. Simultaneously, development programmes have been focused in areas vulnerable to naxalite activities.

Trial in the Coimbatore bomb blast cases is nearing completion. Prosecution has been completed and defence arguments are being presented in Court.

### **DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY**

This Government is against custodial violence. This year upto 30.06.2006, 4 cases of death in Police custody have been reported. These cases are reviewed by the Government periodically, and instructions are issued to the Director General of Police and other Senior Police officials to take effective steps to ensure that there is no custodial violence.

## POLICE FIRING

During this year upto 15.08.2006, Police opened fire on nine occasions. The Government has given clear instructions to the Police to use minimum force for the upkeep of law and order, and in providing protection to public life and property. Senior Police officers have been directed to sensitize all operational hands in advance planning, and take preventive measures to avoid situations where the use of firing has to be resorted to. Instances of opening of fire for the period 2004-2006 are given in the table below:-

Sl. No.	Details	2004	2005	2006 upto 15.8.2006
1.	Total number of occasions in which firing was resorted to	12	9	9
	i. In riot control operations	4	3	1
	ii. In dacoity operations	-	-	-
	iii. In operations against other criminals	8	5	7
	iv. Miscellaneous	-	1	1
2.	Total number of persons killed	6	3	3
	i. Police personnel (in the incident)	-	-	-
	ii. Civilians (in Police firings)	6	3	3
3.	Total number of persons injured	24	13	16
	i. Police personnel (in the incident)	23	12	14
	ii. Civilians (in Police firings)	1	1	2

## Chapter 3

### CRIME TRENDS

The Tamil Nadu Police has been consistently enjoying a reputation for prompt detection of crimes and recovery of properties. The percentage of detection has been more than 80%. Tamil Nadu Police has been directed to strive harder to further improve on this creditable performance.

In recent times, crime trend has shown a significant change compared to the past. With the advent of Information Technology, White Collar Crimes such as cyber crimes, credit card frauds, job-racketeering have increased significantly.

Tackling these types of crimes, calls for a new strategy and approach, and the police force is being reoriented to face these new challenges.

The crime figures for 2006 up to the month of June, when compared with the corresponding figures up to the month of June for 2005 indicate a declining trend.

*Comparative Statement for 2005 and 2006 (Upto June)*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Reported	
		2005	2006
1.	Murder	737	633
2.	Murder for Gain	34	34
3.	Dacoity	35	57
4.	Robbery	215	204
5.	Burglary	1840	1528
6.	Theft	7902	6754
<b>Total</b>		<b>10763</b>	<b>9210</b>
<b>% of Detection</b>		<b>81.4%</b>	<b>82.2%</b>
<b>Property Lost</b>		<b>Rs.19.19 Crore</b>	<b>Rs.18.47 Crore</b>
<b>Property Recovered</b>		<b>Rs.14.05 Crore</b>	<b>Rs.13.28 Crore</b>
<b>% of Recovery</b>		<b>73%</b>	<b>72%</b>

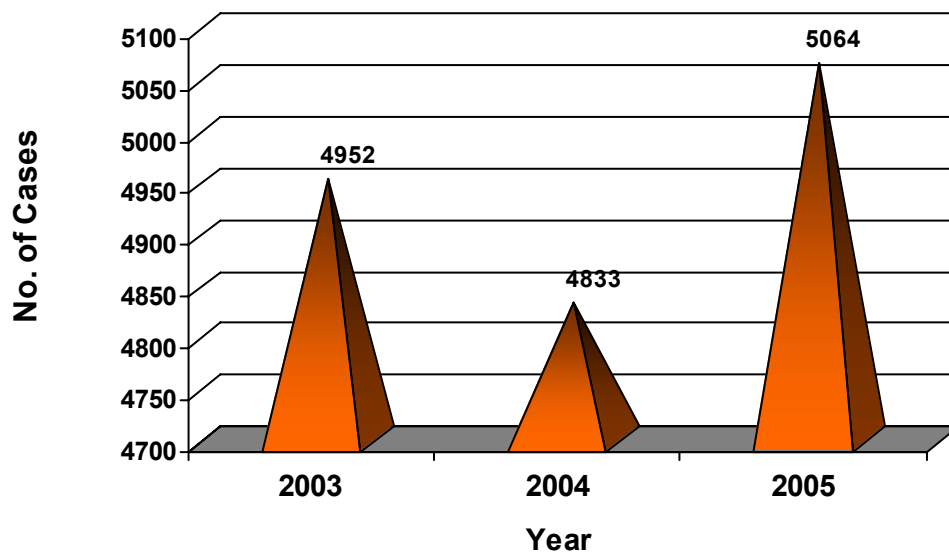


## CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

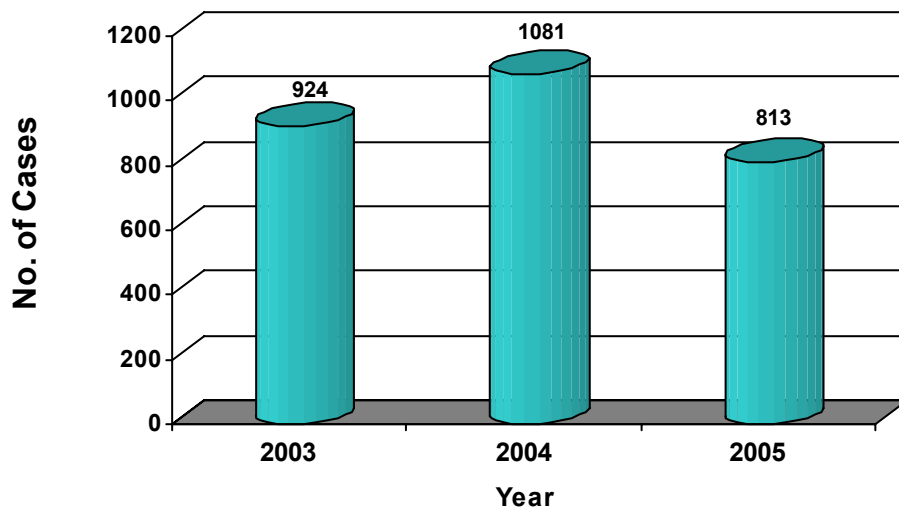
Tamil Nadu Government has taken various measures to enhance the protection to women in our society. These include the creation of Women Help lines / Child lines and Counselling Centres in All Women Police Stations. Steps are also taken to create greater awareness among women of their legal rights.

The relevant statistics of crimes against women during the past few years are given in the charts below:

**Crime Against Women - Reported**



**Sexual Harassment – Cases**



Sustained efforts are being taken to reduce crimes against women by sensitizing the Police Force on gender issues. The Police Department has been given directions to train the women police personnel in counselling techniques to redress the grievances of women. The mobile counselling centres will be effectively utilised to serve the rural women folk at their doorsteps.

A comparative statement of crimes against women upto the month of June in the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 shows a decline in the number of cases reported in crimes against women. Sustained efforts are however required to consolidate the gains achieved in this vital sphere.

Crimes reported against women upto June of the respective years.

Sl. No.	Heads	2004	2005	2006
1.	Rape	318	301	218
2.	Kidnapping and Abduction	398	485	350
3.	Dowry deaths	100	130	74
4.	Cruelty by Husband and his relatives	641	865	573
5.	Molestation	908	934	610
Total		2365	2715	1825

## Chapter 4

### Traffic Accidents

The number of traffic accidents and deaths due to these accidents in Tamil Nadu show an upward trend, and are a cause for grave concern. Given below are the road accidents and fatalities due to these accidents in Tamil Nadu from the year 2003 onwards.

Details	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	Upto 31.7.2006
Total accidents	51141	52508	53866	32277
Fatal accidents	9112	8733	8843	5856
Deaths	9899	9507	10003	6366

For Chennai City, the accident and casualty figures from the year 2003 are given below:

Details	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	Upto 31.7.2006
Total accidents	4243	4873	4896	3959
Fatal accidents	545	560	561	680
Deaths	567	605	1190	692

With the expected growth of vehicle population at the rate of 12% road accidents are likely to increase unless better traffic management methods are evolved urgently to avoid loss of life and suffering to the accident victims and their families. Already the Police department has been directed to take urgent measures to reduce road accidents. Strict enforcement in all accident cases and cases of drunken and rash driving has been initiated. During the last two months, 2209 such cases have been booked out of which in 184 cases, the driving licence has been either cancelled or suspended. However, better coordinated inter-departmental action is necessary to provide a long term solution to this problem. A Committee headed by the Home Secretary consisting of Secretaries from the departments of Highways, Transport, Health and the Director General of Police will go into all aspects involved in the road accidents and suggest an action plan to be implemented throughout the State this year.

## Chapter 5

# POLICE COMMISSIONS

Tamil Nadu is the first State in the country to have instituted its own Police Commission to go into the conditions of service, duties, responsibilities and modernization of Police Force etc. The 1<sup>st</sup> Police Commission was constituted during 1969 under the Chairmanship of Thiru R.A. Gopaldaswamy, ICS (Retired) with three other members. The Commission made 133 recommendations to Government during 1971 out of which 115 were accepted.

Subsequently, during the year 1989, the Government constituted 2<sup>nd</sup> Police Commission under the Chairmanship of Thiru Sabanayagam, IAS (Retired) with four other members. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Police Commission made 112 recommendations out of which 87 have been implemented.

Since 1990, there has been enormous growth of the police force, and the structure of the police organization has undergone many rapid changes. The Government has hence decided to constitute 3<sup>rd</sup> Police Commission to go into the following aspects and make recommendations to enable the police force to face the modern day challenges effectively while meeting the aspirations of the police force :

- i) General conditions of service, housing and welfare
- ii) Powers and duties of the Police Force in maintaining law and order, detection of crime and regulation of traffic.
- iii) Modernization of organization and methods, investigational facilities, statistics and records, research and planning.
- iv) Police Man Power Planning, recruitment, training and placement.
- v) Relationship with public and political and non-political organization.
- vi) Coordination between Courts and Magistracy and other Government Departments.

## **Chapter 6**

### **MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE (MPF)**

Today's technology-based society is becoming increasingly complex and its effective policing requires a new approach and strategies to be adopted to cope with emerging challenges. Rapid transport makes it possible for criminals to operate over a vast area, and make good their escape by mingling with the multitudinous crowds. Gadgets like the cell-phones and the internet have made organized crimes easier; and new types of crimes have emerged, such as cyber crimes, and other various types of commercial frauds which are the product of fast changing times. Moreover, apart from problems which arise from communalism, fanaticism and casteism, we are confronted today with the growing sophistication of terrorists and militant extremism.

The problems indicated above possess the potential of ripping apart the very fabric of our society, and have to be faced squarely, and decisively. To counter these emerging threats and new problems, it is necessary to modernise the Police force expeditiously, and to increase its striking power, and capabilities.

The special feature for modernization of police force in the year 2006-2007 is the allocation of Rs.18 crores for Greater Chennai. This has become necessary because though the jurisdiction of Chennai City Police was extended, adequate infrastructure was not provided to the new police stations coming under Chennai Police. The amount of Rs.18 crores will be spent for construction of police station buildings, residential quarters, purchase of vehicles, communication and surveillance equipments and computers. This will provide better policing in the newly annexed areas of Chennai City police.

Considering the importance of Modernisation of Police Force in the State, the Government will make a persistent effort to raise the Government of India allocation under this scheme in the forthcoming years.

The outlay proposed for the year 2006-2007 under MPF is Rs.68 crores. This money is planned to be spent this year on all important aspects of modernisation, such as buildings, mobility, computerization, training, communication etc.

## **Chapter 7**

### **WELFARE**

To maintain a high level of morale for the personnel of Tamil Nadu Police, the Government of Tamil Nadu has, over the years, instituted a number of welfare measures. These include the following:

#### **1. TAMIL NADU POLICE BENEVOLENT FUND**

Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund was started in 1957 to grant monetary and other types of relief to non-gazetted staff and their dependents. The financial resources for the fund are mobilised by collecting subscription from members, donations from within the Department, and an annual grant from the State Government. During the year 2005, a sum of Rs.1,45, 86,500/- was spent on 4,064 beneficiaries.

#### **2. TAMIL NADU POLICE CENTENARY SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund was created in the year 1959 for awarding scholarships to deserving children of non-gazetted Police personnel. This Fund is made up of lump-sum contributions and annual donations received from time to time. In the year 2005, a total amount of Rs.1, 34, 36,500/- was distributed among 3,809 children of police personnel for the academic year 2004-2005.

#### **3. TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT'S SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

The Government has created a special scholarship fund for awarding monetary relief to talented children of non-gazetted Police personnel to pursue higher education.

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.2,00,000/- is distributed every year as a grant of special scholarship to outstanding children of non-gazetted police personnel at the rate of Rs.40, 000/- to the first rank holder and Rs.20, 000/- each to the second to ninth rank holders who have obtained admission to

professional courses through entrance examinations for professional courses in Tamil Nadu.

#### **4. EDUCATIONAL PRIZES**

Prizes of Rs.7,000/-, Rs.5,000/- and Rs.3,000/- are awarded to the first, second and third rank holders respectively among the children of police personnel. The prizes are given at district level in the Higher Secondary examinations. Similarly, prizes of Rs.6000/-, Rs.4000/- and Rs.2000/- are awarded to the rank holders in 10<sup>th</sup> Standard Government Examinations. These prizes are awarded from the fund allotted by the State Government in the annual budget.

#### **5. POLICE HOSPITALS**

There are 12 Police Hospitals in the State to attend to medical needs of the Police personnel and their family members.

#### **6. TAMIL NADU POLICE HEALTH FUND**

Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund was established for providing financial assistance to employees of Tamil Nadu Police Department and their families who are suffering from major ailments, or for performance of specialized surgeries or treatment. Each employee contributes Rs.15/- per month as subscription to the Fund. The Government makes an annual grant of Rupees One crore for this Scheme.



## **7. EX-GRATIA PAYMENTS**

Under this Scheme ex-gratia payment is made in case of death or injuries during performance of duties under heroic circumstances. Rs. 5 lakhs is paid in case of death, Rs 1 lakh in case of permanent incapacitation, Rs 20,000 in case of grievous injury and Rs 10,000 in case of simple injuries. In case of police personnel of Core Cell CID, Commando Force, and Commando School, a higher amount of ex-gratia money is paid. In case of death, Rs 10 lakh is paid at the rank of the DSP and Rs 6 lakhs at the rank of the Police Constable to the Inspector. In case of permanent impairment, Rs 4 lakh and in case of disfigurement Rs 2 lakh is paid at all ranks. In case of STF personnel an ex-gratia amount of Rs.10,00,000 is paid for all ranks who are killed or incapacitated under heroic circumstances. Also, the pay last drawn is paid as family pension up to the date of superannuation of the deceased who dies in action under heroic circumstances.

## **8. TAMIL NADU POLICE INSURANCE SCHEME**

As per Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Rules, which came into effect from 01.04.1997, compensation is awarded in case of death / permanent disablement during performance of duties The Government makes a budgetary provision of Rs.10 lakhs per year for this purpose

## **9. FOOD SUBSIDY SCHEME**

Under this Scheme, essential commodities such as rice, sugar, wheat, etc. are supplied to police personnel upto the rank of Inspector at half the rates applicable to general public through the Public Distribution System.

## **10. APPOINTMENT ON COMPASSIONATE GROUNDS**

As the ban on compassionate appointment has been removed with effect from 19.7.2006, the qualified legal heirs of deceased police personnel will now be able to get appointment.

## **Chapter 8**

# **WOMEN POLICE**

In 1973 when a Women Police Wing was established with the primary purpose of rendering assistance to Policemen in dealing with problems faced by women in society. During the past three decades the scenario has changed much, and Women Police are now an integral part of the Police Force, performing various duties including maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crimes, and regulation of traffic.

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

In order to create legal awareness among women and to redress their grievances at their doorstep, Mobile Counselling Centres have been formed in each District / City. These Centres are vans fitted with public address system, Colour T.V., VCR, VHF set and AC generators.

## **Chapter 9**

# **SPECIAL UNITS IN TAMIL NADU POLICE**

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

The CB CID is headed by an Additional Director General of Police and has two Wings under its control --- the Crime Branch and the State Crime Records Bureau.

### **CRIME BRANCH**

The Crime Branch has 7 Special Units and 34 Detachments. Units for dealing with organised crimes have been created in the Commissionerates of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Salem, and Tirunelveli. Cyber Crime cells exist in CB CID headquarters and Chennai City Police Commissionerate. CB CID also has a counterfeit currency wing and Anti Trafficking Cell.

In the year 2005, the Crime Branch dealt with 469 Pending Trial cases and 73 Under Investigation cases. Out of the Pending Trial cases, 27 cases ended in conviction.

### **STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU**

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

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

## THE CRIME WING

The Crime Wing is headed by an ADGP and comprises the following:

i) A **SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TEAM** established for devoting exclusive attention to the investigation and prosecution of cases against religious fundamentalists. The unit is headed by an IGP.

During the last 8 years, a tight grip over the threat of militancy has been achieved, and the threat largely defused. A total of 240 fundamentalists, accused of terrorist acts including the serial bomb blasts in Coimbatore and belonging to Al-Umma, Islamic Defence Force, All India Jihad Committee etc, continue to be in jails.

ii) A **NARCOTIC INTELLIGENCE BUREAU (NIB)** is headed by a Superintendent of Police. It has 15 units located in different parts of the state. This unit collects intelligence about drug-peddling and enforces the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act in the State.

iii) The **VIDEO PIRACY CELL (VPC)** functions under a Superintendent of Police. It has 12 units in different parts of the state. The unit investigates and prosecutes all violations under the Copy Right Act and Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Tv Screen through VCRs & Cable Tv Network Regulation Act.

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

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

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

### **i) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

The Economic Offences Wing was established in the year 2000 and this Wing investigates cases of frauds and defaults by Non-Banking Finance Companies and Unincorporated Financial Institutions. This Wing has succeeded in ensuring conviction in a number of cases, and has arranged the pay back of crores of rupees to depositors. As on date, out of an amount of Rs.18.26 crores, Rs.7.64 crores has been recovered and refunded to depositors.

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

The Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW) was formed in 1971 to investigate offences relating to defalcation of funds in co-operative societies and co-operative institutions. This Wing investigates cases of misappropriation of funds exceeding Rs 1,00,000/-. The Superintendent of Police in charge of CCIW-CID is assisted at the field level by seven Deputy Superintendents of Police with headquarters at Chennai, Villupuram, Salem, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli. There are 32 District Units under the CCIW-CID. Special Courts are functioning in Vellore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore, to try cases investigated by this Wing.

### **iii) IDOL WING**

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

## **OPERATIONS**

This wing is headed by an ADGP. The Wing comprises Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF) and Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS). These units were formed on 24.01.1997 vide GO Ms No 102, Home (Pol. 12), dated 24.01.1997.

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

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

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

The school provides the training necessary to become a commando. The school also imparts training in handling sophisticated weapons, bomb detection and disposal techniques, etc. The training programmes conducted by this School are meant to impart specialized skills in areas such as sniper shooting, jungle survival tactics and weapons, anti-sabotage measures etc.

### **iii) BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL SQUAD**

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

## **INTELLIGENCE WING**

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

### **i) SPECIAL BRANCH CID**

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

### **ii) Q BRANCH CID**

When naxalite activities cropped up in Tamil Nadu during 1967-1970, a special cell in Special Branch CID was formed in 1971 with additional staff including a Superintendent of Police. In July, 1976, the nomenclature of this branch of CID was changed as 'Q' Branch CID, and it is concerned with naxalite activities.

### **iii) SECURITY BRANCH CID**

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

The Core Cell in the Security Branch of CID consists of the Close Protection Teams (CPT), Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS), Motor Transport Wing, Technical Wing, Dog Squad and Women Contingent.

#### **iv) SPECIAL DIVISION**

Following the serial bomb blasts at Coimbatore, a Special Division was formed with headquarters at Chennai in order to deal with matters relating to religious fundamentalists. Units have been set up at Chennai, Vellore, Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. Each unit is headed by a DSP who is assisted by three Inspectors.

#### **v) SHORTHAND BUREAU**

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

### **TECHNICAL SERVICES**

The Technical Services Wing of Tamil Nadu Police maintains the communication setup of the Department. It is headed by an IGP. At present all the Districts and the Commissionerates in the State have been provided with VHF High Band network for Police Station level communication. 117 VHF repeaters are functioning from 41 repeater sites for supporting the entire network of communication. Microphone facility is also provided statewide. Video conferencing facility has been provided to a number of officers including the District SPs. The State has also put into operation a Wide Area Network (WAN) with the help of which data is exchanged among various units in the State. A dedicated network is being established for voice and data connectivity for Police Stations in and around Chennai City. With this, 70 kbps data transmission will be possible.



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

The Special Task Force is meant for prevention of hijacking, tackling armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities, kidnapping of VIPs for ransom etc. The STF also assists local police in times of major calamities, train accidents and rescue operations, etc.

## **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

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

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

Training is one of the essential activities in the Police organization. It is through training that skills necessary for effective performance of duties are imparted to the personnel of a Police Force. In Tamil Nadu Police the Training Wing is headed by a DGP. Officers of the rank of ADGP, IGP, DIG, SP and other faculty members assist the DGP in planning and conducting various types of training courses. The Police Training College is the main training centre of the Department where basic courses as well as inservice courses are conducted for officers of and below the rank of DSPs. Also, the Police Training College conducts specialized capsule courses, workshops, training programmes for trainers and various seminars. Apart from the Police Training College, the Department also has Police Recruit Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore, and Perurani (Thoothukudi District). In-Service Training Centres in Chennai City and

Range Headquarters at Chengalpattu, Vellore, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Ramnad and Tirunelveli.

During the year 2005, 5 IPS probationers of the 56<sup>th</sup> batch of Regular Recruits and 4 IPS probationers of 57<sup>th</sup> batch of Regular Recruits were given institutional training. Apart from this, 18 directly recruited DSPs and 984 directly recruited Women SIs underwent one-year basic training, and 16 SIs (Technical) underwent 6-month basic training. Basic training was also conducted for 4,680 police recruits (both men and women). Various pre-promotion trainings, specialized capsule courses, in-service training courses and training courses for trainers were also conducted.

## **TAMIL NADU POLICE ACADEMY**

A state-of-the-art Police Academy is under construction at Oonamancheri Village near Vandalur at a cost of Rs.48 Crores.

A Project Officer in the rank of ADGP looks after the work of construction of the Police Academy.

## **TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE**

Fifteen Special Police Battalions (TSP), including Regimental Centre and a Special Force Battalion function under the control of an IGP. Two Police Transport Workshops are also functioning under the control of Tamil Nadu Special Police, one at Avadi and the other at Trichy. The TSP VIII Battalion is on Special Duty to guard Tihar Jail in New Delhi. TSP battalions are the State reserve, and are used whenever a situation demands a higher response that can not be managed within the resources of the district police. The TSP battalions are deployed in various parts of the State during major law and order situations, major temple festivals and political rallies, etc. Apart from this, Tamil Nadu Special Police also provides strength to the Special Task Force, Coastal Security Group, Prison duties, Special Refugee Camps and DGP's Office Guard etc. Contingents of Tamil Nadu Special Police also add to the dignity of ceremonial functions in the State.

The services of Tamil Nadu Special Police are also utilized in other states, and TSP companies and officers also play a crucial role in rescue operations and relief work during floods and other natural calamities. Tamil Nadu Special Police did commendable work during the elections to Tamil Nadu Assembly in May 2006. As a significant welfare measure, a system of disbursement of salary through ATMs was started in most battalions. This not only ensures prompt disbursal of salary, but also saves expenditure on disbursing salary through special messengers.

## **COASTAL SECURITY GROUP**

The Coastal Security Group is headed by an ADGP. This group was raised in order to prevent the smuggling of fuel, medicines and other essential commodities by sea from Tamil Nadu to Srilanka, to prevent the intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu, and to forestall any possible collusion between fishermen and militants etc. There are 60 checkposts to guard the 1000 kilometers long coastline. The personnel of Coastal Security Group work in liaison with 441 Village Vigilance Committees formed in the Coastal Villages and other agencies such as the Navy, Coast Guard, Local Police, Fisheries Department and Customs and Revenue Authorities in order to gather intelligence on Coastal Security.

Further, 12 Marine Police Stations, 12 Marine outposts and 40 additional check-posts are proposed to be raised to strengthen coastal security.

## **PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING**

Prohibition Enforcement Wing is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. It has 94 units, each working under an Inspector. The Wing works to prevent illicit distillation within Tamil Nadu as well as the inflow of unauthorized liquor from neighbouring states. The unit also concentrates on preventing the misuse of Rectified Spirit for purposes of drinking.

## **RAILWAY POLICE**

Railway Police was formed in 1932 with Trichy as its Headquarters. Chennai Railway Police was subsequently formed in 1981 by bifurcating the existing unit. At present 32 Railway Police Stations, 25 Outposts and 3 Mobile Police Stations are functioning in this Wing, which is headed by an Inspector General of Police. Railway Police prevents and investigates crimes that take place on trains and platforms, and provides protection to railway property. For this purpose, it maintains close coordination with the Railway Protection Force and the local police.

Railway Police covers a vast network of 5525 kms of railways. Crimes such as murder, theft and rape are well under control along the rail network in the State.

## **DOG SQUAD**

Tamil Nadu has a Dog Squad in every District and Commissionerate. Apart from this, dog squads also function in Special Units such as STF, Railways and Commando Force. The State has 86 Tracker dogs, 86 Sniffer dogs for explosives, 4 Rescue dogs and 9 Sniffer dogs for narcotics to assist in detection and investigation.

## **MOUNTED BRANCH**

The State has a Mounted Police with 47 horses. Mounted Branches exist in Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Trichy. This branch is used for crowd control as well as for ceremonial occasions, such as Republic day, Independence day and Medal Parades.

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

Established in 1991, Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board conducts recruitment of Police Constables and Sub-Inspectors for Tamil Nadu Police. Apart from this, the board also recruits Firemen and Jail Wardens (Grade II). The Board ensures that recruitment is done in a professional manner with fairness and transparency.

On 19.6.2006, Government has issued orders for the recruitment of 634 men Sub-Inspectors and 102 Women Sub-Inspectors.

## **HOME GUARDS**

Home Guards are basically a voluntary service organization based on the principle that citizens must guard their own society. The members of Home Guards who come from various walks of life assist the Police in such duties as traffic-management, crowd-control during fairs and festivals etc. The Home Guards is headed by an Inspector General of Police. At the State level the Director General of Police is the ex-officio Commandant General for Home Guards and at the District level, the District SPs and Commissioners of Police are Commandants of Home Guards in their respective Units.

The total strength of Home Guards in Tamil Nadu at present is 11,605, including 2,750 Women Home Guards.

## **CIVIL SUPPLIES, CID**

Civil Supplies CID is headed by an ADGP. This wing of Tamil Nadu Police enforces the Essential Commodities Act and the various control orders issued by the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. It has 16 units located throughout the State.

## **STATE TRAFFIC PLANNING CELL**

The State Traffic Planning Cell is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. This Cell works directly under the Director General of Police and attends to issues relating to road safety. It collects compiles and analyses statistics on road accidents, and plans and coordinates with various government departments and non-governmental agencies to improve safety on roads. The cell also monitors the functioning of the Highway Patrols. At present there are 80 stretches of national highway patrols. Traffic safety and road accident prevention are priority areas for the Government, and it is proposed to revamp the Cell to make it more effective.

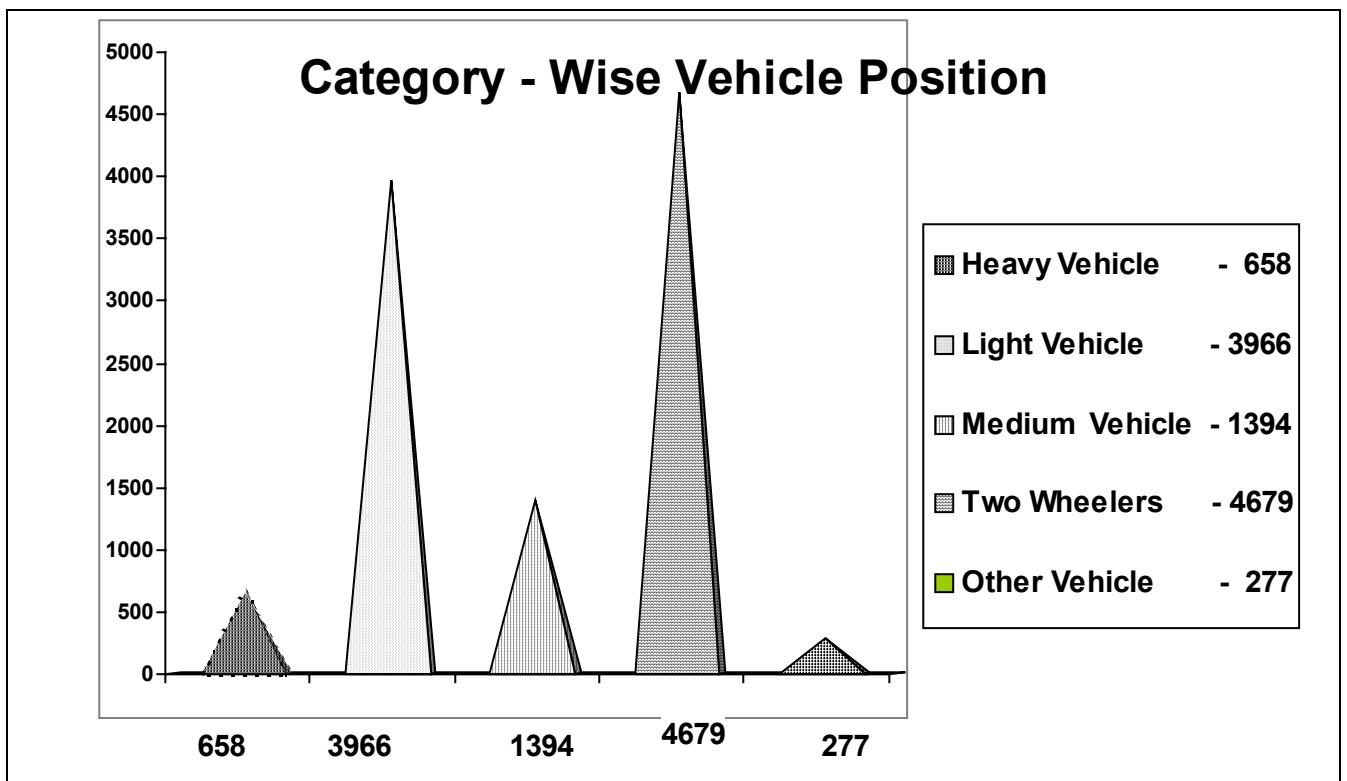
## Chapter 10

### MOBILITY

Mobility is essential for the Police Force to be effective. If police personnel reach the spot promptly, they can prevent a minor occurrence from becoming a conflagration. The Government of Tamil Nadu lays great emphasis on providing adequate mobility to the Police Force.

The fleet strength of Tamil Nadu Police as on 31.05.2006 is 10974 Vehicles.

Category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police is as below:-



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

## Chapter 11

### POLICE HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes all construction, renovation, maintenance and special works of the Police Department buildings and residential accommodation.

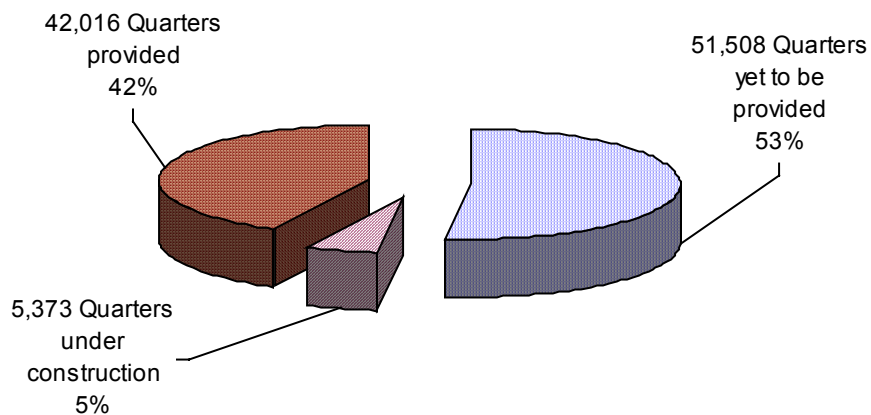
Considering the hardship faced by Police personnel due to lack of proper housing facilities, the Government have commissioned the construction of 1000 quarters every year by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. From the year 1998 onwards it was increased to 2500 quarters and from the year 2000, it was further increased to 3000 quarters per year. So far, 20230 quarters have been constructed.

### POLICE QUARTERS

#### NO.OF POLICE PERSONNEL PROVIDED WITH QUARTERS AS ON 31.05.2006

**Total sanctioned (Personnel) = 98,897**

**Quarters provided = 42,016**





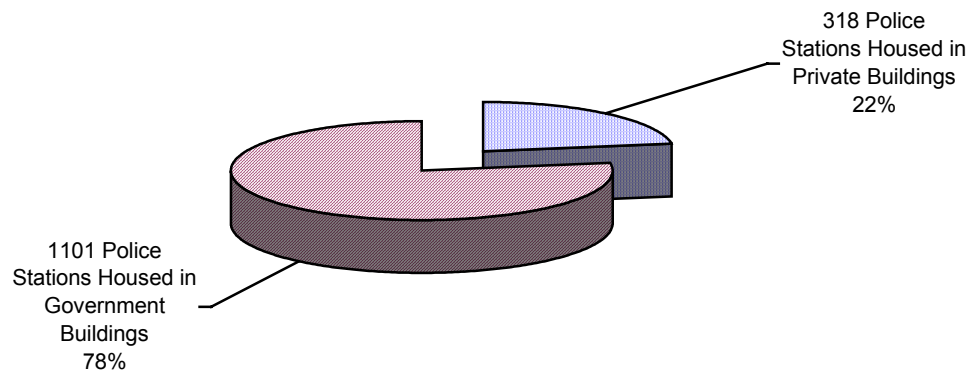
As on date, 42,016 quarters are available for 98,897 Police personnel in Tamil Nadu. 5373 Police quarters are under construction. After completion of construction and allotment of these 5373 Police quarters, the total number of Police personnel provided with the quarters will be 47,389. The level of satisfaction in Housing would hence rise from 42.48% to 47.91%

## Police Buildings

During 2004-2006, the construction of 73 Police Stations, 5 District Police Offices, 1 A.R. Complex, 2 Modern Control Rooms, 9 In-service Training Centres, and Restrooms & Kennels at a cost of Rs. 3103.17 Lakhs was undertaken and completed. 37 Police Stations at a cost of Rs. 680.44 Lakhs are under various stages of construction.

## POLICE STATIONS

TOTAL NO.OF POLICE STATIONS  
(INCLUDING 196 AWPS) = 1419  
AS ON 31.05.2006



5 DPOs at Tirunelveli, Perambalur, Namakkal, Karur and Krishnagiri, TSP VII Bn. at Pochampalli 4 Zonal IGPs Office and other buildings at a cost of Rs.5004.69 lakhs are under progress.

Work on 18 schemes already approved by the Government for Rs.2953.87 lakhs, is to be taken up soon.

**Coastal Security Scheme (Construction) 2005–06**

The Government have approved Rs. 6.18 Crores towards the construction of 12 Marine Police Stations, 12 Out posts and 40 check posts for the Coastal Security Group.

## **Chapter 12**

### **ALL INDIA POLICE DUTY MEET**

All India Police Duty Meet is held every year and the Tamil Nadu Police has been doing very well in these meets. In particular, the performance of Tamil Nadu Police team has been excelled in Shooting, Rowing and Athletics. Similarly, the performance of the Tamil Nadu Police Band has won it many laurels.

It is proposed to conduct the 50th All India Police Duty Meet in Tamil Nadu during this financial year.

## Chapter 13

### FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

Forensic Sciences Department is headed by a Director. Established in 1849, this department now has 230 scientific staff and 266 supporting staff. This Department renders the essential service of providing scientific inputs and clues for investigation of cases.

The main laboratory at Chennai has 15 divisions. There are 9 Regional Laboratories and one Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory in each District and Commissionerate, except in the newly formed District of Krishnagiri.

DNA typing is carried out in the Research and Development divisions.

The Forensic Department offers clinical toxicology service to help victims of poisoning admitted to hospitals in and around Chennai City. Paternity testing, a social service to aid helpless women, is also undertaken.

With the establishment of the DNA typing unit, the Forensic Science Department of Tamil Nadu attained the singular status of being the first State Forensic Science Laboratory in our Country to offer DNA analysis - service.

## Chapter 14

### NEW INITIATIVES

The recently created Greater Chennai Commissionerate requires focused efforts to strengthen its force, mobility and effectiveness to fulfill the long felt needs and aspirations of the common man. As a step towards achieving this objective, the Government has substantially enhanced the allocation to the Greater Chennai Police Commissionerate from Rs.5.33 crores allotted last year to Rs.18 crores this year, through the Modernisation of Police Force Scheme.

After assuming power, this Government has taken a number of new initiatives to maintain peace and tranquility in the State, thus creating a conducive climate for all-round development. The Government has been giving detailed directions to police officers to take all possible preventive measures against caste or communal clashes.

On the directions of the Government, special drives had been launched to effectively prevent smuggling of rice, curbing of illegal sand quarrying and eradication of illicit liquor and spurious IMFS. In order to curb illegal sand quarrying, the Government has amended Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982 by ordinance No.2 of 2006, so as to enable law enforcement authorities to book the offenders indulging in illegal sand quarrying under the Goondas Act.

The Government has lifted the ban on recruitment and filling up of existing vacancies. This will enable the Police Department to fill up the large number of vacancies lying vacant for years, thus enhancing the capability of the department to meet its increasing requirements.

There is a grave concern in the Government about the increasing number of traffic accidents, and the resultant loss of life and property. The Government has taken effective steps to reactivate highway patrols and equip them with sufficient breath analysers and speed measuring radar guns so as to check high speed / drunken driving. Directions have been issued to all District Superintendent of Police and Commissioners of Police to strictly enforce traffic

laws and even take steps for cancellation/suspension of driving licenses and permits of vehicles involved in flagrant violations of traffic laws. The Police Officers have also been directed to coordinate with other departments to improve road engineering, traffic education and enforcement of traffic laws. In Greater Chennai, it is specifically proposed to install more number of Close Circuit T.V (CCTV) and open additional check posts for effective traffic regulation under the Modernization of Police Force Schemes.

In order to improve and modernize investigative methods, the Government will make available the latest investigative techniques and gadgetry to Police officers to enable them to conduct scientific investigations. It is proposed to purchase new gadgetry and equipment worth Rs.2.27 crores for upgrading the State Forensic Laboratory and the Regional Forensic Science Laboratories.

## **CONCLUSION**

An efficient and dedicated Police force is an essential pre requisite for good governance. The role of the Police Force is hence of paramount importance in the rapidly changing socio-economic environment; for ensuring peace and tranquility throughout the State which is essential for rapid development. To meet new emerging threats and challenges requires a change in strategy and approach, not only towards crime and preservation of law and order, but also towards fulfilling the needs of common man. Yet, these challenges of the future look formidable only if we are not fully prepared to face them. Our Government is committed to guide aid and assist the Police force to fulfill the aspirations and initiatives set out in this note, and we have no doubt that they will be continued for the benefit and welfare of all.

**M. KARUNANIDHI  
CHIEF MINISTER**