

TAMIL NADU POLICE

POLICY NOTE FOR 2007-2008

INTRODUCTION

The Tamil Nadu Police by virtue of its exemplary performance and extraordinary achievements has transformed the state into an oasis of peace and tranquility. The excellent security environment, created by the police has facilitated the Tamil Nadu Government immensely, in attracting investments, industrialists and major IT companies in droves, helping it earn sobriquets such as "Detroit of India" and "Silicon Valley of the Orient" and catapulting it into an economic powerhouse capable of generating unparalleled growth and prosperity. Amalgamation of sound economic policies of the State Government with good security climate created by the police, is helping the people of this State enjoy not only economic prosperity but also savor the bliss of living in a more secure milieu, free from psychological, physical and cyber intimidation of any kind.

The policemen and women of Tamil Nadu have exorcized the phantoms of colonial mindset which continued to haunt them for ages and have also shed its imperial vestiges to metamorphosis into a modern and efficient force which is people friendly and sensitive to the weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, the physically challenged and women. Women and members belonging to weaker sections of the society are today in a position to walk into any police station fearlessly and confidently to prefer a complaint.

On the law and order front, the situation arising out of desecration of Periyar Statue at Srirangam in Trichy City and communal murder at Tenkasi were effectively localized and neutralized thereby preventing it from snowballing into a statewide conflagration. The police also had an opportunity to exhibit its lightning reflexes in combating terrorism, by swiftly swooping down on 5 Srilankan Tamils and four locals who were involved in smuggling of ball bearings

for LTTE in Srilanka. Tamil Nadu Police is also closely watching the recent developments, including the army offensive against the LTTE in Jaffna and are taking stringent measures to safeguard the state against any adverse fallout, as a result of this ongoing conflict.

The efforts of Tamil Nadu Police in combating Crime and bringing down the Crime Rate over the years is noteworthy. A notorious gang of criminals, who came to be known as the mysterious Grill Offenders, was recently busted by the Chennai Police. The state on the whole has been witness to declining crime trends and improved recovery. The detection and recovery by the state police improved from 86% and 78% respectively in 2005 to 89% and 81% respectively in the year 2006. The state was also witness to decrease in the number of murders from 1365 in 2005 to 1274 in 2006 while the number of crimes against women dropped by more than 25 percent during the same period. Distillation and sale of illicit arrack continues to be put down with an iron hand with concomitant improvement in the off-take of IMFL.

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

Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country having the distinction of constituting its own Police Commission as far back as 1969, has yet again constituted the 3rd Police Commission under the Chairmanship of Tr. Poornalingam, IAS (Retd.) in order to effectively reform and equip the force to meet new challenges. The professional competence of Tamil Nadu Police was on display during the recently concluded duty meet at Chennai where it bagged

the overall championship with an impressive tally of 8 gold, 7 silver and 3 bronze medals.

Chennai Police after having gloriously traversed 150 years on the sands of time, celebrated its Sesquicentennial on 4th January 2007. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the inaugural presented Commissioner of Police, Chennai with Hyundai Accent Patrol Cars and released a film titled 'Kavalar Ungal Sevagar' depicting the human face of Police. A seminar which was organized in connection with the celebration, engaged and engrossed the distinguished police officers as well as leading luminaries from length and breadth of this country, before curtains were drawn by His Excellency the President of India Sri.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam on 6th January 2007.

The valuable contributions and new paradigms of community policing pioneered by enterprising officers of Tamil Nadu Police have been acclaimed and appreciated by several nations. The re-launch of the 'Police Image Project is silently and surely changing the perception of the public towards the police by building bridges of friendship and goodwill between them. Policemen of Tamil Nadu today are no longer considered mere sentinels of the criminal justice system but are regarded as the partners of the public in building a safe, secure and a vibrant Tamil Nadu.

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

For purposes of administrative convenience, the state, excluding the Commissionerate of Chennai, is divided into four zones with headquarters at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Chennai. Each zone is headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police and all the four zones function under the direct supervision of Additional Director General of Police (Law & Order). A number of special units / wings attend to specific aspects of policing. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, headed by a DGP rank officer, looks after the construction, repair and maintenance of police buildings and their residential accommodation. The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB), headed by a DGP rank officer is assisted by an ADGP and an IGP, is responsible for recruitment of constables and sub-Inspectors apart from 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 Social Justice Wing of CID, headed by an IGP.

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

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

The sanctioned strength of IPS cadre in Tamil Nadu is 214, but the actual working strength as on 28th Feb 2007 is 188. The total sanctioned strength of the executive staff as on 28th Feb 2007 is 98,702 and the sanctioned strength of ministerial staff is 5,389.

II : LAW AND ORDER

There have been no disturbances on the law and order front, during the year, thanks to the effective handling of law and order situation in the State. Because of the launching of multi-pronged action against the anti-social elements and troublemakers all over the State, the State remained a heaven of peace without any major incidents of law and order. Effective preventive measures based on the intelligence inputs provided in advance, left the State free from caste clashes and the caste amity was maintained throughout the year.

The highly sensitive Kandadevi car festival in Sivagangai district passed off peacefully on 9.7.2006. The celebration witnessed participation of maximum number of Adi-dravidas and Dalit leaders in pulling the car. The painstaking efforts taken by the administration for the smooth and successful conduct of car festival was appreciated by one and all.

In the same way, the car festival of Sakkottai (Sivagangai) on 12.7.2006, the death anniversary of Murugesan at Melavalavu (Madurai) on 30.6.2006, Thamirabarani tragedy anniversary on 23.7.2006, Thiyagi Immanuvel Sekaran's death anniversary at Paramakudi (Ramanathapuram) on 11.9.2006 and observance of Thevar Jayanthi and Guru Pooja on 30.10.2006 at Pasumpon (Ramanathapuram), which had under currents of caste tension passed off peacefully due to the effective preventive measures, collection of advance intelligence and elaborate bandobust arrangements.

The State is generally free from any labour unrest. The strike by the employees of Neyveli Lignite Corporation between 04.07.2006 and 06.07.2006,

protesting against the Centre's disinvestment policy was tackled without any untoward incident.

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

Nation-wide strike by the various trade unions, State and Central Government employees associations, protesting against the Central Government's privatisation and labour policies passed off peacefully in the State on 14.12.2006. Thanks to the immediate intervention of the State Government, the strike by the dyeing factory owners association at Tiruppur over the High Court imposing exorbitant fine on release of effluents was brought to an end within a few days.

Elections to the Tamil Nadu State Assembly on 08.05.2006 passed off peacefully barring a few incidents. In the same way, elections to the local bodies held in two phases (on 13.10.2006 and 15.10.2006) and the bye-election to the Madurai Central Assembly constituency passed off peacefully. Useful advance intelligence inputs and effective bandobust arrangements by police made this successful feat possible.

The emotional upsurge that threatened to engulf the State in a conflict between the rationalist minded people and Hindu Organisations in the aftermath of the damage caused to the Periyar statute installed to be unveiled at Sri Rangam on 07.12.2006 was dealt with by police effectively to contain the conflict. Cases were registered and 163 members from both sides were promptly arrested and of them, 16 members were detained under National Security Act.

Communal situation in the State remained peaceful during the year 2006. Vinayagar Chaturthi festival and the idol immersion processions organised by various Hindu Organisations all over the State between 27.08.2006 and 03.09.2006, the celebration of major festivals of Muslims, the Babri Masjid

demolition day and the situation following the execution of Saddam Hussein were handled without any breach of peace. In the wake of the serial bomb blast in Mumbai on 11.07.2006 and bomb threats received on the eve of Independence day and Republic day, the state police was put on peak alert and the timely preventive measures taken by the police ensured communal amity and peace in the State. Intelligence inputs on the threat perception to the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant during August-September 2006 was followed up by the authorities concerned with total involvement and the threat was tackled without any danger to the prestigious power plant of our country.

Though the proscribed Muslim fundamental groups namely Al-Umma, All India Jihad Committee and Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) and other radical groups with fundamentalist leaning namely Jamait-e-Islami Hind (JEIH), Jamiyyathul Quran Val Hadhees (JAQH), did not come to adverse notice during the year, their activities are being closely watched. The murder of Kumarpandian, Hindu Front, Town President, Tenkasi by some unknown persons at Tenkasi Town on 17.12.2006 was immediately solved by arresting three Muslim youths and two of them were detained under National Security Act. The effective steps taken by the police following the murder averted communal disturbance in the State.

The State is free from extremists and naxalite violence during the year. The possible infiltration of Peoples War Group of Andhra Pradesh in the bordering Northern districts of our State was effectively stalled by gearing up the intelligence machinery and stepping up the security arrangements. However, the Peoples War Group was found to have planted one of its technical cadre in Chennai for fabricating rocket launcher shells for their use in Andhra Pradesh. The cadre's identity was ascertained and five small industrial units in Ambattur area which unwittingly fabricated metal parts without knowing their final use were identified and the unit owners were arrested. Left Wing extremists organisations in the State such as PALA, NDLF, ALF, RYF etc., are organising agitations, protesting against Government's economic policies and demanding provision of adequate amenities. Their activities and possible designs are under close watch.

The influx of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees during the year was revived due to the eruption of fresh hostilities between the LTTE and Sri Lankan Armed Forces. As on 21.02.2007, 17,667 refugees have arrived from Sri Lanka during the last one year. This is in addition to about 55,000 refugees already staying in 130 refugee camps located at various places in the State. The refugees, on their arrival at Mandapam refugee camp, are being screened so as to ensure that no militant enters Tamil Nadu under the guise of a refugee. In order to tackle the fallout of the escalation of tension in Sri Lanka, following the violations in cease fire agreement, patrolling in the coastal districts has been stepped up, security arrangements strengthened and vehicle checks intensified.

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

- i) On 29.11.2006, police seized 30 small bags each containing 25 Kgs of explosives from a Tata Sumo car near Othakadai on Madurai-Rameswaram Road in Manamadurai PS (Sivagangai) and arrested four persons who were behind the smuggling of explosives to Sri Lanka. Three of them were detained under National Security Act.
- ii) On 23.01.2007, 'Q' Branch police foiled an attempt of smuggling iron balls to Sri Lanka, arrested 9 persons including 5 Sri Lankan Tamils and seized 2 tonnes of ball bearings packed in gunny bags, two vehicles and cash Rs.5 lakhs from the accused in Chennai. Subsequently, they arrested one more accused at Thoothukudi and seized 3 tonnes of ball bearings and further arrested two more persons in Mumbai and seized 2.5 tonnes of ball bearings at Periyamet, Chennai.
- iii) During a routine patrol, the Indian Navy intercepted an engine fitted country boat on 12.02.2007 and seized explosive materials and gunny bags containing aluminum and lead bars, metal rings

and pins and secured two persons. On 13.02.2007, coast guard patrol vessel 'Ramadevi' seized one LTTE Sea Tiger Wing boat off Kodyakkarai coast containing an AK 56 rifle, a suicide belt and liquid chemicals, gunny bags with ration articles like rice, sugar, vegetables etc brought from Sri Lanka. The boat was on its way to high seas north of Jaffna from Irainaitheevu to transfer the consignment to another boat in mid sea. The boat entered the Indian territorial waters to elude surveillance by Sri Lankan navy. Five persons in the boat were arrested. During the course of investigation it was revealed that the boat was embedded with high explosives. Hence, the boat was towed to mid-sea and the explosives were detonated and in the process the boat got destroyed.

- iv) On 14.02.2007, the Indian Navy seized a country boat with 124 gunny bags containing aluminum bars and secured three persons.

The security situation on the long coast of the State is under close watch and constant vigil, both on the high seas and on coastal roads, is being maintained.

The trial in Dharmapuri bus burning case which faced several hurdles due to the political nature of the case was successfully completed and the trial judge handed out death sentence to the three main accused and sentenced 25 other accused to undergo seven years of imprisonment. The trial in Coimbatore Serial Bomb Blast cases was also completed and arguments are nearing completion.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY

Though strict instructions emphasising the necessity for maintaining close vigil and carefully dealing with the suspects or accused, while detaining them at the police stations were issued periodically, six cases of death in police

custody have been reported during the year 2006 and a solitary case of death has been reported so far this year. All the officers and men have been suitably sensitised to be more careful to avert such deaths and they have been suitably warned of severe action if any lapse was noticed in this regard. All the District Superintendents of Police and Commissioners of police have been instructed to personally monitor and conduct surprise checks to avoid unnecessary detentions at the police stations.

POLICE FIRING

All officers and men have been suitably instructed to refrain from resorting to firing unnecessarily and take necessary preventive measures by collecting advance intelligence, planning adequately to tackle law and order situations thus avoiding panic reaction. During the year 2005, there were 9 instances of police firing in which three persons were killed and 13 persons including 12 police personnel sustained injuries. During the year 2006, there were 17 instances in which seven persons were killed and 32 persons including 29 police personnel were injured. During this year so far there have been three instances in which police opened fire, including two occasions in which two dreaded criminals were killed.

Though instances during the year 2006 have shown an increase when compared to instances in 2005, it is pertinent to mention here that the increase was due to strict action taken against criminals. There were only three instances of Police Firing to control unruly mobs during the year 2006 and as compared to a smaller number in 2005. Seven notorious criminals concerned in several murders, dacoities, robberies and attempt to murder were killed in encounters during the year 2006 and six criminals were arrested following opening of fire.

Annexure-2 to this note indicates details of Police firing in the years 2005, 2006 and 2007.

III : CRIME TRENDS

Consistent and systematic efforts have been taken by Tamil Nadu Police, to reduce crime in 2006. In 2006, 1,274 murders and 17,585 property offences were reported as against 1,365 murders and 20,173 property offences of the previous year i.e. 2005, thus showing a decline by 12%. The rate of detection rose from 86% in 2005 to 89% in 2006. The value of stolen property stood at Rs.39.56 Crores in 2005 and Rs.43.07 Crores in 2006. The total worth of property recovered increased from Rs.30.89 in 2005 to Rs.34.81 crores in 2006.

Annexure-3, 4 & 5 indicate the details of trend in Crime Incidence of Property, percentage of property lost & recovered and overall comparison of crime statistics for 2005 & 2006 respectively.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

In recent years, Tamil Nadu Police has taken various measures to enhance the protection to women in our society. These include the creation of women help lines / child lines and counseling centres in all women police stations. Steps were also taken to create greater awareness among women about their legal rights.

Annexure-6 has the graphic presentation of the statistics of crime against women.

The crime against women has shown a sharp decline in 2006 with only 3789 cases having been reported when compared to 4952 cases registered in 2003, 4833 cases in 2004 and 4983 cases in 2005. Annexure-7 has the details.

IV : TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The number of traffic accidents and deaths due to these accidents in Tamil Nadu has been showing an upward trend and is a cause for grave concern. Number of road accidents and fatalities due to these accidents in Tamil Nadu and Chennai City for the last 4 years is shown in Annexure 8 & 9.

For the year 2006, the Chennai City figures include erstwhile Chengai district also. Hence, the abnormal increase in figures in 2006. Traffic Accidents have increased due to number of reasons. Better traffic management methods are needed to reduce traffic accidents. A blue print for such methods will have to be evolved by coordinated efforts of Highways, Transport, Health and Police Departments.

V : POLICE COMMISSION

The eagerness and determination of the Tamil Nadu Government to have a force, which is committed, efficient and effective, is reflected in the number of Police Commissions it has instituted so far. No other state in this country has instituted three Police Commissions in a short span of 41 years, since the State of Tamil Nadu came into being in 1956.

2. Tamil Nadu constituted the first Police Commission under the Chairmanship of Thiru. R.A. Gopaldaswamy, ICS Retd., way back in 1969. After an indepth study, the Commission submitted 133 recommendations to the Government, of which 115 were accepted for implementation in 1971.

3. This was followed up by Second Police Commission under the Chairmanship of Thiru. Sabanayagam, I.A.S. (Retd), which was set up in 1989. After going into the conditions of service, duties and responsibilities of the Police, the Commission came up with 112 recommendations, of which 87 recommendations were implemented.

4. The State Government is fully aware that there is an urgent and imperative need to address the grievances of the Police personnel and to rejuvenate the force from within, so that a contented and revived force, is ready and motivated to face and neutralize the onslaught of new threats as well as modern challenges. Accordingly the Government has constituted the Third Police Commission in 2006 under the Chairmanship of Tr.R.Poornalingam, IAS (Retd), with Tr.P.R.S. Venkatesan, Ex MP as Vice Chairman, Tr.K. Ramanujam, IPS, ADGP as Member Secretary and Tr.P. Kalimuthu, IPS, Retd., D.G.P., Tr.G. Ramachandran, Retd D.I.G of Prison and Jone Rousso as members.

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

i.	General conditions of Service, Housing and Welfare of Police Personnel.
ii.	Functioning of the Police Force in Maintaining Law and Order, Detection of Crime and Regulation of Traffic
iii.	Modernization of Organisation and methods, Investigation Facilities, Statistics and Records, Research and Planning.
iv.	Police Manpower Planning, Rationalisation of Organisational Structure, Recruitment, Training and Placement.
v.	Relationship of Police with public as well as political and non-political organizations.
vi.	Coordination between Courts & Magistrates and other Government Departments.

6. The Commission has started functioning from P.T.C., Ashok Nagar and is actively engaged in finding ways and means of improving the lot of the Policemen by addressing their grievances as well as by making recommendations which when implemented would reform the force, and go a long way in making it alive and fully equipped to deal with myriad responsibilities, threats and challenges before it. The Commission is expected to submit its report in August 2007.

VI : MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE

The Government of Tamil Nadu with the sole objective of ensuring a modern, efficient, techno-savvy as well as an upright and people friendly force has embarked on a planned modernization exercise since the year 2001 with emphasis on capabilities to counter Terrorism, Cyber Crimes, Video Piracy, Organised Crime and Economic Offences. Government in its endeavour to attain these objectives are facilitating the aforesaid capabilities by acquiring and equipping the force with high-tech gadgets which are built with latest technologies available in Communication, Computing, Mobility, Weaponry and Arms.

Every Year the Government of India and the State Government are allocating funds for the Modernisation of Police force. The details of allocation by Central Government, State Government and utilization of the funds since inception of this scheme are in Annexure-10 & 11.

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

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

Declining MPF allocation from the Government of India over the years (Table-I) is a cause of great concern especially at a time when Tamil Nadu Police is gearing itself to meet new threats as well as challenges. At this

junction, Government of India should come forward to raise the allocation from the Centre, commensurate to the current needs which would go a long way in helping Tamil Nadu Police realise its full potential of being one of the best Police Forces not only in the country but in the entire world.

VII : WELFARE

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

1) Grievance Redressal

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

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

The DGP also holds a 'Grievances Day' once in three months at the respective Zonal head quarters.

2) Food Subsidy Scheme

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

a) In G.O.Ms.No.806, Home (Pol.12) Department, dated 27.05.1997, the Government allowed 50% subsidy for Rice, Sugar, Wheat and Palmolein Oil and the subsidy rates for Urad dhall, Tur dhall, Rava and Maida were increased from Rs.3, Rs.4, Rs.1.50 and Rs.1.50 to Rs.10, Rs.10, Rs.3 and Rs.3 respectively, per kilogram.

b) In G.O.Ms.No.643, Home (Pol.12) Department, dated 02.06.98, the Government enhanced the distribution of Rice from 12kg to 20kg.

c) During the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 1,12,88,584/- was spent towards the scheme for the benefit of 27,470 Police personnel. At present Police personnel are being supplied with Rice at Rs. 1 per kg.

3) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund:-

This was established in the year 1957 with the objective of providing monetary or other types of relief to non-gazetted staff and their dependents. This fund is generated and sustained by collecting subscription from members, as well as by obtaining donations from within the Department and from the State Government's annual grant. A sum of Rs. 2,25,37,500/- was disbursed to 4,802 beneficiaries during the year 2006.

4) Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund Scheme

The Government has taken note of the financial constraints faced by Police personnel in case of major ailments and surgeries. With a view to easing their plight, the Government constituted the "Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund". The annual Government grant has been raised from Rs.50 lakhs to Rs.1 Crore in 1999. The financial assistance was enhanced from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakhs for treatment within India and the subscription from Rs.10 to Rs.15, in 2002. During the year 2006-07, 259 persons benefited from this scheme. An amount of Rs. 1,58,40,843/- was disbursed to the beneficiaries of this scheme.

5) Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme

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

Cadre	For Death	For Permanent Disablement	For Permanent/ Partial Disablement
I. In General Police			
PCs to Addl.SPs	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/-	According to the percentage of disablement (decided by the Dean, Govt.Genl. Hospital, Chennai)
SPs to IGP	Rs. 5,00,000/-	Rs. 5,00,000/-	
ADGP	Rs. 7,50,000/-	Rs. 7,50,000/-	
DGP	Rs. 10,00,000/-	Rs. 10,00,000/-	
II. All Police Officers and personnel and other staff of Special Task Force, Commando Force, Commando School, SWIFT Action Force and Core Cell	Rs. 10,00,000/-	Rs. 10,00,000/-	50% of the sum

During the year 2006, Rs. 1,00,000/- was sanctioned to one police person.

6) Ex-Gratia Payments

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

The Government in 2001 orders enhancing the ex-gratia payment as follows:-

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

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

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

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

The Government has ordered an exgratia payment of Rs.2 lakhs to the families of Central Para Military Police Force personnel who are killed in operations while assisting the State Police in 2000.

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

7) Prize Scheme

Prize amounts of Rs.6000, Rs.4000 and Rs.2000 and Rs.7000, Rs.5000 and Rs.3000 are awarded to the children of police personnel up to the rank of Inspector, who secure the first three positions in SSLC and 12th Std respectively every year in each district or city. These prizes are awarded from the fund allotted by the State Government in the annual budget. In the year 2006, a total prize amount of Rs. 9,54,000/- was disbursed to 211 children of Police Personnel for the academic year 2005-06.

8) Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund

The Tamil Nadu Police centenary scholarship fund came into existence in the year 1959. The main idea behind it was to encourage and motivate the deserving children of non-gazetted Police personnel to pursue higher education by awarding them scholarships. Lumpsum contributions and annual donations help make up this fund. For the academic year 2005-2006, a sum of Rs. 2,13,37,500 was distributed among 4,600 children of Police personnel.

9) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship Fund

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

10) Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

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

11) Police Hospitals

There are 12 Police Hospitals at present in various places (i.e) Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Salem, St.Thomas Mount, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli (only out-patient block), TSP II Bn., Avadi and TSP IX Bn., Manimuthar.

12) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund

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

VIII : WOMEN POLICE

In 1973 when a Women Police Wing was established in Tamil Nadu, the primary purpose of creating this wing was to render assistance to Policemen in dealing with the problems faced by women in society. Presently Tamil Nadu comes first in the country for having maximum strength of women police. Out of the total Women Police in India, Tamil Nadu has 25% in Civil Police category and 50% in Armed Police category. During the past three decades the scenario has changed much, and Women Police are now an integral part of the Police Force, performing various duties including maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crimes, security and allied duties and regulation of traffic.

Women Police are also given special courses on counseling techniques in order to equip themselves to handle problems of marital discord, harassment by men and problems faced by women at work-place etc. 196 All Women Police Stations are now functioning in the State. These AWPSs provide new avenues to victim-women to express their problems and grievances in a free, frank and fearless 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 and in the City. These centres are provided with vans fitted with public address system, Colour T.V., VCR, VHF set and AC generator.

IX : SPECIAL UNITS IN TAMIL NADU POLICE

CRIME BRANCH CID (CB CID)

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

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

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

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

CRIME WING

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

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

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

iii) **VIDEO PIRACY CELL (VPC)** is headed by a Superintendent of Police. It has 12 units in the State. The unit investigates and prosecutes all violations under the Copy Right Act and Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on TV Screen through VCRs & Cable TV Network Regulation Act. During 2006, 1153 cases

were detected, 1193 accused were arrested and contraband worth Rs.19 Crores was seized.

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

ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (EOW)

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 (Financial Institutions) headed by an IGP primarily investigates cases of frauds and defaults by Non-Banking Finance Companies and Unincorporated Financial Institutions. The Wing has succeeded in ensuring conviction in a number of cases and has succeeded in paying back crores of rupees to depositors. Meeting with Depositors Associations has been organized regularly to educate and share information with regard to the progress of the cases apart from meeting the aggrieved depositors and redressing their individual problems. During the year 2006, 70 cases were reported and five cases have ended in conviction.

ii) COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION WING (CCIW)

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

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

iii) IDOL WING

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 following the reorganization of the erstwhile Special Security Group.

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 relating 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 trainings conducted by this School are meant to give specialized skills in such areas as sniper shooting, jungle survival, tactics and weapons, anti-sabotage measures etc. The TNCF /

TNCS personal were deputed for bandobust duty during Assembly Polls, Local Body Elections during the year 2006.

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 the bomb menace by its 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, which is concerned with naxalite activities. It focuses on Maoists, Left Wing Extremist and Terrorists activities. "Q" Branch detachments have been declared as police stations.

iii) SECURITY BRANCH CID

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. They also provide full proof security cover for the functions, meetings and district tours of Hon'ble CM.

iv) SPECIAL DIVISION

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

v) SHORTHAND BUREAU

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

SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)

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

SOCIAL JUSTICE

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

victims of such atrocities. The Wing also plays a major role in resolving disputes affecting the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 2006, 642 cases were registered and 1034 victims were paid monetary relief of Rs.1.52 crores.

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 two ADGPs, one IGP, two DIGs, two SPs and other faculty members assist the DGP in planning and conducting various types of training. The Police Training College is the main training centre of the Department where basic courses as well as inservice courses are conducted for officers of and below the rank of DSPs. Also, the Police Training College conducts specialized capsule courses, workshops, training programmes for trainers and various seminars for Senior Police Officers. Apart from the Police Training College, the Department also has Police Recruit Schools at Vellore Coimbatore and Perurani, Temporary Police Training Centres at Coimbatore and Tuticorin, In-Service Training Centres in Chennai East, West, Kancheepuram, and Range Headquarters at Chengalpattu, Vellore, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Ramnad and Tirunelveli.

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 assisted by one DIG and other staff look 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 ex-State Duty to guard Tihar Jail in New Delhi. TSP battalions are the State Reserve, and are used whenever a situation demands a higher response than can be managed within the resources of the district/City police. The TSP battalions are deployed in various parts of the State during major law and order situations, major temple festivals and political rallies, etc. Apart from this, Tamil Nadu Special Police also provides strength to the Special Task Force, Coastal Security Group, Prison duties, Special Refugee Camps and Chief Office Guard etc. Contingents of Tamil Nadu Special Police also add to the dignity of ceremonial functions in the State.

2365 recruit police men and women were inducted in TSP, during the year 2006. TSP did commendable work during the elections to Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly in May 2006 and Local Bodies Elections in October 2006.

COASTAL SECURITY GROUP

The Coastal Security Group is headed by an ADGP. This group was raised in 1994 in order to prevent smuggling of fuel, medicines and other essential commodities by sea from Tamil Nadu to Srilanka, to prevent the intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu, and to forestall any possible collusion between fishermen and militants etc. There are 60 checkpoints to guard the 1000 kilometers long coastline. 40 more checkpoints are being established. The personnel of the Coastal Security Group work in liaison with 441 Village Vigilance Committees formed in the Coastal Villages and other agencies such as the Navy, Coast Guard, Local Police, Fisheries Department and Customs and Revenue Authorities in order to gather intelligence on Coastal Security. During 2006, the Coastal Security Group has seized 700 ltrs of petrol, 3500 ltrs of Diesel, 3942

Kgs of Rice, 2 Mini Lorries, 2 Mini Load Autos, one Minirdor Auto, one Tipper Lorry and 33 gas cylinders.

During the year 2006, new initiatives were taken by speeding up the establishment of 12 Marine Police Stations, 12 Out posts and 40 additional CSG check posts in Tamil Nadu.

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

The identification of land for erecting 40 new check posts has been completed. The Enter upon permission for 27 check posts has been obtained and the process is on for the remaining 13 check posts. Preliminary training has been imparted for 60 Police personnel, in two batches, by the Coast Guard, Chennai during the year 2006.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING

Prohibition Enforcement Wing is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. It has 94 units. Each unit is working under the control of Inspectors. The Wing works to eradicate illicit distillation and sale of arrack. The unit also concentrates on preventing the misuse of Rectified Spirit for purposes of drinking. The State-wide awareness campaigns are conducted to spread the message among the people about the danger of illicit liquor / Methanol. Several NGOs voluntary Organization and women's self help groups have been involved in the campaign.

RAILWAY POLICE

Railway Police was formed in 1932 with Trichy as its Headquarters. Chennai Railway Police was subsequently formed in 1981 by bifurcating the then existing unit. At present 32 Railway Police Stations, 25 Outposts and 3 Mobile

Police Stations are functioning in this Wing, which is headed by an Inspector General of Police. Railway Police prevents and investigates crimes that take place in trains and platforms, and provides protection to railway property. For this purpose, it maintains close coordination with the Railway Protection Force and the local police. Railway Police covers a vast railway jurisdiction extending to 5525 Kms.

During the year 2006, 104 cases were reported and all cases were detected, thereby achieving 100% detection.

DOG SQUADS

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

MOUNTED BRANCH

The State has a Mounted Police with 37 horses. Mounted Branches exist in Chennai and Madurai with 32 and 5 horses respectively. These horses are used for crowd control as well as for ceremonial occasions, such as Republic Day, Independence Day and Medal Parades.

TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES RECRUITMENT BOARD

Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board is headed by Chairman in the rank of DGP, an ADGP as member and an IGP as Member Secretary. Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was constituted by the Government of Tamilnadu in Nov.1991 to conduct recruitment of Police

Constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police, Firemen and Jail Warders. The Board conducts recruitment in a professional manner with fairness and transparency.

HOME GUARDS

Home Guards are basically a voluntary service organization. The Home Guards play a vital role in assisting the district/City police administration in the maintenance of Law and Order, Crime prevention, traffic regulation, Night beats, VIP bandobusts, big fairs and festivals and rendered assistance to the district/City administration during floods. Home Guards Wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police. At the State level the Director General of Police is the ex-officio Commandant General for Home Guards and the District SPs and Commissioners of Police are Commandants of Home Guards in their respective Units.

The total strength of the Home Guards in Tamil Nadu at present is 11,605, including 2,750 Women Home Guards. All the districts and the Police Commissionerate are having home guards units including women Home Guards Wing.

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. During 2006, 12,370 cases were registered by Civil Supplies, CID, seizing 60204 quintals of PDS Rice, 1,74,602 ltrs of Kerosene, 10398 LPG cylinders and other commodities all worth Rs.10.95 crores. Civil supplies CID personnel also seized vehicles worth Rs.28.92 crores and arrested 1,349 accused during this period. 68 persons were detained including 5 under Goondas Act and 63 under Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act 1980 (BMMSEC Act).

STATE TRAFFIC PLANNING CELL

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

X : MOBILITY

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

2. The fleet strength of Tamil Nadu Police as on 31.12.2006 is 10906 Vehicles. Annexure-12 shows the Category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police .

XI : POLICE HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

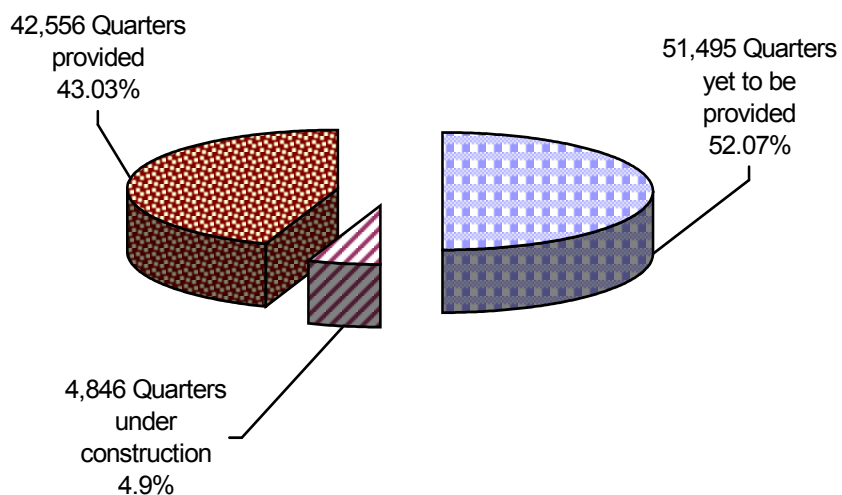
All Construction and special repair work of the buildings of the Police Department is entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation.

Housing

i) Recognising the importance of Housing, Government in the year 1992 ordered Construction of 1000 quarters every year through the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. In the year 1998 the number of quarters being constructed by Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation was increased to 2500 per year, which was further, enhanced to 3000 per year in the year 2000. Till date, 20947 quarters have been constructed by Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation after demolishing 177 existing quarters during the year 2006, raising the Housing satisfaction from 42.48% to 43.03%. The percentage of satisfaction has not gone up substantially mainly because a large number of old houses have been demolished while constructing new houses in the same land.

POLICE QUARTERS NO.OF POLICE PERSONNEL PROVIDED WITH QUARTERS AS ON 31.12.2006

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



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

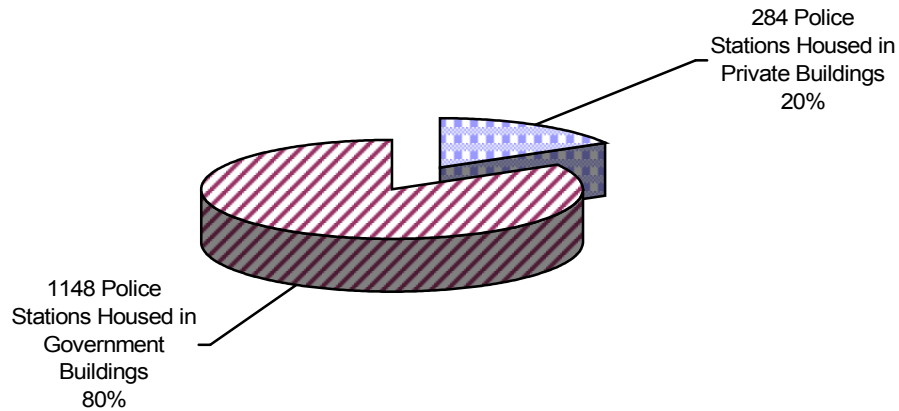
iii) Tamil Nadu Police has so far constructed 42,556 quarters after demolishing 177 existing quarters during the year 2006, for 98,897 Police Personnel and construction of 4846 Police quarters is under progress. After completion of construction and allotment of these 4846 Police quarters, the total number of Police personnel provided with the quarters will be 47,402. The Housing satisfaction would then have risen from 43.03% to 47.93%. Construction of the Residence-cum Camp Office for 10 DSP's and Quarters for IGP West Zone at Coimbatore City at an estimated cost of Rs.188.75 lakhs are under progress.

Police Buildings

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

POLICE STATIONS

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



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

XII : ALL INDIA POLICE DUTY MEET

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

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

Out of the 51 medals which were at stake, Tamil Nadu emerged victorious bagging a record number of 18 medals which included 8 Gold, 7 Silver and 3

Bronze medals. Further laurels awaited Tamil Nadu when it lifted 6 out of the 14 trophies to be won during the competitions.

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

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

XIII : FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

Forensic Science Department is headed by a Director. It has been established in 1849. There are 230 scientific staff and 266 supporting staff in this wing. This Department plays a very important role in providing scientific clues for investigation of cases.

The main laboratory at Chennai has 15 divisions. There are 9 Regional Laboratories and one Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory in each District and Commissionerate.

DNA typing is carried out in the Research and Development divisions. With the establishment of DNA Typing Unit, the Forensic Science Dept., of Tamil Nadu has become the first State in the country to offer DNA Analysers.

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

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

XIV : NEW INITIATIVES

POLICE IMAGE

Instructions have been issued to ensure free registration of crime in all Police Stations so that the common man gets the first relief after being the victim of a crime. This is to improve the approachability of the citizen to their local Police Station.

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

CONCLUSION

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

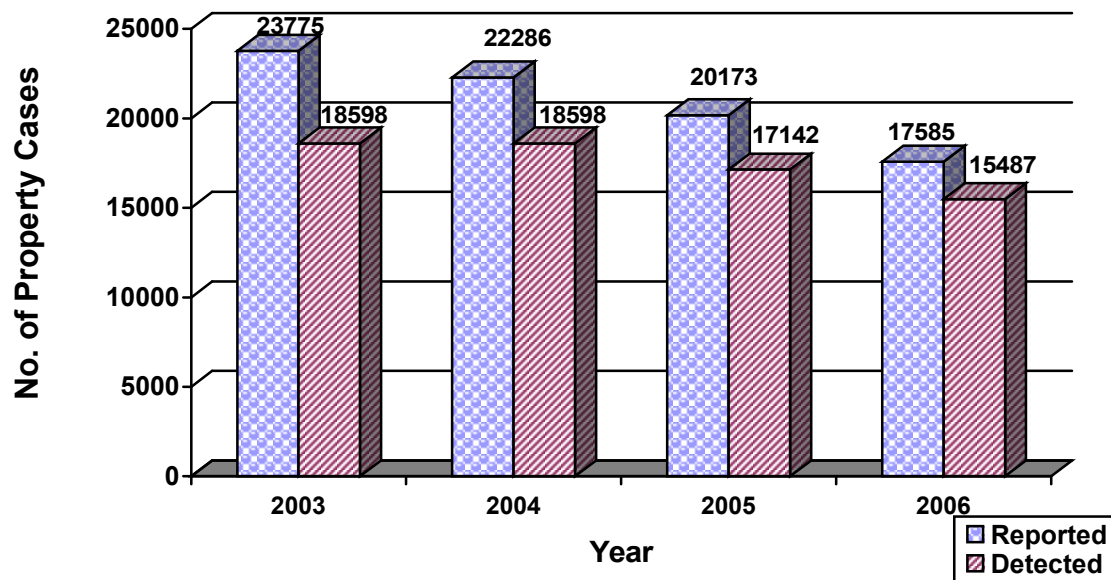
Annexure-2

Details of Police Firing for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 (up to 15.02.2007)

Sl No.	Details	2005	2006	2007 (till 15.02.07)
1.	Total No. of occasions in which firing was resorted to	9	17	3
	i) In Riot Control Operations	3	3	-
	ii) In Dacoity Operations	-	-	-
	iii) In Operations against other criminals	5	13	3
	iv) Miscellaneous	1	1	-
2.	Total No. of persons killed	3	7	2
	i) Police personnel (in the incident)	-	-	-
	ii) Civilians (In police firing)	3	7	2
3.	Total No. of persons injured	13	32	3
	i) Police personnel (in the incident)	12	29	3
	ii) Civilians (In police firing)	1	3	-

Annexure-3

Chart showing trend in Crime incidence - Property



Annexure-4**Percentage of Property Lost & Recovered
During the years 2003 – 2006**

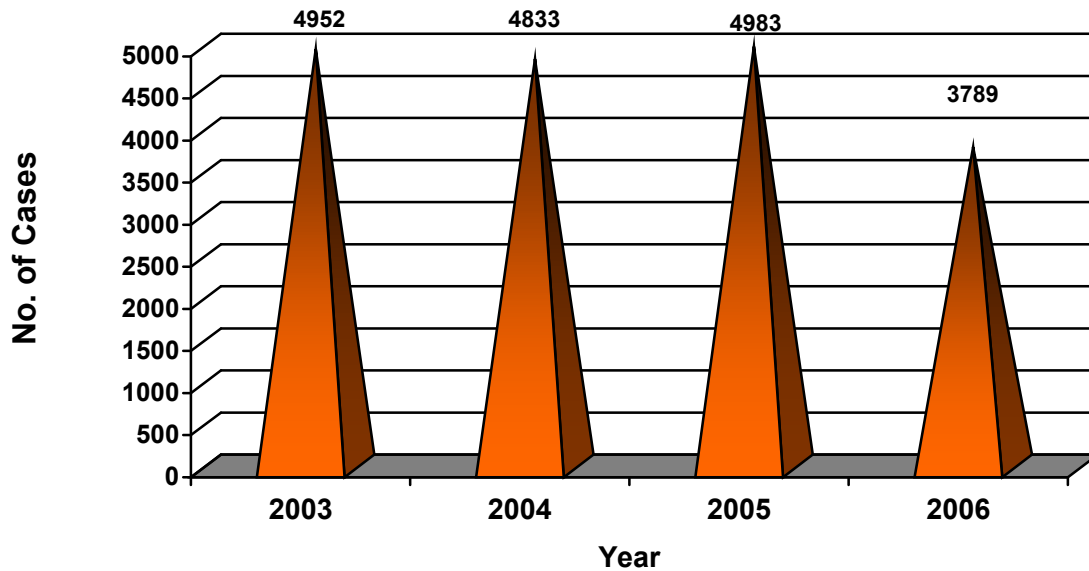
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Percentage of Detection	78.22%	84%	85%	88%
Property Lost (Rs. in Crores)	49.56	43.94	39.56	43.07
Property Recovered (Rs.in Crores)	35.75	34.97	30.89	34.81
Percentage of Recovery	72.13%	80%	78%	81%

Annexure-5**Comparative Statement for 2005 and 2006**

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

Annexure-6

Crime Against Women – Reported



Annexure-7

Crimes Reported Against Women under different categories of offences in the last four years

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

Annexure: 8

Details of road accidents in Tamil Nadu

Details	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total accidents	51141	52508	53866	55145
Fatal accidents	9112	8733	8843	10055
Deaths	9899	9507	10003	11009

Annexure: 9

Details of road accidents in Chennai City

Details	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total accidents	4243	4873	4896	5817
Fatal accidents	545	560	561	1082
Deaths	567	605	1190	1106

Annexure-10

MPF ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS (IN CRORES).

MPF Year	Government of India Allocation	State Matching Grant	Total Rs. in Crores
2001 – 2002	68.10	68.10	136.20
2002 – 2003	68.10	68.10	136.20
2003 – 2004	52.47	36.67	89.14
2004 – 2005	56.76	37.84	94.60
2005 – 2006	59.99	20.01	80.00

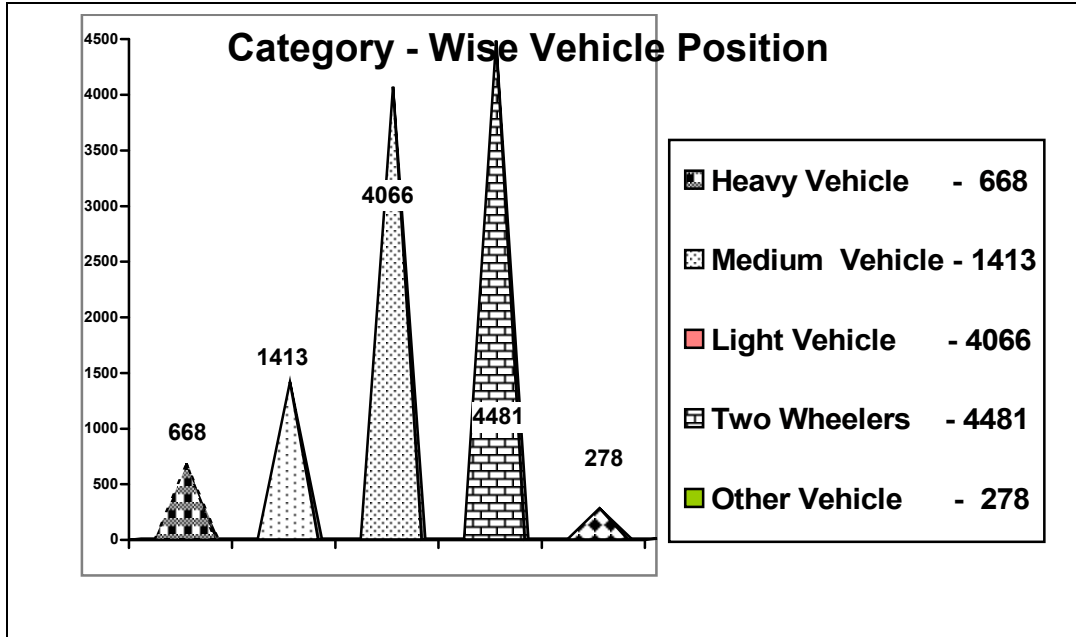
Annexure-11

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO VARIOUS CATEGORIES

Sl. No.	Category	Allotment of funds – Rupees in lakhs						
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1)	Buildings	452.00	1720.90	1720.90	1531.00	2624.00	1257.44	1219.00
2)	Housing	8267.00	5976.24	5976.24	2255.00	1953.00	3015.75	2562.50
3)	Mobility	2562.00	2249.50	2249.50	2218.15	1665.65	1534.14	1122.60
4)	Weapons	236.00	187.50	187.50	4.95	191.39	198.06	44.80
5)	Communications	555.00	774.32	774.32	235.08	781.52	281.35	235.40
6)	Training	570.00	966.22	966.22	454.05	621.00	151.00	179.00
7)	FSD / FPB	484.00	197.75	197.75	45.00	380.50	308.00	227.82
8)	Equipments	2102.00	1020.38	1020.38	1443.69	700.06	682.81	691.54
9)	Computers	72.00	527.41	527.41	726.88	361.25	268.80	378.14
10)	Home Guards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.53	134.57	40.50
11)	V&AC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.09	98.70

Annexure-12

Category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police



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