

# Home, Prohibition and Excise Department

## Tamil Nadu Police

Policy Note for the year 2008–2009

### Demand No.22

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# HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

## TAMIL NADU POLICE

### POLICY NOTE 2008 – 2009

#### INTRODUCTION

Tamil Nadu Police force is an efficient force in the country. Every effort is being taken on a continuous basis to maintain law and order and communal harmony in the state. The state was free from any major disturbance on the law and order front in the last two years. All major occasions like festivals, anniversaries, etc., were effectively handled and peace and tranquility was maintained. Peace prevailed on the labour and agrarian front too.

2. Tamil Nadu Police thwarted two successive attempts of extremists in organizing training camps in the forests by arresting Maoist gangs and effectively stalling their endeavour of gaining ground in the state. By stepping up vigilance in coastal districts and initiating pro-active action against the smugglers, persons of terrorist organisation from Sri Lanka Tamil Nadu Police arrested 139 persons including 48 terrorist from Sri Lanka and their supporters. Due to this swift action, smuggling activities were almost completely curtailed and the state was insulated from the infiltration of terrorists.

3. On the crime front, effective prevention and control was exercised over the movements of interstate and intrastate dacoity gangs, bringing down the crime rate of violent dacoities and thefts. Police Department has also performed well in detecting property crimes through continuous and sustained investigation and maintained the detection rate above 85%. The recovery rate of stolen property has marginally improved to 83% in 2007. Investigation of special crimes such as Cyber Crimes, Video Piracy, Economic Offences and prevention of Organized Crimes were given priority by enforcing the Special Acts. Action is being taken continuously to put down the illicit distillation and sale of illicit arrack.

4. Efforts to modernize Police force have been continuing over the years. An amount of Rs.101 crores was allocated for this purpose in 2007–08, out of which Rs.15.00 crores was allotted to Chennai Police, Rs.26.15 crores for buildings, Rs.30.38 crores for housing and Rs.17.24 crores for purchase of vehicles.

5. (a) The sanctioned strength of state Police force has crossed over a lakh. Sustained action is being taken to fill up vacancies in the rank of sub-Inspectors and constables. In 2007–08, 755 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 5,000 Grade–II Police Constables have been recruited by the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board and they are being given training.

(b) A state-of-art Police Academy has been built at a cost of about Rs.50 crores, to take care of future training requirements of the force and it has been opened on 15.03.2008 near Chennai.

(c) Tamil Nadu is a forerunner in providing housing to policemen with the availability of 46,232 police quarters including 2,525 quarters under construction.

(d) The Third State Police Commission appointed for suggesting changes in the Administration of Police with a view to make them more effective and responsive to the needs of the citizens, has submitted its report to Government. The recommendations are under examination of Government.

#### I. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

6. The Director General of Police heads the Police Department. He is ably assisted by Additional Director Generals of Police and Inspector Generals of Police and officers at various other levels.

7. Annexure-1 to this note has the organisational structure of the Department along with the various units.

8. The Zonal Inspector Generals of Police with headquarters at Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore and Chennai report to the Additional Director General of Police (Law & Order). The Commissionerate of Police, Chennai, does not come under the jurisdiction of zonal Inspector Generals of Police. The Department has officers at the level of Director General of Police heading the training wing and the Uniformed Services Recruitment Board and Police Housing Corporation respectively. Officers at the level of Additional Director General of Police / Inspector General of Police head the special units.

9. Effective from 01.01.2008, the sanctioned strength of the IPS cadre in the state has been enhanced to 236. As against this the actual working strength as on 31.03.2008 is 189. The Department has sanctioned executive strength of 1,02,474 persons and a ministerial strength of 5,453.

## **II. LAW AND ORDER**

10. There was no major disturbance to the maintenance of the law and order during 2007-08, thanks to the effective handling of all situations in the State. The State Police, by resorting to multi-pronged action against the anti-social elements and troublemakers, ensured peace and tranquility all over the state. The actionable intelligence inputs provided well in advance, facilitated the District Police to take adequate precautionary measures on various issues in time and ensured that the state is free from caste or communal clashes.

11. Elaborate bandobusts have been provided for various religious festivals and anniversaries of important leaders, which passed off peacefully. Effective preventive measures and bandobust arrangements were also made for all the agitations organized by political parties on various issues and they were handled effectively by the police without prejudice to maintenance of law and order. Similarly the issues on the labour front were also tackled effectively and peaceful industrial climate is prevailing. The state police remained on peak alert and took timely preventive measures on issues arising on the communal front and thereby maintained communal amity. Close watch was kept on the activities of proscribed religious fundamentalists groups and police made effective arrests in specific incidents and also used National Security Act whenever needed.

12. Though the menace of extremism is being badly felt in several states in the country, Tamil Nadu was free from extremist violence thanks to the effective preventive & proactive measures taken by the police by activating its intelligence machinery. The state Police force, by organising frequent combing operations in the forest areas, conducting round-the-clock checks at the check-posts erected at the state borders, containing the circulation of pamphlets, books and exhibition of posters, etc., of extremist literature and by giving special training to the district police to tackle extremist's challenges, stalled the attempts of extremists from neighbouring states from gaining a foothold in the state.

13. Police, by stepping up their vigil and combing operations were able to arrest 17 CPI (Maoist) cadres during the year 2007 and of them, four were detained under NSA. The activities and possible designs of the banned organisations such as Tamil Nadu Liberation Army, Tamizhaga Viduthalai Iyakkam and the activities of the other extremist organizations are under close watch to prevent them from indulging in any acts which may disturb peace and public tranquility in the state.

14. In order to prevent entry of Sri Lankan militants into the state under the guise of refugees, in the wake of the eruption of fresh hostilities between the LTTE and the Sri Lankan Armed Forces, Police patrolling has been stepped up in coastal districts, security arrangements strengthened and thorough screening on the Sri Lankan refugees entering the state has been done. Stringent action was taken against the smugglers who attempted to smuggle explosives, iron balls, pellets, medicines and other commodities to Sri Lanka and ensured that the smuggling activities were completely arrested.

15. In the wake of frequent assaults on the Tamil Nadu fishermen during their fishing ventures by the Sri Lankan Navy under the pretext of Tamil Nadu fishermen entering into Sri Lankan territorial waters, steps were taken to intensify patrolling in the Indian Territorial waters in co-ordination with the Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard to prevent such onslaughts against the fishermen. On the request made by the Tamil Nadu Government, the Centre was kind enough to depute two ships and specialised boats to step up patrol in the Indian territorial waters to prevent the attacks on Indian fishermen as well as to curb the smuggling activities. Consequent to the stepped up vigilance, the attacks on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy and smuggling activities have been considerably reduced. During the year 2007, 97 persons were arrested for indulging in smuggling activities to Sri Lanka and of them, 36 persons including 15 Sri Lankan Tamils were detained under National Security Act. So far, in 2008 (up to 31.03.2008), 38 persons, including 14 Sri Lankan Tamils, have been arrested in this regard. 9 persons including 2 Sri Lankan Tamils were detained under National Security Act.

16. In the fourth phase of influx that commenced on 12.01.2006, 6,832 families consisting 21,020 members have arrived in India up to 31.03.2008. As on 31.03.2008, 19,360 families consisting 73,087 Sri Lankan Tamils are accommodated in 117 camps including two special camps located in 25 districts. Sri Lankan Refugees in the camps are provided with various relief assistances and the entire expenditure is initially met by the State Government and based on the production of audit certificate issued by the Accountant General of State, claim proposals for reimbursement are sent to Government of India.

### **DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY**

17. It is heartening to note that there is a decrease in the number of custodial deaths during 2007 with only four deaths reported. All the officers have been suitably sensitized to the issue of harassment of the under trial prisoners. The issuance of periodical strict instructions emphasising the necessity for maintaining close vigil and careful handling of the suspects or accused, while detaining them at the police stations, had helped the staff at the field level to realise the importance of averting custodial deaths.

### **POLICE FIRING**

18. There are 13 instances of police firing during the year 2007. Of these, only 5 were pertaining to riot control operations and the remaining 8 instances pertain to opening of fire at dreaded criminals. All officers and men have been suitably instructed to refrain from resorting to firing and take necessary preventive measures by collecting advance intelligence while tackling law and order.

19. Annexure-2 to this note indicates details of firing in the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 (up to 31.03.2008)

## **III. CRIME TRENDS**

20. The Police Department had stepped up its efforts to combat crime during 2007 and maintained its reputation for prompt detection of crimes and recovery of properties. Violent offences of dacoity by gangs have come down to 88 in 2007 from 95 in 2006. During the year 2006 the theft cases are 13,651. In 2007, 13,217 cases have been registered and the percentage of detection has been 87%. There was improvement in the recovery of stolen properties, which rose from 81% in 2006 to 83% in 2007. The value of stolen property recovered also rose from 34.81 crores in 2006 to 48.67 crores in 2007. Annexures-3 & 4 show trends in incidence of property related crimes and details of property lost and recovered respectively for the years 2004 to 2007. Annexure-5 shows graphic description of percentage of property recovered from 2004 to 2007. Overall comparison of crime statistics for 2006, 2007 and 2008 (up to 31.03.2008) is shown in Annexure-6.

### **CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**

21. The Government has taken various steps to educate and create greater awareness among women about their legal rights through Women help line (Toll free number 1091) /child lines (Toll free number 1098) and counselling centres in All women Police Stations. Presently women in urban and rural areas feel more supported and protected and are more inclined to approach and take help through All Women Police Stations. Stringent legal action is being taken on all complaints received. It is noteworthy to mention that most of the reported cases were thoroughly investigated and the accused were brought to trial in 2762 cases. Annexure-7 indicates the details of crimes against women from 2004 to 2007.

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

22. The total number of traffic accidents in Tamil Nadu during 2006 was 55,145, resulting in 11,009 casualties. During 2007, the number of total accidents is 59,140 resulting in 12,036 casualties. The number of traffic accidents and consequential deaths in Tamil Nadu has been showing an upward trend. Coordinated action is being taken with the involvement of all concerned departments like Highways, Transport, Health and Police, to take steps to reduce the accidents. Accident Emergency Relief Centres have been provided at vulnerable locations, equipped with ambulances, stretcher, First Aid Kits and provided with communication facilities to speed up the medial assistance and reduce deaths.

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

23. Tamil Nadu is the only state in the country, which has constituted three Police Commissions to go into the conditions of service, duties, responsibilities and Modernization of Police force etc. This reflects the interest shown by the State Government to improve the standards of policing so as to have an efficient, committed, professional and competent force.

24. The Government have constituted three Police Commissions, the first in 1969, the second in 1989 and the third in 2006. Hundred and fifteen out of the hundred and thirty three recommendations of the first commission and eighty seven of the 112 recommendations of the second commission have been implemented.

25. The Third Police Commission constituted under the Chairmanship of Thiru. R.Poornalingam, I.A.S., (Retired) with Thiru. P.R.S.Venkatesan, Ex.MP as Vice Chairman, Thiru.K.Ramanujam, I.P.S., ADGP as Member Secretary and Thiru. P.Kalimuthu, I.P.S., Retired D.G.P., Thiru.G.Ramachandran, Retired D.I.G. of Prison and Thirumathi.Jones Russo as members was requested to give its recommendations on the following terms of reference by Government.

- 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.

26. The Third Police Commission has recently submitted its report and the recommendations of the Commission are under examination by the Government. A High Power Committee comprising of Secretary to Government, Home Department, Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Director General of Police and Additional Director General of Police (Training) has been constituted to scrutinise the recommendations of the commission.

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

27. Funds for Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme are annually allotted by the Central and State Governments. Annexure-8 & 9 gives details of allocation and utilization of funds of this scheme.

28. Up to 2002-03 the MPF allocation was equally contributed by the Central and State Governments. In 2003-04 and 2004-05 the pattern of funding was changed to 60% by Central and 40% by State Government respectively. Subsequently from 2005-06 onwards 25% contribution is made by the State Government whereas 75% is shared by the Central Government.

29. In 2007-08, an allocation of Rs.101.00 crores (Central share Rs.75.75 crores and State share Rs.25.25 crores) was made for the MPF scheme. Plan of action for Modernisation of Police force for the year 2008-09 at a total cost of Rs.68.00 crores (Central share Rs.51.00 crores and State share Rs.17.00 crores) has been prepared and sent to Government of India for their approval.

30. This Government has been taking up the issue of enhanced allocations for the MPF scheme, in keeping with the need to modernise the police force on a continuing basis.

## **VII. WELFARE**

31. To enable the Police Personnel to concentrate fully in their duties, the Government is implementing many Welfare Schemes so as to safeguard them and also their family members.

### **i) Grievance Redressal:-**

Specific periodicity has been drawn up for the holding of "Grievance day" by all ranks of police officials on the following basis:

- All the Superintendents of Police of districts should attend the Armed Reserve parade and hold orderly rooms to listen to and redress the grievances of the Armed Reserve Police personnel on every Friday.
- All the Superintendents of Police of districts should hold Grievance Day for Local Police personnel attached to the various units in the districts and attend to the redressal of their grievances on every Tuesday.
- Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police should hold Grievance Day at Range Headquarters and redress the grievances of the Police personnel once in a month.
- Additional Directors General of Police / Zonal Inspectors General of Police / Inspectors General of Police of Special Units should hold Grievance Day and redress the grievances of the Police personnel once in two months.
- The Director General of Police also holds the "Grievances Day" at the zonal headquarters once in a quarter.

### **ii) Food Subsidy Scheme**

The food subsidy scheme to the Police Personnel from the rank of Police Constables to Inspectors are being implemented.

- 1) The Government sanctioned Rs.1.15 Crore during the year 2007–2008, to be spent towards this scheme for the benefit of 27,966 Police personnel. Consequent on the policy of the Government to supply rice at Rs.2 per kg. rice is being supplied at the rate of one rupee per kg. at 50% subsidy.
- 2) The Government has sanctioned 50% subsidy for Rice, Sugar, Wheat and Palmolein Oil. The subsidy rates were increased from Rs.3 to 10 for Urad dhall, from Rs.4 to 10 for Tur dhall, from Rs.1.50 to 3 for rava and from Rs.1.50 to 3 for Maida per kilogram.
- 3) The Government have increased the distribution of Rice from 12 kg to 20 kg per month.

**iii) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund**

This scheme was introduced in the year 1957, with the objective of providing monetary and other reliefs to non-gazetted staff and their family members. This fund is generated by collecting subscription from the members, by way of donations from the charity minded people and also from the State Government’s grant.

**iv) Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund Scheme.**

The Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund was constituted to provide financial assistance for the major ailments and surgeries undergone by the Police personnel. Government has raised the annual grant of this fund from Rs.50 lakh to Rs.1 crore in 1999. During the year 2002 the financial assistance was enhanced to Rs.1.5 Lakh. The individual subscription towards this fund was raised from Rs.10 to Rs.15. During the year 2007–2008, 440 persons have benefited under this scheme and an amount of Rs.2.98 crores was disbursed towards the financial assistance.

**v) Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme**

The Police Personnel from the rank of Grade–II Police Constable to the Director General of Police are covered under the Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme. The legal heirs and the nominees are benefited under this scheme in case of death of Police Officers and personnel. This scheme includes accidental death or permanent incapacitation or partial disability suffered during the course of their duties. The following are the insurance amount sanctioned for the Police personnel.

<b>Cadre</b>	<b>For death</b>	<b>For Permanent Disablement</b>	<b>For Permanent Partial Disablement</b>
I. General Police			According to the percentage of disablement (decided by the Dean, Government General Hospital Chennai)
PCs to Addl.SPs	Rs.1,00,000/-	Rs.1,00,000/-	
SPs to IGs.	Rs.5,00,000/-	Rs.5,00,000/-	
ADGPs.	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
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During 2007, 10 Police families of the deceased Police personnel had received Rs.1 lakh each totalling to Rs.10 lakhs under this Insurance Scheme.

#### vi) Ex-gratia Payments

The Police personnel today face various challenges and threats while discharging their duties, particularly while handling crowds in law and order situation. They are exposed to serious injuries also. Therefore the Government has sanctioned ex-gratia payment for the heroic deeds of the Police personnel to compensate their sufferings/loss. The following amount is sanctioned as ex-gratia.

1.	Death	Rs.5 lakh
2.	Permanent incapacitation	Rs.1 lakh
3.	Grievous injury	Rs.20,000/-
4.	Simple injury	Rs.10,000/-

In case of death in harness, the legal heirs of the deceased are paid the pay last drawn by the deceased Police personnel as family pension, till the date of superannuation of the deceased. During the year 2007, an amount of Rs.40,000/- had been disbursed to two Police personnel at Rs.20,000/- each on account of grievous injury sustained by them.

The ex-gratia payments are also made to the Police personnel belonging to the Core Cell, Commando Force and Commando School on the following scale.

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

#### vii) Prize Scheme

This is mooted with an objective to award prize amounts of Rs.6000/-, Rs.4,000/- and Rs.2000/- and Rs.7000/-, Rs.5000/- and Rs.3000/- to the children of the Police personnel up to the rank of Inspectors who secure the first 3 ranks with high marks in SSLC and 12<sup>th</sup> Standard respectively every year in each District / City. In the year 2007, a total prize amount of Rs.9,54,000/- was disbursed to 211 children of the Police personnel.

#### viii) Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund

This Fund was introduced in the year 1959. The main objective of this scheme was to motivate the deserving children of the non-gazetted Police personnel to pursue higher education through this scholarship. The annual donations and Lumpsum contributions, constitute this fund. For the Academic year 2007–08, a sum of Rs.2.34 crores has been disbursed to 4,497 students.

#### **ix) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship Fund**

This fund is utilised to award scholarships to the sons / daughters of police personnel who secure the first place in the 12<sup>th</sup> std. examination. While Rs.40,000/- is given to the child securing the 1<sup>st</sup> rank in the state, Rs.20,000/- each is given to children securing the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> ranks.

#### **x) Appointment on Compassionate Grounds and other benefits**

Appointments are given to the legal heirs of the Government servants who lost their lives while in service and following are the Compassionate appointments and time scale of pay given during the year 2007.

- a) 30 Junior Assistants and 63 Typists were appointed, who were in the waiting list for Compassionate ground appointment.
- b) One Tmt.Chellammal, W/o (Late) HC Thiru Dharmaraj of Thirunelveli City who was run over by a lorry while on duty at the Check Post was appointed as Junior Assistant as a special case.
- c) A Special recruitment of Grade II Police Constables for 914 candidates from the waiting list for compassionate grounds as Junior Assistant / Typist is under progress. This is an announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the floor of Assembly on 26.04.2007. So far, 358 candidates have been provisionally selected for appointment.
- d) 650 Data Entry operators who were drawing a consolidated pay of Rs.2500/- per month were sanctioned time scale of pay. As per the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the floor of Assembly on 26.04.2007.

#### **xi) Police Hospitals**

The Police Hospitals, which cater the basic medical needs of the Police personnel have been established at 12 centers. They are at Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Salem, St. Thomas Mount, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Thirunelveli (only out-patient block), TSP-II Battalion, Avadi and TSP- IX Battalion, Manimuthar.

#### **xii) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund**

During the year 2007, solatium of a total sum Rs.5 lakh under Chief Minister's Public Fund was distributed to three families of the deceased Police personnel.

### **VIII. WOMEN POLICE**

32. Tamil Nadu leads the country in having the maximum strength women police. The 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.

33. Special courses on counselling techniques are given to the women police to equip themselves to handle problems of marital discord, harassment by men to women and problems faced by women at work-place etc. There are 196 Women Police Stations functioning in the state.

34. Mobile counselling centres set up in all districts enable spreading of awareness among women regarding their legal rights. These centres have vans fitted with public address system, Colour TVs., VCR etc.

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

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

35. 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. All Commissionerates have specialised units for dealing with organised crimes. The Chennai city Commissionerate also has a separate Cyber Crime Cell.

A similar cell exists in the CB CID headquarters also. A separate Anti Trafficking Cell also functions in the CB CID wing of the police. 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 the year 2007, 190 cases were taken up for investigation by the Crime Branch CID. Charge Sheets were laid in 37 cases and 19 cases ended in conviction.

## **STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (SCRB)**

36. The State Crime Records Bureau includes the police computer wing, single digit finger print bureau, the statistical cell and the modus operandi bureau and functions under an Inspector General of Police. During the year 2007, crime detection and recovery of stolen property was 87% and 83% respectively.

37. The Crime and Criminal Information System (CCIS) and the Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) both software for collating data on incidence of crime are implemented by the SCRB.

## **CRIME WING**

38. The Crime Wing headed by an Additional Director General of Police consists of the following:

i) **SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TEAM (SIT)** was established for exclusive investigation and prosecution of cases against religious fundamentalists. The unit is headed by an IGP. During 2007, 5 cases in which 230 fundamentalists are involved ended in conviction. So far, this unit secured conviction in 27 cases wherein 348 fundamentalist accused were involved. 107 fundamentalist accused were convicted to life imprisonment.

ii) **NARCOTIC INTELLIGENCE BUREAU (NIB)** has fifteen units all over the state and is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. It collects intelligence about drug-peddling and enforces the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act in the state. During 2007, 1472 cases were detected and 1496 accused were arrested. Out of them, 21 drug offenders were detained under Goondas Act. Contraband worth Rs.27.36 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 1984. During 2007, 1844 cases were detected, 1866 accused were arrested and contraband worth Rs.17.39 crores was seized.

iv) **ANTI-DACOITY CELL:** An officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police heads the Anti-Dacoity Cell. The cell collects information about the state and Interstate dacoit gangs and their activities.

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

39. Tamil Nadu is the first state in the country to have passed the special legislation in the year 1997 to protect the interest of the depositors. The Economic Offences wing was established in

1997. The wing headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police has the following units:

**i) ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING - II  
(FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS)**

40. The Government established the Economic Offences Wing-II (Financial Institutions) in Police department to deal with the cases relating to non-banking financial companies and unincorporated financial institutions, which have collected money from the public as deposits and thereafter defaulted to repay the same on maturity. An amount of Rs.118.28 crores was refunded to the depositors during the year 2007.

41. An interactive web-site was launched in April 2007 to enable the members of the public to get latest information about the important cases handled by the wing and also to send their complaints through e-mail.

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

42. In order to investigate offences relating to defalcation of funds this wing was formed in 1971. This unit is headed by an officer of the rank of SP with 7 CCIW Sub-divisions. At present units of CCIW, CID are functioning in all districts. Offences relating to co-operative societies involving misappropriation of funds exceeding Rs.1 lakh are investigated by C.C.I.W.

43. During the year 2007, 91 cases were registered by CCIW-CID units. Since its inception 149 cases have been charged and 88 cases have ended in conviction.

**iii) IDOL WING**

44. Apart from coordinate and monitoring the investigation of important idol theft cases all over the state, this wing also investigates cases of thefts of idol of antique value exceeding Rs.5 lakhs referred to it by the Director General of Police.

**OPERATIONS**

45. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF) and Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS) form part of this wing. These units were formed in 1997, following the reorganization of the erstwhile Special Security Group.

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

46. In order to provide escort duties in sensitive cases under TADA, POTA and including LTTE cadres, security to VVIPs and other bandobust duties on important occasions TNCF was setup. The other duties entrusted to TNCF are law and order, rescue work, bomb disposal, election duty etc. They also participated in All India Police Shooting Championship and All India Police Rifle Competition. The Women Police Shooting Team won the overall Championship Trophy and overall Championship Trophy in Rifle in the year 2007.

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

47. All necessary training for handling sophisticated weapons, bomb detection and disposal techniques, etc. are imparted to the school. The training conducted by this school is meant to give specialized skills in areas such as sniper shooting, jungle survival, weapons and tactics, anti-sabotage, etc., to enable a person to qualify to be a commando.

**iii) BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL SQUAD**

48. The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS) has professionally skilled bomb detection and disposal experts working in it. Their expertise lies to prompt and quick detection / disposal of bombs and explosives.

## **INTELLIGENCE WING**

49. The Intelligence Wing comprises Special Branch CID, "Q" Branch CID, Security Branch CID and Special Division. This looks after collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence apart from providing inputs for security of VIPs. The wing has an Inspector General of Police (Intelligence) and two DIGs. DIG Intelligence-I supervises Special Branch CID and Security Branch CID and DIG Intelligence-II created recently, supervises "Q " Branch CID and Special Division.

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

50. The SB detachment is headed by an Inspector in each district / Commissionerate and the branch, at the state level, is incharge of collection, collation and dissemination of all informations relating to communal tensions, caste related matters apart from law and order issues.

51. Due to effective preventive measures taken by the District Police based on the advance intelligence furnished by the Special Branch, the state was free from major caste clashes during the year.

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

52. The 'Q' Branch in the Special Branch CID was created in 1971 and was named 'Q' Branch in 1976. The State "Q" Branch CID collects intelligence and information pertaining to extremists, militants and terrorist activities. 'Q' Branch detachments have been declared as Police Stations with powers to investigate cases pertaining to the activities of the above groups.

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

53. The security of the VVIPs / VIPs including foreign Heads of states is looked after by this branch. The Security Branch CID also handles matters relating to activities of foreigners, vital installations, security schemes, and passports and citizenship applications and issues relating to immigration.

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

55. During the year 2007, there were 416 visits by VVIPs/VIPs/PPs. The Security Branch is also providing security to 138 Tamil Nadu based Protected Persons/ VIPs.

### **iv) SPECIAL DIVISION**

56. Matters relating to religious fundamentalists are handled by this division which was formed in 1998 following the serial bomb blasts in Coimbatore. Units headed by DSPs have been set up at Chennai, Vellore, Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.

### **v) SHORTHAND BUREAU**

57. The shorthand bureau has branches in all districts and Commissionerate and works to cover public meetings and monitors inflammatory speeches. It 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) Departments.

## **TECHNICAL SERVICES**

58. Communication setup of the police department is maintained by the Technical Services wing of Tamil Nadu Police. This wing is headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police.

59. A VHF High band network for police station level communications is provided for all districts and Commissionerates. At present, 121 VHF repeaters are functioning from 88 repeater sites for supporting the entire VHF network. As on date, 6160 VHF Static / Mobile sets, 11018 VHF Handheld sets, 214 VHF repeater sets and 162 HF sets are used in the state for voice communication. Microwave phone facility is also provided upto district level.

60. The state is constantly endeavouring to upgrade the communication facilities of the Police Department. Data transfer among police units including police stations is possible through a fully operational Wide Area Network (WAN) For police units in Chennai City and suburbs Cor-DECT WLL telephone for voice and data transfer is also made fully operational and functioning. About Rs.2.50 crores would be spent in 2008–09 to achieve 100% digitalization. In addition, orders have been placed to replace 8 MB outdated microwave radios and upgrade to 34 MB Radios between Chennai and Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs.186.54 lakhs. Action is being taken to upgrade the analog to digital microwave communication in the newly formed Krishnagiri district and in 6 links between Tuticorin and Nagercoil at a cost of Rs.329.58 lakhs.

61. Apart from maintaining the Communication equipments, the technical cells in all districts and Commissionerates are also attending to frontline servicing on Computer & its accessories, Security gadgets and Office automation equipments etc. A new post of SP (Technical) has been created in 2007 in Police Telecommunication Branch headquarters.

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

62. An officer at the level of an Inspector General of Police heads the Special Task Force. The personnel of this force, are trained in the prevention of hijacking, tackling armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities, kidnapping of VIPs for ransom etc. The force is also trained to assist the local police during major calamities and is currently being used for anti-naxalite operations all over the state.

### **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

63. The enforcement of the “Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989” are both enforced by this wing headed by an Inspector General of Police. 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.

64. During 2007, 10 cases under the PCR Act and 1359 cases under the SCs/STs (POA) Act were registered. 72 cases ended in conviction under the SCs/STs (POA) Act. Out of this, in 6 cases, the accused were sentenced to life imprisonment. An amount of Rs.1.69 crores has been sanctioned to 1160 SC/ST victims of atrocities in 656 cases as compensation under the SCs/STs (POA) Act. As many as 476 Social Justice Awareness Campaigns were conducted in the year 2007 by the Social Justice and Human Rights Units in the districts.

### **TRAINING WING**

65. Training is one of the essential activities in the Police organization. Training Wing is headed by a Director General of Police. Officers of the rank of two ADGPs, two IGPs, one DIG, three SPs and other faculty members assist the DGP in planning and conducting various types of training.

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

66. The Training wing also has 3 police recruit schools one each at Vellore, Perurani and Coimbatore. Basic training courses for new recruits as well as in-service courses are conducted for officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police by the Police Training College. It also conducts specialized capsule courses, workshops, training programmes for trainers and various seminars for Senior Police Officers. Temporary Police Training Centres are functioning at Coimbatore and Tuticorin. In-Service Training Centres at Chennai East, West, and Range headquarters like Kancheepuram, Vellore, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Ramnad, Tirunelveli, Dindigul and Villupuram.

67. During 2007, along with the basic courses for directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub-Inspectors of Police, orientation course for IPS probationers, pre-induction course for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were also conducted. In addition, 55 specialised capsule courses in areas such as traffic planning management and enforcement, drug-law enforcement, crime against women, credit cards fraud, etc were also conducted in 2007. Workshops for senior police officers in specialised areas such as intellectual property rights, human resource development, police image building, etc., were also conducted.

## **(ii) TAMIL NADU POLICE ACADEMY**

68. A state-of-the-art Police Academy with a total built up area of 4.46 lakhs Sq. ft. on a 129 Acres of land under construction at Oonamancheri Village near Vandalur at a cost of Rs.48.23 crores has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15.03.2008. In addition, Government have sanctioned Rs.4.48 crores for purchase of equipments, training aids, vehicles, furniture, etc.

69. The training infrastructure at the Tamil Nadu Police Academy includes Administration Blocks, Library Block, Seminar Block, Auditorium, Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Hostel Blocks, Technology Centre, Forensic Block, Meditation Centre, etc. For outdoor training, 4 Parade Grounds, Play Ground, Sports complex, Obstacle Course, etc., are also under construction.

70. The TNPA Complex has the capacity to train over 400 SI cadets and 70 Gazetted Police Officers. In addition to Basic Training for DSPs and Sub-Inspectors, the Academy proposes to conduct Capsule Courses on specialized and professional subjects.

## **TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE**

71. Headed by an officer of the rank of an Additional Director General of Police, the Tamil Nadu Special Police has 16 battalions including the regimental centre. 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. These personnel are deployed all over 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 are an important part of ceremonial functions in the state, and add dignity to the same.

72. During November 2007, 3000 TSP Personnel were transferred and posted to Districts / City Armed Reserve.

## **COASTAL SECURITY GROUP**

73. The Coastal Security Group was raised essentially to prevent smuggling of fuel, medicines etc. by sea from Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka and to prevent intrusion of militants into the state. It is headed by an officer of the rank of an Additional Inspector General of Police. The coastline of 1076 kilometers is guarded by 60 check posts. Forty more would be operated shortly. 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 2007, the Coastal Security Group has made significant seizures of fuel, rice, transport vehicles, etc.

74. The Coastal Security Group is to function with 12 Marine Police Stations, 10 out posts and 100 check posts. They are expected to be operated shortly. Necessary land for construction of Marine Police Station buildings have been identified and the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation has taken up construction work.

75. During 2007, preliminary Sea training has been imparted for 100 Police personnel, in twenty batches (each batch consists of one Inspector /one SI and four police personnel) by the Coast Guard, Chennai. They have been sent on board Coast Guard ship for Sea Training 2007 and these 20 Officers and 80 Police personnel were taught various seafaring techniques such as rope work, anchoring and release, aiming fire arms while on the move, fire fighting, approaching and checking fishing boats/vessels etc. They were also taught patrol duties on patrol vessels as well as speed boats apart from basic navigation skills.

76. During 2007, 176 executive staff for the 8 Marine Police Station units, and 8 ministerial staff have been sanctioned under Phase-I in addition to 72 technical staff for operating the boats at a total cost of Rs.5 crores.

### **PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING**

77. Prohibition Enforcement has 94 units. Each unit is working under the control of an Inspector. The Wing is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. Besides eradicating 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, with the help of NGOs / voluntary organization and women's self help groups. This wing has detected 74.55 lakh litres of illicit distillation of arrack during the year 2007. 1,18,162 Prohibition cases were detected and 1,11,137 accused were arrested.

### **RAILWAY POLICE**

78. Railway Police was first formed in 1932 with Trichy as its headquarters. Chennai Railway Police was subsequently created in 1981 by bifurcating the then existing unit. This unit is headed by an Inspector General of Police. At present, there are five Sub-Divisions, 33 Railway Police Stations, 24 Outposts and 3 Mobile Police Stations functioning in this wing. 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. Women wings are functioning at Chennai Egmore, Chennai Central, Coimbatore, and Trichy. Railway Police covers a vast railway jurisdiction extending to 5525 Kms.

79. During the year 2007, 156 cases were reported, out of which 136 cases were detected, thereby achieving 87.2% detection.

### **DOG SQUADS**

80. Every Commissionerate and district in the state have a separate Dog Squad. Dog squads also exist in some Special units such as STF, Railways and Commando Force. The state has 74 Tracker dogs for crime detection, 89 Sniffer dogs for detection of explosives, and 11 Sniffer dogs for narcotics. These squads are rendering excellent service and assisting in detection and investigation of offences.

### **MOUNTED BRANCH**

81. The state has a Mounted Police with 36 horses. Mounted branches exist in Chennai and Madurai with 32 and 4 horses respectively. In respect of Coimbatore Mounted Branch the action is being taken to purchase six horses at a cost of Rs.7.53 lakhs. 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**

82. Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board is headed by a Chairman in the rank of Director General of Police. It is incharge of 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**

83. Home Guards wing is headed by an officer in the rank of 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. 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.

84. The total strength of the Home Guards in Tamil Nadu at present is 11,622 including 2,750 Women Home Guards. All the districts and the Commissionerates are having Home Guards units including women Home Guards wing.

## **CIVIL SUPPLIES, CID**

85. Civil Supplies CID is incharge of the enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act and the various control orders issued by the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. This wing is headed by an Officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police. It has 16 units located throughout the state. During 2007, 11,959 cases were registered by Civil Supplies, CID, seizing 92,991.87 quintals of PDS Rice, 2,11,950 litres of Kerosene, 5,830 LPG cylinders and other commodities all worth Rs.13.77 crores. Civil supplies CID personnel also seized vehicles worth Rs.37.14 crores and arrested 1,621 accused during this period. 59 persons were detained under Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act 1980 (BMMSEC Act).

## **STATE TRAFFIC PLANNING CELL**

86. Headed by an officer of the rank of an Additional Director General of Police the State Traffic Planning Cell was formed during 2005. 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. In view of the usefulness of the scheme, the Government have now extended this scheme to 42 stretches in state highways to be monitored by 84 highway patrol teams. The Government have also sanctioned 20 Traffic Police Stations in 10 districts and 10 Mobile Courts at district headquarters.

## **X. MOBILITY**

87. Effective mobility is highly essential for the efficiency and effectiveness of the Police force in prompt handling of any problem or situation, which otherwise may develop into serious crisis. Availability of sufficient vehicles will provide the necessary and effective mobility, helping swift response by the Police force in tackling situations in time and averting any escalation of the law and order problems. The Government is keen in sanctioning vehicles for the state police to improve quantity and quality of fleet strength and to elevate its preparedness and operational efficiency.

88. The fleet strength of Tamil Nadu Police as on 31.03.2008 is 11726 vehicles. Annexure-10 shows the category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police.

## XI. POLICE HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

89. Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes all constructions and special repair works of the Police department.

### (i) HOUSING

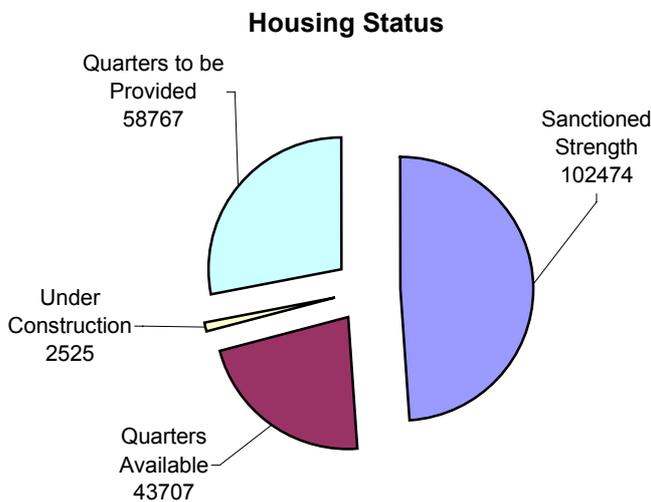
90. The nature of responsibilities of the armed and local police required that they are allotted residential quarters nearer to their work spot so that their services can be utilized at any time in a quick manner.

91. Considering this aspect, in the year 1992, the Government had ordered for construction of 1000 quarters every year through Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. This number has been increasing steadily year after year. In the year 2000, it was increased to 3000. In 2006–07 another 3000 quarters was sanctioned by Government followed by 2000 quarters for 2007–08. As of now, a total of 23,332 quarters have been constructed by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation since its inception.

92. During the year 2006-07, a total of 3000 quarters have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.150.67 crores. In 2007–08, a further 2000 quarters have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.110.06 crores.

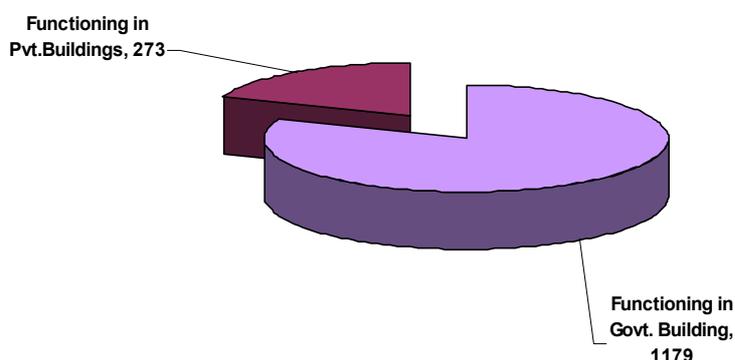
93. At present, 43,707 quarters are available for the total strength of 1,02,474 Police personnel. Presently, construction of 2525 quarters is under progress. After the construction of these 2525 quarters, total number of Police personnel provided with the quarters will increase to 46,232. This is expected to reduce the requirement of new quarters. Construction of the residence-cum 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.

### (ii) POLICE BUILDINGS



94. Besides constructions of residential quarters, the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, also undertakes construction of Police Stations, District Police Offices, City Police Offices, A.R Complex and other buildings. It has so far constructed 109 Police Stations, 8 District Police Offices, 1 A.R Complex, 4 Modern Control Rooms, 11 In-service Training Centres, Restrooms & Kennels at a cost of Rs.46.96 crores 50 Police Stations at a cost of Rs.10.53 crores are under various stages of construction. Zonal Offices of the Inspectors General of Police, South Zone, Central Zone and North Zone have been completed at a total cost of Rs.88.98 lakhs.

**TOTAL NO. OF POLICE STATIONS**  
**(Including 196 AWPS) = 1452**



## **XII. ALL INDIA POLICE BAND COMPETITION**

95. The All India Band competition aims at developing high quality martial music and tunes to motivate, inspire and enthrall the Police force during ceremonial functions. The All India Police Band competition is being organized annually and hosted by different states on rotation basis to identify the talented & best team and individual performance who play band instruments on ceremonial occasions. The Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi is the central coordinating agency for this competition.

96. Tamil Nadu was chosen as venue, for the first time for conducting the 9<sup>th</sup> All India Police Band competition at R.R. Stadium, Chennai, from 01.02.2008 to 04.02.2008. 18 teams including 11 from states, 5 from Para Military forces and 2 from the Central Police Organizations participated in the Competition with a total strength of 1035 personnel.

97. The competence of Tamil Nadu Police Band team was exhibited during the competitions. The first prizes were secured by Tamil Nadu in the Bugler category, Rajasthan in the Brass Band and CRPF in the Pipe Band competitions.

## **XIII. FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT**

98. Forensic Sciences Department has been established in 1849. This department plays a very important role in providing scientific clues for investigation of cases. This special unit is headed by a Director assisted by 230 scientific staff and 266 supporting staff.

99. In addition to the main laboratory at Chennai with 15 divisions, there are 9 Regional laboratories located in the state. One Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory is available in each District / Commissionerate. DNA typing is carried out in the Research and Development divisions of Forensic Sciences Department.

100. During the year 2007, the Department examined 60628 cases consisting of 206115 articles. A new unit "Computer Forensics" has been formed to deal with Cyber Crimes as well as computer crimes, which has started functioning from 1.12.2007. Broadband connectivity has been provided for the Main Laboratory at Chennai and for the nine Regional Forensic Science Laboratories to ensure faster digital communication. Equipments for Acoustic Forensic Unit at a cost of Rs.13 lakhs and computerization of this Department at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be taken up.

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

##### **(i) SANCTION OF A NEW POST OF DIG INTELLIGENCE TO FOCUS ON EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES**

101. The Government have sanctioned a new post of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Intelligence II to give more focus and control on Extremists and Fundamentalists in the state. This will increase the specialization in curbing and handling these Fundamentalist activities.

##### **(ii) STRENGTHENING THE INVESTIGATING WINGS OF CYBER CRIME**

102. In the recent past, it is observed that the "Cyber Crimes" have been on the increase not only in big cities but also in towns. As such, an urgent need was felt to strengthen the Cyber Crime cells by training the investigating officers with required skills. In association with National Association of Software Companies (NASSCOM), which is training police officers in this field, three batches comprising of 134 investigating officers were trained in Police Computer Communication Centre, RA Puram, Chennai-28 in the year 2007-08.

##### **(iii) TRAFFIC REGULATORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN TRICHY**

103. A state-of-art Traffic Regulatory Management System has been introduced at a cost of Rs.28 lakhs for live video monitoring the movements of vehicles in important junctions / bus stand as a pilot project in Trichy city. This is found very useful and effective in managing and regulating traffic and created an awareness among public in adhering to traffic rules.

##### **(iv) HELPLINE IN RAILWAY POLICE**

104. Railway Police has inaugurated a Help line with Number 9962500500 facilitating any passenger to approach the control room at Chennai, round the clock, from anywhere in the state. On receiving information from the passenger on the above number, the control room will direct the Railway Police beat personnel over the cell phone, allotted to them, to attend to the problems by approaching the passengers at their location. Presently, the system is successfully functioning in 68 express trains and 10 EMU trains.

##### **(v) RECRUITMENT DRIVE**

105. The Government has taken steps to fill up existing vacancies by issuing orders for commencing the process of recruitment for 755 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 5000 Grade-II Police Constables which has been completed. In addition, the recruitment for 6272 Grade-II PCs, 354 Grade-II Jailwarders and 354 Firemen is presently being processed.

## **CONCLUSION**

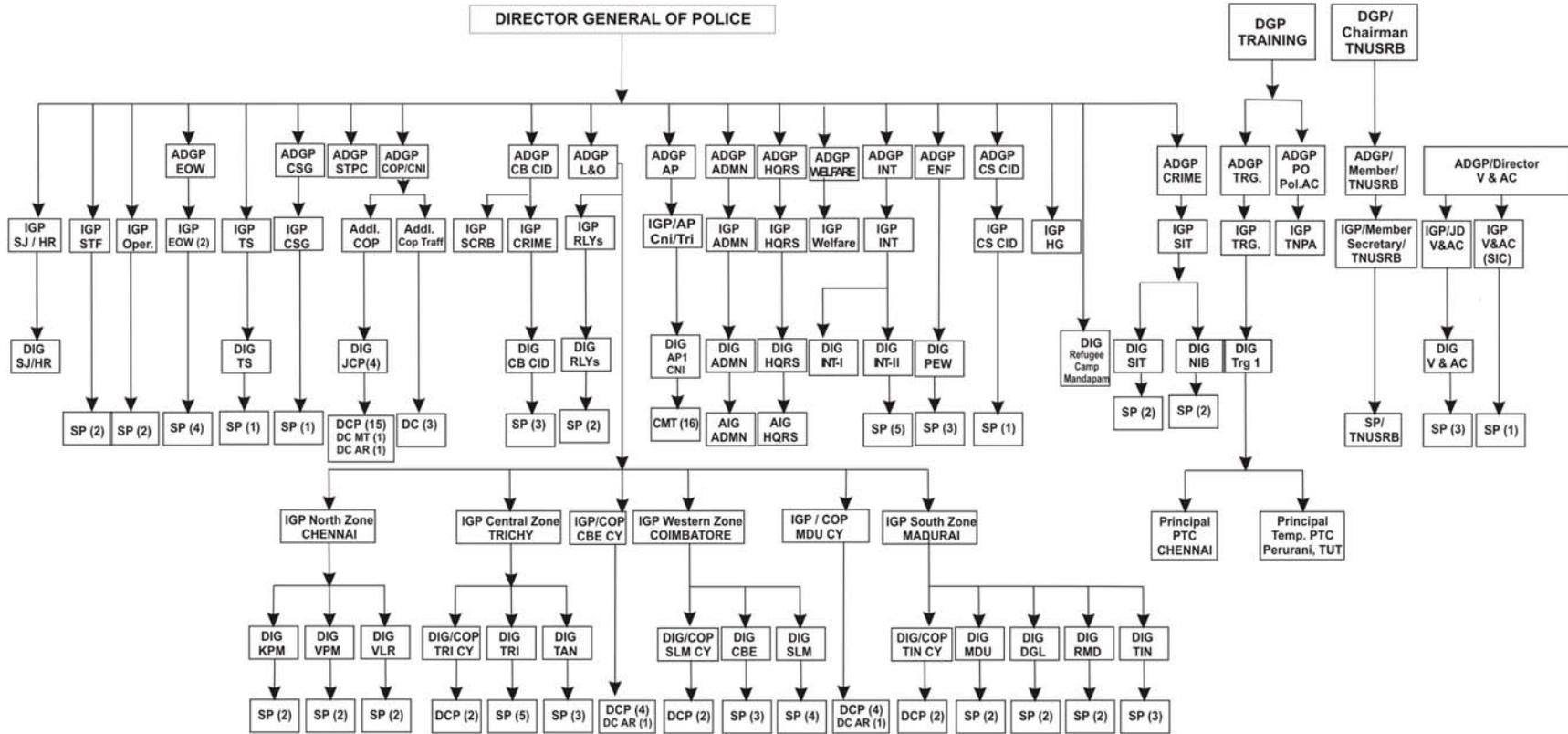
106. Though the overall performance of the Police force is impressive, we shall further gear-up to the new challenges and threats to security and peaceful environment. The department shall rise up to meet these challenges and significantly contribute towards providing effective governance which is essential for rapid industrial and economic growth in the state.

107. An efficient Police force plays a vital role in supporting the Government to achieve the primary objective of benefiting the common man, the under privileged and the weaker sections of the society. The achievement of these objectives require not only rapid modernization of Police force but also reorientation of attitude and proper sensitization. All efforts and initiatives in the Police Department shall be towards improving the functioning of the Police, focusing on the achievement of people-friendly approach in their day-to-day work. This Government is confident that with planned and systematic efforts, the Police force will achieve these objectives. The Government is committed to fulfill the aspirations of the people.

**M. KARUNANIDHI**  
**CHIEF MINISTER**

**ANNEXURE – 1**  
**(see para 7)**  
**TAMIL NADU POLICE - ORGANISATIONAL CHART - 2008**

As on 31.03.2008



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

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

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

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

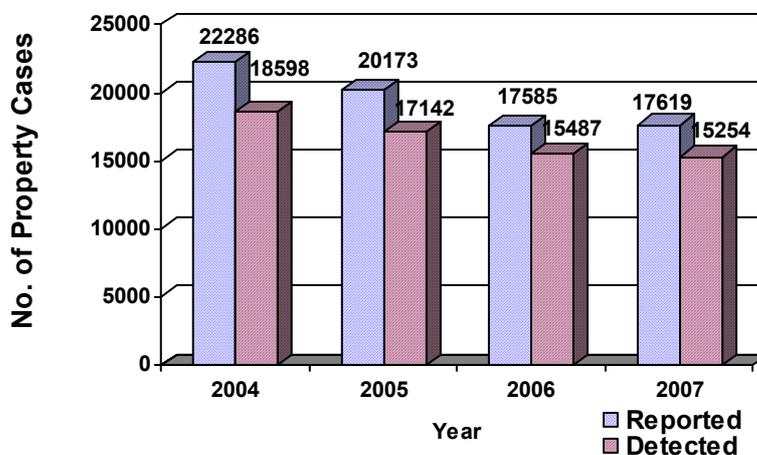
**Annexure – 2  
(see para 19)**

**Details of police firing during  
the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 (up to 31.03.2008)**

Sl. No	Details	2006	2007	2008 (up to 31.03.08)
1.	Total No. of occasions in which firing was resorted to	17	13	3
	i) In Riot Control Operations	3	5	1
	ii) In Dacoity Operations	--	--	--
	iii) In Operations against other criminals	13	8	1
	iv) Miscellaneous	1	-	1
2.	Total No. of persons killed	7	4	2
	i) Police personnel (in the incident)	--	--	--
	ii) Civilians (in police firing)	7	4	2
3.	Total No. of persons injured	32	37	14
	i) Police personnel (in the incident)	29	32	9
	ii) Civilians (in police firing)	3	5	5

**Annexure – 3  
(see para 20)**

**Chart showing trend in property related crime**



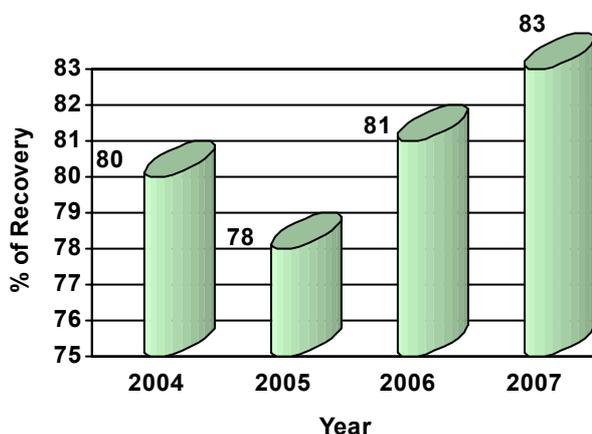
**Annexure – 4**  
(see para 20)

**Table showing the percentage of property lost and recovered during the years 2004–2007**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Percentage of Detection	84%	85%	88%	87%
Property Lost (Rs. in Crores)	43.94	39.56	43.07	58.57
Property Recovered (Rs. in Crores)	34.97	30.89	34.81	48.67
Percentage of Recovery	80%	78%	81%	83%

**Annexure – 5**  
(see para 20)

**Table showing the percentage of property recovered**



**Annexure – 6**  
(see para 20)

**Comparative Statement of Crime Incidence  
for 2006, 2007 and 2008 (up to 31.03.2008)**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Reported		
		2006	2007	2008 (up to 31.03.2008)
1.	Murder	1274	1521	392
2.	Murder for Gain	89	102	15
3.	Dacoity	95	88	21
4.	Robbery	450	495	163
5.	Burglary	3300	3717	981
6.	Theft	13651	13217	3536
<b>Total</b>		<b>18859</b>	<b>19140</b>	<b>5108</b>
% of Detection		89%	87%	75%
Property Lost		Rs.43.07 crores	Rs.58.57 crores	Rs.12.91 crores
Property Recovered		Rs.34.81 crores	Rs.48.67 crores	Rs.8.78 crores
% of Recovery		81%	83%	68%

**Annexure – 7**  
(see para 21)

**Crimes reported against women under  
different categories of offences from 2004 to 2007**

Sl. No.	Heads	2004	2005	2006	2007
1.	Rape	618	571	457	523
2.	Kidnapping and Abduction	692	783	718	1097
3.	Dowry Deaths	225	215	187	208
4.	Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives	1437	1650	1248	1976
5.	Molestation	1861	1764	1179	1558
<b>Total</b>		<b>4833</b>	<b>4983</b>	<b>3789</b>	<b>5362</b>

**Annexure – 8**  
(see para 27)

**MPF allotment of funds (Rupees in crores)**

MPF Year	Government of India Allocation	State Matching Grant	Total
2001-02	68.10	68.10	136.20
2002-03	68.10	68.10	136.20
2003-04	52.47	36.67	89.14
2004-05	56.76	37.84	94.60
2005-06	65.46	21.82	87.28
2006-07	59.40	19.80	79.20
2007-08	75.75	25.25	101.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>446.04</b>	<b>277.58</b>	<b>723.62</b>

**Annexure – 9**  
(see para 27)

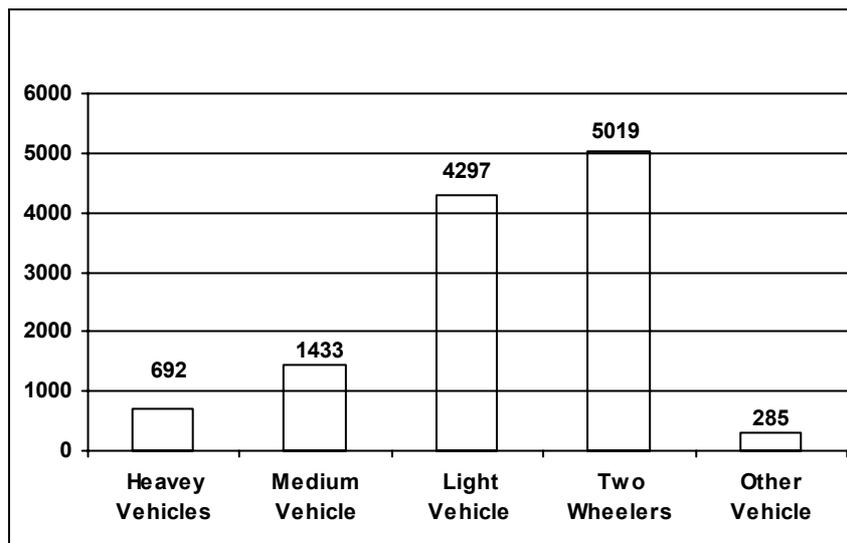
**Allocation of funds to various categories under  
MPF scheme**

Sl. No.	Category	Allotment of funds –Rupees in lakh						
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Buildings	1720.90	1720.90	1531.00	2624.00	1257.44	1308.00	2615.28
2.	Housing	5976.24	5976.24	2255.00	1953.00	3015.75	2562.50	3038.77
3.	Mobility	2249.50	2249.50	2218.15	1665.65	1837.99	1830.97	1724.43
4.	Weapons	187.50	187.50	4.95	191.39	254.66	44.80	0.00
5.	Communi-cations	774.32	774.32	235.08	781.52	516.78	247.90	811.67
6.	Training	966.22	966.22	454.05	621.00	151.00	179.00	280.22
7.	FSD / FPB.	197.75	197.75	45.00	380.50	308.00	227.82	606.09
8.	Equip-ments	1020.38	1020.38	1443.69	700.06	705.45	943.29	292.97

9.	Computers	527.41	527.41	726.88	361.25	378.30	436.86	595.05
10.	Home Guards	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.53	134.57	40.50	33.52
11.	DV&AC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.09	98.70	102.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13620.22</b>	<b>13620.22</b>	<b>8913.80</b>	<b>9459.90</b>	<b>8728.03</b>	<b>7920.34</b>	<b>10100.00</b>

**Annexure – 10  
(see para 88)**

**Category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police as on 31.03.2008**



- Heavy Vehicles : Bus/Lorry
- Medium Vehicles : Mini-Bus/ Van
- Light Vehicles : Car/ Jeep / Omni.
- Two Wheelers : Moped /Motorcycle
- Other Vehicles : Vajra/ Crane / Prisoner Escort / Water Cannon/ Ambulance/ Auto Rickshaw