

HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU POLICE

POLICY NOTE

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CHIEF MINISTER**

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
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INTRODUCTION

The Tamil Nadu Police was established in the year 1859. It has completed 150 years of dedicated service. Sesquicentennial year of the Tamil Nadu Police was celebrated in a befitting manner, various events like planting of trees, Sports, Patti Manrams and elocution contests were held. A new granite memorial was installed at the State Police Headquarters. A Commemorative Stamp was released on 30.11.2009.

2. The State did not experience any disturbance to Law and Order & public tranquility during the last year also. All festivals, major agitations, protests and VIP visits passed off peacefully. The labour and farmers' front also remained calm. Natural calamities such as cyclones and floods causing heavy loss of life and properties especially in The Nilgiris district, were handled effectively.

3. The State police is continuing its efforts to keep the State free from terrorist attacks. Police contained smuggling of goods and prevented territorial intrusion. Constant coastal vigil resulted in the arrest of 10 persons including 7 Sri Lankan Tamils.

'Operation Barricade' and Rakshak, joint exercises with Indian Navy, Coast guard and other Governmental agencies were conducted in July, 2009, January, 2010 respectively, to check and improve upon the efficacy of coastal security.

4. Prevention and detection of crime was given top priority. Value of property recovered was Rs.56.80 crores during the year 2009. Investigation of special crimes - video piracy, economic offences and organized crimes was given enhanced focus through vigorous enforcement of Special Acts. The Civil supplies CID wing detained 116 persons under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act for the smuggling of essential commodities, especially rice to be distributed through the Public Distribution System.

5. In order to strengthen the Special Branch in the State, 600 posts in various categories were sanctioned additionally to this unit. 171 Sub-Inspectors (Technical) were newly appointed.

6. Under the Modernization of Police Force Scheme, infrastructure and capacity building were enhanced. Communication, office and security equipment, weaponry and vehicles were added.

I. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

7. The present Director General of Police is one of the first woman police officer in the country to

lead the police force. She is assisted by Additional Directors General of Police and Inspectors General of Police and other senior officers at various levels. The department has a sanctioned executive strength of 1,04,783. Annexure-I shows the organizational structure of the department.

8. The Inspectors General of Police in the North, West, Central and South Zones and all the Commissioners of Police, except Chennai city report to the Additional Director General of Police (Law and Order). The Commissioner of Police, Chennai City reports to the Director General of Police. Officers of the rank of Director General of Police / Additional Director General of Police head the Department of Fire and Rescue Services, Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board, Police Housing Corporation Limited, Civil Defence & Home Guards, Civil Supplies CID & Department of Prisons.

II. LAW AND ORDER

9. The law and order situation in the State remained peaceful during the last year. There has been no major communal or caste conflict. Effective and pro-active action taken by the State Police on the law and order front, multi-pronged action against anti-social and rowdy elements, timely preventive measures initiated based on the inputs given by the State Intelligence Wing and effective handling of all

law and order situations, the State continued to be an oasis of peace throughout the year.

10. The caste oriented festivals and observance of various anniversaries of caste leaders and caste incidents, which would normally invoke caste overtones, passed off peacefully, due to effective preventive measures and elaborate bandobust arrangements. Agitations organised by various political parties and organisations, demanding rights to offer worship and participation in festivals in privately run temples at certain parts of the State, urging action against assault on Adi-dravidas and urging eradication of alleged prevalence of untouchability evils in certain parts of the State, were tackled effectively without allowing them to snowball into caste clashes or major incidents.

11. Elaborate bandobust arrangements were made during the agitations organised by various political parties on various issues including demand for rain relief, issuance of house site and land pattas, Mullai-Periyar dam, implementation of total-prohibition, protests against the price hike, Marine Fisheries Bill, Sri Lankan Tamils issue, etc., were deftly handled by the police. Similarly, the issues on the labour front were also tackled effectively leading to a peaceful industrial climate.

12. The work done by the State police during the Parliamentary elections in May, 2009, came in for praise by the Election Commission. By-elections to

seven Assembly Constituencies were peaceful due to the constant efforts of the Department.

13. The State remained peaceful on the communal front and was completely insulated from the activities of fundamentalist elements. The State Intelligence Wing closely monitored the activities of all proscribed fundamentalist organizations, which were detrimental to communal harmony in the State. Vinayagar Chaturthi idol immersion processions, went off peacefully, in all places especially in communally sensitive places at Dindigul and at Muthupet in (Thiruvarur district). Similarly, the 17th Babri Masjid demolition anniversary also passed off peacefully. Manitha Neethi Pasarai organised march past and public meeting at Dharasuram (Thanjavur District) on 15.08.2009, which was handled effectively without any untoward incident.

14. The activities of left wing extremists in the districts of Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Theni districts, were controlled by anti-naxalite operations, effective sealing of state borders, frequent combings in forests, greater vigil and close surveillance on the circulation of left wing extremist literature, implementation of welfare schemes, creation of employment opportunities in the backward areas and getting the co-operation of neighbouring states, thus making the State a difficult terrain for the extremists to gain foothold in the State. Chidambaram @ Dinesh @ Sivakumar @ Jeeva @ Vaithi, former Tamilar Pasarai

member, an accused, who was absconding for 19 years, was arrested in Chennai on 11.01.2010.

15. The activities of banned organisations such as Tamil Nadu Liberation Army and Thamizhaga Viduthalai Iyakkam and the left wing CPI (Maoist) extremist organisations are closely monitored to preclude them from indulging in any activity prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order in the State.

16. In the wake of the recently concluded conflict in the island nation, police patrolling has been stepped up in the coastal districts and security arrangements strengthened. Thorough screening of refugees entering the State has been enforced to prevent the intrusion of Sri Lankan militants under the guise of refugees. The State Police, by activating its various wings has effectively curtailed the smuggling activities across the Palk Strait. Two cases of smuggling were reported and 10 persons were arrested during the year. Sayanthan and Jeyanathan, a British national of Sri Lankan origin, who were arrested for attempting to smuggle materials to Sri Lanka, were important among the arrestees. Out Board Machine engines, gelatins sticks, satellite phones, Global Positioning System, laptop, walkie-talkie sets, batteries, etc. were seized from them.

17. In co-ordination with the Coast Guard and the Indian Navy, the State police have intensified patrolling in the sea to prevent the attacks on the Tamil Nadu fishermen and to ensure that the

fishermen are not crossing the international maritime borders. The number of Sri Lankan Tamils refugee arrived in the State as on 17.03.2010 from January, 2006 is 24,695. About 70,000 refugee have been accommodated in 113 refugee settlements in the State. A close watch is maintained and intelligence is being collected by the Intelligence Wing personnel on the activities of these refugees to detect possible links with any militant groups. All the Sri Lankan Refugee settlements have been provided with adequate basic amenities and the required assistance for their sustenance.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY

18. All the Commissioners and Superintendents of Police have been suitably instructed to maintain a close vigil and utmost care in handling the accused, while detaining them at the police stations for enquiry or interrogation. During the year 2009, five incidents of death in police custody were reported.

POLICE FIRING

19. Suitable instructions have been given to refrain from resorting to firing until absolutely warranted and instead take appropriate preventive measures by collecting advance intelligence while tackling law and order situations and to avoid panic reaction. There were eight unavoidable instances of police firing during the year 2009, of which two

pertained to riot control operations and six related to tackling dreaded criminals. (Annexure–II shows the details of number of persons killed in instances of Police firing for the years 2008 and 2009.)

III. CRIME TREND

20. The number of incidents of Property crime during 2009 is 21,297 as against 19,735 during 2008, an increasing trend as shown in Annexure–III. Tamil Nadu police has stepped up its efforts to combat and reduce crime. Out of the 21,297 property cases reported in 2009, 16,830 have been detected. Property crimes reported and detected for 2007, 2008, 2009 are shown in Annexure–IV. Properties worth Rs.56.80 crores were recovered as against Rs.80.26 crores lost during 2009. While the total number of IPC cases in 2009 has shown a reduction over that in 2008. The crime rate based on the population has shown a substantial decrease. This is indicated in Annexure–V. The details of cases reported, charge sheeted, under investigation and otherwise disposed of in respect of violent crimes of murder, attempt to commit murder, hurt and riots for the last three years are shown in Annexure–VI. Family quarrel, Wordy quarrel, Personal enmity and Love affairs are the major reasons for the occurrence of murders during the year 2009. The reasons for the murders that have taken place in 2007 to 2009 are shown in Annexure–VII.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

21. Crimes against women relating to Rape, Dowry Death, Cruelty by husband and his relatives and Molestation 3,492 cases were reported in 2009 as against 4,133 cases reported in 2008, thus, showing a decreasing trend. The details of cases reported, charge sheeted, under investigation and otherwise disposed of for the year 2007 to 2009 are shown in Annexure–VIII. Tamil Nadu Government has taken various steps to educate and create greater awareness among women about their legal rights through Women Helpline / Child Helpline and Counselling centers in all Women Police Stations to reduce crimes.

IV. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

22. A total number of 60,794 traffic accidents including 12,727 fatal accidents resulting in 13,746 casualties were reported in 2009. Over one crore vehicles are plying all over Tamil Nadu. In order to control the traffic accident, the Home Department is taking action in co-ordination with Police, Transport, Highways officials and District Collectors. Nearly 8 lakh vehicles were added during 2009. The number of traffic accidents as a ratio of vehicle population has decreased over the years 2007, 2008, 2009 as shown in Annexure–IX.

V. POLICE COMMISSION

23. The Third Police Commission headed by Thiru R. Poornalingam, I.A.S., (Retired) made 444 recommendations. The Government have examined the recommendations by constituting a High Powered Committee and accepted 278 recommendations made by the commission and orders issued for their implementation.

VI. MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE (MPF)

24. Modernisation of Tamil Nadu Police is a continuous process from the year 2001–2002. With the main objective of making the Tamil Nadu Police Force modern, efficient and people-friendly, the Government have initiated steps to modernize the police in a planned manner. Special emphasis is given to improve the capabilities in certain areas such as counter terrorism, cyber crimes, video piracy, organized crimes, operation against extremists, economic offences, etc. To achieve this objective, with the Central and State contribution the Government is facilitating the department to acquire modern equipment to improve the communication, mobility, computing, weaponry and thereby adequately equipping the police department to meet the present as well as the future challenges.

25. Tamil Nadu is a large State with a coast line of 1,076 Kms., and an estimated population of

6.65 crores as of 2009. With the available resources, the menace of Terrorists, Naxalites, Fundamentalists and Tamil chauvinists is kept under check. With the increasing activity of the Maoists, Terrorists and the Fundamentalists in the neighbouring States and at the National level, it is imperative that the police force should be strengthened and equipped to meet the challenges.

26. For the year 2009–2010, the Government of India has released a sum of Rs.60.67 crores and the State Government released a sum of Rs.20.22 crores totalling Rs.80.89 crores for Modernisation of Police Force Schemes. The details of Central and State grant from 2001 is shown in Annexure–X and Allotment of funds to various categories under MPF scheme is shown in Annexure–XI.

VII. WELFARE

27. To ensure that police personnel maintain a high level of morale, the Government have given priority to their welfare and initiated a number of welfare measures.

i) Public Grievance Redressal

The Government have ordered to conduct Grievance Day Meetings for public in Cities by Commissioners of Police and in Districts by Superintendents of Police on the first and third

Monday of every month from September, 2009 for the redressal of Public Grievances. Accordingly, District Superintendents of Police and Commissioners of Police are holding grievance day meeting from 01.09.2009. So far 9,535 petitions were received of which 5,510 grievances have been redressed.

ii) Food Subsidy Scheme

Under the Food Subsidy Scheme, supply of essential food commodities is made thro' Khaki card to police personnel from the rank of the Inspector of Police / Sub-Inspector of Police downwards at subsidized rates. As on 31.03.2010, 60,870 police personnel are availing the modified Food Subsidy Scheme.

iii) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund

This scheme was introduced in the year 1957 with the objective of providing monetary and other reliefs to the Inspector of Police and all the categories below that rank, Superintendents in the ministerial services and below that rank and their family members. This fund is being generated by grants from the State Government by way of collecting subscriptions from the police personnel as well as from the ministerial staff of the police department and also by way of donations from the Officers of the Police Department.

- (a) The family relief provided from the fund is as follows:-

Rs.10,000/- In case of death of the subscriber.

Rs.5,000/- In case of death of family members of the subscriber.

- (b) The amount of scholarships to the children of the employees of police department who pursue higher studies in the colleges and polytechnics has been enhanced from Rs.3,000/- to Rs.9,000/-.

iv) Tamil Nadu Health Insurance Fund

By extending the benefits of the New Health Insurance Scheme introduced for the Tamil Nadu Government servants to the Tamil Nadu police personnel, the existing Tamil Nadu Police Health fund has been replaced. Under this scheme the police personnel can avail Rs.2 lakhs for every 4 years for the Medical Treatment of self, spouse and dependent children.

v) Ex-gratia payments

The police personnel 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 have sanctioned ex-gratia payment for the heroic deeds of the police personnel to compensate for their sufferings/loss. The following amount is sanctioned as ex-gratia, irrespective of the rank held by them and the unit in which they are serving as per G.O.Ms.No.284, Home (Pol.XII) Department, dated 06.04.2009:–

1.	Killed	Rs.5,00,000 (Rupees five lakh only)
2.	Totally Disabled	Rs.2,00,000 (Rupees two lakh only)
3.	Single amputee and one eye blind, loss of toes, fingers precluding employment	Rs.1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh only)
4.	Burns Gun shot wounds multiple compound fracture	Rs.50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only)
5.	Simple injuries	Rs.10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand only)

Further in addition to the ex-gratia payment mentioned in Sl.No.1 in the above statement, 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.

vi) Prize Scheme

This is mooted with an objective to award prizes to the children of the Employee of the Police Department who secure the first 10 ranks in SSLC and 12th Standard respectively every year in each District / City. The Prize amount is awarded at the rate of Rs.6,500/-, Rs.4,500/- Rs.2,500/- for first three places and Rs.2,000/- for the remaining 4th to 10th ranked students for 10th standard and Rs.7,500/-, Rs.5,500/- Rs.3,000/- for first three places and Rs.2,500/- for the remaining 4th to 10th ranked students for 12th standard. During the year 2009, 701 beneficiaries had received Rs.21,88,000/- under this scheme. In this regard, the Government have contributed a sum of Rs.1 crore.

vii) 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 Inspector of Police and all the categories below that rank, Superintendents in the ministerial services and below that rank to pursue higher education through this scholarship. The annual donations and lumpsum contributions, constitute this fund. Students who have applied for availing this scholarship will be paid Rs.3,000/- to Rs.9,000/- as one time measure. During the year 2009 a total of 4,613 beneficiaries have received an amount of Rs.2,74,74,500/-.

viii) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship Fund

In order to encourage and facilitate the bright and promising young children of the employees of the Police Department, the Government introduced on 18.07.2008 the Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship fund to pursue their higher education, by which, the First 100 wards who had secured highest marks in 12th standard will be paid Rs.20,000/- each or the tuition fees paid to the institutions for 4 years or till the course is completed whichever is less. During the year 2009–2010, a sum of Rs.17,77,860/- (Rupees seventeen lakhs seventy seven thousand eight hundred and sixty only) was paid as scholarship.

ix) Police Hospitals

Police Hospitals which cater to the medical needs of the police personnel function at 12 centers at Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Salem, St.Thomas Mount, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli (only out-patient block), TSP–II Battalion, Avadi and TSP–IX Battalion, Manimuthar.

VIII. WOMEN POLICE

28. In Tamil Nadu 10,130 women police personnel have been engaged to work in all the branches of the Tamil Nadu police department. They manned 196 all women police stations. When

compared to other States, Tamil Nadu Police has the highest number of women police.

29. Women police, counsel women petitioners and investigate cases involving women victims. Mobile counseling centres have been set up at district level to spread awareness among women regarding their legal rights. The woman police accompanied by a Revenue Official, lawyer, Health worker, Teacher move to the villages in the district in a van fitted with a Public Address system, Colour Television, Video Cassette Recorder etc., to create awareness.

IX. SPECIAL UNITS IN TAMIL NADU POLICE

CRIME BRANCH CID (CBCID)

30. Started as a small unit of 37 Personnel in the year 1906, the erstwhile Madras Presidency Crime Branch CID has grown into a strong organization with 583 police personnel headed by an Additional Director General of Police. Apart from 34 Detachments, 7 Organised Crime Units and 4 Counterfeit Currency Wings are also functioning in various districts / commissionarates. Cyber Crime Wing, Anti-Trafficking Cell and Police Research Centre are the other Specialized Units. The main function of the Crime Branch CID is to investigate the cases entrusted by Government, Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu and Hon'ble High Court.

31. CB CID was entrusted with 155 cases for investigation during the year 2008 compared to 209 cases in 2009. In 171 cases, investigation has been completed and final reports have been filed. Unraveling the mystery of abduction and murder of Dr.Baskaran of Dindigul, solving of Paniyur Double Murder case, handling of large number of passport fraud cases, investigation of fertilizer scam and execution of 124 Non Bailable Warrants are the highlights and achievements during the year 2009. Several notorious accused were arrested in connection with counterfeit currency cases and efforts were made to improve the investigation of counterfeit currency cases by organizing periodical training programmes.

32. The Cyber Crime Cell of CB CID detected several important cases including an online lottery scam perpetrated by a gang of Nigerians. Cyber awareness training arranged by CB CID benefited 310 police personnel. With the ADGP, CB CID being nominated as the Nodal Officer for anti-human trafficking, several proactive steps have been taken to control the menace of Human Trafficking, earmarking 14 districts for focused attention, forming Anti-Human Trafficking Units in various districts etc, and arranging Training Workshop on anti-human trafficking measures for police officers of various districts. CB CID also busted an inter-state gang of transgender involved in kidnapping of a minor boy and forcing him to undergo a sex change operation for forcing him into prostitution. Matters relating to Interpol

were also handled efficiently and necessary assistance was provided to visiting investigating UK police team in a child abuse case.

33. The CB CID is the Nodal Police Agency in Tamil Nadu for interstate cooperation and has performed this role with aplomb and efficiency. Towards this objective, the CB CID organized a well attended Conference of the Director Generals of Police of Southern States on 25th July, 2008 at Chennai. Several crucial aspects of policing were discussed and important recommendations have been made during these high level conferences so as to enhance interstate co-ordination. One of the recommendations was to have an annual meeting of the heads of the CIDs of the Southern States and the first meeting of this kind was held at Bengaluru on 30th July, 2009. Inspired by this precedent, Kerala police also held a similar conference at Trivandrum on 4th August, 2009.

CRIME WING

34. The Crime Wing, headed by an Additional Director General of Police, consists of the following Wings:-

i) Special Investigation Team (SIT) :- The team was constituted in CB CID, at Chennai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli to investigate and prosecute all fundamentalist cases. The units are functioning under the supervisory control of IGP,

Crime (SIT) under the overall supervision of Additional Director General of Police, Crime. Each unit is headed by an Inspector of Police. The SIT has solved all pending cases including the Coimbatore Serial Bomb Blast cases, Imam Ali escape case, and Muslim Defence Force case.

ii) Narcotic Intelligence Bureau (NIB) :- The State NIB, CID, is headed by a Superintendent of Police, and assisted by 1 Additional Superintendent of Police, 12 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 16 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors and 126 other ranks. Each NIB unit has a jurisdiction extending from 1 to 4 Districts and an Inspector heads the unit. The State NIB is functioning under the overall supervision of ADGP, Crime assisted by IGP, Crime (SIT) and DIG, CB CID (SIT). In the year 2009, the NIB CID units of Tamil Nadu had detected 1,655 cases involving 1,667 accused and seized 2,040.050 Kgs. of Dry Ganja, 1 Kg. of Heroin, 2.550 Kgs. of Opium, 500 gms of Charas, 7,429.600 Kgs. of Green Ganja, all worth Rs.3.91 crores. During the year 2009, 24 Drug Offenders were detained under Tamil Nadu Act 14/1982.

iii) Video Piracy Cell (VPC) :- The cell is headed by 1 Superintendent of Police with a supporting staff of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 6 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 16 other ranks. Initially, 6 units were formed at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichy and Tirunelveli. To cope up with the increased work load of collecting intelligence and

successful prosecution, 6 more units were formed on 06.01.2005 headed by one Inspector of Police each and the strength of existing units augmented. 6 new units were formed at Chennai-II, Vellore, St.Thomas Mount, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar and Dindigul. The unit is functioning under the supervision of a Deputy Inspector General of Police, CB CID (SIT), Inspector General of Police, Crime (SIT), Chennai and Additional Director General of Police, Crime, Chennai.

During 2009, a total of 2,204 cases were registered under different heads of offences like seizure of DVD / VCD /ACD cases, cable TV operator etc.

iv) Anti-Dacoity Cell :- The cell is headed by a Superintendent of Police and it is functioning under the control of ADGP (Crime), Chennai. The Cell collects information on Dacoity cases from the districts as well as takes up investigation in the cases referred to it by the High Court, by the Government and by the Director General of Police.

ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (EOW)

35. Economic Offences Wing comprises Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW), Idol Wing and Economic Offences Wings-II (EOW-II - Financial Institutions). This unit is headed by an Additional Director General of Police, assisted by two Inspectors General of Police, one Deputy Inspector General of Police and three Superintendents of Police.

i) COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION WING (CCIW)

Commercial Crime Investigation Wing, C.I.D., was constituted in 1971 as a specialized unit to investigate offences relating to misappropriation of funds in Co-operative Societies. Presently, offences perpetrated in 15 Co-operative departments are being investigated by the C.C.I.W.

During 2009, 143 cases have been registered and 135 cases including the old Under Investigation cases were charge sheeted. 88 cases were disposed off in various courts during the year 2009, of which 75 cases have ended in conviction, accounting for a conviction ratio of 85%. Of the 88 Non-Bailable Warrants' received in the year, 85 have been executed. Presently, the unit has a total of 56 Under Investigation cases and 1,285 Pending Trail cases in the whole of the state.

In 2009 CCIW-CID units have assisted the Co-operative Department to collect surcharges to a whopping amount of Rs.4,30,43,129.71. A total of Rs.2,66,000/- was collected as fine amount from the accused persons.

ii) IDOL WING

The Idol Wing CID was created in the year 1983 to investigate cases of i) theft of idols which are declared as Antiques; ii) theft of Idols which are more

than 100 Years old; iii) cases which have state-wide / inter-state remification, iv) theft of idols whose value is Rs.5 lakhs and more v) theft of idols which are of sensitive nature and which are ordered to be taken up by the State Government.

This unit, apart from detecting and investigating cases referred to it, is also monitoring cases of Idol thefts reported in the local police stations all over Tamil Nadu. Besides giving clues and useful instructions to the district police for the detection of offences involving idols, this unit is monitoring the functioning of the temple protection force.

During the year 2009, 12 idol theft cases were detected by Idol Wing-CID, in which 35 notorious accused were arrested and 32 Antique idols with a total worth of Rs.58.50 crores were recovered besides two invaluable Maragathalingams were also recovered. One Sanjive Asokan, a notorious offender who smuggled out Antique idols to USA and Hong Kong and his two associates were detained under Goondas Act.

**iii) ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING
(EOW-II – FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS)**

The Economic Offences Wing-II (Financial Establishments) came into existence with effect from 01.01.2000. The Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Chennai, in its order dated 29.09.1999, in Company Application Nos.479 and 480 / 1999 filed by M/s. Anubhav Plantations Limited, Chennai, ordered that a

special wing comprising persons possessing skill and capable of acting with a sense of urgency, headed by an officer not below the rank of a Police Commissioner, Chennai, be formed to deal with the cases against Non-Banking Financial Companies and Un-incorporated Financial Institutions which have collected money from public as deposits and thereafter defaulted in repayment. Based on the above direction of the High Court of Madras, the wing was formed.

The Wing also takes up investigation of other serious economic offences. The wing functions with a total strength of 383 personnel under an officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police. Besides the Headquarter unit at Chennai, it has 15 field units at Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Vellore, Trichy, Salem, Namakkal, Erode, Coimbatore, Karur, Madurai, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. One Inspector General of Police and two Superintendents of Police are supervising the work of the subordinates. During the year 2009, an amount of Rs.73.42 crores was refunded to 1,88,922 depositors. A very important achievement was that properties worth Rs.32.95 crores were attached after obtaining Government orders within a short span. This enabled the Competent Authority / District Revenue Officers' to initiate auction proceedings of the attached properties, proceeds of which will be distributed to the depositors.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING & NETWORKING SYSTEM (CCTNS)

36. The Government of India has formulated a 100% centrally sponsored scheme called "Crime and Criminal Tracking & Networking System" (CCTNS), by creating a Nation wide Information Technology enabled Network infrastructure to track Crimes and Criminals under the National Mission mode plan, to be implemented during the last three years in the 11th Five Year Plan period of 2009 – 2012. To implement this project in Tamil Nadu, the Government of Tamil Nadu has already entered in to an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of India on 10.12.2009. The Inspector General of Police, State Crime Records Bureau has been appointed as the Nodal Officer for the implementation of the scheme. The Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) has been designated as State Project Management Consultant (SPMC) to prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation has been appointed as State Nodal Agency to get funds from the Government of India for the Scheme. The Government of India has now released a sum of Rs.463.40 lakh for the year 2009–2010 to carry out the initial activities like capacity building through 40 Training centers at District Head Quarters and that procurement of hardware and site preparation for the training centers are under progress. The possibility for the use of the existing application - software called "Crime Analysis and Automatic Records Updating System" (CAARUS), developed in Tamil Nadu, in the

implementation of the CCTNS project, is also under active consideration of the Government.

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (SCRB)

37. State Crime Records Bureau is headed by a Director in the rank of Addl. Director General of Police assisted by Inspector General of Police. The SCRB acts as the hub of all crime-related information and it collects, collates and analyses data relating to crimes and criminals. SCRB comprises Police Computer Wing, Single Digit Finger Print Bureau, Statistical Cell and Modus Operandi Bureau. SCRB implements the Crime & Criminal Information System (CCIS) and Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) and furnishes information to the National Crime Records Bureau. SCRB publishes a journal, the CID Crime Review which highlights the important cases and important work done by the department. It also publishes the Annual Crime Review.

OPERATIONS

38. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School which were formed in 1997 is functioning under the control of the Inspector General of Police, Operations.

i) TAMIL NADU COMMANDO FORCE (TNCF)

Tamil Nadu Commando Force was raised mainly to provide escort duties in sensitive cases concerning TADA, POTA and security to VVIPs and

for 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 necessary training to become a commando and imparts training in handling sophisticated weapons, bomb detection and disposal techniques, etc. 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. This school has given special training to personnel of other departments such as Prisons, Central Excise, etc. and police personnel of other States.

Apart from these training courses, in order to form small group of "Anti-Terrorist Task Force" at each District / City in Tamil Nadu, to rise up to any emergent situation and to develop Core Groups at all important towns, initially, four teams of Tamil Nadu Commando School well trained in Anti-Terrorist Operations, each consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector & 7 other ranks visited the four zonal level training centres in Madurai City, Trichy, Coimbatore, and Chennai-Pallipattu in two batches to train officers/personnel at the rate of 4 Sub-Inspectors + 28 other ranks of each District / City. Totally, 260 Officers and personnel (1 Inspector, 106 Sub-Inspectors and 828 other ranks) have been trained in 4 zones from 23.02.2009 to 27.02.2009.

iii) BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL SQUAD

This elite unit of Tamil Nadu Commando School, with its professionally skilled bomb detection and disposal experts, works to combat the bomb menace by its prompt and quick detection / disposal of bombs and explosives.

The Government have sanctioned the appointment of Ex-army personnel for the Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads of the 6 Commissionerates (Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli and Salem), Security Chennai Police and Security Branch CID (10 Inspectors, 28 Sub-Inspectors and 80 Head Constables in total). So far, 10 Inspectors, 9 Sub-Inspectors and 38 Head Constables were recruited after conducting the tests and interview by a team of experts. The remaining posts will be filled up during 2010.

INTELLIGENCE WING

39. The State Intelligence Wing deals with collection, collation and dissemination of information relating to matters affecting security and peace and other matters of public importance. The Intelligence Wing comprises Special Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID, Special Division and Security Branch CID. The total wing is headed by an Additional Director General of Police and he is being assisted by two Inspector Generals of Police, one Deputy Inspector General of

Police and five Superintendents of Police with supporting staff at the state headquarters and at field level in districts. Inspector General of Police (Intelligence) is heading the wing.

i) SPECIAL BRANCH CID

The Special Branch CID collects Intelligence on political activities; open as well as secret; on subversive activities of individuals and organizations which are likely to cause disturbance to public order, promote disharmony or hatred between people of different religions or castes or community; monitors developments in organized and unorganized sectors such as labour, students, youth, farmers, trade unions and service associations; watches the circulation of rumours, news, letters, posters, leaflets likely to disturb public peace; monitors the activities of different non- governmental organizations, functioning of essential services and existence of any widespread popular feeling on political, social, economic, religious or other subjects of importance. This Branch collates, processes and disseminates the collected information in advance to take appropriate preventive action at all levels to maintain law and order in the state.

ii) 'Q' BRANCH CID

A special cell in the State Intelligence Wing was created in 1971 to exclusively deal with the Naxalite menace. In 1993, the 'Q' Branch detachments functioning in the districts and cities were declared as

police stations and bestowed with investigating powers under Criminal Procedure Code. This wing collects information on Left Wing Extremists, in specific, CPI (Maoists), and Sri Lankan Tamil militants and takes appropriate action against them. It monitors the influx of Sri Lankan refugees and the activities of the Sri Lankan refugees in the camps and settlements. It also takes action against smuggling activities in the coastal belt.

iii) SPECIAL DIVISION CID

The 'Special Division', in the Intelligence wing was created in the aftermath of Coimbatore serial bomb blasts (1998) and it collects information on all fundamental and terrorist organisations, religious missionaries, inflow of foreign funds and passes information on actionable intelligence to the local police for taking action. It also closely monitors the proscribed fundamentalist organisations, such as, Al-Umma, All India Jihad Committee, Students Islamic Movement of India and other radical groups.

iv) SECURITY BRANCH CID

The Security Branch is looking after the security matters in respect of VVIPs / VIPs including foreign Heads of States and other protected persons visiting Tamil Nadu besides protecting the VIPs / PPs based in Tamil Nadu. Apart from this, the Security Branch CID is also handling matters relating to activities of foreigners, preparation of schemes to protect vital

installations, verification of passports and citizenship applications & matters relating to immigration.

A separate unit called 'Core Cell' attached to the Security Branch CID was created during 1997, exclusively to look after the proximate security arrangements of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This wing continues to provide foolproof security cover for the functions, meetings and tours of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Core Cell comprises Commando Teams, Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS), Motor Transport Wing (MT) and Technical Wing.

During 2009, there were 2,057 visits by VVIPs/ VIPs/ PPs. The Security Branch is also providing security to 160 Tamil Nadu based protected persons/VIPs.

v) SHORTHAND BUREAU

The Shorthand Bureau having branches in all the districts and Commissionerates, covers public meetings and speeches. The Bureau also undertakes translation of documents relating to sensational cases handled by Crime Branch CID, Q Branch CID and Special Division and matters relating to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, and Public (SC) Department.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

40. Police Telecommunication is a distinct wing of Tamil Nadu Police. It provides communication infrastructure to the police force. This wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Police and a Superintendent of Police (Technical).

41. At present, all the 31 districts and 6 Commissionerates are having VHF High Band network for police station level communication. 130 VHF repeaters are functioning from 91 repeater sites catering to the needs of districts/ city communication. All districts are provided with Microwave phone except Ariyalur and Tirupur. In Battalions, HF voice communication is in use. The following schemes are under implementation:

- VHF Grey Area repeaters were installed in Arani in Tiruvannamalai district, Vadachennimalai and Thammampatti in Salem district, Papparapatti in Dharmapuri district, Jayamkondam in Ariyalur district, Muthupettai in Tiruvarur district, Pakiyam estate in Theni district, Nazereth in Thoothukudi district, Mathiyasnagar in Kanyakumari district to improve the VHF Communication in the concerned districts. Due to these efforts, the mobile Communication and Walkie talkie Communication in districts have been improved considerably.

- In Coimbatore city the Grey Area VHF Communication has been improved by installing a repeater station using the BSNL 90 mtr. tower.
- CAARUS Uploading Software was installed in all the police stations and the cases registered were entered using this Software and DSR is being taken at headquarters.
- Extension of 5.8 Ghz Digital Microwave Project for the Tuticorin- Tirunelveli & Nagercoil and Dharmapuri – Krishnagiri link has been completed and the link was taken over by the department.
- Replacement of Digital Microwave Project Chennai to Kodaikonal was completed and taken over by the department.
- Installation of 60 feet Lattice masts – 258 nos. was completed.
- Software for Technical Stores Inventory Management System to computerize the Transactions of the Technical Stores items has been developed.
- 1,899 Broadband lines were provided to the field units through BSNL, out of 2,000 lines sanctioned by the Government. These users

can access the internet for general applications and Intranet for specific applications.

- 4 Mbps leased line with Router and firewall has been setup at police headquarters, to have data security in the intranet.
- Tender for the supply and installation of equipments for Modernized Control Room at police headquarters, Chennai has been awarded.
- Training course material and training schedules for imparting training to the newly recruited 171 Sub Inspectors (Technical) has been prepared and handed over to TNPA.
- New repeater station buildings were constructed at Mannargudi, Nanguneri and at Kanyakumari DSP Camp office.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)

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

43. The following training courses are imparted to Indian Police Service probationers and Royal Bhutan Police Service for a week.

- i) Reflex shooting
- ii) Jungle Craft Training
- iii) Weapon and Tactics and Jungle War Fare

SOCIAL JUSTICE

44. This wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police and assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The wing enforces 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. 6 Mobile Police Squads were created during the year 1974 in Tamil Nadu. Later, it was enlarged with one Unit for each District and at present, there are 35 Units in 29 Districts and 6 in Commissionerates along with 31 Statistical Inspectors and one Sociologist, one Economist at the Headquarters to conduct survey and research on the subject of SC / ST in the rural areas.

45. During the year 2010, 174 Villages have been identified as atrocity prone villages. During the

Survey, the intelligence regarding simmering disputes prevailing in connection with land use, celebration of festival, inter-caste alliance/marriages, monetary transactions, payment of wages, use of certain pathways, social religious disabilities, etc. were collected and these information will be passed on to the District Collectors / Local Police / Director of Adidravidar and Tribal Welfare Department for taking preventive and precautionary measures. In addition, the details regarding provision of basic amenities such as drinking water, street light, burial ground/pathway to burial ground, link road, construction of group houses etc. are collected and the District Collectors concerned are addressed for redressal of grievances of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Unit Officers.

46. During 2009, 1,264 cases were registered under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. An amount of Rs.1.47 crore has been sanctioned to 1,225 victims of atrocities in 732 cases as compensation under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

POLICE TRAINING WING

47. Training Wing comprises Police Academy, Police Training College, Police Recruit Schools and In-service Training Centres. This wing is headed by a Director General of Police, assisted by two Additional Directors General of Police, two

Inspectors General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police and three Superintendents of Police.

48. Refresher training for Officers and men of the district on various professional skills related topics are being imparted at 13 In-Service Training Centres located all over the state.

49. During the year 2009, 1654 short term courses and 240 comprehensive refresher courses were conducted. Totally 13,117 officers and 51,497 men were trained at these 13 In-Service Training Centres.

50. During the year 2009, apart from 51 regular topics, 86 new course topics were identified on need basis and training was imparted on these topics also. Training at In-Service Training Centres for the year 2010 has been revamped and standardised. 1,327 Recruit Police Constables of 2006–2007 batch were imparted 7 months basic institutional training (15.12.2008 to 18.07.2009). 5,608 Recruit Police Constables of 2007–2008 batch were imparted 4 months of basic institutional training (01.03.2009 to 04.07.2009). 546 Recruit Police Constables of 2007–2008 batch have undergone 22 weeks basic institutional training (16.11.2009 to 17.04.2010). Basic training for about 4,000 Recruit Police Constables of 2008–2009 batch commenced by 1st April, 2010. Totally, basic training for 3,753 Recruit Police Constables were imparted during the year 2008 and basic training for 6,935 recruit police constables

were imparted during the year 2009. The physical training for police constable as well as Sub-Inspectors has been modified in line with scientific principles and in consultation with eminent sports Medical practitioner.

TAMIL NADU POLICE ACADEMY

51. The Police Academy started functioning from March, 2008 at Oonamancheri, Vandalur. The induction course for Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police is conducted in the academy. The first batch of 715 cadet Sub-Inspectors passed out from the Academy on 11.01.2009. This apart, the following training programmes were conducted during the year 2009.

- a) basic training for over 700 Sub-Inspectors, pre-promotional training for Head Constables fit for promotion as Sub-Inspectors and basic training for 171 Sub-Inspectors (Technical) have also been conducted by the Academy.
- b) 2-Days National Seminar on “Road Safety and Urban Traffic Management” was conducted by the Academy on 31.11.2009. This was attended by Senior Police Officers of the Country.

TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE

52. Fifteen Special Police Battalions (TSP), besides Regimental Centre are functioning under the control of an Additional Director General of Police, Armed Police and Inspector General of Police, Armed Police, Chennai. Two posts of Deputy Inspectors General of Police are sanctioned at Chennai and Trichirapalli for better supervision of the TSP Battalions. Two Police Transport Workshops, one at Chennai and another at Trichy are functioning under the control of the respective Deputy Inspector General of Police. TSP VIII Battalion is performing guard duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi on deputation with the Government of New Delhi. TSP battalions are the State Reserve and are used whenever situation demands supplementation of higher scale of Police Force where the resources of the Armed Reserve and Taluk Police are felt inadequate. The TSP battalions are deployed in various parts of the State during the out break of major law and order problems, major temple festivals, natural calamities and political rallies etc., Apart from this, Tamil Nadu Special Police also provides man power to the Special Task Force, Coastal Security Group, Prison duties, Special Refugee Camps, Guards to vital installations, Chief Office Guard etc. Contingents of Tamil Nadu Special Police add the dignity during ceremonial functions in the State.

53. Seven companies of TSP Battalions were deployed for Parliament Election in Karnataka

and Kerala from 10.04.2009 to 01.05.2009. Similarly, five TSP Companies were also deployed for State Election Bandobust duty in Maharashtra State for the period from 02.10.2009 to 18.10.2009. Five Tamil Nadu Special Police Companies were deployed to Andhra Pradesh on their request on 24.12.2009.

INDUCTION OF RECRUIT POLICE CONSTABLES

54. Around 5,608 recruit Police Constables sent for 5 months training (4 months basic training + 1 month practical training) on 01.03.2009 in 27 temporary Police Recruit School were inducted in the Battalion on 05.08.2009 F.N. Further 1,327 Recruit Police Constables sent for 8 months training (7 month basic training + 1 month practical training) on 15.12.2008 in 6 temporary Police Recruit School and they were inducted into Tamil Nadu Special Police battalion on 18.08.2009 F.N.

TRANSFER OF TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE PERSONNEL TO ARMED RESERVE

55. In August, 2009, 4,349 Tamil Nadu Special Police Personnel, who have completed 3 years of service in Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions were transferred and posted to District / City Armed Reserve.

56. During the year 2008, selection for the Band men and Band Masters was conducted by the Armed Police and around 285 Band men and

3 Band Masters were selected for induction in Tamil Nadu Police and the Band training was commenced on 18.01.2010 at Regimental Centre, Avadi for 7 months.

COASTAL SECURITY GROUP

57. The Coastal Security Group is headed by an Additional Director General of Police, he is assisted by an Inspector General of Police and a Superintendent of Police. This wing was raised to prevent smuggling of fuel, medicines and other essential commodities by sea from Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka, to prevent the intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu and to forestall any possible collusion between fishermen and militants.

58. On Coastal Security front, the State police participated in operation 'Rakshak' on heels of operation Barricade 'Operation Rakshak' saw the entire State police raising to the occasion leading to high interception rate of thwarting of simulated attacks. 12 Marine Police Stations, 5 Out posts and 87 check posts are functioning, eleven hired boats are additionally being used for regular patrol. The Coastal Security toll free number (1093) has also been made functional and yielding good results. A proposal for additional 30 Marine Police Stations, 20 boats, 175 all terrain vehicles has been sent to Government of India for approval. Apart from the International Maritime border, Tamil Nadu also shares land border with 3 States and Union Territory of Puducherry. There

exists a good system of cooperation and information exchange amongst the States. Vigilance Committees have been formed in coastal districts.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING

59. Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW) is headed by an IGP and assisted by one Superintendent of Police (CIU) and 3 Superintendents of Police at Chennai, Salem and Madurai. There are 94 PEW units throughout the State. A Rehabilitation fund amounting to Rs.2.2 crores to rehabilitate persons engaged in illicit distillation / sale was created vide G.O.Ms.No.63, Home, P&E-VII Department, dated 20.10.2009 and in each district, a Rehabilitation Committee headed by District Collector has been formed. Auction Committees were constituted in the Districts / Cities for disposal of vehicles confiscated under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937. During 2009, a total of 2,132 confiscated vehicles were auctioned for a sum of Rs.2,78,15,405/-. 21 check-posts have been set up with the strength drawn from the local police, which are located in Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Krishnagiri, Salem, Nilgiris and Coimbatore Districts to keep a vigil and check clandestine transport of Rectified Spirit, Seconds / spurious IMFS and arrack sachets from Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka into Tamil Nadu. State-wide awareness programmes along with Non Governmental Organisations to spread the message amongst the people about the dangers of illicit liquor / Methanol are being conducted. All efforts are being

taken to eradicate illicit / spurious / seconds liquor in the State. The drive is being continued intensively.

During the year 2009 (January to December)

- 1,18,963 prohibition cases were detected and 1,13,580 accused were arrested.
- A total of 30.88 lakhs litres of illicit distilled arrack were seized and destroyed.
- A total of 17.95 lakhs litres of fermented wash was seized and destroyed.
- 83,664 litres of Toddy were seized and destroyed.
- A total of 4.54 lakh litres of Rectified Spirit was seized including the seizure of 2.37 lakh litres of R.S being transported in 4 wheelers.
- 2.38 lakhs Nos of spurious / seconds IMFS bottles smuggled from Andhra, Karnataka/ Pondichery and other States were seized.
- A total of 2,207 vehicles involved in prohibition offences were seized.
- A total of 486 notorious prohibition offenders were detained under the Tamil Nadu Act XIV of 1982 till 31.12.2009.

RAILWAY POLICE

60. 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 33 Railway Police Stations, 24 Railway Police Out Posts and 3 Railway Police 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 5,525 Kms.

61. During the year 2008, 310 cases were reported and in 2009, 320 cases were reported. Of the 320 cases reported during 2009, 229 cases were detected and property worth Rs.51,63,353/- was recovered.

62. During June, 2009, a two member gang from Jharkhand State involved in series of interstate cases of bag lifting in A/C compartment was secured, after painstaking investigation by Railway Police and 25 cases from 2007 onwards were detected and Gold jewels worth about Rs.68 lakhs were recovered. This investigation and detection of series of cases committed by inter state gang was well appreciated at

the Conference of State Home Secretaries organised by the Ministry of Railways, New Delhi on 20.01.2010.

63. Most of the complaints given by victims of offences which occur in other states are not properly registered and are lost. Hence, a new system for transfer of cases has been evolved by Government Railway Police, Tamil Nadu, whereby, cases are transferred to other states through Government Railway Police Headquarters of respective State Government Railway Police and followed up. Counter First Information Report Numbers are obtained from the concerned Government Railway Police / Units and furnished to the victims for further follow up. This new initiative taken by Inspector General of Police, Railways, Tamil Nadu and implemented in all Southern States comprising Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka has been well appreciated at the conference of State Home Secretaries organised by the Ministry of Railways, New Delhi on 20.01.2010. Other States were instructed to follow similar model in their respective states. A Committee was also formed at All India Level to implement this novel model.

DOG SQUADS

64. Tamil Nadu Police has Dog Squads in Districts and Commissionerates and also in some Special units such as STF, Railways and Commando Force. The State has 85 Tracker dogs for crime detection, 98 Sniffer dogs for detection of explosives

and 12 Sniffer dogs for narcotics. These squads are rendering excellent service and assisting in detection and investigation of offences.

MOUNTED BRANCH

65. The State police has Mounted Branches in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore with a strength of 30 horses. These Mounted Police are used for crowd control as well as for ceremonial occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Medal Parades, etc.

TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES RECRUITMENT BOARD

66. The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in November 1991. This Board is responsible for recruitment of Uniformed Personnel for the post of Sub Inspectors of Police (Men and Women), Sub Inspectors of Police (Technical) (Men and Women), Grade-II Police Constables (Men and Women), Grade-II Jail Warders (Men and Women) and Firemen for the departments of Police, Prison and Fire and Rescue Services respectively in a professional manner with fairness and transparency.

67. During the year 2009, the Board conducted recruitments for selection of 209 Sub-

Inspector (Technical), 4,054 Police Constables including 1,253 Women Constables, 339 Firemen and 354 Grade-II Jail Warders. Recruitment of 4,000 Police Constables has been just completed. Process for recruiting 9,000 Police Constables apart from Warden Grade-II and Fireman is under progress.

HOME GUARDS

68. The Tamil Nadu Home Guards organisation came into being in 1963 as per Tamil Nadu Home Guards rules 1963 as a voluntary citizen's force to assist police in the maintenance of Law and Order and for meeting emergencies like floods, fires, cyclones etc. The Home Guards organisation renders valuable assistance in regulation of traffic, crowd control, maintenance of internal security, promotion of communal harmony, spread of awareness on health, hygiene and road safety. As on date, 11,622 Home Guards including 2,750 women Home Guards exist. All the districts and all the Police Commissionerates are having Home Guard units including women Home Guard wing. The following further action are taken for further improvement of the function of the Home Guards.

- a) For the first time, as part of capacity building exercise, the Area Commanders of Home Guard were imparted training on leadership at Tamil Nadu Police Academy.

- b) Nearly 350 Home Guards from Chennai city and adjoining districts were given training in Disaster Management at Anna Institute of Management.
- c) To utilise expertise of experienced Home Guard personnel, the retirement age limit of the Assistant Commandant Generals was enhanced to 65 years from 58 years.
- d) To attract more youth and also to motivate existing Home Guard personnel, Government have issued orders increasing the allowances from Rs.45 to Rs.65.

CIVIL SUPPLIES CID

69. Civil Supplies CID is headed by an Additional Director General of Police who is assisted by one Inspector General of Police and two Superintendents of Police at Chennai and Madurai, four Deputy Superintendents of Police are located at Chennai, Trichy, Coimbatore and Madurai for supervision of 20 Civil Supplies CID Units. Each unit is headed by an Inspector of Police.

DUTIES OF THE CIVIL SUPPLIES CID

70. The main functions of the Civil Supplies CID are (i) to prevent hoarding of rice and other essential commodities (ii) to prevent smuggling of essential commodities to other States, (iii) to detect

and prosecute case of adulteration of scheduled articles and Petroleum products etc., and (iv) to prevent illegal diversion of rice, kerosene and other essential commodities from Public Distribution System.

PERFORMANCE OF THE CIVIL SUPPLIES CID

71. During the year 2009, 9,771 cases were registered by the Civil Supplies CID. The following essential commodities have been seized by Civil Supplies CID during the period from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009.

Sl. No.	Commodities	Value
1)	40,265.93 Quintals of PDS Rice	Rs.4,83,19,116
2)	1,63,117 Liters of PDS Kerosene	Rs. 24,46,755
3)	2,571 LPG Cylinder	Rs. 77,13,000
4)	Petrol, Diesel, Solvent	Rs. 48,53,867

The total seizure value of the commodities is Rs.6,33,32,738/-. 4,795 accused were arrested. 1,369 vehicles were seized.

72. During 2009, 116 persons were detained under Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980 and lodged in the prison.

SPECIAL PATROL TEAM

73. Five Special Patrol Teams with the strength of 1 Sub-Inspector, 5 Grade-II Police Constables a Driver Police Constable and Jeep each at 5 Districts (viz) Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Vellore, Kanniyakumari and Coimbatore under the direct control of the respective District Collectors for a period of one year to prevent smuggling of Public Distribution Scheme rice to the neighbouring states. Special drive will be maintained on the adulteration of Petrol, Diesel, Public Distribution Scheme kerosene. The misuse of Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinders will be checked and stringent action will be taken against offenders

STATE TRAFFIC PLANNING CELL

74. The State Traffic Planning Cell started functioning from March, 2005. At present, it is functioning under the head of one Additional Director General of Police. One Sub Inspector of Police and 4 other ranks of Highway Patrol Monitoring Cell (Headquarters) have been attached with this unit. The duties of this cell are as below:

- a) This unit is monitoring the functioning of 122 Highway Patrol Teams in the state efficiently through Global Positioning System (GPS) round the clock on shift basis.
- b) Highway patrol teams, by their presence on the roads inculcate road discipline and

prevent accidents. In general, the presence of police deters people from violating traffic rules. Apart from this, the Highway Patrol teams often clear traffic jams and handle situations created by sudden road block.

- c) Since the Highway Patrol Teams are having direct contact with State Traffic Planning Cell Headquarter, the problems, if any, faced by the Highway Patrol Teams are resolved then and there and hence the work of the Patrol team does not suffer.
- d) A unique identification and password have been created for each district and Police Commissionerate for vehicle tracking system to facilitate tracking at the district level.
- e) Whenever road accidents occur in the Highways, the concerned Highway Patrol Team rushes to the scene immediately and save the lives of victims in coordination with Emergency Accident Relief Centres. During 2009, 19,721 victims were rendered first aid by Highway Patrol teams of which 7,638 persons were rendered first aid during Golden Hour.
- f) Instructions to the district Superintendents of Police and Commissioners of Police are given at regular interval to enforce the provisions of

Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Rules properly in order to prevent road accidents.

X. MOBILITY

75. To tackle any situations / Law and Order problems created by the criminals, effective mobility is highly essential to police force to handle it promptly and swiftly, so as to bring the situation under control. The Government is taking interest to increase the quality and quantity of the fleet strength in the police force.

76. In addition to this, 20 Nos. of 150 CC new Motorcycle were purchased and provided to STF to form Motorcycle rider commandos to deal with unexpected ambush on moving vehicles by the Maoists / Naxalites / Extremists, under Modernization of Police Scheme. To protect the coastal regions from infiltration of extremists etc., 12 jeeps and 36 Nos. of 180 CC new Motorcycles were also purchased and provided to Coastal Security Group for their effective functioning and supervision in Coastal areas under Coastal Security Scheme.

77. As on 31.12.2009, 12,533 vehicles are available in the fleet strength of police department as detailed in Annexure–XII.

XI. HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

78. Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes all constructions and special repair works of the police department. This Corporation was started in the year 1981.

i) HOUSING

Both Armed Police and local police have to swiftly respond to urgent calls within the shortest time possible and attend to emergency duties even at odd hours. It is therefore imperative, that they are allotted residential quarters nearer to their work spot so that their services can be utilized at any time and in a better manner.

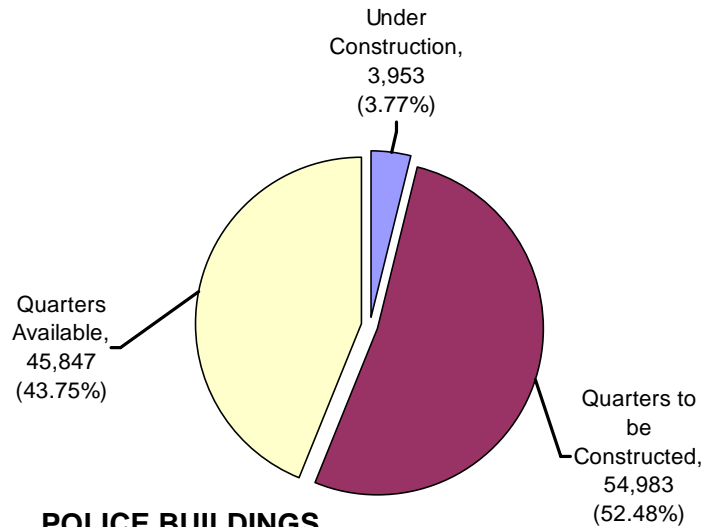
Keeping this in mind, the Government have periodically sanctioned funds for construction of quarters for the officers and police personnel through Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. As of now, a total of 26,385 quarters have been constructed since 1981. During the years 2007–2008 and 2008–2009, each 2000 quarters were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.241.79 crores.

At present, 45,847 quarters are available, in which 26,385 quarters were constructed by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation for the sanctioned strength of 1,04,783 police personnel. The percentage of housing satisfaction is 43.75%. This level would go up to 47.52% with the availability of 49,800 quarters

after the completion of 3,953 quarters presently under construction.

During 2009–2010, 2000 quarters have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.142.24 crores and the work is yet to be commenced.

**HOUSING STATUS-SANCTIONED STRENGTH: 1,04,783
(As on 31.03.2010)**

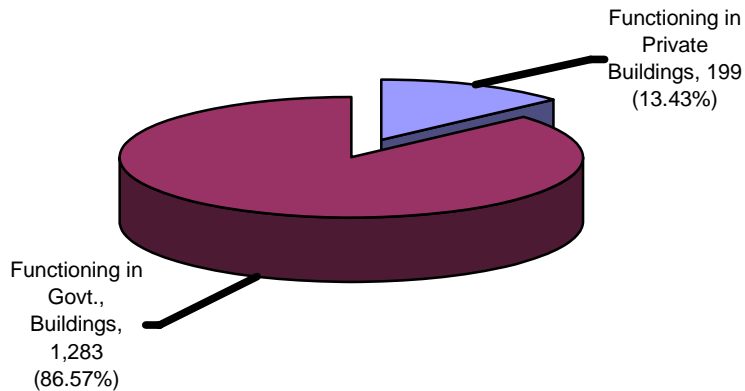


ii) POLICE BUILDINGS

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes construction of police stations, District Police Offices, City Police Offices, A.R Complex and other buildings besides construction of residential quarters. It has so far constructed 308 Police Stations, 10 District Police Offices, 6 A.R Complex, 3 Administrative building for TSP-II Battalion, Avadi,

TSP–IX Battalion, Manimuthar, TSP–VII Battalion, Pochampalli, 4 Zonal Offices at St.Thomas Mount, Madurai, Trichy & Coimbatore, Modern Control Rooms, In-service Training Centre, Othivakkam shooting range, FSL library, State Armory, Vigilance & Anti-Corruption building, Repeater station & Restrooms, Kennels and Police Academy all at a total cost of Rs.12,882.31 lakhs. 125 Police Stations at a cost of Rs.3,934.25 lakhs and other buildings at a cost of Rs.3,387.85 lakhs are under various stages of construction. The diagram below shows the positioning of the police stations in the State.

Total No. of Police Stations 1,482



The construction of annex building in DGP office complex initiated in 2008. The Government have issued administrative and financial sanction for the construction of a new multistoreyed CB CID office building at Commissioner of Police complex at Egmore in Chennai City.

XII. FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

79. Tamil Nadu Forensic Sciences Department is a fore-runner in the application of latest advanced techniques in the day to day analytical works of various investigating agencies. This aid-in-investigations has enabled the investigating agencies enhance their capability to deal with any challenges and also helped in solving mysterious as well as routine crimes. Tamil Nadu Forensic Sciences Department has also ably assisted the judiciary in proper dispensation of justice with the help of their expert advice and appropriate use of Science & Technology. Tamil Nadu Forensic Sciences Department examined 2,39,510 evidence materials associated in 62,770 numbers of cases registered in Tamil Nadu in 2009.

80. The State Government has provided liberal financial assistance for implementing the following programmes.

i) Additional Building

Accommodation had hitherto been a problem with Tamil Nadu Forensic Sciences Department. It has however been solved by the inauguration of the four storey building on 30.07.2008. In addition, a new library building at a cost of Rs.111 lakhs consisting of modern library, Auditorium and Museum is nearing completion stage and will be inaugurated soon.

ii) Computerisation

The work of computerization of this department has been completed. The process of computerization of the Regional forensic science laboratories is being carried out.

iii) New Laboratories

In this department setting up of a Narco Unit is underway and the process of signing Memorandum of Understanding with the directorate of Forensic Science, Gujarat in the final stage. Memorandum of Understanding with Institute of Mental Health, Chennai has already been signed and accommodation for this unit is in the process of being allocated in the new building. A full fledged Document Division, has already been established in the Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai, to cater to the needs of southern districts. The Government have sanctioned Rs.250 lakhs for the purchase of sophisticated equipments and required infrastructure for establishing a DNA division at regional Forensic science laboratory, Madurai. This would help to save the honour of innocent women victims, punish guilty men involved, in cases of disputed paternity of southern districts.

STATE TRAFFIC PLANNING CELL

Road Accident Data Management System Project:

81. The Government vide G.O.Ms.No.1659, Home (Transport-V) Department, dated 23.12.2008,

has put State Traffic Planning Cell in-charge of Road Accident Data Management System (RADMS) Software, for on-line collection and analysis of road accident data in collaboration with Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (TNRSP). District Traffic Data Management Teams (DTDMT) have been formed in each district / Commissionerate for monitoring and supervising the work of accident data capture and other related issues. STPC also has formed Resource Person Team (RPT) in each district. A team from STPC working under one Sub Inspector (Technical) has been imparting training to all Resource Person Teams of Districts/ Commissionerates to feed data in RADMS software so as to make it fully operational. Now, accidents data are being fed in RADMS software by Resource Person Teams which will be completed up-to-date soon.

POLICE TELECOMMUNICATION BRANCH

82. CAARUS Software captures the data and holds the data in the police station itself. Due to introduction of broadband in all the police stations, the CAARUS Software was further developed to export the data into the Central Server. The export software was installed in all the police stations of Chennai Suburban and trial tested for its functioning. Using this Software the senior officers can view the Daily Situation Report (DSR).

83. VHF to telephone patching gadget has been designed indigenously by the R&D unit of PTB.

25 such gadgets were assembled and introduced in all the districts (except in few districts where the Digital Microwave network is being established). Using this setup any officer can monitor the VHF Communication of any district using their Microwave telephone. They can also give instructions using the same telephone instrument, if needed which will be received through VHF in the districts. Three officers can monitor the district VHF Communication at a time. This facility will be useful for range DIG's, Zonal IGPs and ADGP, Law & Order for effectively monitoring the law and order situations from their desk.

CONCLUSION

84. The overall performance of the police force is impressive. The department shall continue to contribute towards providing effective governance which is essential for rapid industrial development, economic growth, and overall prosperity of the State.

85. An efficient police force plays a vital role in supporting the Government to achieve the primary objective of providing security to 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 focused towards improving the functioning of the police, focusing on people-friendly approach in their

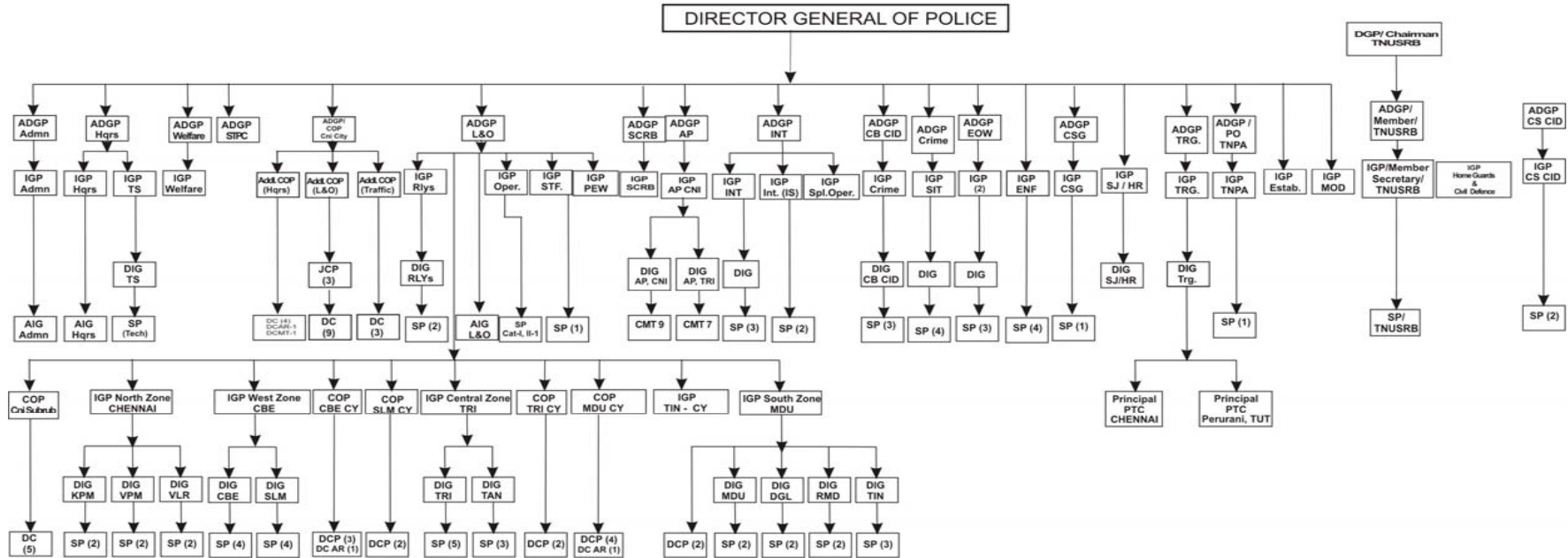
day-to-day work. This Government is confident that with planned and systematic efforts, the police force will achieve these objectives. This Government is committed to guide, aid and assist the police force to fulfill the aspirations of people.

**M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER**

ANNEXURE - I

(See Para - 7)

TAMIL NADU POLICE - ORGANISATIONAL CHART AS ON 01.01.2010



OTHER DEPUTATION POSTS WITH GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU		
1.	DGP / CMD, TNPHC, Ltd., Chennai.	
2.	DGP / Director, Fire and Rescue Services, Chennai.	
3.	ADGP, Prisons.	
4.	ADGP, Vigilance, TNEB, Chennai.	
5.	ADGP, Managing Director, TNPHC Ltd., Chennai.	
6.	ADGP, CVO, MTC, Chennai.	
7.	IGP / CVO, STC Ltd. Nagercoil.	
8.	IGP / CVO, TNPL, Kagithapuram.	
9.	IGP / CVO, STC (Kum.) Ltd., Trichy.	
10.	IGP, SHRC, Chennai.	
11.	IGP, J. Resident Commissioner-II, New Delhi, Chennai.	
12.	IGP / Chief Vigilance Officer, TNMPP Ltd., Chennai.	
13.	SP / ADC to Governor, Chennai.	
14.	SP, State Human Rights Commission, Chennai.	

DGP	- Director General of Police
ADGP	- Addl. Director General of Police
IGP	- Inspector General of Police
DIG	- Deputy Inspector General of Police
AIG	- Assistant Inspector General of Police
SP	- Superintendent of Police
COP	- Commissioner of Police
JOCP	- Joint Commissioner of Police
DCP	- Deputy Commissioner of Police
CMD	- Chairman-cum-Managing Director
CMT	- Commandant
CVO	- Chief Vigilance Officer
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 Papers Ltd.,
TNEB	- Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
SHRC	- State Human Rights Commission
STPC	- State Traffic Planning Cell
TNPA	- Tamil Nadu Police Academy
Int. (IS)	- Intelligence (Internal Security)
Estab.	- Establishment
MOD	- Modernization
Spl. Oper.	- Special Operation
Cat-I	- Category - I
Cat-II	- Category - II
Tech.	- Technical

Annexure – II
(see para - 19)

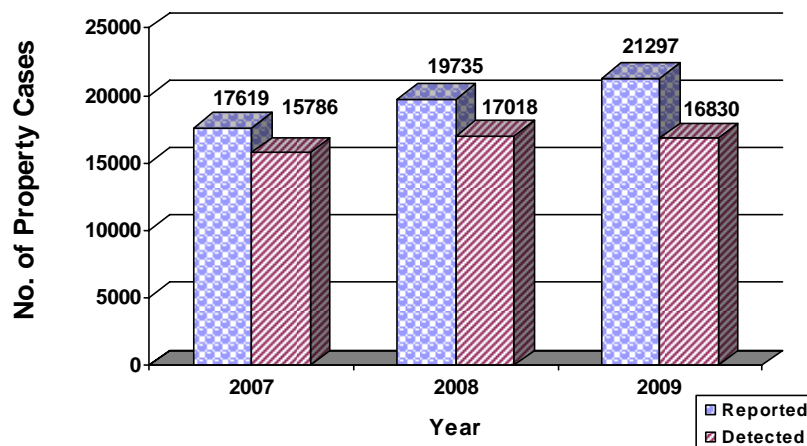
**DETAILS OF POLICE FIRING DURING THE YEARS
2008 & 2009**

Sl. No	Details	2008	2009
1.	Total No. of occasions in which firing was resorted to	17	8
	i) In Riot Control Operations	6	2
	ii) In Dacoity Operations	--	1
	iii) In Operations against other criminals	9	5
	iv) Miscellaneous	2	--
2.	Total No. of persons killed	10	4
	i) Police personnel (In the incident)	--	--
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	10	4
3.	Total No. of persons injured	53	15
	i) Police personnel (In the incident)	48	13
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	5	2

Annexure – III

(see para – 20)

Chart showing Property crimes reported (up to 31.12.2009) and detected (up to 31.03.2010) (2007 – 2009)



Annexure – IV

(see para – 20)

Incidence and detection of Property cases (2007 – 2009)

S. No.	Crime Heads	2007		2008		2009	
		Rep	Det	Rep	Det	Rep	Det *
1.	Murder for gain	102	95	105	103	123	106
2.	Dacoity	88	79	100	95	97	84
3.	Robbery	495	447	662	591	1144	972
	Total	685	621	867	789	1364	1162

* (up to 31.03.2010)

Annexure – V
(see para – 20)

Crime Rate

S.No.	Year	Estimated Population (in lakhs)	IPC cases	Crime rate*	IPC cases detected	IPC cases convicted
1.	2007	656.29	172754	263.22	155251	67873
2.	2008	661.06	176578	267.11	163058	56774
3.	2009	665.66	174691	262.43	162897**	39113***

***Crime rate** : Incidence of crime per lakh (1,00,000) of population.

** (up to 31.03.2010)

*** (up to 31.12.2009)

Annexure – VI

(see para – 20)

Incidence and disposal of Violent Crimes (2007 – 2009)

SI. No	Heads	2007				2008				2009			
		Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##
1.	Murder	1521	1344	34	143	1630	1371	133	126	1644	1145	424	75
2.	Attempt to commit murder	2078	1814	66	198	2327	1842	328	157	2325	1389	857	79
3.	Hurt	16967	14649	203	2115	20529	16251	1253	3025	18147	12899	3360	1888
4.	Riots	2375	1639	146	590	2811	1824	364	623	2397	1183	789	425
Total		22941	19446	449	3046	27297	21288	2078	3931	24513	16616	5430	2467

Note : Rep* - Reported cases year war.
 Char# - Charge sheeted (conviction, acquittal, discharged & Pending trial (as on 31.12.2009)
 UI** - Under investigation (as on 31.12.2009)
 OD## - Otherwise disposed of (un-detected, mistake of fact or law, transferred and charge abates) (as on 31.12.2009)

Annexure – VII
(see para – 20)

Reason for the murders (2007 – 2009)

S.No.	Reasons	2007	2008	2009
1.	Family quarrel	421	469	453
2.	Wordy quarrel	355	427	372
3.	Personal enmity	285	284	282
4.	Love affairs	123	155	217
5.	Money Transaction	107	119	68
6.	Land dispute	106	72	102
7.	Drunken Brawls	98	91	96
8.	Political reasons	5	2	4
9.	Other causes *	19	11	46
10.	Casteism	2	0	4
Total		1521	1630	1644

(**Note** : * Other causes – cases remain undetected)

Annexure – VIII

(see para – 21)

Incidence and disposal of Crimes against women (2007 – 2009)

S.No	Heads	2007				2008				2009			
		Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##
1.	Rape	523	432	27	64	573	405	122	46	596	269	301	26
2.	Dowry Death	208	190	9	9	207	172	30	5	194	111	81	2
3.	Cruelty by husband and his relatives	1976	1453	20	503	1648	1197	154	297	1242	855	216	171
4.	Molestation	1558	1276	10	272	1705	1346	73	286	1460	792	423	245
Total		4265	3351	66	848	4133	3120	379	634	3492	2027	1021	444

Note : Rep* - Reported cases year war.
 Char# - Charge sheeted (conviction, acquittal, discharged & Pending trial (as on 31.12.2009)
 UI** - Under investigation (as on 31.12.2009)
 OD## - Otherwise disposed of (un-detected, mistake of fact or law, transferred and charge abates) (as on 31.12.2009)

Annexure – IX
(see para - 22)

Traffic Accident cases

Year	Number of vehicles in lakhs	Road accidents	* Ratio between col.2 & 3	Fatal	Number of death	* Ratio between col. 2 & 5	Non - fatal	* Ratio between col.2 & 8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2007	100.69	59140	59	11034	12036	11	48106	48
2008	110.40	60409	55	11813	12784	10.70	48596	44
2009	118.20	60794	51	12727	13746	10.77	48067	41

Note: *Ratio mentioned in Column 4, 7 & 9 is per 10,000 vehicles

Annexure – X
(see para - 26)

MPF allotment of funds (in crores)

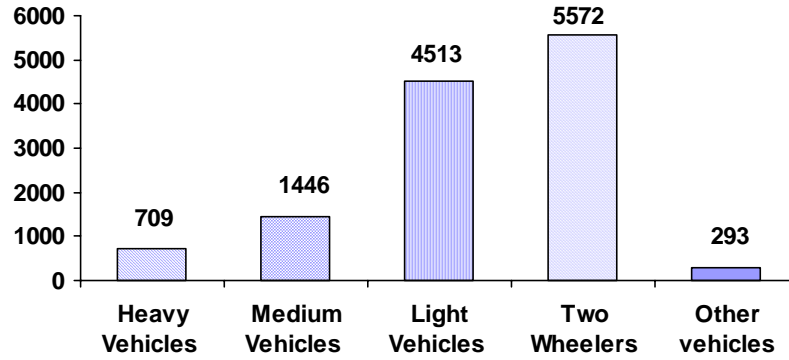
MPF Year	Government of India Allocation	State Matching Grant	Total
2001-02	68.10	68.10	136.20
2002-03	68.10	68.10	136.20
2003-04	52.47	36.67	89.14
2004-05	56.76	37.84	94.60
2005-06	65.46	21.82	87.28
2006-07	59.40	19.80	79.20
2007-08	75.75	25.25	101.00
2008-09	51.00	17.00	68.00
2009-10	60.67	20.22	80.89
TOTAL	557.71	314.80	872.51

Annexure – XI*(see para.26)***Allotment 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	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Buildings	1720.90	1720.90	1531.00	2624.00	1257.44	1308.00	2615.28	1234.74	2756.81
2.	Housing	5976.24	5976.24	2255.00	1953.00	3015.75	2562.50	3038.77	1821.77	0.00
3.	Mobility	2249.50	2249.50	2218.15	1665.65	1837.99	1830.97	1724.43	1349.57	1840.19
4.	Weapons	187.50	187.50	4.95	191.39	254.66	44.80	0.00	417.26	594.70
5.	Communi- cations	774.32	774.32	235.08	781.52	516.78	247.90	811.67	611.73	320.10
6.	Training	966.22	966.22	454.05	621.00	151.00	179.00	280.22	245.63	272.06
7.	FSD / FPB.	197.75	197.75	45.00	380.50	308.00	227.82	606.09	186.00	279.40
8.	Equipments	1020.38	1020.38	1443.69	700.06	705.45	943.29	292.97	734.77	1854.58
9.	Computers	527.41	527.41	726.88	361.25	378.30	436.86	595.05	0.00	0.00
10.	Home	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.53	134.57	40.50	33.52	62.13	68.89
11.	DV&AC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.09	98.70	102.00	136.40	102.60
	Total	13620.22	13620.22	8913.80	9459.90	8728.03	7920.34	10100.00	6800.00	8089.33

Annexure – XII
(see para - 77)

**Category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police Force
as on 31.12.2009**



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