



HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU POLICE

**POLICY NOTE
ON
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2011-2012

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CHIEF MINISTER**

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

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INTRODUCTION

There is no country in the world that does not have a Police Force. This hard truth underscores the imperativeness of the Police as an integral part of any civil society. Police as an institution is as old as mankind and has evolved over the centuries into a service that is the hall mark of any democratic State.

2. Public order is paramount in any civilization for it to blossom into a progressive and prosperous society, ensuring the safety, security and rights of its citizens. Its relevance in a multicultural society like India is all the more important and cannot be understated. Development all over the world takes place in a peaceful setting. Disturbances, disorder, crimes and killings scare away not only people but also capital and development.

3. The Tamil Nadu Police, in its modern avatar, reflects a glorious tradition of over a century and a half. It was the only Force to embark on State sponsored modernization in the early nineties which was pioneered by me during my first tenure as Chief Minister from 1991 to 1996. Seizing the opportunity, the Tamil Nadu Police transformed itself into a mature and modern Force with a humane face and unique approach to people and problems. Sensing the nuances of policing, All Women Police Stations were introduced to take care of oppressed women. The Coastal Security Group was established to secure the 1076 km. long coast line against intruders. Highway patrols made arterial roads all over the State safe from depredators. The Tamil Nadu Police Academy conceived in the early nineties turns out professional police officers every year. Veerappan, the dreaded forest brigand, was vanquished and terrorism and religious fundamentalism were crushed.

4. The laws of the land are enforced keeping in view the safety of the people, community security and sanctity of human rights. A feeling of ease and comfort is sought to be instilled in the minds of the people to

enable them to freely approach the Police for not only for help and but also for succour.

5. Alive, to the difficult task at hand and the sensitivities of the people, the Tamil Nadu Police fine tunes its actions to suit various situations. Strikes, strife, agitations and demonstrations are all handled with delicate care. Persuasion is the principle in situations of conflict. Force comes last. Sir Robert Peel, the Father of Modern Policing, said “The police are the public and public are the police”. The Tamil Nadu Police firmly believes in this statement.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

6. At the State Police Headquarters, the Director General of Police who heads the State Police Force is assisted by Additional Directors General of Police, Inspectors General of Police and other Senior Officers at various levels. For administrative convenience, the State is divided into 4 Zones, 7 Commissionerates, 12 Ranges (including one Railway Police Range), 33 Districts (including 2 Railway Districts), 245 Sub-divisions (including 5 Railway Sub-divisions), 1,492 Police Stations (including 196 All Women Police

Stations and 38 Railway Police Stations), 59 Police Out Posts (including 20 Railway Out Posts) and 206 Traffic Police Stations.

7. Sixteen Tamil Nadu Special Battalions (TSP) including one Regimental Centre at Avadi and one Special Force at Veerapuram constitute the Tamil Nadu Special Police. The TSP VIII Battalion is on special duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation looks after the construction, repairs and maintenance of Police Buildings and Quarters.

8. Recruitment of Police Personnel of the rank of Constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police is entrusted with the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB). This Board also recruits Jail Warders and Firemen. The department has a sanctioned executive strength of 1,09,525. **Annexure-I** shows the organizational chart of this department.

II. LAW AND ORDER

9. With a view to instilling confidence in the minds of the public on the maintenance of law and order by

removing the fear created by anti social elements who had, in the earlier period, indulged in unlawful activities causing threat to the life and rights of individuals, and to restore peace in the State, on assumption of charge, this Government ordered the law and order machinery to deal with such elements with an iron hand, giving no room for their escape. Further, this Government has directed the Police Department to deal firmly as per law against anti social elements who indulge in kidnapping for personal gain, illicit sand mining, smuggling of essential commodities, holding Kangaroo Courts (Katta Panchayat), causing encroachment of lands and charging exorbitant rate of interest from borrowers and other such criminal and unlawful activities. During the past two and a half months 323 anti social elements have been arrested under the Goondas Act and 4 under the National Security Act. Further, 4003 persons who are involved in various criminal cases were produced before Executive Magistrates and undertakings were obtained from them to maintain good behaviour.

10. Communal disharmony and caste clashes are factors that could disturb public order. The Police

will make every effort to maintain harmony among different sections of society, to quell any attempt to fan discontent on communal or caste grounds and to prevent any type of crime, rowdyism, extortion and land grabbing. Repeated attempts by Maoists to establish a foot hold in the State have been continuously thwarted. Special concentration is focused on State borders, Forest areas and hilly areas that have been preferred shelters for Maoists. A Special thrust is given to grievance redressal for the weaker sections of Society since it is realised that these grievances become fertile ground to be exploited by Maoists.

11. The State has a 1076 km long coast line and the Police are on guard against any attempts at infiltration and smuggling in of contraband. An SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) has been prepared and Crisis Management plans are in place for various situations. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF) is also being adequately equipped. Quick Reaction Teams (QRT) are also strategically located all over the State. An NSG hub has been set up at Vandalur. Apart from being available for deployment at short notice,

NSG Personnel have also been undertaking joint exercises with other Police Personnel, thereby enhancing the skills and capabilities of these teams and promoting co-ordination in times of need.

ANTI LAND GRABBING SPECIAL CELLS

12. During 2006–2011, there were a large number of cases of land grabbing and forcible sales in the State. Though complaints were made to the police in the last 5 years no action was taken by the police. As the number of complaints increased manifold since the assumption of this Government, I ordered the formation of special cells to investigate such cases.

13. Consequent to my announcement that appropriate action will be taken against the persons who wrongfully dispossessed the properties of the rightful owners by intimidation and force during the previous regime and that the properties will be restored to the rightful owners, the number of complaints received with regard to land grabbing grew to 8,947 as on 17.08.2011. This Government has sanctioned the formation of 36 Anti Land Grabbing Special Cells in

Tamil Nadu with one cell each at the State Police Headquarters, 7 Commissionerates and 28 Districts except Karur, Tiruvannamalai and Nagappattinam Districts for this purpose. In those three Districts, the District Crime Branch will handle the investigation of land grabbing complaints. The Government has also accorded financial sanction for a sum of Rs.20.02 crores for the above purpose. So far, in the land grab cases registered, 419 offenders have been arrested and land worth Rs.415.48 crores has been restored to the rightful owners. The Government has also ordered on 01.08.2011 the constitution of 25 Fast Track Special Courts in Tamil Nadu for the quick disposal of these cases.

DEATHS IN POLICE CUSTODY

14. During the last year there were three incidents of death in police custody and in 2011, three incidents were reported. Our aim is to achieve zero incidence of custodial death. The Police are being regularly sensitised to follow Supreme Court guidelines while making arrests.

POLICE FIRING

15. There were twelve instances of Police Firing during the year 2010, of which five pertained to riot control operations and seven related to tackling criminals. Three instances of Police Firing have been reported in the year 2011 for riot control measures. The details of Police Firing for the years 2010 and 2011 are shown in **Annexure-II**.

III. CRIME TREND

16. The incidents of property crime reported during the year 2010 were 21,353. Out of these, 16,095 cases were detected. Properties worth Rs.64.21 crores were recovered as against Rs.94.28 crores lost during 2010. The Chart in **Annexure-III** shows all the Property crimes reported and detected from 2008–2010. Property cases in grave crimes reported and detected for 2008–2010 are shown in **Annexure-IV**. The Crime rate for IPC cases for 2008–2010 based on the population, is shown in **Annexure-V**. 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 2008–2010 are shown in **Annexure–VI**. Family quarrel, wordy quarrel, personal enmity and illicit love affairs have been the major reasons for the occurrence of murder. The reasons for murders between 2008 and 2010 are shown in **Annexure–VII**. Free registration of crime cases is considered the hallmark of a responsive Police Force.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

17. A Safe and secure environment for women is essential for the women workforce to commute to and from their place of work. The Government is committed to providing this safety. Harassment at the workplace or on the streets or in public transport are being dealt with effectively by proper policing. Similarly effective legal action will be taken in instances of various kinds of harassment faced by women within the family set up. 3,826 cases of Crimes against Women were reported in 2010. The details of cases reported, charge sheeted, under investigation and otherwise disposed of for the year 2008-2010 are shown in **Annexure–VIII**. The Tamil Nadu Government will also take steps to educate and create greater awareness among women

about their legal rights through Women Helpline / Child Helplines and Counselling Centres in All Women Police Stations to reduce the incidence of crimes.

IV. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

18. Safety on the roads is a must to prevent loss of life and property and the Police intend to aim at it. 1.36 crore vehicles are plying all over Tamil Nadu. 64,996 traffic accidents including 14,241 fatal accidents (15,409 casualties) were reported in 2010. The Number of traffic accidents and number of fatalities as a ratio of vehicle population are shown in **Annexure-IX**. Steps have been taken to minimize the number of accidents. For this purpose, a Special Unit called State Traffic Planning Cell is functioning. It collects, compiles and analyzes statistics of road accidents on National Highways / State Highways and District major roads, etc. It also plans Road Safety measures, devises systems to monitor traffic congestion on National Highways and State Highways, especially during night/peak hours and co-ordinates with various NGOs/other agencies. It also monitors mini Control Room of Road Safety Cell i.e. to manage crisis

situations, to receive and pass on vital information with regard to traffic accidents/traffic jams on the National Highways/State Highways. There is one Highway Patrol Monitoring Cell functioning in the Headquarters. 160 SIs and 640 other ranks are on patrol duty manning 80 Highway Patrol Vehicles on 80 stretches of National Highways. 84 SIs, 336 other ranks are on duty manning 42 Highway Patrol Vehicles on 42 stretches of State Highways. For monitoring the patrol vehicles working on 122 stretches, a Monitoring Committee comprising 11 SIs and 31 other ranks has been drawn on OD basis from 11 Ranges and a State Highway Patrol Monitoring Cell at the Headquarters is functioning with 2 SIs and 4 other ranks.

V. MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE (MPF)

19. Tamil Nadu has an area of 1,30,058 sq.kms., with a coast line of 1,076 kms., and an estimated population of 7.21 crores. The Modernisation of the Tamil Nadu Police is a continuous process. For making the Tamil Nadu Police Force modern, efficient and people-friendly, the Government has initiated steps to modernise the Police Force in a planned manner from

the year 2001. Special emphasis has been given to improve the capabilities in certain areas such as counter terrorism, cyber crimes, video piracy, organized crimes, operations against extremists, economic offences, etc. To achieve this objective, the Government is facilitating the Department to acquire modern equipment to improve communication, mobility, computing, weaponry etc.

20. The funds allotted under MPF scheme are 50% Central Share and 50% State Share up to the year 2002–2003; 60% Central Share and 40% State Share for the years 2003–2004 and 2004-2005; and 75% Central Share and 25% State Share from the year 2005–2006 till date. The funds allotted by the Government of India and the State Government under Modernisation of Police Force Schemes from 2000–2001 to 2010–2011 are shown in **Annexure–X**. The MPF Plan of action for the year 2011–2012 for a sum of Rs.134.26 crores has been sent to the Government of India. Major projects like provision of Traffic Signal Equipment all over the State, CC TV system for Chennai City, Video Cameras and

Computers to all Police Stations are being implemented.

VI. WELFARE

i) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund

21. This scheme was introduced in the year 1957 with the objective of providing monetary and other reliefs to the Non-gazetted Staff and their Family Members. This fund is being generated 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.15,000/- In case of death of the subscriber

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

- (b) Providing Centenary Scholarship to the children of the Employees of Police Department who pursue higher studies in Colleges and Polytechnics (i.e.) from Rs.3,500/- to Rs.10,000/-.

ii) Apart from this, Government grant of Rs.1 crore is being given every year. This grant is utilized for the following Schemes:-

(a) Prize Scheme

22. Prizes are awarded to the children of the Employees 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 the first three places and Rs.2,000/- each for the remaining 4th to 10th ranked students for 10th Standard, and Rs.7,500/-, Rs.5,500/-, Rs.3,000/- for the first three places and Rs.2,500/- each for the remaining 4th to 10th ranked students for the 12th Standard. This year, 717 beneficiaries have received an amount totalling Rs.22.38 lakhs.

(b) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship

23. As per this scheme, to facilitate the children of the Employees of the Police Department to pursue higher education, 100 wards who secure the highest marks in +2 Standard are given Rs.20,000/- each or

the amount is paid to the institutions, whichever is less, till the course is completed. This year, a sum of Rs.15.94 lakhs was sanctioned as the 1st Instalment and Rs.14.80 lakhs was sanctioned as the 2nd Instalment.

iii) Ex-gratia payments

24. Ex-gratia payments are being sanctioned to reward the heroic deeds of Police Personnel while discharging their duties to compensate for their sufferings / loss. The following amount is sanctioned as ex-gratia irrespective of the rank held by them:–

1.	Killed	Rs.5 lakhs
2.	Totally Disabled	Rs.2 lakhs
3.	Single amputee and one eye blind, loss of toes, fingers precluding employment	Rs.1 lakh
4.	Burns, Gun shot wounds multiple compound fracture	Rs.50,000/-
5.	Simple injuries	Rs.10,000/-

In case of death in harness, the legal heirs of the deceased are paid the amount along with the pay last drawn by the deceased Police Personnel as family pension till the date of superannuation of the deceased.

iv) Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme

25. 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 performing their duties. The insurance amounts sanctioned for the Police Personnel under this scheme are shown in **Annexure-XI**.

v) Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund

26. Under this scheme, a Government Servant can avail of Rs.2 lakhs for every 4 years for the medical treatment of self and spouse.

vi) Food Subsidy Scheme

27. Under this scheme, Essential commodities are supplied by issuing Khaki cards to the Police Personnel from the rank of Inspector of Police / Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police down to Police Constable for providing 50% subsidy rate in respect of

Rice, Wheat and Sugar and the required commodities under the Public Distribution System / Co-operative outlets.

vii) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister’s Public Relief Fund

28. During this year, a sum of Rs.8 lakhs has been sanctioned to 4 Legal Heirs of deceased Police Personnel under the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister’s Public Relief Fund Scheme.

viii) Grievance Redressal

29. All Unit Officers have been directed to conduct the Grievance Day for Police personnel on the following specified dates earmarked for them.

All the SPs of districts should attend the AR parade and hold orderly rooms to listen to and to redress the grievances of the Police personnel	Every Friday
All the SPs of districts should hold Grievance Day for Local Police personnel attached to the various units in the districts	Every Tuesday

Range DIGs should hold Grievance Day at Range Headquarters	Once in a Month
ADGPs / Zonal IGPs / IGPs of Special Units should hold Grievance Day	Once in two Months
DGP will conduct the Grievance Day at State Headquarters	Once in three Months

ix) Police Hospitals

30. Police Hospitals which cater to the basic medical needs of Police personnel function at 12 centres 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.

VII. WOMEN POLICE

31. A Women Police Wing was constituted with the primary objective of assisting the Police Personnel in maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crimes and handling of problems faced by

women. The first All-Women Police Station was inaugurated by me in Chennai City in 1992. Between 2001–2004, 137 All Women Police Stations were sanctioned to ensure that there is one AWPS each for a Sub-division. As on date, 196 All Women Police Stations are functioning in the State.

32. Counselling Centres have been set up at the District level to spread awareness among women regarding their legal rights. The Women Police accompanied by a Revenue Official, Lawyer, Health worker and 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.

VIII. SPECIAL UNITS IN POLICE FORCE

i) CRIME BRANCH CID (CB CID)

33. This Wing has 7 Special Units and 34 Detachments. Seven Organised Crime Units and 4 Counterfeit Currency Wings are functioning in various Districts / Commissionerates. This Wing takes up investigation of important cases or cases with inter-state ramifications. Cyber Crime Cells were formed in

CB CID, Hqrs. in Chennai and Chennai City Police. Anti-Trafficking Cell was created in 2002 in CB CID, Hqrs. in order to curb trafficking in women and children within the State or to other States and for identifying and taking appropriate action against the organisers responsible for trafficking in women and children. Seven Bangladeshi women, three children from Uttar Pradesh, five minor girls from West Bengal, three boys from Andhra Pradesh and nineteen children from Manipur were rescued from human trafficking.

ii) CRIME WING

a) Special Investigation Team (SIT)

34. To investigate and prosecute cases relating to fundamentalist organizations in a successful manner, the Special Investigation Team (SIT) was constituted in the CB CID at Chennai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli. After the serial bomb blasts that took place at Coimbatore on 14.02.1998, the Coimbatore Unit was strengthened. This Wing has solved almost all the pending cases including the Coimbatore Serial Bomb Blast cases, Imam Ali escape case, and Muslim

Defence Force case. So far, conviction has been obtained in 22 cases involving more than 300 accused.

b) Narcotic Intelligence Bureau (NIB)

35. This Wing was created to prevent the drug abuse menace and control trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by effective enforcement of the NDPS Act, 1985. At present there are 15 units functioning all over the State. During 2010, 1683 cases were booked, 1715 accused were arrested, 19 were detained under the Goondas Act and properties worth Rs.6.39 crores were seized. The Majority of the cases pertained to seizure of Ganja.

c) Video Piracy Cell (VPC)

36. To control the menace of Video Piracy and to check violations relating to the Copyright Act, this Wing was constituted on 17.02.1995. Initially, 6 units were formed at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichy and Tirunelveli. To cope with the increased work load of collecting intelligence and successful prosecution, 6 more units were formed on 06.01.2005 at Chennai-II, Vellore, St.Thomas Mount, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar and Dindigul and the strength of the

existing units was augmented. 2,690 cases were detected during 2010 by arresting 1122 accused and pirated CDs / VCDs worth Rs.4.48 crores were seized.

iii) ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (EOW)

37. This Wing primarily investigates cases of fraud and default on the part of Non-Banking Finance Companies and Un-incorporated Financial institutions. After the creation of EOW-II, Rs.1210.75 crores have been refunded to aggrieved depositors out of the total defaulted amount of Rs.2717.86 crores.

a) Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW)

38. This Wing is 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. 59 fresh cases were registered during 2010 and conviction was obtained in 28 cases.

b) Idol Wing

39. This Wing was created to investigate cases of theft of idols which have been declared as Antiques, theft of Idols which are more than 100 years old,

cases which have State-wise / inter-state ramifications, theft of idols whose value is Rs.5 lakhs and more and theft of idols which are of sensitive nature and which are ordered to be taken up by the State Government. During the year 2010, 7 idol theft cases were detected by this Wing, in which 24 notorious accused were arrested and 23 antique idols worth Rs.1.75 crores were recovered.

iv) OPERATIONS

40. This Wing looks after the training and availability of specially trained Commandos for various requirements.

a) Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF)

41. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force is an elite unit for Commando Operations and for tackling incidents of terrorism.

b) Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS)

42. This School was formed along with the Tamil Nadu Commando Force. The School provides all the training necessary for a Policeman or Policewoman to become a Commando. Courses in Weapons & Tactics,

handling of sophisticated weapons, Bomb Detection and Disposal technique, training courses for Dogs & Dog Handlers, Sniper Firing and other allied subjects are imparted in the school.

c) Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad

43. This unit was formed in 1991. This elite unit of the Tamil Nadu Commando School, with its professionally skilled Bomb Detection and Disposal (BDD) experts, has been continuously striving hard to alleviate the bomb menace by its prompt and quick detection / disposal of bombs. During the year 2004-2005, 30 Ex-Army men were recruited to strengthen this unit.

v) INTELLIGENCE WING

44. This Wing collects, collates and disseminates information relating to matters affecting security, peace and other matters of public importance. The Intelligence Wing comprises the Special Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID, Security Branch CID and Special Division and Organized Intelligence Crime Unit.

a) Special Branch CID

45. This unit collects, collates and disseminates information on activities of individuals and organisations which are likely to cause disturbance to public order or promote disharmony and hatred between people of different religions or castes or communities. It also monitors developments in organised and unorganised sectors such as labour, students, youth, farmer, trade unions and service associations. The processed information is passed on to unit officers to take appropriate preventive action at all levels to maintain law and order in the State.

b) 'Q' Branch CID

46. This Branch monitors the activities of left wing extremists and the activities of Sri Lankan nationals and their sympathisers in the State.

c) Security Branch CID

47. The Security Branch CID which forms part of the State Intelligence Wing is looking after security matters in respect of VVIPs / VIPs including Foreign Heads of State and other Protected persons visiting Tamil Nadu. It is also handling matters relating to

activities of foreigners, vital installations, security schemes and Passports. Security is provided to dignitaries facing threat from terrorist or extremist groups.

d) Special Division

48. The Special Division was created to deal with matters relating to religious fundamentalists. It has also been watching the activities of religious fundamentalists and their outfits.

vi) TECHNICAL SERVICES

49. The Technical Services Wing, a distinct wing of the Tamil Nadu Police, provides communication infrastructure to the Police for their day-to-day functioning besides providing additional communication during natural calamities. There are two sub units i.e. i) Technical Wing ii) Operational Wing. 58 field units are functioning under the Technical Wing while 53 units are functioning under the Operational wing.

50. There are 91 repeaters catering to the needs of communication. Except for Perambalur and Krishnagiri Districts all the other Districts are provided

with Microwave communication system. Perambalur will be provided with micro-wave communication shortly. In Battalions, High Frequency voice communication is in use. Very High Frequency (VHF) voice communication has been exclusively provided to the Security Branch for VIP Security.

51. Keeping in mind the latest advancements in computer and IT related fields, communication (voice and data) within the District, District-to-District, District to State Headquarters and between user units of the Police Department will be suitably enhanced. To achieve this high quality communication, a study is being made and important projects have already been undertaken.

52. 100% Digitalisation of the Microwave Network has been established in Madurai, Sivagangai, Ramnad, Dindugal, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Thiruvannamalai Districts. The existing Wide Area Network (WAN) server in Districts and Headquarters has been upgraded. Very High Frequency (VHF) to Microwave phone patching console has been installed in all District Headquarters.

53. Tetra based Modern Control Room for Salem, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Coimbatore Commissionerates, Data connectivity up to Police Stations through wireless in Erode District as a Pilot Project, and upgradation of 2 Mbps leased line to 34 Mbps leased line and 500 additional Broadband connections are under implementation.

vii) SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)

54. The Special Task Force (STF) consists of personnel trained for prevention of hijacking and tackling armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities, kidnappings, etc. This Force also assists the local Police in times of major calamities and rescue operations. This Force is also being used for anti-Naxalite operations.

55. The Force also provides training for Indian Police Service probationers for a week in Reflex Shooting, Jungle Craft Training, Weapon and Tactics and Jungle Warfare.

viii) SOCIAL JUSTICE & HUMAN RIGHTS

56. This 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.

57. Each District was provided with one Mobile Police Squad and currently 35 Social Justice and Human Rights Units are functioning in 29 Districts and 6 Commissionerates. There are 31 Statistical Inspectors posted in various Social Justice and Human Rights Units, besides one Sociologist and one Economist posted at the Headquarters for conducting survey and research on the subjects related to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 174 villages have been identified as atrocity prone. A survey was also conducted in atrocity prone villages by the Social Justice and Human Rights units to elicit information about simmering disputes between Adi-Dravidars and people belonging to other castes.

58. These Social Justice and Human Rights Units also monitor proposals for monetary relief to be given to the victims of atrocities against SC/ST, by District Collectors. The details of monetary relief sanctioned to the victims are as given below from the year 2008 to 2010:—

S.No	Year	No. of Cases	No. of Victims	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	2008	739	1190	1.50
2.	2009	732	1225	1.47
3.	2010	761	1419	1.69

ix) TRAINING

59. This Wing is comprised of the Police Academy, Police Training College, Police Recruit Schools and In-service Training Centres. The Police Academy is functioning at Oonamancheri, Vandalur. The induction course for Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police is conducted in the Academy. During the last year, 26 DSPs, 781 SIs and 201 Technical SIs underwent training at the Tamil Nadu Police Academy. 1070 SIs are undergoing training. 493 officers were trained in different refresher courses.

60. The Police Training College monitors the training of Grade-II Police Constables. 8,561 recruit Police Constables are undergoing basic training at 34 Training Centres. Refresher training for Officers and men of the District in various professional skills and related topics are being imparted at 13 In-Service Training Centres located all over the State.

x) TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE BATTALIONS

61. There are Sixteen Special Police Battalions (TSP) including Regimental Centre at Avadi and a Special Force Battalion. The Special Force Battalion was formed to deal with Weapons of Mass Destruction. The TSP-VIII Battalion is on special duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi. 2 Police Transport Workshops are also functioning under the control of the TSP located at Avadi and Trichy.

62. The Women Police Battalion in the State is the first of its kind commissioned in the country. It was launched by me on 30.01.2004. The TSP officers and personnel are deployed in various parts of the State and also outside the State for major Law and Order duties including Election duties.

xi) COASTAL SECURITY GROUP

63. The Coastal Security Group was formed in 1994 with the objective of prevention of (1) Smuggling of fuel, medicines and other essential commodities by sea from the coast of Tamil Nadu to Srilanka, (2) Intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu and (3) Collusion between fishermen and militants etc.

64. There are 87 check posts to guard the 1076 kms long coast line. The personnel of the Coastal Security Group are working in liaison with the Navy, Coast Guard, Local Police, Fisheries Department, Customs and Revenue Authorities in gathering intelligence on coastal security.

xii) PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING

65. The Prohibition Enforcement Wing was set up with the avowed objective of eradicating illicit distillation, transportation, possession and sale of illicit liquor, Indian Made Foreign Spirit (IMFS) and preventing its smuggling from other States to Tamil Nadu. 94 Prohibition Enforcement Wing Units are functioning in the State. These units are under the control of District SPs / COPs. Regular drives are

launched to curb illicit prohibition offences in the State. During the year 2010–2011, 95833 prohibition cases were detected and 87192 accused were arrested. In 19662 cases chargesheets have been filed. 15211 cases are pending investigation and 60960 cases have been disposed of.

xiii) RAILWAY POLICE

66. The Railway Police is responsible for the prevention and detection of crimes in trains and Railway Stations and security of Railway installations. There are 38 Railway Police Stations and 20 Railway Out Posts in Chennai, Trichy and Madurai Zones. The total strength of executive staff of this unit is 1593. Registration of cases is monitored by Senior Officers closely.

xiv) DOG SQUADS

67. Tamil Nadu is one of the few States that have a Dog Squad in every District. Dog squads have also been formed in Special Units such as the Special Task Force, Railways and Commando Force. Trained dogs help in tracking offenders using the scent picked up from the scene of crime. Dogs are also trained to sniff out explosives and narcotics. The Dog Squads in

the State consist of 85 Tracker Dogs, 98 Sniffer Dogs for detection of Explosives and 12 Sniffer Dogs for Narcotics.

xv) MOUNTED BRANCH

68. Mounted Branch Police in Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Trichy are deployed for crowd control during festivals, processions, tournaments etc. and utilised for ceremonial occasions like Republic day and Independence day. The strength of horses at present is 30.

xvi) TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES RECRUITMENT BOARD

69. The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in November 1991 to review and scrutinize the recruitment procedure and to ensure recruitment without blemish and complaint. This Board is conducting recruitment for the posts of Sub Inspectors of Police, Sub Inspectors of Police (Technical), Grade II Police Constables, Grade II Jail Warders and Firemen.

70. Optical Mark Reader (OMR) application is introduced at present. During the year 2010, the Board conducted recruitment for the selection of 1095 Sub-Inspectors of Police (Men & Women), 10,117 Grade-II Police Constables, Grade-II Jail Warders and Firemen.

xvii) HOME GUARDS

71. The Tamil Nadu Home Guards is a voluntary organization. It assists the Police in the maintenance of Law and Order and in tackling emergencies like floods, fires, cyclones etc. The Home Guards render valuable assistance in regulation of traffic, crowd control, promotion of communal harmony, maintenance of internal security, spread of awareness on health, hygiene and road safety. As on date, there are 105½ companies of Home Guards including 25 Women Companies, totalling 11,622 Home Guards including 2750 Women Home Guards. All the Districts and Police Commissionerates have Home Guards units.

xviii) STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

72. The State Crime Records Bureau was created to increase the operational efficiency of the Police Force and to improve the Crime Records System. The component units of the State Crime Records Bureau are the Police Computer Wing, Finger Print Bureau, Modus Operandi Bureau and Statistical Cell. The State Crime Records Bureau is in-charge of implementation of CCTNS (Crime and Criminals Tracking Network and Systems).

73. The Police Computer Wing operates Computer applications like “Talash” to match unidentified dead bodies and missing persons, Portrait Building, Motor Vehicle Co-ordination (matching stolen and recovered vehicles) and CCIS (Crime Criminal Information Systems)

74. The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau, Chennai was established in 1895 and is the oldest one of its kind in the country. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to introduce the Single Digit Finger Print system in all the District Headquarters / Commissionerates.

There are 35 Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux functioning in the State. In addition, one Special Finger Print Unit is functioning in the Directorate of the V&AC., Chennai, and another is functioning in the Commercial Crime Investigation Wing, CID., Chennai.

75. All the finger print slips available in the Main Bureau. Records are stored in Finger Print Analysis and Criminal Tracing System (FACTS). So far, 35 cases of Finger Prints have been identified through this system. Tamil Nadu accounts for the detection of 35% to 40% of total detection on the basis of finger prints across India.

IX. MOBILITY

76. To tackle law and order problems created by criminals and in any other situation, effective mobility is highly essential for the Police Force to handle them promptly and swiftly, so as to bring the situation under control. 13,516 vehicles are available in the fleet strength of the Police Department as shown in **Annexure –XII.**

X. TAMIL NADU POLICE HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

77. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes all constructions and special repair works of the Police Buildings and Quarters.

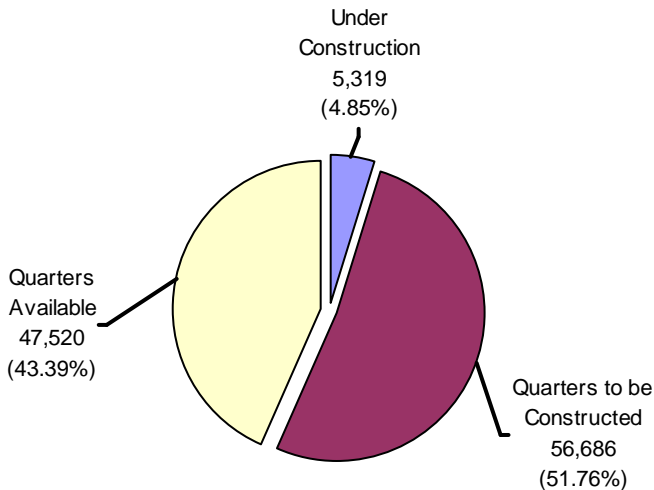
i) HOUSING

78. Unlike other Departments, the personnel of 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 utilised at any time and in a better manner.

79. Keeping in mind this aspect, in the year 1992, my Government ordered the construction of 1000 quarters every year through the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. The number of constructions undertaken by this Corporation was gradually increased. As of now, a total of 47,520 quarters are available and another 5319 quarters are being constructed by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. During the process, 686 existing old

quarters were demolished in the year 2010–2011. The housing satisfaction level is 43.39%.

**POLICE QUARTERS AND NO. OF POLICE PERSONNEL PROVIDED WITH QUARTERS
SANCTIONED STRENGTH : 1,09,525**



80. At present 47,520 quarters are available for the total strength of 1,09,525 personnel. Presently, construction of 5319 quarters is under progress. After the construction of these 5319 quarters, the total number of Police Personnel provided with quarters will be 52,839 which would increase the housing

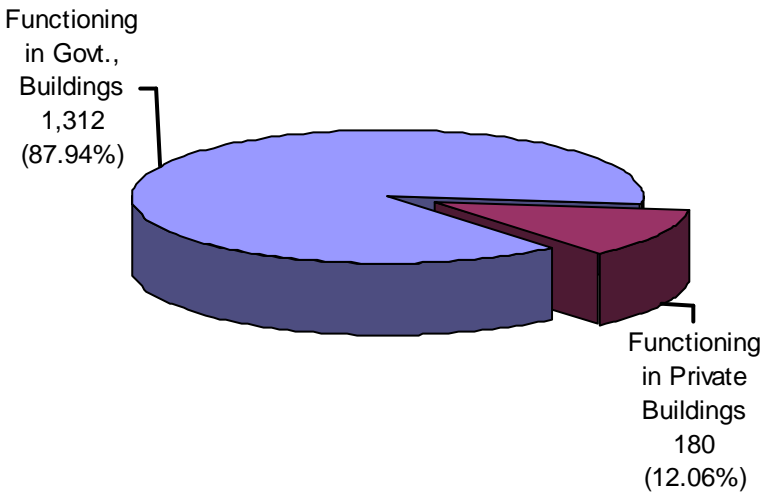
satisfaction level from 43.39% to 48.24%. Construction of 2,000 quarters for Police Personnel at a cost of Rs.158.89 crores will be commenced for the year 2011–2012. To increase the living facilities for the Police Constables, the plinth area has been increased from 550 sq.ft. to 650 sq.ft.

ii) POLICE BUILDINGS

81. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes the construction of Police Stations, District and City Police Offices, Armed Reserve Complexes and other buildings besides construction of residential quarters. It has so far constructed 351 Police Stations, 10 District Police Offices, 6 Armed Reserve Complexes, 3 Administrative buildings for TSP II Battalion, Avadi, TSP IX Battalion, Manimuthar, TSP VI 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 Armoury, V&AC building, Repeater Stations & Restrooms, Kennels and Police Academy and the new annexe building in the DGP Office Complex and Range offices at Tirunelveli and

Dindugal, all at a total cost of Rs.180.86 crores. 109 Police Stations at a cost of Rs.36.35 crores and City Police Office Chennai, CBCID Office, Chennai and other buildings at a cost of Rs.74.75 crores are under construction.

TOTAL NO. OF POLICE STATIONS 1,492



XI. FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

82. The Forensic Sciences Department is a premier Organisation offering Forensic Sciences Service to various law enforcing agencies of the State and the Government of India. This Department was established in 1849 and is headed by a Director, assisted by 230 scientific staff and 266 supporting staff.

83. This Department consists of the Main Laboratory at Chennai with 15 divisions. DNA typing is being carried out at present in the Research and Development Divisions. 9 Regional Laboratories are functioning in the State under this Department. One Mobile Forensic Sciences Laboratory is available in each District / Commissionerate.

i) FORENSIC SERVICE IN THE SOCIAL FRONT

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

ii) SERVICE IN THE ACADEMIC FIELD

85. This Department assists the University of Madras and the State Medical Institutions in conducting courses such as M.Sc., (Environmental Toxicology), M.A., (Criminology), PG Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Sciences and MD (Forensic Medicine). This Department is also a Research Centre recognised for the Ph.D., programme.

iii) A PREMIER ACHIEVEMENT

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

PART-II SCHEMES

87. The following Part-II schemes will be taken up during the year 2011-2012:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)
1.	Provision of separate lock up room for women along with additional facilities such as toilet, water, ventilation etc., in 9 Police Stations i.e. Devathanapatti in Theni District, Kayathar in Thoothukudi District, Brammadesam in Villupuram District, Kottakuppam in Villupuram District, Avinasi AWPS in Tirupur District,	9.90

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)
	AWPS Pollachi in Tiruppur District, Pachal in Tiruvannamalai District, B1 Vilakkuthoon in Madurai City and Checkanoorani in Madurai District.	
2.	Purchase of 1 No. High End Server and 15 Nos. Thin Clients.	6.41
3.	Construction of new building for Security Branch CID and Port Registration offices at Rameswaram.	37.09
4.	Construction of DSP Camp Office cum Residence at Peraiyur in Madurai District.	21.60
5.	Construction of DSP Camp Office cum Residence at Keelakarai in Ramnad District.	28.59

6.	Construction of DSP Camp Office cum Residence at Gummidipoondi in Thiruvallur District.	38.60
7.	Construction of DSP Camp Office cum Residence at Thindivanam in Villupuram District.	20.65
8.	Construction of DSP Camp Office cum Residence at Avadi in Chennai Suburban.	27.28
9.	Construction of new Residence for the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Kancheepuram Range, Kancheepuram District.	40.70
10.	Purchase of 64 Nos. of Steel Racks	2.07
11.	Construction of DSP Camp Office cum Residence at Srivaikundam in Thoothukudi District.	25.47

12.	Construction of DSP Camp Office cum Residence at Ambattur in Chennai Suburban.	27.28
13.	Personal Computer with printer & other accessories	9.00
14.	Computer with Printer for Office exclusively for Pay bill preparation.	2.00
15.	Homogenizer for Toxicology Division.	4.00
Total		300.64

CONCLUSION

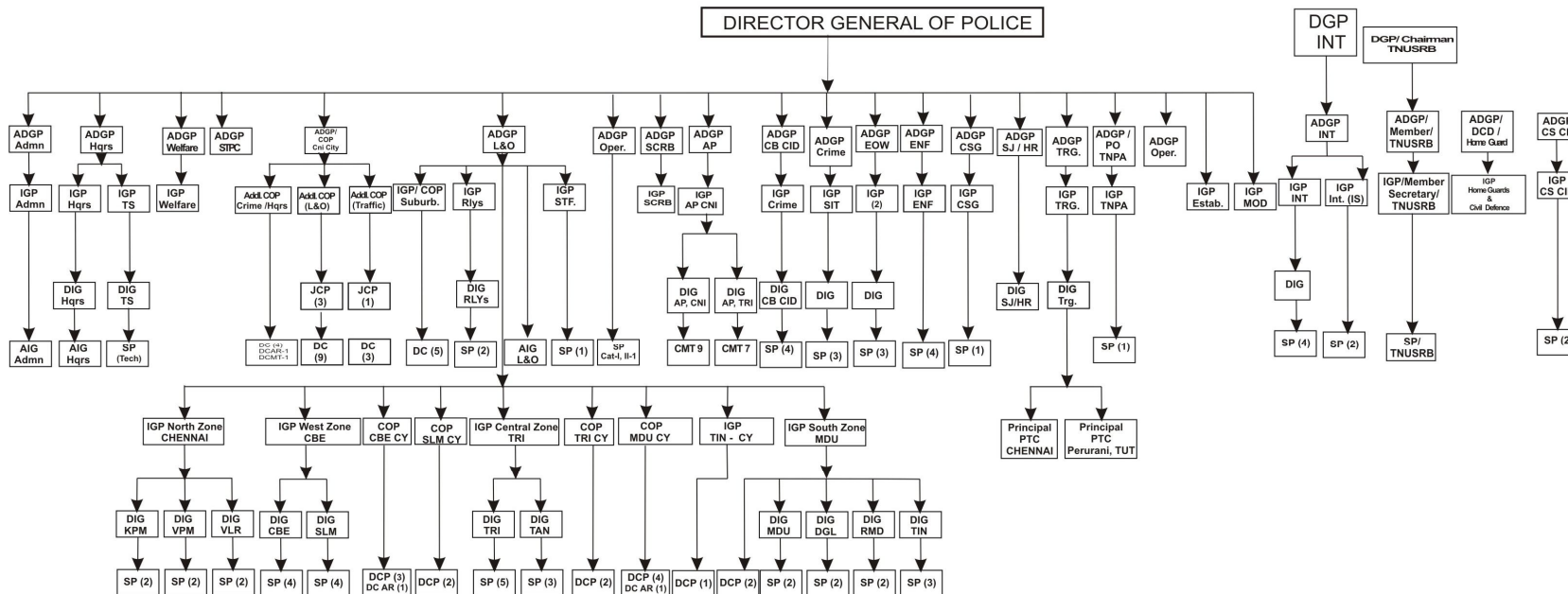
88. At the best of times, policing is an onerous task fraught with several incalculable risks and consequences. The Tamil Nadu Police Force has been making rapid strides keeping abreast of the latest developments in technology without abandoning the need for a caring and humane face, a humane touch and humane values. The Tamil Nadu Police Force has been striving hard to be responsive to the needs of the citizens, yet, at the same time, it is ruthlessly tough on law-breakers and hardened criminals. The Tamil Nadu Police have evolved new strategies and models of policing that have inspired Police Forces of other States and countries to emulate them. Both efficiency and effectiveness are the hallmark of their functioning. Doubtless, further changes and police reforms are called for and this Government is steadfastly committed to an ongoing process of planned and continuous reform.

J JAYALALITHAA
CHIEF MINISTER

ANNEXURE – I

(see para – 8)

TAMIL NADU POLICE - ORGANISATIONAL CHART AS ON 26.05.2011



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. ADGP, SHRC, Chennai.
8. ADGP / CVO, STC Ltd. Nagercoil.
9. IGP / CVO, TNNPL, Kagithapuram.
10. IGP / CVO, STC, (Kum) Ltd, Trichy
11. IGP / CVO, STC Ltd., Salem with Hqrs at Dharmapuri
12. IGP / Chief Vigilance Officer, TNCMPF Ltd., Chennai.
13. DIG/ CVO, STC, Ltd., Tirunelveli
14. SP /VO, STC (Kum) Ltd., Trichy.
15. SP / ADC to Governor, Chennai.
16. SP, State Human Rights Commission, Chennai.

- DGP - Director General of Police
 ADGP - Addl. Director General of Police
 COP - Commissioner of Police
 IGP - Inspector General of Police
 DIG - Deputy Inspector General of Police
 JCOP - Joint Commissioner of Police
 DCP - Deputy Commissioner of Police
 AIG - Assistant Inspector General of Police
 SP - Superintendent of Police
 CMD - Chairman-cum-Managing Director
 CMT - Commandant
 CVO - Chief Vigilance Officer
 VO - 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
 OCIU - Organised Crime Intelligence Unit

- 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

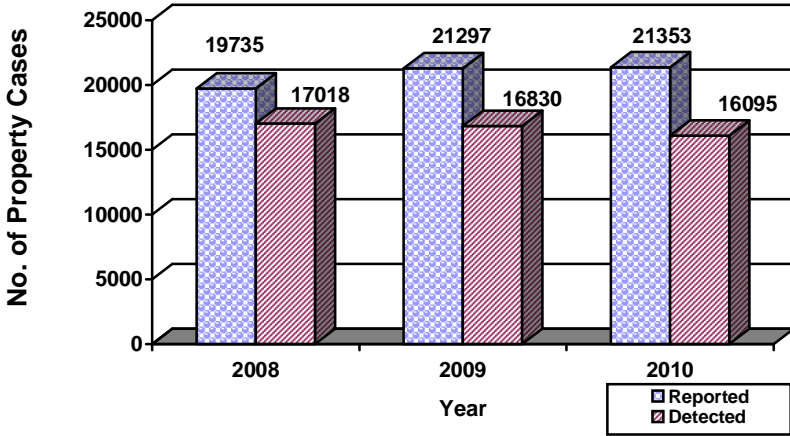
ANNEXURE – II
(see para –15)

**DETAILS OF POLICE FIRING FOR THE
YEAR 2010–2011**

Sl. No	Details	2010	2011
1.	Total No. of occasions in which firing was resorted to	12	3
	i) In Riot Control	5	2
	ii) In Anti-Dacoity Operations	—	—
	iii) In Operations against other criminals	7	—
	iv) Miscellaneous	—	1
2.	Total No. of persons killed	8	—
	i) Police personnel (In the incident)	—	—
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	8	—
3.	Total No. of persons injured	47	19
	i) Police personnel (In the incident)	46	15
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	1	4

ANNEXURE – III
(see para –16)

Chart Showing all the Property crimes reported and detected 2008– 2010



Annexure – IV
(see para –16)

Incidence and detection of Property cases in grave crimes 2008 – 2010

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	2008		2009		2010	
		Rep	Det	Rep	Det	Rep	Det
1.	Murder for gain	105	103	123	106	153	139
2.	Dacoity	100	95	97	84	85	75
3.	Robbery	662	591	1144	972	1817	1328
Total		867	789	1364	1162	2055	1542

ANNEXURE – V

(see para –16)

Crime Rate 2008–2010

S.No.	Year	Estimated Population (in lakhs)	IPC cases	Crime rate*	Detected	Convicted
1.	2008	661.06	176578	267.11	163058	56774
2.	2009	665.66	174691	262.43	162897	39113
3.	2010	670.12	185678	277.08	172641	37210

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

ANNEXURE – VI

(see para –16)

Incidence and disposal of Violent Crimes 2008–2010

Sl. No	Heads	2008				2009				2010			
		Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Murder	1630	1371	133	126	1644	1145	424	75	1715	1033	606	76
2.	Attempt to commit murder	2327	1842	328	157	2325	1389	857	79	2641	1411	1117	113
3.	Hurt	20529	16251	1253	3025	18147	12899	3360	1888	21309	13419	5540	2350
4.	Riots	2811	1824	364	623	2397	1183	789	425	2664	1173	1023	468
Total		27297	21288	2078	3931	24513	16616	5430	2467	28329	17036	8286	3007

Note:

Rep - Reported cases year war*

Char# - Charge sheeted (conviction, acquittal, discharged & Pending trial) year war

*UI** - Under investigation year war*

OD ## - Otherwise disposed of (un-detected, mistake of fact or law, transferred and charge abate) Year war

ANNEXURE – VII

(see para –16)

Reason for the murders 2008 – 2010

S.No.	Reasons	2008	2009	2010
1.	Family quarrel	461	444	454
2.	Wordy quarrel	427	372	308
3.	Personal enmity	284	282	296
4.	Love affairs/Sexual causes	155	217	334
5.	Money Transaction	119	68	77
6.	Land dispute	72	102	117
7.	Drunken Brawls	91	96	39
8.	Dowry	8	9	10
8.	Political reasons	2	4	3
9.	Other causes*	11	46	73
10.	Casteism	0	4	4
Total		1630	1644	1715

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

ANNEXURE – VIII

(see para-17)

Incidence and disposal of Crimes against women 2008-2010

56

Sl. No	Heads	2008				2009				2010			
		Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##
1.	Rape	573	405	122	46	596	269	301	26	686	233	415	38
2.	Dowry Death	207	172	30	5	194	111	81	2	165	76	83	6
3.	Cruelty by husband and his relatives	1648	1197	154	297	1242	855	216	171	1570	872	466	232
4.	Molestation	1705	1346	73	286	1460	792	423	245	1405	879	360	166
Total		4133	3120	379	634	3492	2027	1021	444	3826	2060	1324	442

Note: Rep* - Reported cases year war

Char# - Charge sheeted (conviction, acquittal, discharged & Pending trial) year war

UI** - Under investigation year war

OD ## - Otherwise disposed of (un-detected, mistake of fact or law, transferred and charge abates) Year war

ANNEXURE – IX
(see para –18)

Traffic Accident cases 2008 – 2010

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)
2008	110.40	60409	55	11813	12784	10.70	48596	44
2009	118.20	60794	51	12727	13746	10.77	48067	41
2010	136.61	64996	48	14241	15409	10.42	50755	37

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

ANNEXURE – X
(see para –20)

**MPF allotment of funds
from 2000 – 2001 to 2010 – 2011**

Year	Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation
	(Rupees in Crores)		
2000 – 01	76.50	76.50	153.00
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
2010 – 11	92.06	30.68	122.74

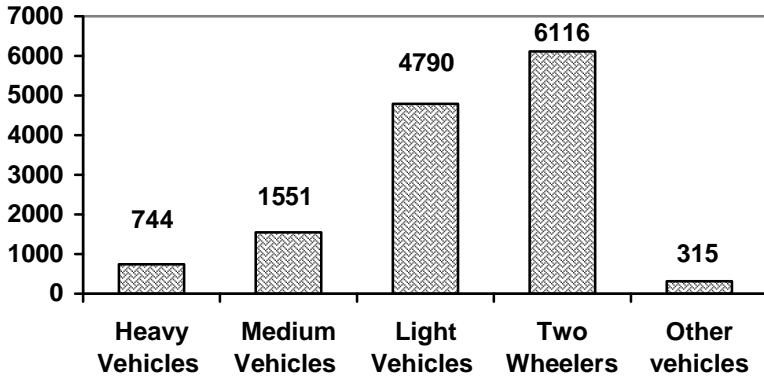
ANNEXURE–XI
(see para–25)

**Insurance Amount sanctioned to Police Personnel under
Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme**

Cadre	For death	For Permanent Disablement	For Partial Dis-ablement
I. In General Polices PCs to Addl.SPs SPs to IGs. ADGPs. DGP.	Rs.1,00,000/- Rs.5,00,000/- Rs.7,50,000/- Rs.10,00,000/-	Rs.1,00,000/- Rs.5,00,000/- Rs.7,50,000/- Rs.10,00,000/-	According to the per-centage of disablement (decided by the Dean, Government General Hospital, Chennai)
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 Lumpsum

ANNEXURE – XII
(see para-76)

**Category wise vehicles position in
Tamil Nadu Police Force**



- 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 / BP Car Container

* * * * *