

HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT
TAMIL NADU POLICE
DEMAND NO.22
POLICY NOTE 2012 – 2013

I. Introduction:

All through history the most important duty of a ruler has been the protection of the people from external threats and internal strife. As per the Constitution of India the responsibility of providing security to the people from external aggression is entrusted to the Central Government and that of providing internal security by maintaining public peace and order is entrusted to the State Government. A strong, efficient and disciplined Police Force is necessary for enabling the State to fulfill this responsibility.

In view of my strong commitment to ensuring the welfare and security of the people of Tamil Nadu, I have always endeavoured to create such a Police Force. My efforts in 2011-2012 have also underlined this fundamental point very strongly. The Police Department has therefore, under my Government, been functioning

with a clear direction to put down the evil doers, thus enabling the common people to pursue their livelihood without fear, in an atmosphere of public tranquillity.

The Tamil Nadu Police in its present form originated in 1859 and has completed 152 years of glorious service. Sensing the need to modernise a force that was archaic in its weaponry and steeped in a mindset that maintained an inaccessible distance from the common man, the State embarked upon a modernization programme under my leadership in 1991 which became a trend setter for the Nation. The concept of All Women Police Stations took shape in 1992. The Coastal Security Group was created to intensify vigil along the coastal borders. The Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was set up. Construction of Police quarters and buildings received a fillip. Better mobility and communications facilities for the Police personnel coupled with advanced training techniques enabled the Department to function as a trusted friend whom the people could approach for help and definite redressal.

Since then, the Department has been consistently pursuing the policy of befriending the

common man to collect information and to apprehend the perpetrators of crime with alacrity and precision. Situations of Law and Order are tackled with a human face and by taking sincere efforts to eliminate the cause rather than the symptom.

The Police function under the Home Department of the Government. The Director General of Police who heads the State Police Force is assisted by several Senior Officers at Chennai who are of the rank of Additional Director General or Inspector General heading various wings at Police Headquarters. Under them, the command is divided among four Zonal Inspectors General of Police and Six Commissioners of Police. There are twelve Ranges headed by Deputy Inspectors General of Police, and 33 Districts headed by Superintendents of Police functioning under the Zonal Inspectors General of Police. 247 Sub-divisions headed by Deputy Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police or Assistant Commissioners of Police, 1,498 Police Stations (including 198 All Women Police Stations) 60 Police Outposts and 218 Traffic Police Stations complete the pyramidal structure that is in place for maintenance of law and

order, control of crime and regulation of traffic. In addition there are the following special units which perform the tasks exclusively earmarked for them.

i) Crime Branch CID – mainly takes up investigation of crimes with inter-state ramifications. Crimes concerning Counterfeit currency, Cyber Crimes and Crimes relating to human trafficking are attended to by this branch.

ii) Crime Wing – Crimes relating to fundamentalist organizations, smuggling of narcotics and Video piracy form the focus of activity of this wing.

iii) Economic Offences Wing (EOW) – The Wing primarily investigates cases of fraud and default on the part of Non-Banking Finance Companies and Un-incorporated Financial institutions.

iv) Operations – This unit looks after the training and availability of specially trained Commandos for various requirements.

v) Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad – This elite unit has been striving hard to eliminate the bomb menace by its prompt and quick detection / disposal of bombs.

vi) Intelligence Wing – This Wing collects, collates and disseminates information relating to matters concerning security, and public peace and order.

vii) Technical Services – The Technical Services Wing, installs and maintains the communication infrastructure required for the day-to-day functioning of the Department. They also provide emergency communication facilities during times of natural calamities.

viii) Special Task Force (STF) – The Special Task Force (STF) consists of personnel trained for specialised tasks such as prevention of hijacking, tackling armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities, kidnappings, etc.

ix) Social Justice & Human Rights – This Wing enforces the Protection of Civil Rights Act, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

x) Training – The Wing is comprised of the Police Academy, Police Training College, Police Recruit Schools and In-service Training Centres and is

responsible for training the recruits to the Police Force besides providing refresher courses.

xi) Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions – There are Sixteen Special Police Battalions (TSP) including one Regimental Centre at Avadi. The battalions are deployed to assist the local Police, based on need.

xii) Coastal Security Group – The Coastal Security Group was formed in 1994 to prevent smuggling and infiltration along the coast of Tamil Nadu. The personnel of the Coastal Security Group work in close co-ordination with the Navy, Coast Guard, Local Police, Fisheries Department, Customs and Revenue Authorities for gathering intelligence relating to Coastal Security.

xiii) Prohibition Enforcement Wing – The Prohibition Enforcement Wing has, as its objective, the task of eradicating illicit distillation and transportation, possession and sale of illicit liquor.

xiv) Railway Police – The Railway Police is responsible for the prevention and detection of crimes in trains and Railway Stations.

xv) Dog Squads – Dog Squads are functioning in every District and in some special units such as the

Special Task Force, Railways and Commando Force to track down offenders and to sniff out explosives and narcotics.

xvi) Mounted Branch – The Mounted Police units at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Trichy are mainly deployed for crowd control.

xvii) Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board – The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was formed in November 1991 to ensure speedy recruitment of Police personnel through a transparent process.

xviii) Home Guards – The Tamil Nadu Home Guards is a voluntary organization which assists the Police in the maintenance of Law and Order and in tackling emergencies like floods, fires, cyclones etc.

xix) State Crime Records Bureau – The State Crime Records Bureau strives to increase the operational efficiency of the Police Force by maintaining a comprehensive system of Crime Records.

II. Law and Order:

It is the primary duty of the State to maintain law and order so that peace and stability prevail and the common people can go about their daily pursuits without fear in their minds. Acting on the clear direction given to the Department to proceed against the evil doers and to protect the innocent, the police have acted with firmness, maturity and patience to manage many a situation that threatened public tranquillity and order. The Police personnel have been provided an atmosphere free from nepotism and interference, so as to enable them to operate freely to uphold the law. This has resulted in Tamil Nadu emerging as one of the best States in the country with regard to the maintenance of public peace and communal harmony. During the last 11 months 2,053 persons have been detained under the Goondas Act and 9 persons under the National Security Act. Smuggling of essential commodities has been curbed with an iron hand and any interference in the process of law taking its own course is publicly discouraged. Communal riots and clashes that threaten many a State in the country are absent in Tamil Nadu.

In view of the Government reaching out to the poor and under privilege with benevolence and care, the leftwing extremist elements have not been able to gain a foothold in the State. With sustained Police vigil and no labour unrest the State provides the right climate for investors and level playing fields for men and women to participate equally in employment and development. The Government has been continuously alert to any situation threatening to affect law and order and through proper anticipation, planning and intelligence has devised appropriate counter strategies to defuse potentially explosive situations with an eye on ensuring the greater good of the common people.

Cities such as Trichy and Madurai which were in the grip of certain goonda gangs have been freed from their oppression. The Land mafia which was indulging in dislodging legitimate land owners from the ownership and possession of their property has been mercilessly and relentlessly suppressed enabling the common people to enjoy their legitimately acquired property without any hindrance.

i) Formation of Anti Land Grabbing Cells:

A total of 39 Anti Land Grabbing Cells have been formed at the rate of one Cell for every District and for each one of the five Commissionerates (other than Chennai). In addition, two Cells have been formed in the Chennai City Commissionerate and one Cell located at the Police Headquarters.

Based on the 34,703 complaints received, 1,225 cases **(Table-I)** have been registered and 1,299 offenders arrested. 1,317.15 acres of land valued at Rs.758.04 crores have been recovered and restored to the rightful owners. The Government have also sanctioned on 01.08.2011 the constitution of 25 Fast Track Special Courts for the quick disposal of cases related to land grabbing.

ii) Deaths in Police Custody:

There have been 4 incidents of death in Police custody in the last 11 months. The Government takes a serious view of custodial death on account of Police excesses and the guilty will not be spared. In some cases of death in Police custody such tragic occurrences have taken place because the arrested

person was already in a state of exhaustion or ill health. Independent enquiries have been ordered to be conducted by the Magistrate to promptly analyse and conclude the cause for the death.

iii) Police Firing:

Police firing is resorted to, only in extreme cases. The table below gives the position from 2006 to 2012.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of instances of police firing
1.	2006	17
2.	2007	13
3.	2008	17
4.	2009	8
5.	2010	12
6.	2011	6
7.	2012	1

Police personnel have been generally directed to use teargas shells or rubber bullets to quell rioting mobs. Firing is to be resorted to, only if the provocation is grave and there is a clear need to do so, to protect life and public property.

III. The Crime Situation:

Family quarrels, wordy quarrels, personal enmity, land disputes, disputes related to money lending and drunken brawls are some of the important reasons for commission of crimes. It is the duty of the Department to register all complaints when victims of crimes approach the Police Stations. This has been the stated policy of my Government and Police personnel have been directed to register all such complaints and proceed to investigate them without delay.

Table-II provides the details of murders in the last 10 years. As may be seen, the number of murders registered a declining trend from 2002 to 2005. The trend shows a rise in the number of murders from 2006 to 2011. The strong willed initiatives of this Government to control crime are beginning to yield fruit and it is certain that in 2012 the trend will be reversed and the crime graph will start showing a declining path.

A Committee consisting of the Home Secretary, the Director General of Police and the Additional Director General of Police will be set up to monitor the situation on a monthly basis.

i) Crimes against Women:

For the first time in the State, All Women Police Stations were set up under my leadership in 1992. The number of these stations has registered an increase year after year and today Tamil Nadu can boast of the largest number of All Women Police Stations in the country. There are in all 198 All Women Police Stations in the State fully administered by women Police personnel to redress grievances of women. There is no gainsaying the fact that instances of crime against women such as demand for dowry and dowry related deaths and cases of sexual harassment have come down, thanks to the establishment of All Women Police Stations.

The Government will take all necessary steps to reduce crimes against women by intensifying mobile patrolling and through the Women Helpline and Counselling Centres established in All Women Police Stations.

IV. Traffic Accidents:

Prevention of traffic / road accidents is an important goal of my Government. A major area of concern is the increasing traffic congestion owing to the rapid increase in the number of vehicles. The Police Department is alive to the fact that road safety can be enhanced only by ensuring proper observance of traffic rules and by modernising the traffic management system. Towards this end an Integrated Traffic Management System will be installed in Chennai at a cost of Rs.150 crores. The Electronic Challan System for traffic offenders introduced in Chennai in June 2011 has yielded good results and is being extended to the cities of Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tirunelveli and the district of Kancheepuram.

Intensive patrolling of the highways enables the proper enforcement of traffic rules, prevention of other occurrences of crime and immediate attention to victims of traffic accidents who can be rushed to hospitals for life saving treatment. There are already 122 such vehicles for patrolling the highways. They were sanctioned in 2003 and 2005. In addition 138 more vehicles have now been sanctioned in 2011-2012.

It is expected that by these measures the number of traffic accidents will drastically come down. **Table-V** provides the details about traffic accidents.

V. Police Modernisation:

The scheme of modernising the Police Force was initiated by me with State funds, for the first time in the country in 1991. Impressed by the success of the scheme in Tamil Nadu, the Government of India started funding this scheme as a nation wide programme on a 1:1 funding pattern between the Centre and the States from 2001. From 2007-08 onwards the Government of India is providing funds in the ratio of 3:1. However the total funds provided by the Centre are not adequate. The details of funds provided by the Centre and the State under this scheme are in **Table-VI**. For 2011-12 the Centre has approved schemes totalling to Rs.77.29 crore only. And even out of this only a sum of Rs.42.27 crores has been released. About Rs.15.23 crores additionally due from the Government of India have been withheld for reasons of unutilised amount lying with the State for allocations made in 2009-10. Since the provisions under the above

mentioned Centrally Sponsored Scheme are inadequate, the State Government is providing funds from its own resources towards Police Modernisation. The table below indicates the level of State funded sanctions given in 2011-12 over and above the outlays under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Sl. No.	Category of work	State funded sanction during 2011-12
1.	Police Quarters	Rs.287.84 crores
2.	Vehicles	Rs.13.67 crores
3.	Computers and Communication facilities	Rs. 5.06 crores
4.	Construction of Police Stations and other buildings	Rs. 49.86 crores
	Total	Rs.356.43 crores

VI. Welfare:

i) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund:

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.

(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 ranging from Rs.3,500/- to Rs.10,000/- to the children of employees of the Police Department who pursue higher studies in Colleges and Polytechnics. In 2011-12, up to December 2011, 4,287 children have been assisted with scholarship involving an expenditure of Rs.3.12 crores.

Apart from this, a Government grant of Rs.1 crore was being given to the Fund every year. This has been raised by my Government to Rs.1.2 crores in 2011-12. The grant is utilized for the following Schemes:-

ii) Prize Scheme:

Prizes are awarded to the children of the Employees of the Police Department who secure the first 10 ranks in the 10th and 12th Standards every year in each District. 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 the 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.

iii) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship:

As per this scheme, to encourage the children of Police Personnel to pursue higher education, 100 wards who secured the highest marks in +2 were being given Rs.20,000/- each. This has been raised to Rs.25,000/- in 2011-12 by my Government.

iv) Ex-gratia payments:

Ex-gratia payments are being sanctioned as recognition of the heroic deeds performed by Police Personnel while discharging their duties. The following

amounts are sanctioned as ex-gratia irrespective of the rank held by them:–

1.	Killed	Rs.5 lakhs
2.	Totally Disabled	Rs.2 lakhs
3.	Loss of a limb/eye or 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 salary last drawn by the deceased Police Personnel as family pension till the date of superannuation of the deceased.

v) Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme:

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. This scheme provides compensation for death or permanent incapacitation or partial disability suffered during the course of performing their duties.

vi) Food Subsidy Scheme:

Rice is supplied free of cost and wheat, sugar, maida and dal are supplied at 50% of the sale price through Public Distribution System outlets for Police Personnel from the rank of Inspector of Police down to Police Constables. For this purpose special khaki coloured cards are issued to them. The expenditure under this scheme is Rs.9.13 crores annually.

vii) Grant from the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund:

A sum of Rs.2 lakhs is sanctioned to the families of Police Personnel who die when on duty. A grant of Rs.1.02 crores has been made to the families of the 51 Police Personnel who died when on duty in the period of 11 months from May 2011 to March 2012.

viii) Redressal of Grievances of Police Personnel:

For the first time in 2002, I personally received petitions from 8,395 Police Personnel and arranged for the redressal of their individual grievances. Following this, the practice of receiving petitions from Police Personnel for grievance redressal has been systematised and officers from the level of

Superintendent of Police right up to the Director General of Police receive them as per a prescribed time table. In all 12,115 petitions have been received under this system in 2011 and 2012, upto March 2012, and 8,416 grievances redressed.

ix) Police Hospitals:

Hospitals which cater exclusively to the basic medical needs of Police Personnel function at 12 centres. These are Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Salem, St. Thomas Mount, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and at the two TSP battalion units of Avadi and Manimuthar. In addition a sum of Rs.1.01 crores has been sanctioned in 2011-12 to set up 36 medical outpatient units. These are located in 10 TSP battalions at **Table-VII** and at the 26 Armed Reserve Head Quarters at **Table-VIII**. Since the Police Personnel in the Tamil Nadu Special Police and Armed Reserve are required to be away on duty far away from their homes, for several days at a stretch, the establishment of these medical outpatient units will enable their family members to receive immediate

medical care close to their homes when the men are away on duty.

x) Police Canteens:

For the first time in the country, canteens which supply essential requirements for day to day living have been set up for the benefit of the Police Personnel in Tamil Nadu. These canteens are located at Avadi, Madurai and Trichy and a sum of Rs.1 crore has been given as the initial sanction. Families of serving, retired and deceased Police Personnel are eligible to benefit from the facilities in the canteens. The items being supplied are exempted from VAT and hence are available at much lower prices than in the open market. The families of more than one lakh Police Personnel will benefit from this novel scheme.

xi) Risk Allowance for Police Personnel:

The Police Personnel are exposed to grave risk to their lives when engaged in efforts to apprehend criminals. Hence it is necessary that the risk allowance being given to them is raised periodically. Keeping this in mind, I have raised the risk allowance for officers of the rank of Inspectors and below, to the level of

Constables from Rs.270/- to Rs.300/- per month. Similarly the risk allowance for Deputy Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police has been raised from Rs.315/- to Rs.350/- per month.

xii) Food and Dietary Allowances:

Police Personnel at the level of Constables to Inspectors in the Chennai Commissionerate were given food and dietary allowances only for 20 days in a month at the rate of Rs.100/- per day. Considering the onerous nature of their duties and the need for being available on duty whenever called, I have relaxed the restriction of 20 days in a month and extended this allowance to all working days in a month.

VII. Efforts to promote cordial Public – Police Interaction:

i) Provision of Chairs in Police Stations:

No seating arrangements were available for the public who came to Police Stations to register a complaint. They were often made to stand outside. To treat them with dignity and to alleviate their physical sufferings, I have ordered the provision of 10 chairs in every Police Station. By doing so Tamil Nadu has

become the first State in the country to make proper seating arrangements for the common public visiting the Police Stations and has thus emerged as a model for the country.

ii) Village Vigilance Committees:

For the prompt collection of intelligence and for the proper anticipation of problems Village Vigilance Committees have been constituted for each one of the Police Stations. These committees will meet once a month and will have representatives from all the villages coming under the jurisdiction of the Police Station. This will help to infuse cordiality into interaction between the Police and the public. A sum of Rs.1.56 crores has been sanctioned for this effort.

iii) Boys and Girls Clubs:

Boys Clubs were started by me for the first time in the State on 17.09.2003 with the intention of training and disciplining young boys and girls in the right way during their leisure time so that they grow up into law abiding citizens. To provide a fillip to this initiative 50 more Boys Clubs were sanctioned in 2011-12. Since both boys and girls are members and benefit from these

clubs, they have been renamed as Boys and Girls Clubs. Moreover, the financial assistance per club per year has been raised from Rs.66,000/- to Rs.75,000/-. There are in all 117 clubs functioning in the State, at present.

VIII. Women in the Police Force:

“All Women Police Stations” were started in 1992 with a view towards receiving complaints from women properly, with care and attention and for taking efforts to redress their grievances promptly. These Police Stations are staffed entirely with women Police Personnel. There are at present 198 All Women Police Stations in the State. During 2011-12, two new All Women Police Stations were started at Gummudipoondi in Thiruvallur district and Ulundurpet in Villupuram district. For the first time, reservation for women at the level of 30% was introduced in the Police Department in December 1995. At present there are 10,138 women Police Personnel sanctioned in the Department in the following categories:

Inspector	:	196
Sub-Inspector	:	1,413
Head Constables	:	589
Constables	:	7,940

1891 women constables will be recruited this year for which the notification was issued on 21.03.2012. The Women Commando Force was started by me on 04.10.2002. Today the Women Commandos match their men counterparts in combat and firing skills. For the benefit of the women Police Personnel serving in the Armed Reserve, barracks have been sanctioned to be constructed at a cost of Rs.5.66 crores.

District level centres have been set up for creating awareness among women about their legal rights. Women Police Personnel accompanied by advocates, teachers and staff of the Health and Revenue departments also go around in vehicles fitted with loudspeakers to promote awareness among women about the need to fearlessly approach the Police Stations for protecting their legal rights.

IX. Special Units in the Police Force:

i) Crime Branch CID (CB CID):

The Crime Branch (CB CID) Wing was formed in 1906. This unit tackles specialized types of crimes and cases with Inter-State ramifications. It has evolved as an elite investigation unit for tackling Organized Crime in Counterfeit currency, Human Trafficking and Cyber Crime.

An "Anti-Trafficking Cell" was created by my Government in 2002 at CB CID headquarters, in order to curb trafficking in women and children and for identifying and taking severe action against those responsible for trafficking. There are 40 Anti-Human Trafficking units now set up across the State under the CB CID. In co-ordination with the Health Department, effective steps have also been taken by this Cell to prevent kidnapping of babies from hospitals.

The Cyber Crime Cell was created in 2002 to tackle crimes relating to illegal transfer of money and the spread of pornography using computers and cell phones. In 2011, 81 cases have been taken up by the Cyber Crime Cell of CB CID, including 25 cases of identity theft, 11 cases of pornography, 33 cases of

Advance Fee / Job Offer Fraud, 8 cases of Cyber stalking or bullying and 4 other cases.

ii) Crime Wing:

The Crime wing is comprised of the following:–

a) Special Investigation Team (SIT):

This was set up to investigate and prosecute cases relating to fundamentalist organisations in a successful manner. The serial bomb blasts that took place in Coimbatore on 14.02.1998 highlighted the need for a professional team that could investigate such crimes in detail and chargesheet the criminals. SIT has solved almost all the cases taken up by it, including the Coimbatore Serial Bomb Blast case. It has so far taken up a total of 139 cases for investigation and of them, 89 have ended in conviction.

b) Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (NIB):

The Narcotics Intelligence Bureau was created to curb the drug menace and prevent trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by effective enforcement of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985. At present there are 15 units functioning all over the State. During 2011, 1,640 cases

were booked and 1,664 persons arrested. Rs.5.59 crores worth of drugs were seized and 20 drug offenders detained. The number of cases that ended in conviction in the year 2011 was 966.

c) Video Piracy Cell (VPC):

To control the menace of video piracy and to check violations relating to the Copyright Act, a separate cell called the Video Piracy Cell was formed on 17.02.1995. Initially the Cell had 6 units based in Chennai, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli. After that, 6 more units were formed on 06.01.2005 at Chennai-II, Vellore, St.Thomas Mount, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar and Dindigul. During 2011, 2665 cases were booked, 2648 persons arrested and pirated CDs / VCDs worth Rs.10.79 crores seized. 1865 of the cases ended in conviction. 14 persons were detained under the Goondas Act for involvement in offences relating to video piracy, during 2011.

d) Anti – Dacoity Cell:

The Anti-Dacoity Cell was formed in 1995 and is headed by a Superintendent of Police. The Anti-Dacoity Cell collects information about criminals likely to engage

in dacoities and bank robberies and their activities. This information is then disseminated to all units. The Unit also takes up investigation of important cases referred to it by the Government, the High Court and the Director General of Police.

iii) Economic Offences Wing (EOW):

This Wing has three important sub-units.

a) Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW):

This is a specialized unit to investigate offences relating to misappropriation and embezzlement of money in Co-operative Societies. This Wing is headed by a Superintendent of Police. 70 cases were registered and 81 cases including under investigation cases were charge sheeted during 2011. Of the 96 cases that were finalised in courts, 81 cases ended in conviction in 2011.

b) Idol Wing:

This Wing was created to investigate cases of theft of idols which have been declared as antiques and those which are more than 100 years old. Cases of theft of idols which inter-state or international ramifications

are also investigated by this Wing on the orders of the Government. During the year 2011, six idol theft cases were detected by the Idol Wing and 16 notorious criminals arrested. 10 valuable antiques worth Rs.80 lakhs were recovered.

The Idol Wing pursues the accused even if they flee to other countries. On a notice sent through INTERPOL, one alleged criminal has been detained in Germany and proceedings have been initiated by the Idol Wing to extradite him.

c) Economic Offences Wing - II:

The Economic Offences Wing-II (Financial Institutions) primarily investigates cases of frauds and defaults on the part of Non-Banking Finance Companies and unincorporated Financial institutions.

Since its inception, this Wing has handled 1,505 cases involving a total amount of Rs.2,704 crores and 12,50,242 depositors. A sum of Rs.1262 crores has been returned to investors and properties worth Rs.1546 crores have been attached.

In the year 2011, seven cases ended in conviction and an amount of Rs.51.46 crores was refunded to the depositors. Government Orders were

issued to attach properties worth Rs.9.95 crores which would facilitate distribution of money to the investors after completing the judicial proceedings. Two notorious criminals who were habitually floating fraudulent companies and cheating the public were detained under the Goondas Act.

iv) Operations:

The Police units have to perform a variety of duties. Special training is essential for such varied tasks. One such is Commando training. The fittest personnel in the Police Department are selected for Commando operations and given specialised training by the Operations Wing. The Wing has the following sub units.

a) Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF):

The Tamil Nadu Commando Force is an elite unit for Commando operations meant for tackling incidents of terrorism. They also provide Quick Response Teams (QRTC) in the event of an incident affecting public order. It is the equivalent of the National Security Guards (NSG) within the State. Training is imparted to them for handling sophisticated weapons, safe guarding

themselves at any point of time by tackling armed adversaries even when unarmed, climbing of steep gradients, Bomb Detection and Disposal techniques, VIP security, etc.

b) Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS):

The School provides all the training necessary for a Policeman or Policewoman to become a commando. Training to men and women constables is imparted in this school. Courses in Weapons and Tactics, handling of sophisticated weapons, Bomb Detection and Disposal techniques, sniper firing, training courses for dogs and dog handlers, and other allied subjects are conducted in the School.

During the year 2011, the Tamil Nadu Commando School imparted training to 10,998 Police personnel.

c) Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad:

As the name suggests, this is a specialised outfit for detection and disposal of bombs. Apart from State Police personnel, experienced ex-servicemen are also inducted into the Squad. The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad also provides training

by conducting courses for Police personnel. In 2011, 11,600 Police personnel were trained by the Squad.

The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad has also trained Police personnel from other States and personnel from other departments like Customs and Nationalized Banks in anti-sabotage measures and bomb detection.

In 2011-12, my Government has ordered the construction of a Model Bomb Disposal Training Class Room at a cost of Rs.30.78 lakhs for the use of the trainees in this school. Orders were also issued in 2011-12 sanctioning Rs.3,000/- as Risk Allowance to the ex-servicemen serving in this Squad, on par with the personnel belonging to the Commando School.

v) Intelligence Wing:

The Intelligence Wing was formed to collect information, collate and analyse intelligence relating to matters affecting security, peace, security for VIPs and other matters of public importance and provide that information to the appropriate authorities in Government. The following units function under the Intelligence wing.

- a) Special Branch CID
- b) "Q" Branch CID
- c) Security Branch CID
- d) Special Division CID and
- e) Organised Crime Intelligence Wing

a) Special Branch CID:

This branch has a detachment headed by an Inspector in each District / Commissionerate. This branch looks after collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence relating to communal tension, caste-related issues and other law and order matters. The processed information is passed on to unit officers to take appropriate preventive action. The branch monitors the activities of groups / associations of labourers, students, farmers, trade unions and service organisations who have the potential of fomenting trouble.

b) "Q" Branch CID:

This branch has detachments all over the State. They closely watch the activities of Left Wing extremists and other militants and undertake investigation of cases concerning these extremists.

c) Security Branch CID:

The Security Branch CID looks after security matters in respect of VVIPs / VIPs including Foreign Heads of State. An important mission of this branch is to provide security to dignitaries facing threat from terrorist or extremist groups. Apart from this, this branch also handles matters relating to foreigners and vital installations, concerning national security.

d) Special Division CID:

Following the Coimbatore serial bomb blasts, in order to deal with matters relating to religious fundamentalists, a Special Division was formed with headquarters in Chennai. It has also been monitoring the activities of religious fundamentalists and their outfits.

e) Organised Crime Intelligence Wing:

A separate unit called 'Organised Crime Intelligence Wing' functions in the State Intelligence Wing, to collect useful actionable intelligence on the activities of organized criminal gangs, notorious rowdy elements, hired killers, drug peddlers, arms and

explosives smugglers, human traffickers, gangs involved in hawala transactions, circulation of fake currency, money laundering, etc. and disseminates this intelligence to the District Police officers for taking action. This unit also creates full-fledged profiles of such criminals.

vi) Technical Services:

The Technical Services Wing / provides communication infrastructure to the Police for their day-to-day functioning besides providing emergency communication facilities during natural calamities. There are two sub units i.e. (i) Technical Wing and (ii) Operational Wing. 58 field units are functioning under the Technical Wing while 53 units function under the Operational Wing.

The Technical Wing has a sanctioned strength of 691 technical officers, which is the highest among the Police Forces in the country. The Tamil Nadu Police is the only Police Force in the country to have a dedicated microwave link. This communication network is run and maintained entirely by the Police Department.

It provides voice communication as well as data transfer facility.

Tetra based Modern Control Rooms have been established at Salem and Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs.132.00 lakhs. Similar installations are being installed in Coimbatore and Madurai. 500 broadband connections to Police Units throughout the State at a cost of Rs.40 lakhs are also being provided. All Police Stations and important Police Units have been provided broadband internet connectivity. A pilot project for providing data connectivity for all Police Stations and other Police Officers through wireless radios is being implemented in Erode District at a cost of Rs.132 lakhs.

vii) Special Task Force (STF):

This Wing tackles dangerous crimes committed by seasoned criminals. The Special Task Force (STF) consists of personnel trained to tackle armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities, kidnappings, etc. The Special Task Force also assists the local Police in times of major calamities and rescue operations. At present, this Force is also being used for naxalite combing operations in the forest areas of Tamil Nadu.

With the objective of conserving forest wealth, STF has been keeping a look out for poachers. 93 persons engaged in poaching and illicit wood cutting in the year 2011 were nabbed by the STF. The Force has also been successful in unearthing illicit weapons.

STF has now become a premier training institution in jungle operations. During 2011, as many as 2006 personnel from Police, Fire and Rescue Services and Forest Departments underwent training with the STF in jungle survival tactics. 208 combing operations and 52 ambush exercises were carried out by the STF last year.

viii) Social Justice and Human Rights Wings:

This Wing is meant to prevent atrocities against SCs / STs and ensure the protection of their legal rights. It functions under an Additional Director General of Police. Currently 36 Social Justice and Human Rights units are functioning under him in 30 Districts and 6 Commissionerates.

In all 630 cases are under investigation and 3,050 cases are under trial in court. 4 Special Courts have been set up exclusively for the trial of cases under

the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. In other places, the existing Session Courts try the cases.

The Social Justice and Human Rights units also undertake village level surveys to identify those vulnerable to offences under the SC / ST Atrocities Act. This helps in initiating proactive measures to prevent atrocities against them. Mass awareness campaigns are also conducted regularly by the Wing.

The Social Justice and Human Rights Units also monitor the grant of monetary relief to be given to the victims of atrocities against SC/ST, by District Collectors.

ix) Police Training:

The Police Academy, the Police Training College, the Police Recruit Schools and the In-service Training Centres function under the Training Wing. The Police Academy which functions at Oonamancheri, Vandalur, was ordered to be set up in G.O.Ms.No.1199, Home, dated 12.10.2004 on my orders. It conducts induction courses for Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

During the year 2011, 1061 Sub-Inspectors Cadets successfully completed their training at the Tamil Nadu Police Academy / Police Training College. The passing out parade held on 15.02.2012 witnessed the largest number of Sub-Inspectors passing out in any particular year. The Police Training College organises and monitors the training of Grade-II Police Constables. 8,488 recruit Police Constables were given Basic Institutional Training at 4 permanent Police Recruit Schools and at the 30 temporary Police Recruit Schools. Grade-II Police Constables were being provided only 22 weeks basic training earlier. Since a comprehensive training programme will require basic training for at least 7 months and one more month of practical training, orders were issued on 07.03.2012 increasing the period of training accordingly.

Refresher training for Officers and men with regard to various professional skills is being imparted at the 13 In-Service Training Centres located in various parts of the State.

x) Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions:

There are 16 Special Police Battalions (TSP) including a Regimental Centre (Training Centre of the Armed Police) at Avadi. A Special Force Battalion was formed to deal with Weapons of Mass Destruction etc. The Regimental Centre at Avadi provides specialised training for TSP personnel. 1,382 personnel were trained at the Centre in 2011.

The TSP Police Personnel are deployed in times of major law and order disturbances and special duties such as election duty. They are also deployed in other States based on requests received from those States.

Two Motor Transport Work Shops function under the control of the TSP and they are located at Avadi and Trichy for repairing Police vehicles. The TSP also looks after the recruitment and training of the members of the Police Bands.

xi) Coastal Security Group:

Tamil Nadu has a coast line of 1,076 kms. covering 591 fishing villages in 13 coastal districts. The Wing fulfills the purpose of providing Coastal Security. The Coastal Security Group was formed in 1994 on my

directions with the objective of preventing Smuggling of fuel, medicines, etc., and to detect and block intrusion of anti-social elements into Tamil Nadu by the sea route. There are 6 Zonal Offices of the Coastal Security Group located at Chennai, Nagappatinam, Vedaranyam, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Tuticorin. The Coastal Security Group personnel undertake patrolling in the sea up to 5 nautical miles and also along the coast. They work in close co-ordination with the local Police.

12 boats of 12 tonne capacity and 12 boats of 5 tonne capacity are now available with the Coastal Security Group.

The Coastal Security Group has been sanctioned 8 rigid inflatable boats and 6 Gemini boats under the Modernisation of Police Force Scheme. The Government has also sanctioned 12 All Terrain Jeeps and 12 All Terrain Motorcycles for patrolling along the shore. In addition, 30 Marine Police Stations, 20 boats, 12 Jetties, 30 Four Wheelers and 60 Two Wheelers have been recently sanctioned. Sites for 30 Marine Police Stations have been identified and construction is to start soon.

A Toll Free number 1093 has been provided and wide awareness has been created among all the 591 fishing villages to call if any help is needed. On receipt of information through Toll Free No.1093, the CSG have rescued 41 fishermen boats and 181 fishermen during the year 2011 and 3 fishermen boats and 8 fishermen during the year 2012.

The Coastal Security Group has been carrying out periodical naval exercises along with the Coast Guard Navy. "Operation Hamla-I" was carried out in June last year. On 28.03.2012 and 29.03.2012 "Operation Hamla-II" was conducted with a view towards testing and demonstrating the capacity of the Coastal Security Group, the Coast Guard and the local Police is working together to prevent infiltration of terrorist elements along the coast of Tamil Nadu.

xii) Prohibition Enforcement Wing:

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing was set up with the objective of eradicating illicit distillation and the transportation, possession and sale of illicit liquor. 94 PEW Units are functioning in the State. During 2011 the wing detected 1,01,486 cases, 1,00,930 accused

were arrested and of them 221 were detained under the Goondas Act.

xiii) Railway Police:

The railway network in the State runs over a length of 5525 k.m. The Railway Police Wing was started with the objective of prevention and detection of crimes in trains and railway stations and to ensure the general safety of the public travelling by train. There are 37 Railway Police Stations and 20 Railway Out Posts functioning in the State.

353 cases were registered by the Railway Police in 2011 and property worth Rs.62.40 Lakhs recovered. Totally 420 Juveniles including 42 girls who had been abandoned or lost in railway premises or trains were rescued.

xiv) Dog Squads:

This wing helps to track offenders and locate evidence in criminal cases with the help of trained sniffer dogs. Dogs assist in tracking offenders using the scent picked up from the scene of crime. Dogs are also trained to sniff out explosives and narcotics. Dog squads have been formed in all Districts,

Commissionerates and Special Units such as Special Task Force, Railways and Commando Force. The Dog Squads in the State consist of 191 dogs, out of which 80 are Tracker Dogs, 107 Sniffer Dogs for detection of Explosives and 4 Sniffer Dogs for Narcotics.

The feeding charges and grooming charges for dogs have been enhanced by my Government from Rs.54/- to Rs.85/- per day and from Rs.250/- to Rs.300/- per month respectively.

xv) Mounted Branch:

This branch with units at Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore is deployed for crowd control during festivals / processions, major games and tournaments, and for ceremonial occasions like Republic Day and Independence Day.

The strength of horses at present is 38. The Mounted Branch Police is controlled by the Commissioners of Police concerned.

xvi) Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board:

This Board fulfills the challenging task of recruiting Police Constables and Officers for the Police

Force. The "Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board" was set up on 29.11.1991 and conducts recruitment for the following posts:—

- i) Sub Inspectors of Police
- ii) Sub Inspectors of Police (Technical)
- iii) Grade-II Police Constables
- iv) Grade-II Jail Warders and
- v) Firemen

Till date 67,686 Grade-II Police Constables, 2,054 Grade-II Jail Warders, 3,750 Firemen, 5,099 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 391 Sub-Inspectors of Police (Technical) have been recruited.

A notification has been issued by the Board on 21.03.2012 for the recruitment of Grade-II Police Constables, Grade-II Jail Warders and Firemen to fill up 13,320 vacancies.

xvii) Home Guards:

The Tamil Nadu Home Guards organization came into being in 1963 as per Tamil Nadu Home Guards Rules 1963. It is a voluntary citizens' force to assist the Police in the maintenance of law and order and for meeting emergencies like floods, fires, cyclones

etc. The Home Guards organization renders valuable assistance in regulation of traffic, crowd control, maintenance of internal security, promotion of communal harmony, and spread of awareness on health, hygiene and road safety.

As on date there are 105½ companies comprising 11,622 Home Guards including 2,750 women Home Guards. All districts and Police Commissionerates have Home Guards units including a Women Home Guard Wing. My Government has taken special steps to rejuvenate this force. The Daily allowance has been enhanced from Rs.65/- to Rs.150/- from 16th September 2011. The night duty allowance in Chennai City Commissionerate has also been raised to Rs.200/- per call out. Orders have been issued to increase the registered strength of Home Guards in the State from 11622 to 16000.

xviii) State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB):

SCRB in Tamil Nadu was created to increase the operational efficiency of the Police Force and to improve the crime records system. The component

units of SCRB are Police Computer Wing, Finger Print Bureau, Modus Operandi Bureau and Statistical Cell.

a) Police Computer Wing:

The Police Computer Wing was constituted with the aim of computerizing all data pertaining to crimes and criminals to aid in investigation and in compiling crime statistics.

51 portraits were developed in the Police Computer Wing in the year 2011 under the Portrait Building System. Over the years, totally 853 portraits have been developed, out of which 142 closely resembled the culprits and were found to be useful in crime detection.

The Wing also maintains the Tamil Nadu Police Website. This has a provision for the public to make online complaints. 6,178 such complaints were received in the year 2011. These complaints are forwarded to the concerned Superintendent of Police / Commissioner of Police, who in turn keep the complainant informed of action taken. The website also contains information of news for the public and carries photographs of missing persons and unidentified dead bodies.

MVCS (Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System) is a data bank of stolen and recovered motor vehicles. A MVCS counter has been opened in Chennai City Police Crime Records Bureau to help the public who intend to buy second hand vehicles to find out whether the vehicle is a stolen one or is involved in any crime. This data base has over 8 lakh records from all the States.

b) Finger Print Bureau:

The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau, Chennai was established in 1895 and is the oldest one of its kind in the country. The Finger Print Bureau is the store house of finger print slips of all convicted persons and it has 1,62,291 convicted finger print records. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to introduce Single Digit Finger Print System in all the District Headquarters / Commissionerates. There are 35 S.D.F.P. Bureau functioning in the State. In addition one Special Finger Print Unit is functioning at the Directorate of the V&A.C., Chennai and another at the Commercial Crime Investigation Wing, CID., Chennai.

Five hundred and thirty offenders were identified through finger prints in the year 2011.

The Finger Print Bureau also operates the Finger Print Analysis and Criminal Tracing System (FACTS). This computerized system helps to compare chance prints found at the scene of a crime with a computerized database of fingerprints.

The total value of property recovered in the year 2011 in cases identified through fingerprint slips is Rs.12 crores.

c) Modus Operandi Bureau:

This unit collects details about crimes and criminals and provides this information to investigation officers. It also collects data on missing persons. It brings out the Crime Intelligence Gazette for circulation to all Police Stations.

d) Statistical Cell:

The Statistical Cell compiles general statistical information relating to the Department.

State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB) is in-charge of implementation of CCTNS (Crime and Criminals Tracking Network System) The System Integrator has

been selected for the implementation of CCTNS project and the agreement was signed on 30.09.2011.

The Government of India sanctioned Rs.103.33 crores for the State for Implementation of CCTNS. This amount will be released in a phased manner. Since the special units of the police department have been left out of CCTNS coverage under the scheme approved by the Centre, the State Government is providing additional funding to the extent of Rs.9.9 crores. 49 training centres have been set up for capacity building and over 32,000 Police personnel have been trained so far. National Informatics Centre has been entrusted with the task of developing the core application software called CIPRUS. CCTNS will also provide Citizen-centric services.

In the pilot phase, Thiruvallur, Ariyalur, Coimbatore City and Sivagangai are being taken up. The other districts will be covered in due course.

Steps are also being taken for digitization of legacy data maintained in manuscript form.

X. Mobility:

The mobility of the Police Force greatly determines its efficiency. With perpetrators of crime utilizing fast moving vehicles the Police Force has to be fully equipped to get the better of them all the time. Keeping this in mind I had sanctioned 1,794 vehicles in the year 2001-02 which is the single largest sanction of vehicles in any one financial year. Today, the total fleet strength in the Police Force is 13,663. I have directed the Police Department to deploy the vehicles purposefully by intensifying mobile patrols and by demonstrating greater presence on the highways. In the last 11 months 560 vehicles have been sanctioned as addition to the fleet.

XI. Tamil Nadu Police Housing and Buildings:

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Limited was incorporated as a Company in 1981 under the Companies Act, 1956, with the objective of providing shelter under "Own Your House" scheme for serving and retired Police Personnel. Subsequently, office buildings for Police, Prison and Fire & Rescue

Services Departments and rental quarters for personnel of these Departments are also constructed by it.

i) Police Housing:

From the year 1992 onwards, the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation started constructing 1000 quarters per annum. Afterwards, in various stages, the target for construction of quarters increased and went up to 4000 houses per annum. But, From the year 2007-08 to 2010-11, Government orders were issued for construction of 2000 quarters only every year.

It is imperative that Police Personnel are allotted residential quarters nearer to their work place as they have to immediately respond to emergencies. Hence, this Government has decided to provide 100% housing satisfaction for the Police. This was announced by me on the floor of the House on 24.08.2011, while replying to the debate on the Police Department's demand. The necessary Government order has also been issued in G.O.(Ms) No.851, Home Department, dated 13.12.2011. As the first step, orders were issued

to construct 3440 quarters at a cost of Rs.287.95 crores in 2011-12.

In the Budget Speech for the current financial year an announcement has been made for construction of an additional 4340 quarters at a cost of Rs.400 crores. This trend of increased sanction of quarters for Police Personnel will be continued in the coming years.

ii) Police Buildings:

It was noticed when this Government assumed charge, that 190 Police Stations were functioning in private rented buildings. Sanction to construct buildings for 11 Police Stations at a cost of Rs.4.11 crores was issued on 10.09.2011. Sanction for construction of another 11 Police Stations at a cost of Rs.5.14 crores was issued on 15.11.2011, thus totalling 22 Police stations at a sum of Rs.9.25 crores in 2011-12.

Further it was also observed that 97 Police Stations were functioning in old and dilapidated buildings. This Government has therefore sanctioned the construction of new buildings at a cost of Rs.37.70 crores for 82 such Police Stations. Thus,

during the last financial year, this Government has sanctioned Rs.46.95 crores to construct 104 Police Stations in all.

The other significant sanctions for Police buildings during 2011-12 include:

- a) Armed Reserve Complexes at Nagapattinam, Ariyalur, Pudukkottai, Trichy and Thanjavur at a cost of Rs.12.82 crores.
- b) Barracks for Armed Police at Tiruvannamalai at a cost of Rs.11.33 crores.
- c) Barracks for Commando Trainees at Othivakkam, Pallipattu, Vallanadu, Sathyamangalam and Trichirapalli at a cost of Rs.8.53 crores.
- d) District Police Office at Thanjavur at a cost of Rs.4.81 crores.
- e) Guest House at Tiruvannamalai at a cost of Rs.1.74 crores.
- f) Other Police buildings at a cost of Rs.3.82 crores.

A sum of Rs.377.95 crores was thus sanctioned for construction of quarters and other buildings for the Police Department in 2011-12.

iii) Tiruppur Police Commissionerate:

Tiruppur is a growing city. There are 8.7 lakh people living in this city. Since a large number of knitting units involved in export business and dyeing units are functioning in this city, labourers from other Districts and other States migrate to work in these units.

Considering the economic importance of Tiruppur and the large floating population, I made an announcement during the Police Officers' Conference held on 14.11.2011 that a new Tiruppur Police Commissionerate will be formed. The necessary staff requirement is being assessed and the Police Commissionerate at Tiruppur will be inaugurated very soon.

iv) New Police Stations:

a) Law & Order Police Stations:

Three new Law & Order Police stations were ordered to be started at Koyambedu, Tharamani & Kanathur at Chennai during 2011-12 at a cost of Rs.11.39 crores.

b) Traffic Police Stations:

Urbanisation and increasing vehicle population put tremendous pressure on the Police to ensure proper traffic regulation. The Government has therefore ordered the opening of twelve new Traffic Police Stations during 2011-12 which include Valasaravakkam and Semmancherry in the Greater Chennai Commissionerate. Further, an additional sanction of 1125 posts has been ordered for the Chennai Traffic Police on 21.10.2011. The new Traffic Police Stations and the additional staff sanctioned involve an expenditure of Rs.40 crores.

c) Police Out Posts:

There were 59 Out Post Police Stations in Tamil Nadu in June 2011. The Government has decided as a policy to upgrade all the Outposts into full fledged Police Stations in a period of 5 years. Accordingly, 12 Out Post Police Stations were upgraded as regular Police Stations at a cost of Rs.13.03 crores in 2011-12.

d) 1000 new Computers for Police Offices:

To modernise Police Administration and to promote e-governance, I made an announcement during the Police Officers' Conference held on 14.11.2011 regarding the purchase of 1000 Computers which will be installed in various offices at different levels. Accordingly orders have been issued sanctioning Rs.5 crores for the installation of these Computers in Sub-divisions, Districts, Ranges, Zonal Offices, Special units and at Police Headquarters.

XII. Forensic Sciences Department:

i) Genesis of the Department:

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Sciences Department which was started in 1849 was then named as the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory. Then, the Tamil Nadu State Forensic Science Laboratory was established during 1959 by integrating the erstwhile "Chemical Examiner's Laboratory" under the Medical Department (1849) and the "Prohibition & Excise Laboratory (1886)" and scientific sections under the Police Department (1905). It was renamed as "Forensic Sciences Department" in the year 1984. The chief objective of

this Department is to render forensic science services for better criminal justice delivery.

ii) Organisation of the Department:

This Department consists of the Main Laboratory at Chennai with 14 specialised analytical Divisions viz. Anthropology, Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Forensics, DNA, Documents, Excise, Explosives, Narcotics, Physics, Prohibition, Serology and Toxicology. Nine Regional Forensic Science Laboratories serve to fulfil the needs of the various Police Districts and Commissionerates in a decentralised manner. In addition there are 33 Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories, to render services at the district level to Investigating Officers.

iii) The fourteen analytical divisions perform the following functions:

a) Anthropology:

The Anthropology Division examines skull and skeletal remains with the ultimate object of establishing individual identity.

b) Ballistics:

The Ballistics Division undertakes examination pertaining to identification and usage of firearms, ammunition and target materials, at the scene of crime.

c) Biology:

The Biology Division detects biological fluids such as blood, semen, saliva, urine, faecal matters, hair, fibres, wood, diatom, etc.,

d) Chemistry:

The Chemistry Division undertakes examination of adulteration in petroleum products, pharmaceutical preparations, medicinal preparations, paints, pigments, dyes, varnish and lacquers; soil samples, dust, debris, spurious gold ornaments, cosmetics and food products involved in Trade Mark violation cases etc.

e) Computer Forensics:

The work in the Computer Forensic Division involves examination of various types of exhibits like computers, hard disks, USB drives, Zip disks, optical disks, Floppy Disks, and other storage media such as Smart Cards, Flash Memory Cards, Memory

Sticks/Cards, Compact Flash Cards, Micro Memory Cards, Pen Drives, Thumb Drives, Magnetic Tapes, Compact Disks, Digital Versatile Disks, Magnetic Strip (credit and debit cards), etc.,

f) Documents:

This Division deals with cases involving examination of signatures, handwriting, type written and printed matter, seal / rubber stamp impressions, tampering with records, links, paper, etc.,

g) DNA:

The DNA Division deals with Paternity/Maternity dispute cases, identification of unidentified individuals/human remains, etc.,

h) Excise:

The Excise Division examines samples of molasses, rectified spirit, denatured spirit, Indian Made Foreign Spirits, spirituous medicinal preparations and toilet preparations, ayurvedic products etc. referred to the Wing in connection with enforcement of Excise Rules.

i) Explosives:

The Explosives Division deals with the examination of explosive substances in crime exhibits seized by the investigation authorities.

j) Narcotics:

The Narcotics Division serves to identify naturally occurring narcotic substances like ganja, opium, mescaline, psilocybin/psilocin, khat and semi-synthetic narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, etc.,

k) Physics:

The Physics Division undertakes examination of tool marks, foot/foot wear impressions and tyre marks for identification / individualization; stolen vehicles/ firearms / gas cylinders for restoration of erased identification numbers; counterfeit coins/currencies, glass pieces, paints / other contact traces for identification and sources correspondence; and, tampered electrical energy meters involved in power theft cases etc.

l) Prohibition:

The work in the Prohibition Division involves analysis of illicit liquors and various types of liquors mixed with Flavouring Agents, Caramel, Kadukkai, Urea, Ammonium Sulphate, Iodine Tincture, Cough Syrup, etc.,

m) Serology:

The Serology Division deals with the examination of blood, saliva, tissue, bones, ash etc., to determine the origin of the species i.e. human origin or animal origin, etc.,

n) Toxicology:

The work in the Toxicology Division includes analysis of various poisons and drugs.

In addition to the above 14 Divisions, the Department has a separate Photography Division for documenting crime exhibits received from the various criminal courts for examination.

During the year 2011, the Forensic Sciences Department analysed 2,52,851 articles pertaining to 64,961 criminal cases.

XIII. Part-II Schemes:

The following Part-II schemes will be implemented by the Police Department in this financial year.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)
1.	Purchase of 170 Computers and Accessories	85.00
2.	Purchase of 20 Copier Machines	10.00
3.	Purchase of Hardware Imaging Unit	3.00
4.	Purchase of Microtome for Biology Division	3.00
5.	Modernisation of Library	3.00
	Total	104.00

XIV. Conclusion:

It can be seen from the above mentioned paragraphs that this Government has taken necessary steps to keep the Police Force well staffed, adequately provided for and fully motivated. The right direction and guidance is also being provided to the Force by me and the Home department. The Police Force is, therefore, fully geared up to face any eventuality and solve the problem with alacrity and confidence. The smooth

resolution of complex problems that surfaced in 2011-12 bears testimony to this. The Kudankulam nuclear power plant was successfully opened without any bloodshed or disturbance to law and order. At the same time the protesters were allowed to express themselves freely without clamping down on their fundamental right of speech and expression. The disturbances provoked by some unruly elements on the Tamil Nadu-Kerala border were successfully quelled. Major bank robberies in Chennai and the burglary that occurred in a jeweller's shop in Tiruppur were successfully solved. The scourge of land grabbing and exploitation of the common people by the land mafia which prevailed particularly in major cities like Chennai, Madurai and Trichy has now become a thing of the past. Lastly and most importantly the continuous interference in the functioning of the Police by evil elements outside the Government has been completely eliminated thus engendering a sense of confidence in

the Police. The last 11 months have thus seen a total transformation in the functioning of the Police Department and the resultant effects on Society are there for all to see. Today, Tamil Nadu beckons people from far and wide and assures its residents an atmosphere characterised by stability, peace and order.

**J JAYALALITHAA
CHIEF MINISTER**

TABLE - I
DISTRICT WISE DETAILS OF ANTI LAND GRAB CASES

Districts	Cases Registered	Cases Charged	Accused arrested	Property retrieved		
				Acres	Sq.ft	Value in Crores
Kancheepuram	114	5	98	122.49	0	110.46
Thiruvallur	33	2	36	56.54	0	13.26
Villupuram	95	1	8	26.17	1800	2.12
Cuddalore	25	0	21	11.98	0	2.47
Vellore	26	3	18	90.91	62500	32.27
Thiruvannamalai	15	2	27	41.64	47700	10.11
Trichy	8	0	20	13.89	0	3.70
Pudukkottai	7	1	14	0	0	0
Karur	8	4	17	0	0	0
Perambalur	8	1	11	0	0	0
Ariyalur	4	0	8	0	0	0
Thanjavur	13	0	22	0	0	0
Tiruvarur	5	0	5	11.47	0	6.77
Nagapattinam	5	0	3	0	3267	1.00
Coimbatore	39	2	37	62.89	0	36.33
Erode	22	2	19	27.27	0	4.65
The Nilgiris	1	0	0	8.09	0	0.13
Tirupppur	86	15	40	61.20	14	67.20
Salem	28	1	63	36.88	5496	26.48
Namakkal	44	2	76	414.15	2250	79.27
Dharmapuri	33	2	40	71.09	0	7.92

TABLE - I (Contd.)**DISTRICT WISE DETAILS OF ANTI LAND GRAB CASES**

Districts	Cases Registered	Cases Charged	Accused arrested	Property retrieved		
				Acres	Sq.ft	Value in Crores
Krishnagiri	24	4	28	27.27	0	4.68
Madurai	48	9	106	5.37	319	1.04
Virudhunagar	32	0	35	93.85	0	0.74
Dindigul	25	0	43	21.58	0	0.97
Theni	20	0	34	5.94	0	6.88
Ramanathapuram	6	0	25	3.31	0	0.13
Sivagangai	11	0	6	2.50	0	0.01
Tirunelveli	83	1	36	11.15	0	0.34
Tuticorin	47	0	41	27.31	0	0.59
Kanyakumari	27	0	24	0	0	0
Chennai City	168	3	139	43.26	171124	269.07
Salem City	15	2	48	0	59327	1.25
Coimbatore City	19	3	23	1.10	3055	4.19
Trichy City	18	1	35	4.50	64621	55.60
Madurai City	16	0	61	0	22463	2.90
Tirunelveli City	47	8	32	13.35	0	5.51
Total	1225	74	1299	1317.15	443936	758.04

TABLE - II

DETAILS OF MURDERS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Murder
1.	2002	1647
2.	2003	1487
3.	2004	1406
4.	2005	1366
5.	2006	1274
6.	2007	1521
7.	2008	1630
8.	2009	1644
9.	2010	1715
10.	2011	1747

TABLE - III

CRIME RATE 2008-2011

Sl. No.	Year	Population (in lakhs)	Total No. of IPC cases Registered	Crime Rate *
1.	2008	661.06	176578	267.11
2.	2009	665.66	174691	262.43
3.	2010	670.12	185678	277.08
4.	2011	721.39	192879	267.37

*Crime Rate: Incidence of Crime per lakh (1,00,000) of population

TABLE - IV
DETAILS OF REASON FOR THE MURDERS

Sl. No.	Reasons	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Family quarrel	461	444	454	440
2.	Wordy quarrel	427	372	308	325
3.	Personal enmity	356	384	413	421
4.	Love affairs/Sexual causes	155	217	334	347
5.	Money Transaction	119	68	77	59
6.	Drunken Brawls	91	96	39	12
7.	Dowry	8	9	10	7
8.	Political reasons	2	4	3	3
9.	Other causes	11	46	73	131
10.	Casteism	0	4	4	2
Total		1630	1644	1715	1747

TABLE - V

DETAILS ABOUT TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Vehicles	No. of Accidents	% of Accidents to No. of Vehicles	No. of Deaths	% of Deaths to No. of Vehicles
1.	2002	6041312	53503	0.89	9939	0.15
2.	2003	6591224	51025	0.77	9275	0.13
3.	2004	7205847	52508	0.73	9507	0.12
4.	2005	7966200	53878	0.68	9760	0.11
5.	2006	8851672	55145	0.62	11009	0.11
6.	2007	9807155	59140	0.60	12036	0.11
7.	2008	10789970	60409	0.56	12784	0.11
8.	2009	11820613	60794	0.51	13746	0.11
9.	2010	13119713	64996	0.50	15409	0.11
10.	2011	14861695	65873	0.44	15422	0.10

TABLE - VI
DETAILS OF FUNDS PROVIDED
BY THE CENTRE AND THE STATE
UNDER MODERNIZATION OF POLICE FORCE

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation
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
2011-12	57.97	19.32	77.29

TABLE - VII
OUTPATIENT MEDICAL UNITS AT
TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE BATTALION
HEAD QUARTERS

Sl. No.	Name
1.	TSP-III Battalion, Veerapuram, Thiruvallur District
2.	TSP-IV Battalion, Kovaipudur, Coimbatore District
3.	TSP-VI Battalion, Madurai District
4.	TSP-VII Battalion, Pocham Palli, Dharmapuri District
5.	TSP-IX Battalion, Manimuthar, Tirunelveli District
6.	TSP-X Battalion, Ulundurpet, Villupuram District
7.	TSP-XI Battalion, Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar District
8.	TSP-XII Battalion, Manimuthar, Tirunelveli District
9.	TSP-XIII Battalion, Poonamallee, Chennai District
10.	TSP-XIV Battalion, Palani, Dindigul District

TABLE - VIII
OUTPATIENT MEDICAL UNITS AT
ARMED RESERVE HEAD QUARTERS

Sl.No.	Name
1.	Trichy City
2.	Kancheepuram
3.	Tiruvallur
4.	Tiruvannamalai
5.	Villupuram
6.	Trichy
7.	Perambalur
8.	Ariyalur
9.	Karur
10.	Pudukkottai
11.	Thanjavur
12.	Nagapattinam
13.	Thiruvarur
14.	Coimbatore
15.	Erode
16.	Tiruppur
17.	Nilgiris
18.	Namakkal
19.	Dharmapuri
20.	Krishnagiri
21.	Dindigul
22.	Ramanathapuram
23.	Sivagangai
24.	Theni
25.	Thoothukudi
26.	Kanyakumari

TABLE - IX

**CATEGORY-WISE VEHICLES POSITION IN THE
TAMIL NADU POLICE FORCE AS ON 31.03.2012**

Category	No. of Vehicles
Heavy Vehicles	744
Medium Vehicles	1587
Light Vehicles	4863
Two Wheelers	6152
Other Vehicles	317
Total	13663

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

TABLE - X
POLICE QUARTERS SANCTIONED
FROM 2005-06 TO 2011-12

Sl. No.	Year	Sanctioned	
		No. of Quarters	Financial Santion (Lakhs)
1.	2005-06	4000	17484.00
2.	2006-07	3000	15066.00
3.	2007-08	2000	11006.00
4.	2008-09	2000	13172.00
5.	2009-10	2000	14223.00
6.	2010-11	2000	15888.00
7.	2011-12	3440	28795.00

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