

**HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE
DEPARTMENT**

TAMIL NADU POLICE

POLICY NOTE

ON

DEMAND NO.22

2014-2015

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CHIEF MINISTER**

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
2014**

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I. Introduction

Holistic development of any State requires maintenance of public order, peace in Society and protection of citizens. Therefore, the Police Force has a vital role in law enforcement, crime control, maintenance of public order and peace keeping. An efficient and effective Police Force is an essential prerequisite for growth and development.

The Police Force is one of the most ubiquitous organizations of Society. The Policeman, therefore, happens to be the most

visible representative of the Government. In an hour of need, danger, crisis and difficulty, when a citizen does not know what to do and whom to approach, the Police Station and a Policeman/Policewoman happen to be the most appropriate and approachable unit and person. The Police are expected to be the most accessible, interactive and dynamic organization of any Society.

The main duties of the Police are to uphold and enforce the law impartially, to protect life, liberty, property, human rights and dignity of the members of the public, to promote and preserve public order, to protect Internal Security, to prevent and control terrorist activities, breaches of communal harmony and other situations affecting Internal Security, to prevent crimes and reduce opportunities for the

commission of crimes through preventive actions and measures.

My objective has always been to have well trained and well equipped Police Personnel in Tamil Nadu, performing their duties in a humane and people friendly manner, transforming themselves from a Force into a Service, sensitive to the needs of Society and attuned to the vision of my Government.

II Organisational Structure

The Police Department has a sanctioned strength of 1,20,895 Police Personnel as on 01.06.2014. It functions under the Home Department of the Government. The Director General of Police, Law and Order, heads the State Police Force. The entire State Police organization functions under 4 major Zones headed by Zonal Inspectors General of Police.

These Zones are again sub divided into eleven Ranges headed by Deputy Inspectors General of Police and seven Commissionerates under an Additional Director General of Police /Inspector General of Police /Deputy Inspector General of Police. 33 Districts including 2 Railway Districts are each administered by a Superintendent of Police in command. There are 244 Sub-divisions, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. There are 1772 Police Stations including 199 All Women Police Stations (AWPS), 249 Traffic Police Stations and 36 Police Out Posts.

A number of Special Units within the Department undertake specialized jobs. These include Intelligence, Crime Branch, Economic Offences Wing, Operations, Special Task Force, Technical Services, Social Justice and

Human Rights, Armed Police, Coastal Security Group, Enforcement Wing, Home Guards and the State Crime Records Bureau.

III Law and Order

A climate of peace and safety attracts investments in industry, business and infrastructural development. Therefore, maintenance of public order is a catalyst for economic development. By and large, the State has remained peaceful. Political parties, caste, communal and other interest groups have been conducting agitations on numerous issues but all these protests have been handled tactfully without giving room for violence or disturbances. According to the data published by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Tamil Nadu witnessed 21,232 agitations during the year 2012 which

constitutes more than 25% of the agitations reported across the country. On the other hand, the number of occasions on which the Police resorted to use of force in handling agitations is only 0.5% of the figure for the entire country. This indicates that while not trying to stifle the democratic and constitutional rights of public assembly and processions, the Police in the State have been able to maintain peace in such a manner that the normal tenor of life is not affected, in spite of the fact that there were sixty agitations on an average on a day.

Observance of birth or death anniversaries of legendary figures and modern day leaders identified with different castes and observance of anniversaries of events associated with caste or communal groups tend to attract large crowds. People have been

travelling over long distances converging at particular venues where the events are organized.

Some of these anniversary observances have resulted in violence, damage to property and disruption of life in previous years. During 2013, certain regulations were introduced, mainly by way of banning movement of hired vehicles from other Districts. This had a salutary effect and all the events passed off quietly without any untoward incident.

The Agitation in Idinthakarai protesting against the Kudankulam Atomic Power Project was handled in such a way that the functioning of the plant was not affected in any manner.

a) **Police Reforms Act, 2013**

My Government has enacted the Tamil Nadu Police (Reforms) Act, 2013. It

incorporates certain new features such as the State Security Commission, Police Establishment Board, State Police Complaints Authority, District Complaints Authority and Police Complaints Division, separation of the law and order and investigative wings at the Police Station level, tenure for specified posts etc. The enactment was made in compliance with the directions of the Apex Court issued in the Writ Petition (Civil) No.310/1996 filed by Prakash Singh and Others vs Union of India and others. The Tamil Nadu Police (Reforms) Act, 2013, was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette on 08.11.2013.

b) **Custodial Deaths**

Fifteen cases of alleged custodial death have been reported during the year 2013. As per the existing provision, these cases are to be

inquired into by Magistrates to maintain neutrality. Earlier, Revenue Divisional Officers used to conduct the inquest and based on their report, as well as other documents, the Government used to decide on the probable cause of death and accordingly decide on criminal and Departmental action against the delinquent Policemen, if need be. After the Criminal Amendment Act of 2005, Judicial Magistrates have been entrusted with the task of conducting the enquiry. In all the fifteen (15) reported cases, Judicial Magistrates have been conducting the enquiry and based on their reports Government will take necessary action. Further, based on the initial assessment, 10 Police Personnel have been placed under suspension. The Department is also taking various steps such as sensitization programmes and training to prevent custodial

deaths and torture. My Government is firmly committed to the principle that it is the duty of the Police to protect the citizens and not otherwise.

Further, a provision of compensation of Rs.1.00 lakh to the victim is sanctioned by the Government in case the culpability of Police Personnel is made out in the initial enquiry. Apart from this, the Government also sanctions higher amount of compensation based on the direction of the High Court/ recommendation of the National Human Rights Commission.

The National Human Rights Commission has issued a number of guidelines regarding conduct of postmortem like using a team of Doctors and Video filming of the postmortem. These guidelines are being scrupulously followed and reports as mandated by the

National Human Rights Commission are also sent to the Commission.

c) **Police Firing**

The number of instances of Police Firing has been declining over the years as can be seen from the following table:–

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Incidents
1	2006	17
2	2007	13
3	2008	17
4	2009	8
5	2010	12
6	2011	6
7	2012	7
8	2013	8

The number of incidents of Police Firing averaged 13 per year between 2006-2010, and this has come down to 7 since 2011. Of the 8 instances of Police Firing in 2013, only 4 were directed at a mob for the purpose of maintaining public order and none of them resulted in death

or injury. 4 other instances relate to cases of Police opening fire on criminals. Instructions have been given that firing is to be resorted to only if the provocation is grave and there is a clear need to do so in the absence of any other means to protect life and property.

IV Crime Situation

a) Property Crimes

On account of emphasis on free registration of cases, there is a marginal increase in the number of cases registered. Any victim of theft expects registration of a case and further follow up. My Government discourages any tendency to burke cases by minimizing registration with intent to project flattering figures of detection.

Crime rate (number of cases per lakh of population) is relatively low in the State.

According to the statistics for the year 2012 for which year comparative figures are available in the National Crime Record Bureau's Crime in India publication, the crime rate for property cases stands at 27.16 for Tamil Nadu whereas the average all-India figure is 38.33.

The number of cases of murder for gain has declined to 121 in 2013 as compared to 137 in the previous year.

The number of cases detected has gone up to 13,880 in 2013 as against 13,275 in 2012, as has the value of property recovered at Rs.146.59 crores in 2013 as against Rs.80.19 crores in the previous year.

Property	2012(in crores)	2013(in crores)
Property Lost	Rs.131.85	Rs.190.29
Property Recovered	Rs. 80.19	Rs.146.59

b) **IPC cases**

During the year 2013, total number of IPC cases registered was 2,03,579. The details of cases registered under different heads in 2012 and 2013 are furnished in Annexure-I.

c) **Crime against Women**

The number of rape cases during the year 2013 stood at 923. This marks an increase as compared to the previous year. However, a number of the complaints are of elopement where cases were registered on the ground that the girl is a minor, even if she had gone with a boy of her own volition. There are also cases where a woman complains of rape if a man refuses to marry her after having a relationship. However, all such cases are investigated with all earnestness and senior officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police and Deputy

Inspector General of Police oversee the standard of investigation and prosecution. In appropriate cases, the accused are also detained under Goondas Act.

It will be the endeavour of my Government to do everything possible to ensure the safety and security of women. After the rape and murder of an employee working in an I.T. company in Siruseri, meetings were held with representatives of the I.T. sector and other major employers and steps to ensure safety of women were chalked out.

d) **Murders**

The number of murders in 2013 was 1806, the same as in the previous year, showing no increase. The figures for ten years as given in Annexure-II show that while there

was a decline between 2004 and 2006, there was a sharp increase between 2006 and 2010. The average annual increase during this period was 8.65%. Subsequently, the percentage of increase is lower.

Most of the murder cases are aggravated assaults. The break-up in Annexure-III shows that the vast majority of the cases are on account of family quarrels, wordy quarrels, previous enmity, love affairs, money transactions and land disputes.

e) **Anti Land Grabbing Special Cell**

39 Anti Land Grabbing Special Cells in Districts and Cities with one Cell at the State Police Headquarters have been formed and are functioning.

The details of Land Grabbing cases from May 2011 to May 2014 are given below:

No. of cases registered	No. of accused arrested	Property retrieved (Land / House sites) in acres/ Sq.ft.	Value of Property retrieved (Rs.in Crores)
2, 482	2, 661	4,587 acres (Land) / 23,81,610 Sq.ft.	1,819

Properties were retrieved benefiting 2,481 rightful owners. 558 cases have been charge sheeted and 3 cases have ended in conviction. 25 special courts were sanctioned exclusively to try land grabbing cases. Special courts have been inaugurated in 21 places.

V Traffic Accidents

a) Road Accident statistics

Statistics on road accident figures are given below:

Year	No. of Accidents	No. of persons killed
2009	60,794	13,746
2010	64,996	15,409
2011	65,873	15,422
2012	67,757	16,175
2013	66,238	15,563

Vehicle population has been increasing at a very rapid pace in Tamil Nadu. As on 01.03.2014, the number of vehicles stood at 1.87 crores, which is 2½ times the vehicle population ten years back. The number has been increasing at the rate of about 10% per annum. Among all the Southern States, Tamil Nadu has the highest number of registered vehicles. As a result of this rapid increase in vehicle population and the high level of urbanization, Tamil Nadu has a high number of road accidents and fatalities. Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Vellore, Salem, Tiruppur and Coimbatore are the Districts with

the highest number of deaths in road accidents as given in Annexure IV. However, for the first time in five years, there is a decline in the number of accidents and deaths during the year 2013. Introduction of spot fine system in the Districts has helped better enforcement and disciplining of errant drivers.

b) **Road Accident Data Management System (RADMS)**

Undertaken as part of the World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, this application enables capturing and analyzing data on road accidents. The Police, Highways and Transport Departments are authorized to enter data relating to their Department about each accident.

c) **Highway Patrol Vehicle Monitoring System**

At present there are 260 Highway Patrols operating on National Highways and State Highways. 122 vehicles have been fitted with Global Positioning System (GPS) and their locations can be monitored at the Highway Patrol Control Room in the State Traffic Planning Cell office at the Police Headquarters. The remaining vehicles will also be fitted with GPS. These Highway Patrol Vehicles attend to accidents on the highways. By effective Golden Hour management 28,191 accidents were attended to by the Highway Patrol Vehicles and 22,440 injured persons were taken to hospital. It is estimated that prompt response helped save 18,384 lives from January 2013 to May 2014. The State Traffic Planning Cell

co-ordinated with the key stake-holders in organizing Road Safety seminars and workshops and made effective use of mass media, cable TV and the services of dedicated NGOs for educating road users.

VI Modernization of Police Force (MPF)

The Government of India has extended the scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for a further period of five years from the financial year 2012-13 to 2016-17 for providing Central assistance, partly under Non-Plan and partly under Plan to the State Governments. The items required under Mobility, Weapons, Equipment, Training Equipment and Forensic Equipment will be funded under Non-Plan while construction of buildings and training infrastructure will be funded under the Plan Budget of the Ministry of

Home Affairs. An Overall allocation of Rs.8,195.53 crores has been approved for five years under Non-Plan and Rs.3,750.87 crores under Plan during the XII Plan period. Additionally, an allocation of Rs.432.90 crores has been approved for two years for Mega City Policing in six States under Non-Plan Budget and this will include Chennai. The Ministry of Home Affairs has further stated that the annual allocation will depend upon the actual budgetary resources made available by the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

The areas taken up under the Modernization of Police Force Scheme and the percentage of the Government fund allocation as per Government of India guidelines are given below:-

Buildings / Housing	- 50%
Mobility	- 25%
Home Guards and Civil Defence	- 5%
Intelligence	- 5%
Other general categories like Weapons, Communication, Training, Equipment, Computers, Forensic Science Department and Directorate of Vigilance and Anti Corruption (DVAC)	- 15%

Funds Ratio

Certain States have been classified as category 'A' States which will be eligible for financial assistance on 90:10 Central: State sharing basis. Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and the North Eastern States will come under category 'A' and other States grouped under

category 'B' including Tamil Nadu are eligible to get only 60% of the total plan from the Centre and the remaining 40% will have to be contributed by the State. Till 2011-2012, the Central share was 75% but this has now been reduced to 60%.

Details of funds allotted by the Government of India and the State Government under Modernization of Police Force Scheme for the financial years 2000-2001 to 2013-2014 are furnished in Annexure V.

The overall allocation of funds for MPF by Government of India was reduced from Rs.1,000.00 crores to Rs.300.00 crores and hence the allocation for the State was also low as compared to other years.

VII Welfare

a) Sanction of Discretionary Fund, Purchases made under this grant

The Government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 838, Home (Pol.1) Department, dated 30.10.2012 has sanctioned an amount of Rs.5.00 crores as discretionary grant to the Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu, for purchase of equipment and other requirements for the Police Department. The sanctioned amount of Rs.5.00 crores for the Financial Year 2013-2014 has been utilized and a total of 7,638 articles were procured by different units throughout the State.

b) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund (TNPBF)

The Government had constituted the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund for the

benefit of the Non-Gazetted Staff of Police Department including Ministerial Staff.

The management of the TNPBF is vested in a Central Committee with the Director General of Police as the President. It has three Senior Officers, ten Non-Gazetted Staff from Constable to Inspector, a Superintendent and a Technical Sub-Inspector of Police as members.

The City/District Committees of the TNPBF consist of the Superintendent of Police and five others of different ranks.

The main source of income for the Fund is subscription from Non-Gazetted Staff from Rs.40/- to Rs.150/- per month and half-yearly donation by Gazetted Executive Staff from Rs.700/- to Rs.1,500/- per half year.

Reliefs under the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund (TNPBF)

The following types of relief are granted from TNPBF

(a) Family relief is granted by the District Committee in the event of death towards immediate assistance

Rs.15,000/- In case of death of the subscriber.

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

(b) Centenary Scholarship is provided to children of employees of the Police Department who pursue higher studies in Colleges and Polytechnics ranging from Rs.3,500/- to Rs.10,000/- (depending on the course).

(c) Special Medical Relief of Rs. 5,000/- is granted to the subscribers and family members (three times only during the entire service) by the District Committee.

(d) A scheme of providing financial assistance to subscribers of TNPBF up to Rs. 4.00 lakhs is in vogue. An amount of Rs. 2.00 crores per year is allotted from TNPBF towards the treatment of life threatening diseases. This year Rs.2,10,49,610/- has been granted to 161 beneficiaries by the Central Committee.

(e) For the welfare of Women Police Personnel, a creche has been opened at Tamil Nadu Special Police IV Battalion, Kovaipudur, and TSP V Battalion, Avadi, and at Kanniyakumari District. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- is sanctioned for the purchase of essential amenities as a one time measure and

Rs. 1,52,000/- is spent annually from the District Committee funds towards salary for 2 ayahs, purchases and sundry expenses.

c) **Schemes Run Under Government Funding**

The Government grants Rs.1.00 crore every year, which has now been increased to Rs. 1.2 crore [G.O. (Ms). No. 288, Home (Pol. IX) Department, Dated 03.04.2012]. This Government grant is utilized for the following Schemes:-

i) **Prize Scheme**

Prizes are awarded to children who secure the first 10 ranks among children of Police Personnel in 10th Standard and 12th Standard respectively every year in each District / City. These prizes are given at the following rates:-

Class	1st Rank	2nd Rank	3rd Rank	4th to 10th Rank
10	Rs.6,500/-	Rs.4,500/-	Rs.2,500/-	Rs.2,000/-
12	Rs.7,500/-	Rs.5,500/-	Rs.3,000/-	Rs.2,500/-

For the year 2013, a total of Rs. 22,34,000/- was awarded to 704 children.

ii) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship

In order to encourage and facilitate the bright and promising young children of the employees of the Police Department, Government has introduced the Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship to pursue their higher education. 100 wards who secure highest marks in +2 are granted Rs.25,000/- or the actual amount paid to the institutions, which ever is less, for 4 years or till the course is completed. The amount was increased from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.25,000/- in 2012 and hostel fees were also included.

During 2013, a sum of Rs. 23.31 lakhs was sanctioned as 1st instalment, Rs.20.96 lakhs as 2nd instalment and Rs.12.38 lakhs as 3rd instalment and Rs.13.60 lakhs as 4th instalment.

d) **Ex-Gratia Payments**

The Government sanctions ex-gratia amount to Police Personnel who are killed / disabled / injured under heroic or tragic circumstances in the course of duty to compensate for their sufferings/loss ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/-.

1.	Killed	Rs.5,00,000/-
2	Totally Disabled	Rs.2,00,000/-
3	Single amputee and one eye blind, loss of toes, fingers precluding employment	Rs.1,00,000/-
4	Burns, Gun shot wounds, multiple compound fracture	Rs.50,000/-
5	Simple injuries	Rs.10,000/-

During this year, an amount of Rs.22.70 lakhs has been paid to 80 beneficiaries.

e) **Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme**

Police Personnel of all ranks are covered under the existing Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme. The legal heirs and the nominees are benefited under this scheme in case of death of Police Personnel. This scheme includes accidents resulting in death and permanent incapacitation or partial disability suffered during the course of their duties.

The amount of insurance payment in the event of death of Police Constables to Inspectors is Rs.2.00 lakhs while for Deputy Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police, it is Rs.4.00 lakhs. Insurance payment for disabilities suffered will depend on the extent of disablement.

f) **Food Subsidy Scheme**

Police Personnel from the rank of Constables to Inspectors are given 50% subsidy for essential articles bought through the Public Distribution System. They have been given distinctive khaki cards for this purpose.

g) **Formation of Medical Out Patient Units**

In October 2011 this Government sanctioned formation of Medical Out Patient Units at 10 TSP Battalion Headquarters as detailed in Annexure-VI and in 26 Armed Reserve Headquarters as detailed in Annexure-VII. The Medical Out Patient Units were inaugurated on 28.03.2012 and they are functioning effectively for the benefit of Police Personnel and their families. As Police Personnel of Armed Reserve and Tamil Nadu

Special Police are often out of headquarters for extended periods, this scheme helps to provide medical care for members of their families during the absence of the head of the family.

h) **Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund**

From the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is sanctioned to the family of deceased Police Personnel, who die while on duty.

i) **Compassionate Grounds Appointments**

Compassionate grounds appointments are given to the eligible legal heirs of Police Personnel who die in harness if the family is left in indigent circumstances.

To provide temporary relief to the candidates in the wait-list for appointment as Junior Assistant, 805 Data Entry Operator Posts were sanctioned in 2002 and these posts are in operation.

j) **Creches**

Two creches are functioning, one in Chennai City and the other in Coimbatore City. Six Ayahs were working in the Creches on a consolidated pay of Rs.1500/- per month, and they have been subsequently brought under special time scale of pay.

k) **Police Subsidiary Canteens**

In order to enable Police Personnel to get household requirements at reasonable prices, the Government has started the scheme of Police Subsidiary Canteen at three places in

Tamil Nadu at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Avadi.

To provide for the required infrastructure, the Government granted Rs.1.00 crore as financial assistance. Goods are purchased through Master Canteens of the Central Police Canteen.

For the benefit of those residing in the District / Cities where the Tamil Nadu Police Subsidiary Canteen is not present, opening of 45 Police Subsidiary Canteens has been announced. Meanwhile, Government has accorded administrative and financial sanction for establishing one Police Canteen for Chennai City Police at Egmore.

l) Master Health Medical Check Up.

As a unique welfare measure, I have ordered introduction of free Master Health

Medical Checkup once in a year free of cost for Police Personnel who have attained the age of 40 years.

m) **Announcements made in Collectors / SPs Conference**

103 announcements were made by me during the Conference of Collectors and Police Officers held in 2013. They are being implemented to improve the infrastructure facilities, welfare of Police Personnel and general efficiency of Police functioning.

n) **Other Benefits**

Uniform allowance for Traffic Police Constables to Inspectors has been increased from Rs.250/- to Rs.350/-. Extra Time Remuneration of Rs.200/- per day has been extended from Police Constables to Head Constables in Food Cell CID. Lime juice is

supplied to Traffic Police Personnel during the summer months, twice a day.

Police Personnel are exposed to grave risk to their lives when engaged in efforts to apprehend criminals and in tackling law and order problems. Hence they are granted risk allowance. My Government has raised the risk allowance for Police officers / Personnel of Special Task Force (STF) from Rs.2000/- to Rs.3000/- in 2013. Similarly, existing risk allowance of Rs.300/- for the category of Police Constables to Inspectors has been enhanced to Rs.400/- and the existing risk allowance for the Police Officers in the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police to Additional Superintendents of Police has been enhanced from Rs.350/- to Rs.450/- respectively. Hardship allowance has been sanctioned to the

STF Police Personnel at Rs.900/- per month in G.O(Ms)No.156, Home(Pol.VIII)Department, dated:24.02.2014.

Recently Risk Allowance has been sanctioned to the Police Personnel in State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB) at the rate of Rs.200/- per month from the category of Police Constables to Inspectors of Police and Rs.225/- per month to all Deputy Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police, as per G.O.(Ms)No.155, Home (Pol.VIII) Department, dated:24.02.2014.

o) **Police Health Fund**

During this year, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been allotted to the Police Health Fund Scheme to settle the pending claims. The allotted amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been

fully utilized and 45 Police Personnel have been provided with financial assistance.

VIII Women Police

To specifically cater to the complaints and grievances of women, the first All Women Police Station was set up in 1992 by my Government. At present, 199 All Women Police Stations are functioning in the State, with one such station in each sub-division to attend to the grievances of women. In fact about 40% of the All Women Police Stations in the Country are located in Tamil Nadu. In addition, every Police Station has been ordered to have one Woman Sub-Inspector and two Women Police Constables.

Seven of the Districts in the State have women heading the District Police Force which means one-fifth of the Districts have women as

Superintendents of Police in command. In Technical Services, there are 113 women officers out of the total of 436 officers in the rank of Sub-Inspector to Additional Superintendent of Police. They attend to maintenance of the dedicated communication network of the Police Force. Again 30% of the Finger Print staff in Tamil Nadu Police are women. Tamil Nadu has one-fourth of all Women Sub-Inspectors in the Country. Overall Tamil Nadu accounts for one-seventh of all Women Police Personnel in India.

Women Police Force in the State perform duties on par with men, whether it is mob control or crime investigation or traffic regulation. It is a matter of pride that women are given an opportunity to distinguish themselves in the difficult and arduous job of Policing.

IX Special Units In Police Force

i) Crime Branch CID (CB CID)

CB CID was established as a small unit with 37 Police Personnel under the supervision of one DIG in the year 1906. Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department is now an organization of around 686 Police Personnel headed by the Additional Director General of Police, Crime Branch CID. Apart from 37 CB CID Detachments, 7 Organised Crime Units and 4 Counterfeit Currency Wings are also functioning as part of the CB CID. Special Investigation Division, Cyber Crime Wing, Anti-Trafficking Cell and Police Research Centre are other specialized units. The main function of the Crime Branch CID is to investigate the cases entrusted by the Government, the Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu, and the Hon'ble

High Court. During the year 2013, CB CID was entrusted with 112 cases in addition to 243 pending cases. Investigation was completed and final reports were filed in 181 cases.

CBCID also acts as a nodal agency to deal with the issue of human trafficking and co-ordinates measures to curb this social evil.

ii) Formation of Special Investigation Division(SID) in CBCID

To curb the menace of fundamentalism, the Special Investigation Division to investigate and expeditiously prosecute all cases relating to religious fundamentalism and terrorism has been constituted. The Special Investigation Division would function with the strength of 1 Superintendent of Police, 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 9 Inspectors of Police, 7 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 15 Head

Constables and 80 Gr.I and Gr.II Police Constables.

After the murder of some Hindu activists at Vellore and Salem, the Special Investigation Division was formed. It secured three absconding fundamentalists, namely, Fakruddin, Bilal Malik and Panna Ismail and confirmed their involvement in these cases as well as in some other cases like the murder of Dr. Arvind Reddy in Vellore and Murugan in Paramakudi. It also seized large quantities of explosives in Melapalayam and Puthur (Andhra Pradesh).

Within a short span of time, the Special Investigation Division was able to make remarkable progress in the investigation of important fundamentalist cases. The sustained

and meticulous efforts and investigation by the Special Investigation Division led to the

a) Seizure of explosives at Melapalayam in Tirunelveli District.

b) Detection of the cases of murder of religious leaders in Vellore, Salem, Madurai and Paramakudi.

c) Detection of the cases of planting of bombs in Madurai during the visit of an important dignitary.

Efforts by the Special Investigation Division also led to the apprehension of the notorious fundamentalist Fakhrudeen at Chennai, Bilal Malik and Panna Ismail at Puthur in Andhra Pradesh. Orders have been issued in G.O.(D).No.132, Home(Pol.XII) Department, dated:24.02.2014 for redeployment of 76 Personnel in the Special Investigation Division

and infrastructure to SID, CBCID to strengthen the process of investigation and trial regarding cases pertaining to fundamentalists.

Orders have also been issued in G.O. (D). No.344, Home (Pol.XII) Department, dated:13.05.2014 to strengthen the Cyber Crime Unit in CBCID by providing necessary hardware and software equipment.

iii) Crime Wing

The Crime Wing consists of the following:-

a) Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (NIB)

NIB CID was created to prevent drug menace and control trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by effective enforcement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. At present, there are 15 units functioning all over the State.

1687 cases were detected, 1707 accused were arrested and Rs 3.99 crores worth of drugs were seized and 18 drug offenders detained under Tamil Nadu Act 14/1982 during the year 2013.

b) Video Piracy Cell (VPC)

To control the menace of video piracy and to check violations relating to the Copyright Act, a separate cell, namely, Video Piracy Cell was constituted on 17.02.1995. It has six units located at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.

3,020 cases were reported, 3,004 accused were arrested and pirated CDs/VCDs worth Rs.36.58 crores were seized in 2013. Seven persons were detained under Goondas Act.

iv) Economic Offences Wings (EOW)

a) Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW)

Commercial Crime Investigation Wing C.I.D., was constituted in the year 1971 as a specialized unit to investigate offences relating to misappropriation and embezzlement of money in Co-operative Societies. 40 cases were registered, 25 cases were charge sheeted during 2013 and out of 79 cases disposed of, 67 cases ended in conviction accounting for a conviction rate of 84.81%.

b) Idol Wing

This Wing was created in the year 1983 to investigate the cases of

- i) theft of idols which are declared as antiques,
- ii) theft of idols which are more than 100 years old,
- iii) Cases of Idol thefts which have State-

wide / Inter-State ramifications, iv) theft of idols whose value is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and more as in 1995 and v) theft of idols which are of sensitive nature.

During the year 2013, four idol cases were detected in which 14 notorious accused were arrested and 5 antique idols were recovered.

Apart from detecting and investigating cases, this Wing is also monitoring cases of idol thefts reported in local Police Stations all over Tamil Nadu. It also monitors the functioning of the Temple Protection Force.

One accused, who was extradited from Germany for smuggling of idols from Tamil Nadu to USA and other countries, continues to face trial. Eight of the stolen idols, stolen and smuggled by him have been traced and found

at Art Galleries, Museums in the United States of America, Australia and Singapore.

c) **Economic Offences Wing-II**

The Economic Offences Wing-II (Financial Institutions) primarily investigates cases of fraud and default on the part of Non-Banking Finance Companies and unincorporated Financial Institutions. EOW-II handles cases under TNPID (Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments) Act.

In the year 2013, this wing has refunded Rs.53.94 crores to 7174 depositors and three cases ended in conviction. In the same year Orders have been issued in 41 instances for attachment of properties worth Rs.45.93 crores. This enables the Competent Authority /District Revenue Officers to initiate auction proceedings of the attached properties, so that the proceeds

of the attached properties can be distributed to the depositors.

Meetings are held with depositors to apprise them about the action taken by EOW. These meetings have generated enthusiastic response and every effort is made to meet the genuine aspirations of cheated depositors.

v) Operations Wing

The Operations Wing looks after training and availability of specially trained Personnel (Commandos) for various requirements. It consists of Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School.

a) Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF)

The Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School were formed

following the re-organisation of the erstwhile Special Security Group, which had been providing proximate security to the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, since 1991. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School are functioning under the control of the Additional Director General of Police, Operations. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force is an elite unit for Commando operations and for tackling terrorist incidents. Tamil Nadu Commando Force will be the unit to provide Quick Reaction Teams (QRT). It has participated in joint exercises with NSG conducting mock drills to test the preparedness of the force to handle any contingency.

Orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.320, Home(Pol.XIII)Department, dated:07.05.2014 sanctioning soft training guns

for the Tamil Nadu Commando Force for training Quick Reaction Team (QRT).

b) **Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS)**

The School provides the training necessary for a Policeman or Policewoman to become a Commando. Courses in Weapons and Tactics, handling of sophisticated weapons, Bomb Detection and Disposal Techniques, training courses for dogs and dog handlers, sniper firing and other allied subjects are conducted. The Tamil Nadu Commando School conducted various training courses for 2,220 Police Personnel in the year 2013.

c) **Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS)**

The Bomb Detection and Disposal (BDD) Squad was formed in 1991. The Bomb

Detection and Disposal (BDD) Squads were pressed into service for 644 duties in the year 2013.

d) **Dog Squad of Tamil Nadu Commando School**

Tamil Nadu Commando School maintains a Dog Squad. The dogs were pressed into service on 1325 occasions in the year 2013 for anti-sabotage check and for bomb threat calls.

vi) Intelligence

The State Intelligence Wing deals with collection, collation and dissemination of information relating to matters affecting security and peace and other matters of public importance. The Intelligence Wing comprises Special Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID, Special Division, Security Branch CID and Organized Crime Intelligence Unit (OCIU). The Wing is

headed by the Director General of Police, Intelligence, and is assisted by two Inspectors General of Police, one Deputy Inspector General of Police and seven Superintendents of Police with supporting staff at the State Headquarters and at field level in Districts.

a) Special Branch CID

The Special Branch CID collects intelligence and disseminates the information to the concerned in advance to take appropriate preventive action at all levels to maintain general law and order.

For provision of Digital File Management System to Special Branch CID for easy retrieval of information orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.331, Home(Modern)Department, dated:08.05.2014.

b) Security Branch CID

The Security Branch CID is looking after security in respect of VVIPs/VIPs including foreign Heads of States and other Protected Persons visiting Tamil Nadu besides those VIPs/PPs based in Tamil Nadu. Apart from this, the Security Branch CID is also handling matters relating to activities of Foreigners, Vital Installations, Security Schemes and Passports. During 2013, the Security Branch co-ordinated and provided security arrangements for the visits of VVIPs/VIPs like the Japanese Emperor, President and Vice President of India, the Prime Minister and leaders facing high level of threat like Thiru.L.K.Advani and Thiru.Narendra Modi.

A special allocation of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to Security Branch for carrying

out repairs to security equipment in G.O.(Ms).No.154, Home(Pol.XII)Department, dated:24.02.2014.

c) **Core Cell**

A separate unit called 'Core Cell' attached to the Security Branch CID exclusively looks after the proximate security arrangements of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This wing continues to provide foolproof security cover, round the clock security cover at the place of stay, places of visit and during the convoy movement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Core Cell comprises Close Protection Teams, Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS), Motor Transport Wing (MT) and Technical Wing.

d) **Organized Crime Intelligence Unit (OCIU)**

A separate unit called “Organised Crime Intelligence Unit” was created to collect useful actionable intelligence on activities of organized criminal gangs, rowdy elements, smuggling of narcotic drugs, trafficking of arms and explosives, human trafficking, hawala transactions, counterfeit currency, etc., and disseminate the intelligence to field officers.

e) **‘Q’ Branch CID**

When naxalite activities cropped up in Tamil Nadu during 1967-1970, a special cell was formed in Special Branch, CID. In July, 1976, the nomenclature of SB II CID, was changed as ‘Q’ Branch, CID.

Investigative powers under the Cr.P.C. have been given to the ‘Q’ Branch, CID. The

`Q' Branch detachments have been declared as Police Stations. 'Q' Branch also looks after issues relating to Sri Lankan Tamils. It took up investigation in the case relating to the intrusion of MV Seaman Guard Ohio Ship into Indian territorial waters near Thoothukudi and in the case of planting of a bomb in Madurai by a Left Wing Extremist Group.

f) **Special Division (SD)**

The Special Division monitors religious fundamentalist organizations. The Special Division collects actionable information and disseminates the same to District Police.

vii) Technical Services

The Technical Services Wing provides communication infrastructure to the Police for day-to-day functioning besides providing additional communication during natural

calamities. There are two sub units i.e. (i) Technical Wing (ii) Operational Wing.

The Technical Services Wing has a sanctioned strength of 710 technical officers. This Team attends to maintenance of communication, computers, implementation of new projects and evaluation of technical equipment. This communication network is run and maintained entirely by the Police Department. It provides voice communication as well as data transmission. A Wide Area Network connects all Police Stations and other Police Units for transmission of messages.

a) Projects implemented in 2013 and 2014

The dedicated Wide Area Network of the Police Department has been upgraded by procurement of new servers and server

software including e-mail server at a cost of Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

An in-house Software Development Cell (SDC) has been formed with Sub-Inspectors (Technical) in June 2013. The cell has developed number of software applications such as Head-Quartermaster, In-FORM-Us, WSR for PTB, Record Room Updating Software, SBCID DSR, CCTNS Tracker and Closed User Group Management Software. The cell is also being trained in Android Application Development.

Provision of Microwave connectivity to the Tamil Nadu Police Academy (TNPA) was established at a cost of Rs.9.9.lakhs under Modernization of Police Force (MPF) schemes in November 2013.

The old setup of LAN for Chief Office network had CAT-5 cables which caused frequent failures. Hence OFC cables with manageable switches have been provided on 12.02.2014 at a cost of Rs. 6.6 lakhs.

The MW link for Madurai and Virudhunagar in 2.3 GHz – 2.5 GHz frequency was replaced by 5.8 GHz at a cost of Rs.9.93 lakhs.

The Manjolai VHF Repeater Station is catering to VHF communication in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi. This Station does not have EB supply since it is situated in a Reserve Forest. Provision of Solar Power Supply to the Manjolai Repeater at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been initiated under MPF schemes. The work has been completed in March 2014.

b) Projects sanctioned and under implementation

Provision of Solar Power back-up system to 13 Police Stations to implement CCTNS project has been established at a cost of Rs. 32.52 lakhs under MPF schemes. Installation has been completed. Similarly, provision of solar power systems for 10 hill repeaters at a cost of Rs.65.43 lakhs has been implemented under the MPF scheme and is under installation. Provision of Solar Power System at a cost of Rs.105.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under MPF schemes for 30 remote Police Stations. Installation is under progress.

In the Tamil Nadu Police, 15 Crypto Centres are functioning across the State. 34 computers have been sanctioned at a cost of

Rs.17.00 lakhs for automated machine cypher system.

My Government in G.O. (Ms). No. 1033, Home (Pol XIV) Department, dt. 27.11.2013 has sanctioned Rs. 3.47 crores for Unified Closer User Group (CUG) scheme which is a unique and landmark scheme that will cover all the 1.2 lakh Police Personnel of all ranks including the ministerial staff of the Tamil Nadu Police. The family members of Police Personnel also have the option of joining the CUG scheme at their own cost. 1819 Fixed Wireless Telephones will also be installed in the Police Stations, Sub-divisional offices, All Women Police Stations(AWPS) and SB offices for making calls among the Police Stations Staff. MoU between the Tamil Nadu Police and BSNL was signed on 14.02.2014.

E-challan system covering Commissionerates of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tirunelveli as well as Kancheepuram and Tiruchirappalli Districts at a cost of Rs.72.00 crores has been put into use.

A Revolving Fund of Rs.5.00 lakhs per annum has been sanctioned for conducting training courses at the Police Computer Communication Centre in G.O.(Ms).No.185, Home(Pol.IX)Department, dated:25.02.2014.

c) **MoU signed with Anna University on Unmanned Aerial Vehicle**

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been executed on 03.03.2014 with Anna University for the development of Police specific technology. The specific objectives are:-

i. Transfer of Knowledge - Training of officers / staff of the Police Department in all relevant areas of Engineering and Technology.

ii. Project Design Assistance – The Tamil Nadu Police develops several technology based projects. Anna University will assist the Tamil Nadu Police in designing the projects and resolving the design issues.

iii. Research and Development Projects – The Tamil Nadu Police in collaboration with Anna University will develop technological tools for field policing. In the first of its kind in India a project to design an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle is being undertaken under the MoU.

d) **Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)**

My Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.95.00 lakhs for the purchase of three

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in G.O.(Ms).No.1141, Home (Police-XI) Department, dated 11.12.2013 for operational purposes such as crowd management, route or area surveillance and jungle operations from Anna University.

The Unmanned Aerial Vehicle has no terrain constraints and can be deployed in unknown and high threat situations. The UAV can be operated in autonomous mode or in manual mode as per the requirements from the ground control station. The UAV can hover at a particular height for a period of 20 minutes capturing real time videos.

A prototype developed by the Anna University was successfully used in major Law and Order bandobust duties, such as, Thevar Jayanthi and Immanual Sekaran memorial day

at Ramanathapuram. The UAV was also used during the Karthigai Deepam Festival in Tiruvannamalai for crowd control management. The UAV was also used as an investigation aid for detecting a sensational crime at Siruseri in Kancheepuram District by deploying it at the scene of crime to locate evidence.

e) WI-FI Technology

As per my announcement, orders have been issued in G.O.(D).No.133, Home (Modern) Department, dated:25.02.2014 sanctioning H.F Data Network for the Police Department to improve communication facilities. Similarly, orders have also been issued in G.O.(D).No.134, Home(Modern) Department, dated:25.02.2014 sanctioning 300 VHF Static Sets, 600 VHF Mobile Sets, 1200

Handheld Sets and 128 VHF Repeaters for the Police Department.

viii) Special Task Force (STF)

The Special Task Force was constituted in the year 1993 with the following assignments: (i) Apprehending sandalwood smuggler Veerappan and his gang (ii) Tackling armed militancy, insurgency and terrorist activities (iii) Handling plane hijacking and abduction and ransom cases (iv) Assistance in major calamities. After the successful elimination of the Veerappan gang in 2004, the Special Task Force was given the responsibility of (i) Improving the ecology of the jungle sanctuary (ii) Ensuring hill inhabitants' security and (iii) Ensuring that extremists do not convert forests into a refuge for themselves.

During the year 2013, as many as 248 combing operations and 44 ambushes were organized. The Special Task Force has detected over 200 cases till date and arrested over 600 persons involved in poaching, illicit felling of trees and in illicit possession of fire-arms and possession of drugs. The Special Task Force has also trained about 23,000 Personnel including 456 IPS officers deputed by the National Police Academy, 67 IAS Officer Trainees, Police Personnel from other State Forces like Maharastra, Tripura and CRPF as well as Personnel of other Departments like Forest, Prison, Fire and Rescue Services.

Of late, the focus of STF has been on the tri-junction area where the borders of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka overlap. STF has been undertaking combing operations in this

stretch on its own as well as participating in joint exercises with neighbouring States.

To boost the morale of the Force, Hardship Allowance of Rs.900/- per month for the Special Task Force Personnel has been sanctioned in G.O.(Ms).No.156, Home(Pol.VIII) Department, dated:24.02.2014.

ix) Social Justice and Human Rights

This Wing enforces the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act,1989, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Ordinance, 2014. 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. Currently 37 Mobile

Police Squads or Social Justice and Human Rights Units are functioning in 31 Districts and 6 Commissionerates. 31 Statistical Inspectors are posted in various Units for conducting survey and research on the subjects relating to SC and ST.

1633 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in 2013.

933 Police Officers were imparted training on the salient features of SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, and PCR Act, 1955, during the year 2013.

The long felt need for two Special Courts at Villupuram and Sivagangai Districts has been fulfilled and a sum of Rs.1,69,26,000/- has been allocated for the constitution of these courts in G.O.(Ms) No.793, Home(Cts.II) Department,

dated:07.10.2013. Four posts of Special Public Prosecutors at Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari have been sanctioned in G.O.(Ms) No.456, Home (Cts.VIA) Department, dated:05.07.2013.

In eighteen of the convicted cases in the last three years, the sentences ranged from 7 years Rigorous Imprisonment to life sentence.

The Social Justice and Human Rights units undertake survey of villages to identify villages vulnerable to offences under the Act. This helps in initiating pro-active measures to prevent atrocities. 186 villages have been identified as “Atrocity Prone” during the year 2013.

Social Justice and Human Rights Units also monitor the proposals for monetary relief to be given to the victims of atrocities against

SC/ST by the District Collectors. The details of monetary relief sanctioned to the victims are as given below from the year 2011 to 2013.

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Cases	No. of Victims	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	2011	770	1600	2.41
2.	2012	652	1120	1.89
3.	2013	746	1342	3.83

Following rioting and arson in Dharmapuri District, monetary relief to 325 victims to the extent of Rs.13,25,31,265/- was disbursed.

Following the riot that broke out at Marakanam in Villupuram District in which 10 huts were burnt down, monetary relief to 32 victims to the extent of Rs.10,05,000/- was disbursed.

Following damage to 26 houses of Adi-Dravidars at Pappankulam in Sivagangai

District, monetary relief to 26 victims to the extent of Rs. 40,60,000/- was disbursed to the victims and their houses have been reconstructed.

To strengthen the Social Justice and Human Rights Unit, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.189, Home(Pol.I) Department, dated:25.02.2014 for the creation of one post of Assistant Inspector General of Police.

x. Police Training

a) Training Headquarters

The Police Recruits School (PRS) was established as early as in 1896 at Vellore and it was upgraded as Police Training College during 1905. The Police Training College was subsequently shifted to Ashok Nagar, Chennai, in 1976. Police Training College has been upgraded as the Tamil Nadu Police Academy

which is now functioning at Oonamanchery near Vandalur.

The Police Training College premises at Ashok Nagar continues to function as Police Training Headquarters to supervise and oversee the training activities of the eight Permanent Police Recruit Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Perurani at Thoothukudi, Avadi, Villupuram, Salem and Madurai and in addition 13 In-Service Training Centres functioning in each of the Ranges / Cities under the control of the Additional Director General of Police, Training.

This Government has issued administrative and financial sanction for a sum of Rs.11.82 crores and Rs.12.71 crores for the construction of Police Recruits School complexes at Avadi and Salem respectively.

This Government has also issued administrative and financial sanction for a sum of Rs.12.28 crores and Rs.12.24 crores for construction of Police Recruit School complexes at Villupuram and Madurai Districts respectively.

Orders have also been issued in G.O. (Ms).No.171, Home (Pol-X) Department, dated : 25.02.2014 for construction of new buildings for In-service Training Centres in Dindigul District.

Up-gradation of training infrastructure facilities in Police Training College, In-Service Training Centres (ISTC) and Police Recruit Schools at a cost of Rs.38.00 crores is under progress.

b) **Tamil Nadu Police Academy**

The Academy is the premier Police training institution meant for training officers in

the rank of Sub-Inspectors of Police and above. So far, 16,889 officers have been trained in this Academy which includes 59 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 1823 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 201 Sub-Inspectors of Police (Tech), 109 Sub-Inspectors of Police from Puducherry and Tripura, 147 Data Entry Operators. Pre-promotion training has been given to 3,395 Special Sub-Inspectors of Police and 11,155 officers from Sub-Inspectors of Police to Additional Superintendents of Police have been trained through capsule / special courses.

In the year 2013, 2,582 Officers from the rank of Special Sub-Inspectors of Police, Sub-Inspectors of Police, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Additional Superintendents of Police and Data entry

Operators were trained in the Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Chennai.

For the year 2013-14, this Government has sanctioned Rs.30.00 Lakhs as Revolving Fund to the Tamil Nadu Police Academy for conducting Training activities and purchase of training materials and equipment in G.O.(Ms).No.527, Home (Pol-XI) Department, dated 17.07.2013.

xi) Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions (TSP)

There are sixteen Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions (TSP) including a Regimental Centre. The TSP-VIII Battalion is on other special duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi. The Tamil Nadu Special Police are deployed in various parts of the State and also outside the

State for major Law and Order duties including election duties.

Two Motor Transport Workshops function under the control of the TSP located at Avadi and Tiruchirappalli for repairing Police vehicles. About 2,775 jobs are undertaken in these two workshops.

Orders were issued in G.O.(Ms) No.821, Home Department, dt.09.10.2013 to impart Band Training to 57 Band Police Constables at Regimental Centre, Avadi.

Orders have also been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.336, Home (Pol.X)Department, dated:13.05.2014 for construction of Administrative buildings for two TSP Battalions.

xii) Coastal Security Group (CSG)

Tamil Nadu has a coast line of 1076 kms covering 591 fishing villages in 13 coastal districts. The Coastal Security Group was formed in 1994 with the objective of prevention of (1) Smuggling of fuel, medicine and other essential commodities by sea from the coast of Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka, (2) Intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu and (3) Collusion between fishermen and militants etc.

Till recently, the Coastal Security Group was performing duties only on land, undertaking coastal patrols and vehicle checks at check-posts. Six zonal offices and 11 units, apart from 60 check posts, were sanctioned in 1994.

Under a centrally sponsored coastal security scheme, the Government of India sanctioned funds for 12 marine Police Stations,

12 marine out-posts and 40 additional check-posts. Further, twelve 12-tonne boats and twelve 5-tonne boats fitted with LMG, INSAS Rifles and pistols have been supplied by the Government of India.

Under Phase II, 30 marine Police Stations, twenty 12-tonne boats, 12 jetties, 30 four-wheelers and 60 two-wheelers have been sanctioned.

150 cases were registered in the Marine Police Stations during the year 2013. 142 actionable intelligence reports were sent to other agencies. Further, 30 boats with 134 persons were rescued when fishermen were in distress in the sea. 328 toll-free calls were also received. The Coastal Security Group has 8 Rigid Inflatable Boats and 6 Gemini Boats sanctioned under the MPF Scheme.

The Coastal Security Group has been carrying out periodical exercises once in 6 months to identify the deficiencies and loopholes in the security preparedness along the coast.

This Government has sanctioned 24 All Terrain Vehicles at a cost of Rs.2.67 crores.

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. During 2013, Coastal Village Vigilance Committee meetings were held on 621 occasions.

For effective maintenance of fast interceptor boats, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.197, Home(Pol.I) Department,

dated:26.02.2014 sanctioning one post of Commandant on deputation basis for the Coastal Security Group.

xiii) Prohibition Enforcement Wing(PEW)

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW) is functioning with the objective of eradicating illicit distillation, transportation, possession and sale of illicit liquor and preventing smuggling of spurious liquor and unexcised IMFS.

94 Prohibition Enforcement Wing units are functioning in the State. These PEW units, headed by Inspectors of Police, are declared as Police Stations for enforcing the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, and they are supervised by Deputy Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police in Districts / Cities. The PEW units and their Officers work

under the administrative and operational control of the District Superintendents of Police and the Commissioners of Police who have the primary role of enforcing prohibition.

To restrain the infiltration of spurious and unexcised Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) from neighbouring States, 29 Prohibition Check Posts have been established in Nagapattinam, Tiruvallur, Vellore, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Krishnagiri, Erode, Salem, The Nilgiris, Tiruvarur, Tiruppur, Coimbatore Districts and Chennai City. During 2013, Sixteen more prohibition check posts have been set up in the Districts of Kanniyakumari (1), Theni (1), Villupuram (1), Cuddalore (1), Vellore (2), Tiruvallur (3), Krishnagiri (4), Salem (1) and Nagapattinam (2) and thus at present there are totally 45 Prohibition Check Posts in the State.

Apart from these, 6 Mobile Check Posts are functioning in Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Krishnagiri, Tiruvallur and Tiruvarur Districts and one more Mobile Check Post has been set up in Nagapattinam District in 2013.

The Government has sanctioned a Toll Free Prohibition Helpline with the telephone No.10581 and the same was installed at Central Investigation Unit Control Room in the Enforcement Head Quarters. This Toll Free Line is manned 24 hours in the Central Investigation Unit Control Room.

Rehabilitation fund amounting to Rs.5.00 crores as Grant was sanctioned in G.O. (Ms) No.60, P&E Department, dated 19.09.2013 to rehabilitate persons who were engaged in illicit distillation, transport and sale of illicitly distilled arrack.

xiv) Railway Police

The Government Railway Police maintains effective co-ordination with District Police in maintaining peace and preventing crimes in the railway jurisdiction. There are 44 Railway Police stations and 13 Railway out posts located in Chennai and Tiruchirappalli Railway Police District. The total sanctioned strength of executive staff of this unit is 1,852.

Out of 410 cases reported in 2013, as many as 346 were detected. Property worth Rs.101.42 lakhs was recovered.

Totally 872 juveniles including 143 girls were rescued from railway premises or trains during 2013.

Awareness campaigns were organized to create awareness among the passengers about doping offenders.

The Railway Police have also been successful in effecting seizure of 84,933 kgs of Public Distribution System rice. Three Mobile Police Stations are functioning in Rameswaram Express, Nellai Express and Trivandrum Mail.

xv) Dog Squads

A Dog Squad exists in every District to help in detecting offenders and in identifying hidden explosives and narcotics. Dog Squads have also been formed in Special Units such as Special Task Force, Railways and Commando Force. Presently 170 Dogs are used in various parts of the State for the above purposes.

xvi) Mounted Branch

Mounted Branch Police units in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore cities are deployed for crowd control during festivals / processions, major games and tournaments, for ceremonial

occasions like Republic Day and Independence Day. The strength of horses at present is 31.

xvii) Recruitment, Promotion and Upgradation

a) Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB)

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB) was created in November 1991 for selection of suitable persons for the Subordinate Services of the Uniformed Services Departments like Police, Prison and Fire Service for impartial and systematic recruitment to the posts of Sub Inspectors of Police, Sub Inspectors of Police (Technical), Grade II Police Constables, Grade II Jail Warders and Firemen.

Recruitment to the posts of 12,208 Gr.II PCs for the year 2012 was published by TNUSRB on 21.03.2012. The TNUSRB conducted written examination and certificate verification etc., and the results for provisionally selected candidates for the post of 12,162 Gr. II PCs were declared. Among them 11,488 eligible candidates have been issued appointment orders and after completion of basic training they have been inducted in the Police Force since 18.10.2013.

The Construction of an additional floor at a cost of Rs.151.67 lakhs for the new USRB building was sanctioned in G.O.(Ms).No.854, Home (Pol.X) Department, dated 18.10.2013.

It is proposed to use CCTV technology to videograph the various stages of recruitment and thereby maintain a backup record and also

keep track of the activities at various recruitment centres simultaneously functioning across the State or Country.

Procurement of e-recruitment application software for the entire process from receipt of application to generation of final merit list so as to facilitate accuracy, minimize cumbersome manual documentation and to negate tampering is under process.

The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.56.04 lakhs to TNUSRB towards recruiting 886 Sub-Inspectors of Police. Vacancies for 277 posts of Sub-Inspectors (Technical) and 201 posts of Sub-Inspectors (Finger Print) have been identified and the process of recruitment to fill up these posts is underway.

b) Promotions and Upgradations

In the last one year, 29 officers of the Indian Police Service, 404 officers of the Tamil Nadu Police Service, 387 officers of the Tamil Nadu Police Subordinate Service and 301 Ministerial Staff have been promoted to the next higher ranks in their respective services.

During the year 2013, 1,579 Gr.II Police Constables were upgraded as Gr.I Police Constables while 6,500 Head Constables were upgraded as Special Sub Inspectors. In the last one year 215 Ministerial Staff have joined the Department through direct recruitment from the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

xviii) Youth Brigade

My Government has issued orders in G.O. (Ms) No. 432, Home (Pol.14) Department, dated: 01.07.2013, for formation of the Police

Youth Brigade. The Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade Act of 2013, envisages that the Personnel of the Youth Brigade would perform duties such as driving of vehicles, delivery of tappals, data entry, maintenance of Police quarters and would also assist the Police Force in the prevention of loss of life of accident victims. Recruitment to the Youth Brigade was conducted at the District level with the co-ordination and support of the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board. Totally 10,500 vacancies were notified and finally 9079 eligible candidates were selected and sent for basic training on 12.2.2014. On completion of one month's training, they have been inducted into the Force and are performing their assigned duties in various districts / cities in Tamil Nadu. The aim of the Youth Brigade is to relieve Police Personnel of non-essential and

routine tasks, so that Police Personnel are free to focus on core policing functions.

xix) Home Guards

The Tamil Nadu Home Guards organization came into being in 1963 as per Tamil Nadu Home Guards Rules, 1963, as 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, spread of awareness on health, hygiene, drug abuse, AIDS, road safety, etc. As on date there are 142 companies (116.5 Men companies and 25.5 Women companies) totalling 15,622 Home Guards including 2,805 Women Home Guards.

All the Districts and all the Police Commissionerates have Home Guards units including Women Home Guard wing.

This Government has sanctioned enhancement of annual grant from Rs.2.50 lakhs to Rs.10.00 lakhs for conducting State Level Tamil Nadu Home Guards Professional Sports Meet.

This Government has also sanctioned Rs.45.00 lakhs for the construction of new buildings for Home Guards units at Tiruppur, Krishnagiri and Ariyalur.

This Government has accorded administrative and financial sanction for the formation of Civil Defence Training Institute at Palani at an estimated cost of Rs.1.92 crores and Rs.89.00 lakhs has also been sanctioned for creating Civil Defence units in Chennai,

Mamallapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

xx) 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) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems(CCTNS)

State Crime Records Bureau is in-charge of implementation of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) which is an all India project. This mission mode project is implemented under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) as part of the 11th five year plan. CCTNS aims at creating a

comprehensive and integrated system for collection of data on crime and criminals in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adoption of principles of e-Governance and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure.

The project was inaugurated by me in Tiruvallur, Ariyalur and Sivagangai Districts and Coimbatore Commissionerate on 13.03.2013 and the Citizens Portal was launched. Implementation of the project in the remaining 35 Districts/Commissionerates was completed on 26.09.2013.

Initially planned for three phases over a period of three years, the project implementation timelines were subsequently reduced to two phases spread over two years. SCRB signed the contract with the System

Integrator (NTL Ltd) on 30th Sept, 2011 and completed the project well within the stipulated time i.e., 26th Sept, 2013.

A National-level Change Management Workshop was conducted from 17.07.2013 to 19.07.2013 at the Tamil Nadu Police Academy. 67 Police Officers from other States attended the workshop and visited Police Stations to oversee the computerization in the State of Tamil Nadu which is classified as an advanced State by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) / Ministry of Home Affairs.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems aims to improve the delivery of citizen-centric services by enhancing the efficiency of the Police Stations through e-governance. Citizens should be able to access Police services through multiple, transparent, and

easily accessible channels in a citizen-friendly manner. The focus is not only to improve the current modes of service delivery but also provide alternate modes such as internet/mobile for the public to communicate with the Police. The citizens expect the system to help reduce multiple visits to Police premises to push their application for further processing or for providing an easy option to know the status of their complaints.

This Government has sanctioned Rs.9.9 crores for the inclusion of Special Units in the ambit of Crime and Criminals Tracking Networking and System to implement the Crime and Criminals Tracking and Networking System project in Special Units. The Ministry of Home Affairs has given approval for Development of e-learning system or Computer Based Training

(CBT) for Common Integrated Police Records Updating System (CIPRUS) Software and Development of Asset Management Software (AMS) for CCTNS infrastructure management.

b) **Police Computer Wing**

The Police Computer Wing was constituted in the year 1971 with the aim of computerizing all data pertaining to crimes and criminals to aid in investigation and in compiling crime statistics. The first computer sanctioned was an IBM 1440 computer which used the punch card system. A TDC 316 system was bought in 1976. The computer was connected to District Headquarters through tele-printers operating on microwave network of the Tamil Nadu Police.

The Police Computer Wing manages Citizens Portal and monitors other applications used in investigation and collection of statistics.

The Tamil Nadu Police Citizen Services Portal <http://eservices.tnpolice.gov.in> launched on 13.03.2013 has a provision for sending online complaints / Information and to know the status of complaints/cases. It also provides facilities for applying for licences online (Arms, Browsing centre, Gymnasium, Video library), downloading forms, viewing information on missing persons, un-identified dead bodies, Crime prevention tips. The total number of complaints received as on 01.06.2014 is 5,603. A Web Cell has been formed in the State Crime Records Bureau to monitor the online complaints and District/City Web Cells have

been formed to co-ordinate and monitor online complaints in the respective Districts/Cities.

Till 31.05.2014, 99 cases have been detected through the Website by comparing the photographs and Identification marks of missing persons and un-identified dead bodies. As on 01.06.2014, a total number of 52 cases have been matched.

Under the Portrait Building System (PBS) 954 portraits have been developed till date which helped in tracing 23 cases. 39 portraits were developed this year till 31.05.2014 with success in 9 cases.

TALASH is a Software application supplied by the National Crime Records Bureau for co-ordinating arrested persons with wanted persons and for matching missing persons or escapees or deserters with unidentified bodies

and arrested persons. This application is also used by the State Crime Records Bureau.

Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS) is helpful to the Investigation officer for quick sharing of information about stolen/recovered vehicles. It has 17,59,116 records of all the States. A total of 43,409 Motor Vehicle theft cases have been updated in MVCS till May 2014.

c) **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 1,65,977 convicted finger print records. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to introduce the Single Digit Finger Print system in all the

District Headquarters / Commissionerates. There are 36 Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux functioning in the State. In addition, one Special Finger Print Unit is functioning at the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti Corruption, Chennai, and another at the Commercial Crime Investigation Wing, CID, Chennai.

In 790 cases chance prints were identified with criminals in the year 2013.

The Finger Print Bureau also operates 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. Cases which could not be detected at District level often get solved by this comparison at State headquarters through

FACTS. During the year 2013, 42 cases were identified using FACTS.

8 Remote Query Work Stations are in operation for remote access of the Central database.

Finger prints of persons arrested in various cases are compared with the fingerprint slips on record. 15,062 finger print slips were received in the year 2013 including 152 from other States. Out of these, 978 were traced including 3 cases of other States. 430 Finger Print slips of Un-identified dead bodies were received for search which included 20 from other States.

Formation of a new Single Digit Finger Print Bureau for Tiruppur District was ordered in G.O (Ms.) No. 599, Home (Pol.XIV) Department, Dated 19.08.2013.

To strengthen the Bureau, 110 High Quality Finger Print Kit Boxes have been sanctioned in G.O.(Ms).No.184, Home(Pol.V) Department, dated:25.02.2014.

d) **Modus Operandi Bureau**

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

To motivate SCRB Personnel orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.155, Home (Pol.VIII) Department, dated: 24.02.2014 sanctioning Risk Allowance.

Orders have also been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.346, Home(Pol.X)Department, dated:14.05.2014 for the construction of a new

building for the SCRB /Technical Services in place of the old Police Computer and Communication Centre building at Raja Annamalaipuram, Chennai City.

X Mobility

In the last one year, the Government has sanctioned 845 new vehicles (50 Buses, 296 Jeeps, 25 Tempo Travellers and 474 Motor Cycles) at a total cost of Rs.30,55,31,648/- for the Tamil Nadu Police.

XI Police Housing and Buildings

a) Overall Work

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

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation (TNPHC) was created as per

G.O.(Ms).No.2500, Home Department, dated 27.09.1980 primarily with a view to building own houses for Police Personnel as a welfare measure. Only 1,971 houses could be constructed before the Corporation was merged with the Tamil Nadu Housing Board in 1989, by the then DMK Government. The Corporation was again revived on 21.11.1991 by my Government.

The Government entrusted the work of construction of official quarters for Police Personnel to the Corporation for the first time in 1992. The mandate of the TNPHC was in course of time further expanded by entrusting construction of quarters for the Personnel of the Fire and Rescue Services Department and of the Prison Department. Thereafter, the construction of Police Stations and other Police

Buildings was also entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation.

TNPHC has so far constructed 35,187 Police rental quarters, 990 quarters for Fire and Rescue Services Personnel, 1,025 quarters for Prison Staff, 562 Police Stations, 572 Restrooms, 15 District Police offices, 9 AR complexes, 19 Dormitories, 147 kennels, 18 SBCID offices, 5 SBCID Special Division offices, 5 Modern Control Rooms, 4 Regional Forensic Sciences Laboratory Buildings, 19 Vigilance and Anti Corruption detachments, 4 Range offices of Deputy Inspectors General of Police, 4 Zonal Offices of Inspectors General of Police and 4 City Police Offices.

Apart from the above buildings, construction of a new annexe building for the office of the Director General of Police, Puzhal Prison Complex, the Tamil Nadu Police

Academy, works pertaining to the Coastal Security Group, Office buildings for Commissioner of Police, Chennai and CBCID have also been constructed by the TNPHC.

Based on my announcements, orders have been issued for construction of Police buildings throughout the State as detailed in Annexure-VIII.

b) Own Your House Scheme

My Government has accorded sanction in G.O. (Ms) No. 345, Home Department dt.11.05.2012 for construction of 36,000 houses under “Own Your House Scheme”. For such a unique and major initiative in the country, the construction of 2,673 houses has been taken up at Melakottaiyur, Kancheepuram District, as a pilot project and the work is in progress. In this connection a sum of Rs.275.49 crores has been sanctioned as House Building Advance

for the 1,682 Police Personnel who have been allotted houses at Melakottaiyur.

XII Important Police Functions

a) Medal Parade

The Medal Parade function was held on 23.08.2013, and medals were given away to 550 officers and Personnel of the Vigilance and Anti Corruption, Fire & Rescue, Prison and Home Guards in recognition of their exemplary services and outstanding achievements as per the break up given below.

Department	Government of India Medals	State Government Medals	Total
Police and V&AC	131	242	373
Home Guards	17	10	27
Fire	49	65	114
Prison	16	20	36
Total	213	337	550

b) All India Police Commando Competition

The 4th All India Police Commando Competition organized by the All India Police Sports Control Board, New Delhi, was held from 22.01.2014 to 27.01.2014 at the Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Oonamancherry, Chennai. This was the first time this particular tournament, testing the capabilities of the Police agencies to counter terrorist attacks, has been held in Chennai. 23 teams from 16 States and 7 Central Police Organisations participated. The Tamil Nadu Police Commando Team won three Trophies viz., (i) Overall Championship for the best All India Commando Team, (ii) Best Police Commando Team among the States and (iii) Best Police Commando Team in obstacle events. A new Trophy for the Best Police

Commando Team among the State Police Forces was instituted by me on this occasion.

Achievements and Recognition

a) Puthur Operation in Andhra Pradesh

On 08.10.2013, I had announced a reward of Rs.15.00 lakhs to one Inspector and Rs.5.00 lakhs each to 21 Police Personnel for their outstanding and courageous work done in the operation against religious fundamentalists who were involved in various murders and blasts in the State and had taken shelter in a house in Puthur (Andhra Pradesh). Even though one Inspector was assaulted and left grievously injured, the Police team, operating in unknown terrain, carried out their mission of bringing out the accused from the hide-out without causing any loss of life. The Government also sanctioned Rs.5.00 Lakhs

each to 3 Police Officers/ Personnel, Rs.2.00 Lakhs each to 3 Police Personnel and Rs.1.00 Lakh each to 234 Police Officers/ Personnel who had provided active assistance in securing the accused or detecting the cases. In all, a reward of Rs.3.80 crores was granted in recognition of the bravery and dedication of the Police Personnel.

Accelerated promotion was also given to 20 Police Officers and Personnel in recognition of their acts of extraordinary bravery and valour exhibited while securing the fundamentalists in Chennai and Puthur.

b) **Sports Achievements**

For the first time since the institution of the tournaments 61 years ago, the Tamil Nadu Police teams achieved distinction in football and volleyball. They secured the Runner-up Trophy

in Football and won the Third place in Volleyball.

To encourage the Police Personnel to excel in Duty Meets and Sports Meets, the Government has now announced the following scale of awards:

Gold Medal : Rs.5 Lakhs

Silver Medal : Rs.3 Lakhs

Bronze Medal : Rs.2 Lakhs

Winners of : Rs.50,000/- to each member
Trophy

Runners up : Rs.30,000/- to each member
Trophy

c) **Achievements of Tamil Nadu Police Teams in Duty Meet and Police Sports Meets**

The 57th All India Police Duty Meet, 2013, was held at Madhuban, Haryana, from 07.03.2014 to 14.03.2014. 21 States and 7 Central Police Organizations participated in six

events, in which the Tamil Nadu Police Team won 28 medals. (13 Gold Medals, 9 Silver Medals and 6 Bronze Medals). This Tamil Nadu contingent was also awarded 7 trophies which included the Winner trophies in Scientific Aids to Investigation, Computer Awareness, Professional Photography and Dog competitions, and Runner up trophies in Scientific Aids to Investigation and Anti Sabotage and “Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Trophy” for Best State/CPO/UT Police Team. The tally of Medals bagged by the Tamil Nadu Team in this Duty Meet is the highest by any contingent in the history of the Police Duty Meet. Recently, I gave cash awards to the extent of Rs.2,08,80,000/- to 99 Police Personnel on 30.05.2014 for their outstanding

performance in various All India Police Sports Meets and Duty Meets.

XIII Forensic Sciences Department

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory was established in the year 1959 by integrating erstwhile Chemical Examiners Laboratory under the Medical Department (1849), Prohibition & Excise Laboratory (1886) and scientific sections under the Police Department (1905). It was renamed as Forensic Sciences Department in the year 1984. The primary objective of this Department is to render forensic science services for better criminal justice delivery.

Organisation of the Department

a) Main Laboratory

This Department consists of Main Laboratory in Chennai with 14 specialised analytical Divisions viz. Anthropology, Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Forensics, DNA, Documents, Excise, Explosives, Narcotics, Physics, Prohibition, Serology and Toxicology. There is a separate Photography Division for documenting crime exhibits received for analysis in the various specialized analytical Divisions. The Main Laboratory also has Reception, Instruments, and Stores Divisions.

b) Regional Forensic Science Laboratory

There are nine Regional Forensic Science Laboratories functioning at Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thanjavur,

Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Villupuram.

c) Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories

There are 33 Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories viz. two in Chennai and one each at 31 Police Districts / Commissionerates to render scientific services at the District level to Investigating Officers.

Accomplishment

In the year 2013, this Department examined 1,78,126 evidence materials associated with 53,629 criminal cases and the findings in turn helped to guide the investigation and at the same time were greatly relied upon in the dispensation of justice.

XIV Conclusion

The Tamil Nadu Police Force has always maintained its reputation as one of the most effective and efficient Uniformed Forces in the Country. For achieving speedy development and rapid industrial growth, it is necessary to ensure peace and tranquillity in the present socio economic environment. An efficient Police Force plays a vital role in providing such a peaceful environment through effective maintenance of law and order and timely prevention and detection of crimes.

It is my earnest endeavour to make the Tamil Nadu Police Force achieve further rapid strides keeping abreast of the latest developments in world class technologies and best practices without abandoning the need for

a caring and humane face, humane touch and humane values.

Streets are being made safer and fear of law is being instilled in the minds of lawbreakers as criminals are brought to book swiftly. Commitment to “Excellence” in letter and spirit is the objective of the Tamil Nadu Police Force.

J JAYALALITHAA
CHIEF MINISTER

ANNEXURE –I

IPC cases registered (Head - Wise) from 2012 to 2013

Sl.No.	Types of Crimes	2012	2013
Property Crimes			
1	Murder for Gain	137	121
2	Dacoity	97	83
3	Preparation Assembly for Dacoity	19	55
4	Robbery	1,898	2,186
5	Burglary	4,457	5,125
6	Theft	11,996	11,950
Violent Crimes			
7	Murder	1,806	1,806
8	Attempt to commit Murder	2,954	3,007
9	C.H.not amounting to Murder	44	33
10	Hurt	22,100	20,984
11	Riots	3,136	2,701

Crime against Women			
12	Rape	737	923
13	Dowry Death	110	118
14	Molestation	1,494	1,271
15	Sexual Harassment	382	313
16	Cruelty by husband and his relatives	1,965	2,471
17	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	1,693	1,516
Other IPC crimes			
18	Kidnapping and Abduction of Others	252	263
19	Criminal Breach of Trust	262	238
20	Arson	726	645
21	Cheating	4,151	4,647
22	Counterfeiting	377	320
23	Fatal accident	15,469	14,919
24	Non - Fatal accident	52,712	51,571
25	Other IPC crimes	71,500	76,313
Total IPC		2,00,474	2,03,579

Annexure-II

Murder cases reported from 2004-2013

Sl.No.	Year	No.of Murder cases reported	% variation
1	2004	1,406	
2	2005	1,366	-2.84
3	2006	1,274	-6.73
4	2007	1,521	19.39
5	2008	1,630	7.17
6	2009	1,644	0.86
7	2010	1,715	4.32
8	2011	1,747	1.86
9	2012	1,806	3.38
10	2013	1,806	0

Annexure-III

Reason for the murders 2012 and 2013

SI.No.	Reason	2012	2013
1	Family Quarrel	416	425
2	Wordy Quarrel	309	305
3	Previous Enmity	320	331
4	LoveAffairs/Sexual Causes	321	351
5	Money Transaction	69	65
6	Land Dispute	146	137
7	Drunken Brawls	22	22
8	Dowry	13	12
9	Political Reasons	5	6
10	Other Causes*	173	145
11	Casteism	12	7
Total		1,806	1,806

* “Other Causes” includes cases that remain undetected.

Annexure-IV

Total Number of Road Accidents District

wise – 2013

Sl. No.	District	No.of Accidents	No.of Casualties
1	The Nilgiris	280	45
2	Perambalur	470	162
3	Ariyalur	536	152
4	Ramanathapuram	882	279
5	Sivagangai	960	262
6	Karur	1,017	341
7	Tiruvarur	1,039	187
8	Theni	1,184	227
9	Tiruvallur	1,200	346
10	Kanniyakumari	1,223	285
11	Pudukkottai	1,225	349
12	Virudhunagar	1,230	309
13	Nagapattinam	1,288	237
14	Thoothukudi	1,439	380
15	Dharmapuri	1,500	363

16	Tiruvannamalai	1,663	462
17	Krishnagiri	1,688	477
18	Erode	1,839	554
19	Namakkal	1,954	442
20	Dindigul	2,015	611
21	Tiruchirappalli	2,282	685
22	Thanjavur	2,273	469
23	Tirunelveli	2,283	576
24	Tiruppur	2,515	724
25	Madurai	2,678	660
26	Villupuram	3,143	824
27	Vellore	3,173	772
28	Kancheepuram	3,191	920
29	Salem	3,200	769
30	Coimbatore	3,563	954
31	Cuddalore	3,595	490
32	Chennai	9,710	1,250
Total		66,238	15,563

Annexure-V

Allocation of Funds under Modernization of

Police Force (MPF)

(Rs. 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	92.52	30.69	123.21
2011-12	43.19	14.24	57.43
2012-13	17.70	11.80	29.50
2013-14	64.71	43.14	107.85

Annexure-VI

Out patients Medical Units at Tamil Nadu

Special Police Battalion Headquarters

Sl.No.	Name
1.	TSP-III Battalion Veerapuram, Tiruvallur District
2.	TSP-IV Battalion, Kovaipudur, Coimbatore District
3.	TSP-VI Battalion, Madurai District
4.	TSP-VII Battalion, Pochampalli, Dharmapuri District
5.	TSP-IX Battalion, 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

Annexure-VII

Outpatient Medical Units at Armed Reserve Headquarters

Sl.No.	Name
1.	Tiruchirappalli City
2.	Kancheepuram
3.	Tiruvallur
4.	Tiruvannamalai
5.	Villupuram
6.	Tiruchirappalli
7.	Perambalur
8.	Ariyalur
9.	Karur
10.	Pudukkottai
11.	Thanjavur

12.	Nagapattinam
13.	Tiruvarur
14.	Coimbatore
15.	Erode
16.	Tiruppur
17.	The Nilgiris
18.	Nammakkal
19.	Dharmapuri
20.	Krishnagiri
21.	Dindigul
22.	Ramanathapuram
23.	Sivagangai
24.	Theni
25.	Thoothukudi
26.	Kanniyakumari

Annexure –VIII

Police Housing and Buildings

Sl. No.	Type of building	Places of the constructions
1.	New Police Station building	Vadavalli, Annur and Madukkarai Coimbatore Dist.
2.	New Police Station building	Bhuvanagiri Cuddalore Dist.
3.	New Police Station building	Silaiman Madurai Dist.
4.	New Police Station building	Sevvur Tiruppur Dist.
5.	New Police Station building	Velliyanai Karur Dist.
6.	New Police Station building	Melattur Thanjavur Dist.
7.	New Police Station building	Kabistalam Thanjavur Dist.
8.	New Police Station building	Pon Amaravathi Pudukkottai Dist.
9.	New Police Station building	Edaiyur and Thevangudi Tiruvarur Dist.
10.	New Police Station building	Vedaranyam and Vettaikkaraniuruppu Nagapattinam Dist.

11.	New Police Station building	Soolagiri Krishnagiri Dist.
12.	New Police Station building	V.Kalattur Perambalur Dist.
13.	New Police Station building	Allinagaram Theni Dist.
14.	New Police Station building	Tenkarai Theni Dist.
15.	New Taluk Police Station building	Tiruchendur Taluk Thoothukudi Dist.
16.	Camp Office – cum residence building for DSP	Perur Coimbatore Dist.
17.	Camp Office – cum residence building for DSP	Thittakudi Cuddalore Dist.
18.	Rural sub-Divisional Office	Dindigul Dindigul Dist.
19.	Camp Office – cum residence building for DSP	Oomachikulam Madurai Dist.
20.	Camp Office – cum residence building for DSP	Avinashi Tiruppur Dist.
21.	Rural sub-Divisional Office	Karur, Karur Dist.
22.	Rural sub-Divisional Office	Salem and Vazhapadi Salem Dist.

23.	DSP Office	Perundurai Erode Dist.
24.	Sub-Divisional Office	Kottaipattinam Pudukkottai Dist.
25.	Camp Office – cum residence building for DSP	Tiruvadana Ramanathapuram Dist.
26.	Sub-Divisional Office	Uthangarai Krishnagiri Dist.
27.	Camp Office – cum residence building for DSP	Mangalamedu Perambalur Dist.
28.	Traffic Police Station	Jayamkondam Ariyalur Dist.
29.	Traffic Police Station	Tiruverumbur Tiruchirappalli Dist.
30.	All Women Police Station	Tirumayam Pudukkottai Dist.
31.	All Women Police Station	Jeeyarpuram Tiruchirappalli Dist.
32.	New L&O, Crime and Traffic Police Station	Srirangam Tiruchirappalli Dist.
33.	New Police Station, Traffic Police Station, All Women Police Station	Tiruppur North Tiruppur Dist.