



**HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE
DEPARTMENT**

TAMIL NADU POLICE

**POLICY NOTE
ON
DEMAND NO.22**

2015-2016

**Selvi J JAYALALITHAA
CHIEF MINISTER**

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
2015**

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INDEX

Sl. No.	Subject	Page
I	Introduction	1-2
II	Organisational Structure	3-4
III	Law and Order	5-13
IV	Crime Situation	13-19
V	Traffic Accidents	19-22
VI	Modernization of Police Force	22-32
VII	Welfare	33-45
VIII	Women Police	45-47
IX	Special Units in Police Force	47-118
X	Mobility	118-119
XI	Police Housing and Buildings	120-123
XII	Recruitment, Promotion and Up-gradation	124-127
XIII	Forensic Sciences Department	128-132
XIV	Conclusion	132-133
	Annexures I - X	134-145

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I Introduction

The Tamil Nadu Police Force is an efficient, disciplined and strong Force, reflecting the glorious tradition of the State. An efficient Police Force is an essential prerequisite of any State for growth and development. To achieve this development, the Tamil Nadu Police Department plays a vital role in law enforcement, crime control and maintenance of Peace and Public Order.

The Police are expected to be the most accessible, interactive and dynamic organization of Society. The Tamil Nadu Police Force has therefore been consistently pursuing the policy of befriending the common people to tackle disturbances in Law and Order situations and other issues affecting internal security with a humane face. The Tamil Nadu Police Force is in tune with the changing socio-economic milieu and is fulfilling varied expectations of the people. As a visible representative of the Government, the Police Force has been functioning with a clear direction to put down the evildoers, thus enabling the common people to pursue their livelihood without fear, in an atmosphere of Public tranquillity.

II Organisational Structure

The Police Department has a sanctioned strength of 1,21,014 Police Personnel as on 01.04.2015. 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 the Zonal Inspectors General of Police. These Zones are again subdivided into eleven Ranges headed by the 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 Subdivisions, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. There are 1,808 Police Stations including 199 All Women Police Stations (AWPS), 249 Traffic Police Stations and 27 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, Prohibition Enforcement Wing, Civil Defence & Home Guards and State Crime Records Bureau.

III Law and Order

A peaceful climate and a safe environment attract investments in industry, business and infrastructural development. Therefore, maintenance of public order is a catalyst for the economic development of the State. By and large, Tamil Nadu 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 major disturbances. According to a study carried out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Tamil Nadu witnesses the maximum number of agitations constituting 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 while handling agitations is only 0.5% of the overall figure for the entire country. This indicates that even while allowing the full expression of the democratic and constitutional rights of the public for public assemblies and processions to air their grievances, the Police in the State have been able to manage them in such a manner that the normal tenor of life is not affected, despite the fact that on an average sixty agitations are reported per 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 travel over long distances before 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. From the year 2013, certain regulations have been introduced, mainly by way of banning movement of hired vehicles from other Districts. This had a salutary effect and all the events passed off peacefully without any untoward incident.

This Government has also been taking more pre-emptive measures to prevent violence during such protests like collecting intelligence from the village level.

As per the announcement made by me, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms) No.136, Home (Pol.XIII) Department, Dated:21.02.2014 for designating the Station House Officer in each Police Station as Liaison Officer to interact with the Panchayat President and others in the Village to collect information on law and order issues in all the Districts.

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

Eight cases of alleged custodial deaths have been reported during the year 2014. As per section 176 (1-A) of Cr.P.C., these cases are being referred to jurisdictional Judicial Magistrates for enquiry. All the eight

reported cases, are being inquired into by Judicial Magistrates, and based on their reports, the Government will take necessary action. 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. The number of custodial deaths has significantly dropped from 15 in 2013 to 8 in 2014.

Further a compensation of Rs.1 lakh to the next of kin of the victim is being sanctioned by the Government in case the misconduct of the Police Personnel is prima facie made out. 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 (NHRC).

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 detailed in 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
9	2014	2

The number of incidents of Police Firing averaged 13 per year between 2006 – 2010, and this has come down to 7 since 2011. The two instances of Police Firing in 2014, relate to operations against criminals. Instructions have been given that firing is to be resorted to only if the

provocation is grave and there is a necessity to do so in the absence of any other means to protect life and property.

IV Crime Situation

a) Property crimes

In Tamil Nadu, 19,432 property crime cases were reported during the year 2014 as against 19,465 property crime cases in the year 2013, indicating a slight decreasing trend (Annexure-I). 13,862 of the 19,432 property crime cases reported have been detected. Annexure-I shows details of property crime cases reported and detected during the years 2012-2014. Against the total loss of Rs.142.90 crores, properties worth Rs.98.04 crores were recovered during 2014 (Annexure-II).

b) IPC Cases

The Crime rate for IPC cases has shown a decrease in 2014 (Annexure-III). Details of cases reported, charge-sheeted, under investigation and otherwise disposed of with regard to violent crimes, such as murder, attempt to commit murder, hurt and riots for the last 3 years are shown in Annexure-IV. Family quarrels, love affairs/sexual causes, petty/wordy feuds, previous enmity and land disputes continue to be the major reasons for the cases of murder in the year 2014 as shown in Annexure-V. There has been a significant decrease in the number of murder cases in 2014. Free registration of cases has been emphasised and adequate follow up action is ensured in the investigation.

c) Crime Against Women

A total of 3,771 cases were reported in the year 2014 under the head “Crime Against Women” viz. Rape, Dowry Death, Cruelty by husband / his relatives and Molestation as against 4,783 cases in 2013, showing a decreasing trend (Annexure-VI). The details of cases reported, charge-sheeted, under investigation and otherwise disposed of during the years 2012-2014 are shown in Annexure – VII. Besides, a total of 1,055 cases were reported under the head “Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012” (POCSO) in the year 2014. The Tamil Nadu Government continues its efforts to educate and inculcate awareness among the Public especially Women and Children about their legal rights

through Women Helpline / Child Helpline and Counselling centers in all Women Police Stations, NGOs and other stakeholders. These efforts have been effective in containing and reducing crime against women during the year 2014.

There has been a significant decline in reporting of cases of rape during the year 2014. The number of rape cases reported is 471 in 2014 as against 923 in 2013.

d) Serious Crime Squad (SCS)

My Government has recently taken a new initiative to follow serious crime cases by creating a special unit in each District. As per my announcement made during the Police Demand on 06.08.2014, a Special Wing called Serious Crime Squad (SCS) has

been formed in 20 Districts. Each unit will be provided with a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs towards the functioning of these units.

The duties of Serious Crime Squad are as follows

- (i) To take up investigation of cases of murder, rape, and kidnapping / abduction for ransom in which the culprits are not known.
- (ii) To take up investigation of any other serious grave cases as ordered by the respective Commissioners of Police / Superintendents of Police.
- (iii) To pursue prosecution in all cases taken over by the squad.

e) Tamil Nadu Act of 19 and 20 of 2014

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has enacted the Tamil Nadu Act 19 and 20 of 2014 so as to amend the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous activities of Bootleggers, Drug – offenders, Forest – offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders, Sand – offenders, Slum – grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (TN Act 14/1982). The amendment was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extra ordinary No.175, Dated:03.09.2014.

In Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 2014, the expression “habitually” has been omitted from the section 2(f) of the Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982. The clause “Cyber Law

Offender” has been included as section 2 (bb).

In Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 2014, the clause “Sexual offender” has been included as section 2 (ggg).

The Tamil Nadu Act 19 and 20 of 2014 came into force with effect from 13.10.2014.

V Traffic Accidents

a) Road Accident Statistics

67,250 traffic accident cases including 14,165 fatal accidents resulting in 15,190 casualties were reported in the year 2014 as against 66,238 traffic accidents including 14,504 fatal accident cases with 15,563 casualties in the year 2013. Vehicles added during the year 2014 are 17.08 lakhs. As on

01.04.2015, 2.04 crore vehicles are reported to be plying in Tamil Nadu. Though the number of vehicles has increased every year, the ratio between number of vehicles and number of road accidents has shown a decreasing trend from 2012 to 2014. Similarly, the ratio with regard to total number of vehicles vis-à-vis fatal accidents and non-fatal accidents has also shown a decreasing trend. The details regarding the number of traffic accidents and number of fatalities with the ratio of vehicle population are furnished in Annexures-VIII to X.

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 of 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 the 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 in the Police Headquarters. Work has been initiated for fixing GPS in the remaining 138 vehicles. These Highway Patrol Vehicles

attend to accidents on the highways. 22,700 injured persons were taken to the hospitals all over the State. It is estimated that prompt response helped save 18,364 lives from January, 2014 to March, 2015. The State Traffic Planning Cell co-ordinated with the key stakeholders 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)

a) Projects implemented in 2014

i. Unified Closer User Group (CUG) Scheme

My Government has sanctioned Rs.3.47 crores to implement Unified Closer User Group (CUG) scheme for Tamil Nadu

Police Personnel including ministerial staff for 1.20 lakh employees. So far 1.07 lakh BSNL SIM cards have been issued. 1,820 Fixed Wireless Phones were also supplied. Further, the family members of Police Personnel can get a maximum of 7 CUG SIM cards to avail of this facility.

ii. Mobile Applications for Unified CUG Database

The mobile numbers allotted to Police Personnel are name oriented. The user will carry the same number till his / her retirement. In order to have complete CUG mobile number database of Police Personnel / Police Stations and for quick retrieval, a comprehensive CUG database of Tamil Nadu Police for use in smart phones of Android and IOS (I-Phone Operating

System) platforms was developed by In-House Technical team. These Mobile Applications were hosted in Google Play Store and Apple Store. The Application facilitates the storage of complete CUG data base in smart phones with caller ID facility for easy access to contact numbers.

iii. Digital Microwave link

- a. Digital Microwave link in 5.8 GHz band was established in the Commissionerates of Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli and Madurai Districts at a cost of Rs. 92.99 lakhs under MPF Schemes.
- b. Digital Microwave link in 5.8 GHz was established for Chennimalai - Coimbatore at a cost of Rs.4.99 lakhs under MPF Schemes.

c. Digital Microwave link in 5.8 GHz was established for Madurai - Virudhunagar at a cost of Rs.9.93 lakhs under Technical Services funds.

iv. Solar Power backup System

a. Provision of Solar Power back up system to implement Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) project was made at a cost of Rs. 32.52 lakhs under MPF Schemes to 13 Police Stations viz., Manjolai, Kalakad, Radhapuram and Puliyarai in Tirunelveli District; Thenkanikottai, Thally, Anchetty and Singarapettai

in Krishnagiri District; and Palayanur in Sivagangai District; Thirupunnavasal in Pudukkottai District; Valparai in Coimbatore District; Thalainayar in Nagapattinam District, and Koombur in Dindigul District.

- b. Solar Power supply to Manjolai repeater in Tirunelveli District was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs under MPF Savings.
- c. Solar Power back up system was sanctioned to 30 remote area Police Stations throughout the State at a cost of Rs.1.05 crores under MPF Schemes.

d. Solar Power back up system was sanctioned to 10 hill repeater stations at a cost of Rs.65.00 lakhs under MPF Schemes.

v. Procurement of Very High Frequency (VHF) Communication equipment

VHF repeater sets – 51, VHF Static Sets – 250, VHF Mobile Sets – 350, VHF Handheld Sets – 1147 were purchased for field units under MPF Schemes.

b) New Initiatives during 2014

Based on the various announcements made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister the following new initiatives have been taken during the year 2014.

- i. **Provision of High Frequency (HF) Data Network:** Orders have been issued in G.O. (D) No.133, Home (Modern) Department, dated:25.2.2014 sanctioning a sum of Rs.1.14 crores for provision of 68 numbers of HF Data Transmission Modems to various units in the Police Department.

- ii. **Purchase of VHF Communication equipment:** Orders have been issued in G.O.(D).No.134, Home (Modern) Department, dated:25.2.2014 sanctioning a sum of Rs.6.23 crores for the purchase of 300 VHF Static sets, 600 VHF mobile sets, 1,200 Walkie-Talkie sets and 128 VHF Repeaters for the Police Department.

- iii. **Purchase of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV):** My Government has sanctioned Rs.95.00 lakhs for the purchase of 3 UAVs from Anna University.

- iv. **Provision of CCTV system at four border check posts in Vellore District:** This Government has sanctioned Rs.46.00 lakhs for the Provision of CCTV system at four border check posts in Vellore District under the Road Safety Fund.

- v. **Provision of 260 Highway patrol vehicles:** This Government has sanctioned Rs.16.35 crores for the purchase of Highway patrol vehicles, under the Road Safety Fund.

- vi. **Setting up of VHF Repeater stations at Usilampatti, Sholavanthan and Melur in Madurai District:** This Government has sanctioned Rs.1.97 crores for the setting up of VHF Repeater stations at Usilampatti, Sholavanthan and Melur in Madurai District under MPF Schemes 2013-14.
- vii. **Setting up of VHF Repeater stations at Kamudhi and Thiruvadana in Ramanathapuram District:** This Government has sanctioned Rs.1.68 crores for the setting up of VHF Repeater stations at Kamudhi and Thiruvadana in Ramanathapuram District under State funds.

- viii. **Installation of CCTV Cameras at Pillayarpatti Temple, Rameswaram Temple and Erwadi Dharga:** Orders have been issued in G.O.(D) No.45, Home (Modern) Department, dated:22.01.2014, for administrative sanction for installation of “CCTV Cameras at Pillayarpatti Temple, Rameswaram Temple and Erwadi Dharga”, at a cost of Rs.3.11 crores.
- ix. **Provision of Solar power back up system for Unmanned Repeater Stations:** This Government has sanctioned Rs.60 lakhs for installation of Solar Power back up system for 15 Unmanned Repeater Stations.

- x. **Purchase of VHF Repeater Sets:** This Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.1.30 crores for the purchase of 65 numbers of VHF Repeater Sets with accessories.

- xi. **Provision of Solar power back up system to Police Head quarters Complex:** Orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.370, Home (Police IX) Department, dated 28.04.2015 sanctioning a sum of Rs.33.97 lakhs for provision of Solar Power panel for 15 KWp and 5 KWp for the Director General of Police Office Complex.

VII Welfare

a) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund

The Government constituted the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund (TNPBF), for the benefit of Non-Gazetted Police and Ministerial Staff of the Police Department.

The following relief is provided from the TNPBF

- (i) Family relief of Rs.15,000/- is provided in the event of the subscriber's death and Rs.5,000/- for death of family members of the subscriber.
- (ii) Centenary Scholarship to the children of employees of the Police Department ranging from Rs.3,500/- to Rs.10,000/- is sanctioned. Every year approximately Rs.3 crores is utilized.

- (iii) Special Medical Relief of Rs.5,000/- is granted to the subscribers and family members three times during their entire service.
- (iv) Financial Assistance to the subscribers of TNPBF up to Rs.4 lakhs is in vogue. An amount of Rs.2 crores per year is allotted from TNPBF Central Committee towards the treatment of life threatening diseases. During the year 2014 an additional amount of Rs. 4.13 crores has been utilized from Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund District Committee. Totally an amount of Rs. 6.13 crores has been spent and 477 Police Personnel were benefited.

b) Schemes under the annual Government grant

i) Prize Scheme

This is mooted with an objective to award cash prizes to the children of Police Personnel who secure the first 10 ranks 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.3,500/-	Rs.2,500/-

During the Academic year 2014 – 2015, an amount of Rs. 22,39,000/- has been awarded to 703 wards of Police Personnel.

**ii) Tamil Nadu Government Special
Scholarship**

Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship is granted to the children of Police Personnel to pursue higher education. The First 100 students who secure highest marks in +2 standard are paid Rs.20,000/- or the actual amount paid to the institutions whichever is less, for 4 years, or till the course is completed. Special Scholarship amount sanctioned to the wards has been enhanced from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.25,000/- by including hostel fees. During the Academic year 2014-2015 Rs.22.86 lakhs, Rs.21.85 lakhs, Rs.20.08 lakhs and Rs.11.26 lakhs have been sanctioned as 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Installments of Special Scholarship respectively.

c) 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, double amputee and totally blind	Rs.2,00,000/-
3	Single amputee and one eye blind, deaf, loss of toes, fingers, precluding employment	Rs.1,00,000/-
4	Burns, Gunshot wounds, multiple compound fracture	Rs.50,000/-
5	Simple injuries for all ranks	Rs.10,000/-

During the Financial year 2014-2015 a sum of Rs.11,70,000/- has been sanctioned to 15 beneficiaries of Police Personnel.

d) 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.

During the financial year 2014-2015 a sum of Rs. 12,00,000/- has been paid to seven beneficiaries.

e) Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund

During the financial year 2014-2015, 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 utilized and 55 Police Personnel have been provided with financial assistance.

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.

As on date 70,973 Nos of Police Personnel have Khaki Colour Ration Cards and are purchasing the commodities at subsidized rates.

g) Formation of Medical Out Patient Units

In G.O. (Ms).No.707, Home (Pol.XIV) Department, Dated 28.10.2011, this Government has sanctioned the formation of Out Patient Units at 26 Armed Reserve (AR) Headquarters and 10 Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalion Headquarters for the welfare of Police Personnel and their family members. All Police Personnel and their family members are availing of these facilities.

h) Master Medical Health Check Up

As per the Hon'ble Chief Minister's announcement in the Collectors and Police Officers Conference held in December 2013, the Police Personnel who have completed 40 years of Age are provided a free Master Health Checkup once in a year at Government Hospitals. Orders to this effect were issued in G.O. (Ms). No.142, Home (Pol.IX) Department, Dated 24.02.2014. During the year 2014, 86% of Police Personnel have availed of these facilities.

i) Tamil Nadu Police Subsidiary Canteen

This Government has introduced the Tamil Nadu Police Subsidiary Canteen scheme for the benefit of Tamil Nadu Police Personnel and Fire Services Personnel and

Orders to this effect has been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.125, Home (Pol.XIII) Department, Dated: 21.02.2011. Accordingly, 3 Police Canteens at TSP II Battalion, Avadi, TSP I Battalion, Tiruchirappalli and TSP VI Battalion, Madurai have started functioning from the year 2012.

This Government in G.O. (Ms).No. 692, Home (Pol.X) Department, Dated: 13.09.2013 has accorded administrative and financial sanction for establishing one Police canteen for Chennai City Police at Egmore.

This Government in G.O.(Ms). No. 532, Home (Pol.XIII) Department, Dated:04.08.2014 has also sanctioned Rs.6.55 crores for establishing Tamil Nadu Subsidiary Canteens at the rate of Rs. 14,90,000/- each for setting up canteens at

44 places viz. 32 Districts (including Commissionerates) and 12 Battalions in addition to the canteen already set up at Chennai Commissionerate.

Benefits of this scheme are enjoyed by both serving and retired Personnel of Police, Fire Services and Prison Departments.

j) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund

Relief from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund ranging from Rs.2 lakhs to Rs.3 lakhs is sanctioned to the family of deceased Police Personnel. During the period from 2011 to 2015 a sum of Rs.23.52 crores has been sanctioned to 850 beneficiaries.

k) 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.

During the year 2014 the Government has appointed 60 Junior Assistants, 10 Typists, 73 Office Assistants and 12 Sweepers in the existing vacancies in the regular Time Scale from the wait listed candidates under compassionate grounds.

l) Creches

Two creches are functioning, one in Chennai City and the other in Coimbatore City. Six Ayahs are working in the Creches.

m) Sanction of Discretionary Fund

The Government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 838, Home (Pol.I) 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. A total of 5,855 articles were procured by different unit offices throughout the State.

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.

Eight of the Districts in the State have women heading the District Police Force which means one-fourth of the Districts have women as Superintendents of Police in command. In Technical Services, there are 112 women officers out of the total of 424 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 34% 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 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 Criminal Investigation Department (CB CID)

Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department (CB CID) was established as a small unit of 37 Police Personnel under the

supervision of one Deputy Inspector General of Police in the year 1906. Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department is now an organization of around 666 Police Personnel headed by the Additional Director General of Police, Crime Branch CID, including the Special Investigation Division. Apart from 37 CB CID Detachments, 7 Organised Crime Units, 4 Counterfeit Currency Wings and 6 Special Investigation Divisions are also functioning as part of 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 cases entrusted by the Government, the Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu, the Hon'ble High Court. During the year 2014, CB CID was entrusted with

121 cases in addition to 174 pending cases. Investigation was completed and final reports were filed in 104 cases.

As per the announcement made by me, orders have been issued in G.O. (Ms). No.344, Home (Pol.XII) Department, Dated: 13.5.2014 to strengthen the Cyber Crime Unit in CBCID by providing necessary hardware and software equipment.

- ❖ The Cyber Crime Cell of CB CID has proposed to concentrate more on the prevention of cyber crimes by creating awareness among the Public, to focus on co-ordination with numerous stakeholders to work together in promoting safe computing practices, to conduct “Cyber Safety Week-2015” in association with the National

Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) and to utilize cyber lab effectively to detect cyber crime cases.

- ❖ The Cyber Crime Cell of CBCID arrested nine accused from Udaipur, New Delhi, Bhav Nagar and Chennai who were involved in Cyber Crime cases.

- ❖ In connection with a case of Net Banking fraud reported from Sivakasi, on the fraudulent transfer of Rs.1.4 crores by getting the net banking password through phishing email, investigation was conducted in New Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. 5 accused were arrested at Haryana and Tamil Nadu,

with a recovery of Rs.23 lakhs. The case is under investigation.

- ❖ CB CID Cyber Crime Cell in Co-operation with NASSCOM, Data Security Council of India (DSCI), Cyber Lab, organized a training course on cyber crime investigation at Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Vandalur.
- ❖ CB CID also acts as a nodal agency to deal with the issue of human trafficking and co-ordinates measures to curb this social evil.
- ❖ CB CID, Anti Trafficking Cell, conducted “Operation Smile”, a programme initiated by Ministry of Home Affairs for the rescue of juvenile victims and to reunite them with their

parents, and it is being undertaken statewide to rescue the victims who were compelled to undergo commercial sex exploitation and work as child labourers.

Formation of Special Investigation Division (SID) in CBCID

To curb the menace of fundamentalism and to investigate, prosecute all cases relating to religious fundamentalism and acts of terrorism the Special Investigation Division was formed. The Special Investigation Division functions with a strength of 1-Inspector General of Police, 2-Additional Superintendents of Police, 6-Deputy Superintendents of Police, 15- Inspectors, 6-Sub-Inspectors, 24-Special

Sub-Inspectors, 53- Head Constables and 31 Grade I and Grade 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 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 in Tamil Nadu and Puthur in Andhra Pradesh. In nine cases registered under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, sanction of prosecution has been accorded and these cases are under trial.

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

ii) 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 Substance Act, 1985. At present there are 15 units functioning all over the State. 1,802 cases were detected,

1,840 accused were arrested and Rs.4.44 crores worth of drugs were seized and 20 drug offenders were detained under Tamil Nadu Act, 14/1982 during the year 2014.

Drug Awareness Programme

This Government has sanctioned Rs.25 lakhs for the financial year 2013-2014 for conducting 100 Drug Awareness Programmes.

114 Programmes were conducted in various schools and colleges throughout the State during the year 2014.

The NIB CID has co-ordinated with the Indian Red Cross Society of Tamil Nadu Branch and conducted 77 Drug Awareness

Programmes at various places throughout the State.

Destruction of Confiscated Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances

The NIB CID has taken special efforts to destroy the confiscated Narcotic Drugs involved in the cases disposed of by courts. The confiscated Narcotic Drugs weighing about 2,119 Kgs. of dry ganja involved in 1,909 cases were collected by the NIB CID units from various courts. The confiscated Narcotic Drugs were destroyed by the destruction committee formed by the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise on 01.10.2014.

(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 by my Government. Now, it has 12 units located at Chennai (3 units), Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar and Dindigul.

4,214 cases were reported and 4,214 accused were arrested and pirated CDs/VCDs worth Rs.33.81 crores were seized during the period from January, 2014 to March, 2015 and eleven persons have been detained under the Goondas Act.

iii) 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. 60 cases were registered and 47 cases were charge sheeted during 2014 and 65 cases ended in conviction, accounting for a conviction rate of 73.03%. 32 cases were registered and 15 cases were charge sheeted and 19 cases ended in conviction up to 31.03.2015 in the year 2015.

(b) Idol Wing

This wing was created in the year 1983 to investigate cases of i) theft of idols which are declared as antiques, ii) theft of idols which are more than 100 years old, iii) Cases of Idol thefts which have state-wide / inter-state ramifications, iv) theft of idols whose value is Rs. 5 lakhs more as in 1995 and v) theft of idols which are of sensitive nature.

During the year 2014, four idol theft cases were detected in which 18 notorious accused were arrested and 16 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.

Antique Panchaloga dancing Siva Idol (1000 years old) stolen from Prahadeeshwarar Temple, Ariyalur District, valued at Rs.31.80 crores and another antique Arthanareeshwarar Idol (1600 years old) stolen from Virudhagireeswarar Temple at Virudhachalam, valued at Rs.1.36 crores were repatriated from the Government of Australia to Tamil Nadu on 5.9.2014 due to the efforts taken by the Idol Wing CID. Presently these idols are in the Arulmigu Nageshwararswamy Temple, Icon Centre, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur District, under the safe custody of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department of Tamil Nadu.

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 and 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 Interests of Depositors in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997.

From 01.01.2014 to 31.03.2015, this wing has refunded Rs.31.66 crores to 6,721 depositors and four cases ended in conviction.

From 01.01.2014 to 31.03.2015, Government orders were issued in 41 instances for attachment of properties worth Rs.71.96 crores. This enables the Competent Authority /DROs to initiate auction proceedings of the attached properties, so that the proceeds of the attached properties can be distributed to the depositors.

Meetings are being held with depositors to apprise them of the action taken by EOW. These meetings have generated enthusiastic response from the

public and every effort is made to meet the genuine aspirations of cheated depositors.

iv) 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 the Special Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID, Special Division, Security Branch CID and Organized Crime Intelligence Unit (OCIU).

(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.

(b) Security Branch CID

The Security Branch CID is looking after security arrangements in respect of VVIPs/VIPs including foreign Heads of States and other Protected Persons (PP) 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 2014, the Security Branch co-ordinated and provided security arrangements for the visits of 5 VVIPs and 1,435 VIPs who visited Tamil Nadu.

Immigration Visa Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) has been implemented in Tamil Nadu from 01.12.2013. The proposals of the foreigners seeking Grant of Extension / Exit / Return Visa are routed to the Government through the Security Branch CID by the Foreigners Registration Office (FROs) in Cities/Districts online. So far, 4,872 proposals have been received and processed. “Pak. Tracking Module” was introduced during December 2014 under the IVFRT Scheme.

(c) Core Cell

A separate unit called ‘Core Cell’ attached to the Security Branch CID was created during 1997, exclusively to look after the proximate security arrangements for the

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This wing continues to provide foolproof security cover and round the clock security cover at the places 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 to disseminate the intelligence to field officers for further action.

During the year 2014, on inputs from OCIU, 25 notorious rowdy elements concerned in many criminal/murder cases, abduction for ransom, robberies, etc., were detained under the Goondas Act.

The OCIU Personnel seized 28 numbers of illegal Single Barrel Muzzle Loading guns (SBML), detected 71 cases relating to explosives and 43 cases relating to illegal possession of fire crackers.

The OCIU Personnel secured 21 persons who were attempting to circulate Fake Indian Currency Notes worth Rs.11,17,100/- at Chennai, Tiruvallur,

Kanniyakumari, Virudhunagar, Tiruppur and Erode Districts.

(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 CID units are functioning all over the State and are gathering intelligence on the activities of naxalites, other extremists and militants and are taking all effective measures to prevent them from

establishing a base. “Q” Branch also undertakes investigation of cases and is therefore able to bring together inputs from field intelligence and interrogation for effective operations. ‘Q’ Branch also looks after issues relating to Sri Lankan Tamils.

(f) Special Division (SD)

The Special Division monitors religious fundamentalist organizations. The Special Division collects actionable information and disseminates the same to local Police for further action.

v) State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)

State Crime Records Bureau 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 implementing the 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.

I inaugurated the project in Tiruvallur, Ariyalur, and Sivagangai Districts and Coimbatore Commissionerate on 13.03.2013 and launched the Citizens Portal. 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 September, 2011, and completed the project well within the stipulated time i.e, 26th September, 2013.

425 FIR registering special units have been taken up for implementation in Phase-II. Site preparation and training have been completed and commissioning of the sites is in progress.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems aims to improve the delivery of citizen-centric services through 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 on improving the current modes of service delivery but also on providing 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.

The State Government has sanctioned Rs.9.9 crores for the inclusion of Special Units in the ambit of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System to implement the CCTNS 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 the same was completed and released by Tamil Nadu on 29.01.2015. Development of Asset Management Software (AMS) for

CCTNS infrastructure management is under progress.

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

Tamil Nadu Police Citizen Services Portal <http://eservices.tnpolice.gov.in> was launched on 13.03.2013 by me to provide facilities for sending online complaints /

Information and to know the status of complaints / cases. It also provides facilities for applying for licenses online (Arms, Browsing centre, Video library), downloading forms, viewing information on missing persons, un-identified dead bodies, crime prevention tips. The total number of complaints received as on 31.03.2015 is 9,926. Action has been taken on 9,430 complaints. 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.

By using the Citizens Portal, so far 7 missing persons have been identified and

19 missing persons were matched with unidentified dead bodies.

Till 31.03.2015, 200 cases have been matched. From 01.01.2014 to 31.03.2015, 152 cases have been detected through the website by comparing the photographs and Identification marks of missing persons and unidentified dead bodies.

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 SCRB. During the period 1995 to 2014, a total of 17,495 records of missing persons and unidentified dead bodies were fed into

Talash data base, based on which, 423 advisory memos were given.

(c) Portrait Building System (PBS)

Under the Portrait Building System (PBS), so far 986 portraits have been developed during 2001 to 2014. During 2014, 55 portraits have been developed out of which 8 cases have been traced. Apart from developing portraits, 735 Police Personnel from 39 Districts and Special Units have been trained in Portrait Building System.

(d) Monitoring of Vahan Samanvay System

During 2014 the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) launched a new software namely "VAHAN SAMANVAY" System,

replacing the existing Motor Vehicle Co-ordination system. Under this new scheme, Citizens can access the website and check and verify whether a particular vehicle has been involved in a crime and recovered by the Police.

(e) Monitoring of Jail Release

Jail release particulars for property offences are collected and compiled periodically. During the year 2014, particulars of 16,750 property offenders released from jails (Bail / Release) were compiled and alert messages were sent to concerned Commissionerates / Districts for follow-up action.

(f) Finger Print Bureau

The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau, Chennai, was established in 1895 and is one of the oldest bureaux in the world.

The Finger Print Bureau is the store house of finger print slips and it has 1,67,904 Finger print slips of convicted persons. The Bureau also undertakes scrutiny of finger prints on questioned documents referred to it by courts / other departments for expert opinion.

Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to introduce the Single Digit Finger Print System in all the District Police Headquarters / Commissionerates. There are 36 Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux functioning in the State. In 712 cases

chance prints were identified with criminals in the year 2014.

All the finger print slips available in the Main Bureau and their records are updated and stored in Finger Print Analysis Criminal Tracing System (FACTS). Further, The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau has provided Remote Query Work Stations through Virtual Private Network – Multi Protocol Label Switching (VPN-MPLS) solution for online verification of suspects in the offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Police in Adyar, Anna Nagar, Flower Bazaar, Mylapore, and Triplicane and in the Single Digit Finger Print Bureau of Chennai City Unit-I (Chinthadripet) and Chennai City Unit-2 (St.Thomas Mount). 152 Chance Prints have been identified through FACTS

Version 5.0. During the year 2014, 24 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. 13,888 finger print slips were received in the year 2014 including 122 from other States. Out of these, 852 were traced including 1 case from another State.

459 Finger Print slips of unidentified dead bodies were received for search which included 20 from other States.

To strengthen the Bureau, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.184, Home (Pol.V) Department, Dated:25.02.2014 for supply of 110 High Quality Finger Print Kit Boxes to the Finger Print Units in the Districts/Cities.

It is proposed to upgrade the existing FACTS Version 5.0 to FACTS Version 7.0.

(g) Modus Operandi Bureau

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

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

Further orders have 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.

vi) Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions
(TSP)

There are sixteen Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions (TSP) including a Regimental Centre (Training Centre of the Armed Police) at Avadi. The TSP-VIII

Battalion is on special duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi. The TSP officers and Personnel are deployed in various parts of the State and also outside the State for major Law and Order duties including election duties.

Two Motor Transport Workshops function under the control of the TSP located at Avadi and Tiruchirappalli for repairing Police vehicles. About 2,780 jobs are undertaken in these two workshops.

As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, orders have 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 at Veerapuram and Palani at a cost of Rs 6.10 crores and the works are in progress.

vii) 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, Tamil Nadu Commando School, Bomb Detection Disposal Squads (BDDS) and a Dog Squad in Tamil Nadu Commando School.

(a) Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF)

The Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF) and Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS) were formed following the re-organisation of the erstwhile Special Security Group, which had been providing proximate security to the Hon'ble 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 undertaking Commando operations and for tackling terrorist incidents. Tamil Nadu Commando Force will be the key unit to provide Quick Reaction Teams (QRT). It has participated in joint exercises with National Security Guards (NSG) in conducting mock drills to test the preparedness of the force to handle any contingency.

As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, 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) and four guns have been procured.

The Director General of Police has ordered the formation of an exclusive State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) team with a strength of 80 Police Personnel comprising 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors of Police, 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 70 Police Personnel from other ranks on OD basis from Armed Police, Chennai to TNCF. They will be given training in disaster management and rescue operations in consultation with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

(b) Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS)

The school provides the training necessary for a Policeman or Police woman 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 2,440 Police Personnel, 399 other Department (Tamil Nadu) Personnel. It also conducted various training courses for 627 other State Police Personnel / Central Organizations during the year 2014.

(c) Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad

(BDDS)

The Bomb Detection and Disposal (BDD) squad was formed in 1991. The BDD squads were pressed into service for 740 duties in the year 2014.

The Government in G.O.(Ms)No.343, Home (Modern) Department, Dated:10.5.2012 has sanctioned Rs.2.05 crores for the purchase of Bullet Proof Jackets for Districts, Cities, Battalions and Special Units. 616 numbers of Bullet Proof Jackets have been purchased and distributed. Further, for a sum of Rs.80 lakhs, 4 numbers of Bomb suits have been purchased. A Technical team recently visited South Africa to evaluate the Fragmentation and Blast Test of the Bomb suit at a local factory site in South Africa.

(d) Dog Squad of Tamil Nadu Commando School

The Tamil Nadu Commando School maintains a Dog Squad. The dogs were pressed into service on 1,026 occasions in the year 2014 for anti-sabotage check and for bomb threat calls.

viii) Special Task Force (STF)

The Special Task Force was constituted in the year 1993 by my Government with the following assignments:

- (i) Apprehending sandalwood smuggler Veerappan and his gang
- (ii) Tackling armed militancy, insurgency and terrorist activities
- (iii) Handling plane hijacking, 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.

As many as 466 combing operations and 113 ambushes were organized till 31.03.2015. The Special Task Force has detected over 246 cases till March 2015 and arrested over 709 persons involved in poaching, illicit felling of trees and illicit possession of fire-arms and possession of drugs. The Special Task Force has also trained 23,927 Personnel including 456 IPS Officers deputed by the National Police Academy, 103 IAS Officer trainees, Police

Personnel from various other States, 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 and participating in joint exercises with neighbouring States.

Due to continuous sightings and activities of Maoists in the forests of Kerala State, especially in Malappuram, Wayanad and Palakkad Districts bordering The Nilgiris and Coimbatore Districts, joint combing operations by the STF, Tamil Nadu with the Kerala Police were conducted.

To enhance the morale of the Force, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms). No.156, Home (Pol.VIII) Department, Dated:24.02.2014 sanctioning Hardship Allowance of Rs.900/- per month for the Special Task Force Personnel.

18 Medical Camps with the co-operation of Welfare Organizations and Physicians from Indian Medical Association (IMA) were conducted and 3,897 persons were benefited.

ix) Coastal Security Group (CSG)

Tamil Nadu has a coastline of 1,076 kms covering 591 fishing villages in 13 Coastal Districts. The Coastal Security Group was formed in 1994 by my Government 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 Light Machine Gun (LMG), Indian Small Arms System (INSAS) Rifles and pistols were also sanctioned.

Under Phase II, 30 Marine Police Stations, twenty 12-tonne boats, 12 jetties, 30 four-wheelers and 60 two-wheelers have been sanctioned. The Coastal Security Group has 8 Rigid Inflatable Boats and 6 Gemini boats sanctioned under the MPF scheme.

153 cases were registered in the Marine Police Stations during the year 2014. 90 actionable intelligence reports were sent to other agencies. Further, 29 boats with 151 persons were rescued when fishermen were in distress in the seas. 259 toll-free calls were also received.

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.

A mock coastal security exercise is conducted in co-ordination with the Indian Coast Guard and other stakeholder agencies once in six months to check the preparedness of security agencies to prevent/intercept intrusions from sea in the 13 coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu. This year the exercise was conducted on 18.3.2015 and 19.3.2015 conjointly in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Puducherry. Various agencies, namely, Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Central Industrial Security Force, Fisheries Department, Light

House authorities, Intelligence Bureau, Immigration, State Police including 'Q' Branch, Coastal Security Group, Local Police and all the major and minor ports participated in the exercise. About 15,000 Personnel from these agencies and their assets were engaged in the exercise. Attempts made to infiltrate the destination were thwarted and intruders were apprehended.

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 2014, Coastal Village Vigilance Committee meetings were held on 808 occasions.

Orders have been issued sanctioning one post of Commandant on deputation basis for effective maintenance of fast interceptor boats in the Coastal Security Group.

My Government has also sanctioned 24 All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) at a cost of Rs.2.67 crores.

x) Railway Police

The Government Railway Police maintains effective co-ordination with the District Police in maintaining peace and preventing crimes in the railway jurisdiction. There are 5 Subdivisions with 47 Railway Police Stations and 10 Railway out posts located in Chennai and Tiruchirappalli Railway Police District.

Out of 504 cases reported in 2014, as many as 338 were detected. Property worth Rs. 75.98 lakhs was recovered.

Totally 479 juveniles including 60 girls were rescued from railway premises or trains during 2014.

Awareness campaigns were organized among the passengers about doping offenders. The Railway Police have also been successful in effecting seizure of 75,050 kgs of Public Distribution System rice. Three Mobile Police Stations are functioning in Rameswaram Express, Nellai Express and Trivandrum Mail. The pre-paid auto booths are running successfully at Egmore, Tambaram and Perambur Railway Stations.

xi) 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. 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 SCs and STs.

8 cases were registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, during

the year 2014 and no case was registered up to 31.03.2015 in the year 2015.

1636 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during the year 2014 and 472 cases were registered in 2015 (up to 31.03.2015).

The long felt need for two Special Courts at Villupuram and Sivagangai Districts and four Special Public Prosecutors at Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari was realized, after the announcement of the same by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

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. 323 villages have been identified as “Atrocity Prone” during the year 2014.

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 March, 2015.

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
4	2014	575	979	3.88
5.	2015 (up to 31.03.2015)	511	918	2.90

xii) Auxiliary Units

(a) 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 178 Dogs are used in various parts of the State for this purpose.

Orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms)No.356, Home (Pol.VIII) Department, Dated:15.5.2014 for construction of 6 new numbers of Dog kennels at Nallur in Tiruppur District.

b) 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.

xiii) Police Training

(a) Training Headquarters

The Police Recruit 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 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 are functioning in each of the Ranges / Cities under the control of the Additional Director General of Police, Training.

The Government vide various G.Os issued in 2014 has transferred land to the Police Department for establishment of

New Police Recruit Schools (PRS) in Villupuram and Salem and also sanctioned funds for constructions of barracks for 200 Police Personnel to New Police Recruit Schools at Avadi, Villupuram, Salem and Madurai at a cost of Rs.12.81 crores. Additional executive and ministerial staff was also sanctioned for the 4 old PRS on par with the strength in new PRS.

(b) Tamil Nadu Police Academy

The Academy is the premier Police training institution meant for training of Sub-Inspectors of Police and above. So far, 18,927 officers have been trained in this Academy which includes 68 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 1,826 Sub-Inspectors, 206 Sub-Inspectors

(Technical), 109 Sub-Inspectors from Puducherry and Tripura, 147 Data Entry Operators. Pre-promotion training has been given to 4,865 Special Sub-Inspectors and 11,706 serving officers from the rank of Sub-Inspectors to Additional Superintendents of Police have been trained through capsule / special courses.

In the year 2014, 2,393 Officers of the rank of Special Sub-Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Additional Superintendents of Police & Data Entry Operators were trained in the Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Chennai.

For the year 2014-2015, the Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.30 lakhs as Revolving Fund to the Tamil

Nadu Police Academy for conducting training activities and purchase of training materials and equipment. (Revolving Fund to TNPA in G.O.(Ms).No.771, Home (Pol.XI) Department, Dated: 15.10.2014).

xiv) 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 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.

The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.5.91 crores for provision of Video conference facilities for Police Officers in G.O.(Ms) No.193, Home (Modern) Department, dated:25.2.2015.

Advance Application for Social Media Analysis (AASMA) was purchased by the Technical Wing at a cost of Rs.4.91 lakhs. It is an analyzing tool for Social Media like face book and twitter. The inputs fed by the public will be useful for Intelligence and

Crime prevention activities. It can detect the origin of posting, person posted / forwarded and the number of persons who have posted / forwarded / followed the message as group, through an analysis tool. Also one Network Access Storage system with 16 TB HDD make D-link was purchased at a cost of Rs.2.04 lakhs

xv) 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 Indian Made Foreign Spirit (IMFS).

96 Prohibition Enforcement Wing units are functioning in the State, including two new PEW units at Tiruppur and Dharapuram in Tiruppur District.

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 the Deputy Superintendents of Police and the Additional Superintendents of Police in Districts / Cities.

To restrain the infiltration of spurious and unexcised Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) Rectified Spirit, Arrack Sachets from neighboring States into Tamil Nadu, there are 45 Prohibition Check Posts in the State at present. Apart from these, 7 Mobile Check Posts are functioning in

Nagapattinam (2 Mobile Check Posts)
Cuddalore, Villupuram, Krishnagiri, Tiruvallur
and Tiruvarur Districts.

The Government has sanctioned a toll free Prohibition Helpline with the telephone No.10581 and the same has been installed at the Central Investigation Unit Control Room in the Enforcement Head Quarters. The objective of the helpline is to enable informants and the general public to give information free of cost about prohibition offences viz., Illicit Arrack distillation, transport of Rectified Spirit, spurious liquor, selling of illicit liquor etc. This toll free line is manned 24 hours in the Central Investigation Unit Control Room.

During the year 2014-2015, (up to 31.03.2015) a total of 331 notorious prohibition offenders were detained under the Tamil Nadu Act, 14/1982. (Boot Leggers Act).

Rehabilitation fund amounting to Rs.5.00 crores as grant was sanctioned in G.O. (Ms) No.33, Home P&E Department, Dated: 25.11.2014 for the financial year 2014-2015 to rehabilitate the erstwhile Prohibition Offenders who were convicted for illicit transportation / sale of Imported Foreign Liquor, illicit sale of spurious / unexcised Indian Made Foreign Liquor, illicit transportation / sale of rectified spirit and distillation, transportation and sale of illicit arrack.

State-wide Awareness Campaign

As per G.O.(Ms).No.23, Home (P&E) Department,Dated:15.09.2014 a sum of Rs.1 crore has been sanctioned to conduct Awareness Campaigns. Out of this amount Rs.64 lakhs has been allotted to 32 Districts (Rs.2 lakhs each) and Rs. 4 lakhs each to five Commissionerates, namely, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tirunelveli to conduct Awareness campaigns. Further a sum of Rs.34,375/- has been allotted to 32 Districts to place hoardings in places where people gather, with a view to creating awareness against consumption of liquor. Also an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been allotted to the Additional Director General of Police (Enforcement). Campaigns are conducted successfully throughout the State.

xvi) 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 the Police

Commissionerates have Home Guards units including Women Home Guard Wing. During the General Lok Sabha Elections held in 2014, the services of 11,086 Home Guards Personnel were utilized for bandobust duties.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.89.00 lakhs for creating Civil Defence units in Chennai, Mamallapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

The 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 the construction was completed in the year 2014. This Government has also sanctioned Rs.45.00 lakhs for the construction of new

buildings for Home Guards units at Tiruppur, Krishnagiri and Ariyalur and the construction has been completed at Krishnagiri and the remaining two units are under construction.

xvii) Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade (TNSPYB)

My Government issued orders in G.O. (Ms). No. 432, Home (Pol.XIV) Department, Dated: 01.07.2013 for formation of the Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade (TNSPYB). The Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade Act of 2013, envisages that the Youth Brigade will assist the Police Force. The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB), conducted the selection process of Youth Brigade and

9,079 eligible candidates were issued appointment orders on 12.02.2014 by the concerned Superintendents of Police/Deputy Commissioners of Police. Basic training for the newly inducted Youth Brigade Personnel was given at the respective District/City AR and was completed on 11.03.2014. The Youth Brigade is assisting the Police Personnel in non-essential and routine tasks, so that the Police Personnel are free to focus on core Policing Functions.

X Mobility

As on 31.03.2015, 15,166 No. of vehicles are available in the fleet strength of Police Department as detailed below:-

Heavy Vehicles : Bus/ Lorry - 824
Medium Vehicles : Minibus / Van – 1,712
Light Vehicles : Car /Jeep - 5,405
Two Wheelers : Moped / Motorcycle – 6,933
Other Vehicles : Vajra / Crane / Prisoner Escort / Water Cannon / Ambulance / Auto Rickshaw / BP Car Container - 306

Sanction of New Vehicles

In the last one year, the Government has sanctioned 826 new vehicles (Buses-50 / Jeeps – 181 / Tempo Travellers – 25 / Innova - 96 / Motor Cycles – 474) at a total cost of Rs. 32 crores for the Tamil Nadu Police.

XI Police Housing and Buildings

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes all construction 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 their own houses for Police Personnel as a welfare measure. The Corporation was merged with the Tamil Nadu Housing Board in 1989 by the then Government and was again revived on 21.11.1991, by my Government.

The mandate of the TNPHC was, in course of time, further expanded by entrusting to it the 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 taken up by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation has so far constructed 1,971 quarters under "Own Your House Scheme" apart from 39,674 Police rental quarters, 1,055 quarters for Fire and Rescue Services Personnel, 1,075 quarters for Prison staff, 620 Police Stations, 573 Rest rooms, 15 District Police Offices, 12 Armed Reserve Complexes, 19 Dormitories, 152 Kennels, 18 SB CID Police Stations, 5 SB CID Special Division Police Stations, 5 Modern Control Rooms, 5 Regional Forensic Science Lab Buildings, 20 Vigilance and

Anti-Corruption Police Stations, 4 Range Offices of Deputy Inspectors General of Police, 4 Zonal Offices of Inspectors General of Police and 4 City Police Offices. From May 2011 to March 2015, 10,089 Police rental quarters, 250 Police Stations and 115 other buildings have been constructed.

Own Your House Scheme

My Government has accorded sanction in G.O.(Ms)No.345, Home (Pol.X) Department, Dated: 11.05.2012 for construction of 36,000 houses under "Own Your House Scheme". As a pilot project, the construction of 2,673 houses has been taken up at Melakottaiyur, Kancheepuram District and the work is in progress.

The Government has accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.287.96 crores towards House Building Advance for 1,682 Police Personnel, 66 Fire & Rescue Services Personnel and 35 Prison Personnel who have been allotted houses at Melakottaiyur.

The Government has also issued orders for the allotment of land for the construction of Own Your House Scheme at Polupalli in Krishnagiri District, Idayapatti in Madurai District, Paiyoor Pillaivayal in Sivagangai District, Vallam in Thanjavur District and Anayanur in Virudhunagar District.

**XII 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, by my Government, for the selection and recruitment of suitable persons for the subordinate services of the uniformed Departments namely, Police, Prison and Fire Service for the posts of Sub Inspectors of Police, Sub-Inspectors of Police (Technical), Sub Inspectors of Police (Finger Print), Grade II Police Constables, Grade II Jail Warders, Firemen and Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade. TNUSRB has been able to conduct

recruitment impartially, based on merit, following Government guidelines.

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board has procured Digital Height and Chest Measurement Devices with display monitors for the use of the same during the Physical Measurement Tests. The Board will use Digital Height and Chest Measurement Devices during the Physical Measurement Tests in the forthcoming recruitments.

The TNUSRB has introduced online application system. Currently the TNUSRB is in the process of recruiting 1078 Sub-Inspectors of Police (Taluk). In keeping with the policy of transparent recruitment process (TRP), 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.

The Government has sanctioned funds for the construction of a spacious and modern building for the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board. The TNUSRB is now functioning from the new building.

(b) Promotions and Upgradations

For the period from 01.01.2014 to 31.03.2015, 18 officers of the Indian Police Service, 223 officers of the Tamil Nadu Police Service, 114 officers of the Tamil

Nadu Police Subordinate Service and 151 Staff of Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services have been promoted to the next higher ranks in their respective services. During the same period, 2,877 Grade II Police Constables were upgraded as Grade I Police Constables, 2,525 Grade I Police Constables were upgraded as Head Constables, 984 Head Constables were promoted as Sub-Inspectors and 717 Head Constables were upgraded as Special Sub-Inspectors. In the last one year, 204 Ministerial Staff have joined the Department through direct recruitment from the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

XIII Forensic Sciences Department

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory was established in the year 1959 by integrating the 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 the 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.

(d) Strengthening the Analytical Capabilities

To strengthen the capabilities of the Forensic Sciences Department the Government has sanctioned Rs.53.25 lakhs for establishing the Serology Division at Regional Forensic Science Laboratories, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.

Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, orders have been

issued for sanction of Rs.40 lakhs towards strengthening the capabilities of the DNA Division at Forensic Sciences Department, Chennai. Further, the Government under Part-II Scheme for the year 2014-2015, has sanctioned Rs.30 lakhs towards improving the analytical facilities of Computer Forensic, Biology and DNA Divisions in the Main Laboratory in Chennai and Regional Forensic Science Laboratories at Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Salem.

Accomplishment

In the year 2014, this Department examined 1,90,068 evidence materials associated with 60,857 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 Uniformed Forces in the Country. The right direction and guidance are constantly being provided to the Force by my Government. The Police Force is, therefore, fully geared up to face any eventuality and solve challenging problems with alacrity and confidence. My Government has been following the path of kindness intermixed with firmness when directing the administration of the State, and the Police Force in particular. Consequently the Police Department functions as a strong,

efficient, disciplined and humane Force which can be firm and kind at the same time. While the common person is encouraged to pursue activities undisturbed, criminal activities are controlled with an iron hand. This has been the philosophy of Police Administration in the State and it has yielded rich dividends. Today the atmosphere in the State is characterized by Peace, Stability and Order.

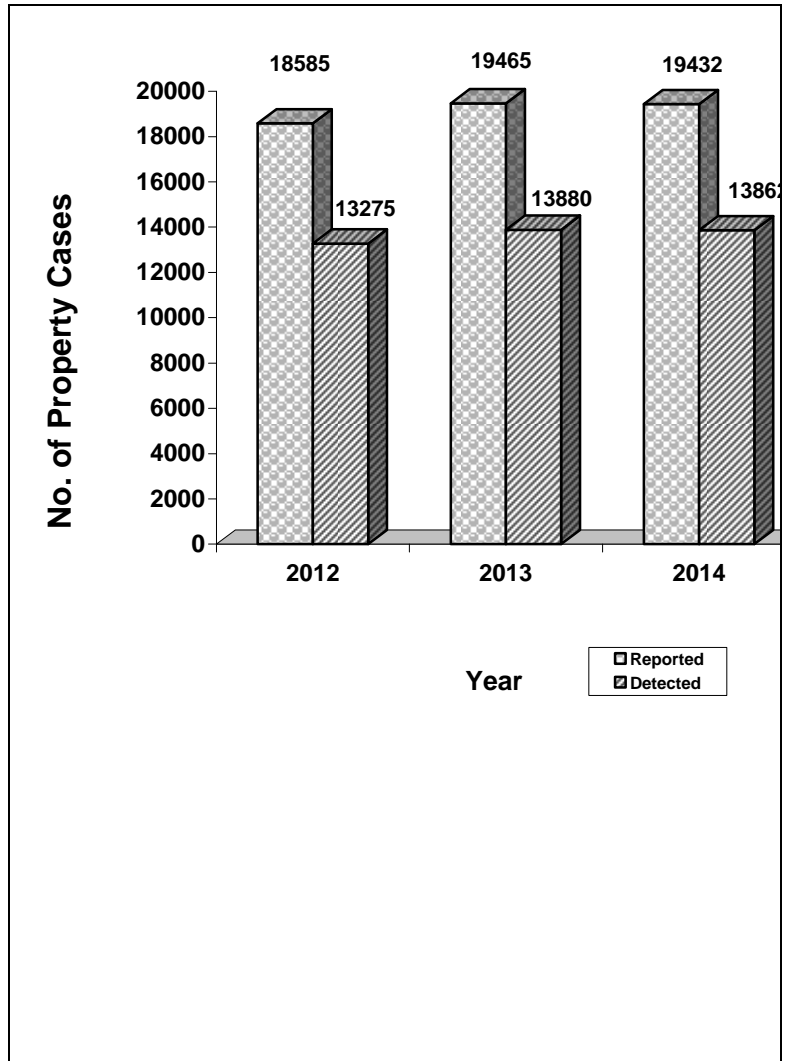
J JAYALALITHAA
Chief Minister

Annexure - I
Incidence and detection of
Property crime cases 2012 - 2014

Sl.No.	Types of Crime	2012		2013		2014	
		Rep	Det	Rep	Det	Rep	Det
1.	Murder for gain	137	112	121	96	127	108
2.	Dacoity	97	81	83	78	101	98
3.	Robbery (including Snatching cases)	1898	1340	2186	1596	1969	1468
4.	Burglary	4457	2625	5125	3048	5266	3126
5.	Theft	11996	9117	11950	9062	11969	9062
Total		18585	13275	19465	13880	19432	13862

Chart - I

Property crimes reported and detected 2012- 2014



<u>Annexure-II</u>				
Sl. No.	Property	2012 (Rs. in crores)	2013 (Rs. In crores)	2014 (Rs.in crores)
1	Property Lost	131.85	190.29	142.90
2	Property Recovered	80.19	146.59	98.04
3	% of Recovery	61%	77%	69%

Annexure- III
IPC cases registered (Head - Wise)
from 2012 to 2014

Sl. No.	Head of Crimes	2012	2013	2014
Property Crimes				
1	Murder for Gain	137	121	127
2	Dacoity	97	83	101
3	Preparation Assembly for Dacoity	19	55	74
4	Robbery	1898	2186	1969
5	Burglary	4457	5125	5266
6	Theft	11996	11950	11969
Violent Crimes				
7	Murder	1806	1806	1678
8	Attempt to commit Murder	2954	3007	2922

9	C.H.not amounting to Murder	44	33	50
10	Hurt	22100	20984	22156
11	Riots	3136	2701	2784
Crime Against Women				
12	Rape	737	923	471
13	Dowry Death	110	118	95
14	Molestation	1494	1271	1102
15	Sexual Harassment	382	313	229
16	Cruelty by husband & his relatives	1965	2471	2103
17	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	1693	1516	1479
Other major crimes				
18	Kidnapping & Abduction of Others	252	263	267
19	Criminal Breach of Trust	262	238	242
20	Arson	726	645	675
21	Cheating	4151	4647	4680
22	Counterfeiting	377	320	160
23	Fatal accident	15469	14919	14601
24	Non - Fatal accident	52712	51571	52844
25	Other IPC crimes	71500	76 313	65153
Total IPC		200474	203579	193197
Crime rate		273.90	273.60	255.66
Population (in lakhs)		731.92	744.07	755.68

Annexure – IV

Incidence and disposal of Violent Crimes 2012-2014

Sl.No.	Heads	2012				2013				2014			
		Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##
1	Murder	1806	1035	711	60	1806	891	833	82	1678	900	712	66
2	Attempt to commit murder	2954	1335	1515	104	3007	1224	1684	99	2922	1333	1505	84
3	Hurt	22100	12775	7478	1847	20984	11883	7405	1696	22156	13320	7069	1767
4	Riots	3136	1399	1266	471	2701	1019	1313	369	2784	1172	1293	319
	Total	29996	16544	10970	2482	28498	15017	11235	2246	29540	16725	10579	2236

Note : Rep* - Reported cases year wise

Char# - Charge sheeted.

UI** - Under investigation year wise

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

Annexure-V

Reason for the murders 2012 to 2014

Sl.No.	Reason	2012	2013	2014
1	Family Quarrel	416	425	405
2	Wordy Quarrel	309	305	299
3	Previous Enmity	320	331	287
4	Love Affairs/Sexual Causes	321	351	320
5	Money Transaction	69	65	90
6	Land Dispute	146	137	115
7	Drunken Brawls	22	22	28
8	Dowry	13	12	9
9	Political Reasons	5	6	3
10	Other Causes*	173	145	104
11	Casteism	12	7	18
Total		1806	1806	1678

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

Annexure -VI
Crime Against Women

Sl. No.	Head of Offences	Reported in 2012	Reported in 2013	Reported in 2014
1.	Rape	737	923	471
2.	Dowry Death	110	118	95
3.	Cruelty by Husband and his relatives	1965	2471	2103
4.	Molestation	1494	1271	1102
Total		4306	4783	3771

Annexure - VII
Incidence and disposal of Crime Against Women
2012 - 2014

Sl. No.	Heads	2012				2013				2014			
		Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##
1	Rape	737	243	473	21	923	429	445	49	471	226	215	30
2	Dowry Death	110	41	67	2	118	48	70	0	95	48	47	0
3	Cruelty By husband and his relatives	1965	980	742	243	2471	1207	877	387	2103	1003	849	251
4	Mole station	1494	818	480	196	1271	699	426	146	1102	589	355	158
Total		4306	2082	1762	462	4783	2383	1818	582	3771	1866	1466	439

Note : Rep* - Reported cases year wise
Char# - Charge sheeted.
UI** - Under investigation year wise
OD## - Otherwise disposed of (un-detected, mistake of fact or law, transferred and charge abates) Year wise

Annexure - VIII

Traffic Accident cases 2012 - 2014

Year	Number of vehicles in lakhs	Road accidents	* Ratio between col.2 & 3	Fatal accidents	Number of death	* Ratio between col.2 & 5	Non – fatal accidents	* Ratio between col.2&8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2012	166.26	67757	41	15072	16175	9.06	52685	32
2013	182.87	66238	36	14504	15563	7.93	50675	28
2014	199.95	67250	34	14165	15190	7.08	53085	27

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

Statistics on road accident figures for the last 10 years are given in Annexure-IX below.

District wise No. of accidents and casualties are also given in Annexure-X below.

Annexure- IX

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	2005	7966200	53878	0.68	9760	0.11
2	2006	8851672	55145	0.62	11009	0.11
3	2007	9807155	59140	0.60	12036	0.11
4	2008	10789970	60409	0.56	12784	0.11
5	2009	11820613	60794	0.51	13746	0.11
6	2010	13119713	64996	0.50	15409	0.11
7	2011	14861695	65873	0.44	15422	0.10
8	2012	16625653	67757	0.41	16175	0.10
9	2013	18286774	66238	0.36	15563	0.09
10	2014	19995382	67250	0.34	15190	0.08

Annexue - X

Total No.of Accident District Wise - 2014

Sl. No.	District	No. of Accidents	No. of Casualties
1	The Nilgiris	289	60
2	Perambalur	493	176
3	Ariyalur	522	153
4	Sivagangai	891	271
5	Ramanathapuram	909	285
6	Tiruvarur	1008	193
7	Karur	1025	334
8	Kanniyakumari	1137	258
9	Theni	1190	214
10	Pudukkottai	1234	339
11	Virudhunagar	1285	338
12	Thoothukudi	1308	338
13	Tiruvallur	1363	394
14	Nagapattinam	1373	273
15	Tiruvannamalai	1544	446
16	Dharmapuri	1596	367
17	Dindigul	1820	469
18	Krishnagiri	1847	564
19	Erode	1947	507
20	Namakkal	2110	428

21	Thanjavur	2154	463
22	Tirunelveli	2329	541
23	Tiruchirappalli	2355	649
24	Madurai	2730	608
25	Tiruppur	2809	765
26	Salem	3066	723
27	Kancheepuram	3253	865
28	Villupuram	3269	790
29	Vellore	3309	862
30	Cuddalore	3680	521
31	Coimbatore	3937	948
32	Chennai	9468	1048
Total		67250	15190