

HOME DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU POLICE

POLICY NOTE FOR 2004-2005

INTRODUCTION

The key objective of the Government's policy with regard to the Police of the State is to ensure a thoroughly modern, efficient, upright and people-friendly Police Force. Such a Police Force is crucial to achieving the Government's objective of ensuring a peaceful, crime-free Tamil Nadu.

The Police Force of Tamil Nadu is recognized to be among the most efficient and best in the country. It has a commendable track record, not only in the maintenance of law and order, but also in assisting the community whenever the need has arisen. While remaining people-friendly, the Police Force has also been effective in countering anti-social activities. It has been able to combat forces which seek to create communal disharmony or to promote terrorist activities and hold them at bay. The State's Police Force has been trained and sensitized to be especially responsive to the weaker sections of Society, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, the disabled and women. Its efforts in combating crime and its success in bringing down the crime rate over the years are noteworthy. The valuable contributions made by its officers in the field of Community Policing have been acclaimed as role models for developing nations and are recognized internationally. Strong and consistent guidance and support from the Government have been the keys to the creditable record of the Police Force in Tamil Nadu. The days when Policemen were considered a mere sentinel of the Criminal Justice System and a symbol of security are gone. Policing has become more of a people-centered societal effort.

While crime prevention and reduction, maintenance of law and order and upkeep of public tranquillity continue to be the main functions of the Police Force, the Police Force has also been evolving to meet new challenges. The challenges before a modern Police Force are rather complex, with the advent of the communication revolution, growth of global economic interaction and the emergence of difficult urban policing issues. Combating terrorism with its international tentacles, controlling serious organized crime and building viable checks against cyber crimes, patent piracies and economic offences are new areas of concern.

The Tamil Nadu Police has embarked on a planned modernization exercise from the year 2001 onwards, with emphasis on capabilities to counter terrorism, cyber crimes, video piracy, organized crime and economic offences. Besides the acquisition of the high-tech equipment required to attain these objectives, imparting training to the personnel and sensitizing them towards their changing role in the present day context have also been given priority.

Innovative measures have been taken to build up the capacity of the local communities to make them active participants in prevention and reduction of crime.

INTRODUCTION

Increased Public-Police interaction is being encouraged to make the Police Force more people-friendly. Special arrangements have been made so that women can approach a Police Station without any reservation, and be attended to by women Police personnel. Free counselling assistance has been made available in the All Women Police Stations.

The Government is determined to make the Police Force in Tamil Nadu, a modern and efficient Police Force, which is well-trained and sensitized to the needs of the Public.

All citizens have the right to be secure in their persons; free from psychological, physical and cyber intimidation of any kind. This places personal security close to water, food, and shelter on the continuum of basic human needs. Conscious of the critical importance of the security of its citizens, the Tamil Nadu Government is building up its Police Force as a public service, with people as its key concern and priority, with an ability to adapt to changes, and a strong adherence to enduring human values.

CHAPTER – I

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

At the State Police Headquarters, the Director General of Police (DGP) is directly assisted in administration by two Additional Director Generals of Police (ADGP), and other staff officers.

The State is divided into four Zones (excluding the Commissionerate of Chennai) with headquarters at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and Trichy. Each Zone is headed by an Inspector General of Police. All four Zones are under the direct supervision of ADGP (Law & Order).

The organizational structure of the State Police administration is as follows:-

Zones	- 4
Commissionerates	- 6
Ranges	- 12 (including 1 Railway Range)
Districts	- 32 (including 2 Railway Districts)
Sub-divisions	- 201 (including 5 Railway Sub-divisions)
Circles	- 287
Police Stations	- 1405 (including 188 All Women Police Stations and 31 Railway Police Stations)
Police Outposts	- 117 (including 26 Railway Outposts)

Each of the following Special Units / Wings is headed by an Additional Director General of Police:

1. Intelligence
2. Coastal Security Group
3. Civil Supplies, CID
4. Economic Offences Wing
5. Prohibition Enforcement Wing
6. Home Guards and Civil Defence
7. Crime Branch CID
8. Special Task Force.

Each of the following Special Units/ Wings is headed by an Inspector General of Police:

1. Operations
2. Technical Services

3. Railways

4. Tamil Nadu Special Police.

Twelve Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions (TSP) and a Regimental Centre at Avadi work under the control of an IGP. **These include an exclusive Women Police Battalion, and a Special Force.** The TSP-VIII Battalion is on out-of-State duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi.

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, headed by a DGP, looks after construction, repair and maintenance of Police buildings and quarters.

Recruitment of Police personnel from Constables to Sub-Inspectors of Police is entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB) headed by a DGP, who is assisted by an ADGP and an IGP.

All cases pertaining to atrocities against persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) are dealt with by the DGP, Social Justice, CID.

The training of Police personnel from Constables to Deputy Superintendents of Police (DSP) and Indian Police Service (IPS) probationers is done by the Training Wing headed by a DGP. Both basic training of new recruits and in-service training of serving personnel are undertaken.

The sanctioned strength of the IPS cadre in Tamil Nadu is 214. As on 1.4.2004, the actual strength was 195, including five officers appointed to IPS cadre during the year 2003. Four IPS officers attained superannuation during 2003 and 2004 (up to 1.4.2004).

The total sanctioned strength of the executive staff as on 1.4.2004 is 95,427 and that of the ministerial staff 5,152.

CHAPTER - II

LAW AND ORDER

The Law and Order situation in the State continues to remain peaceful and is kept well under control. The State witnessed no major problems on the communal, religious, caste, labour and student fronts. The various agitations launched by political parties on issues concerning the Cauvery water dispute, farmers and weavers, economic policies, demand to repeal POTA, etc., passed off peacefully without affecting normal life.

COMMUNAL SITUATION

The various measures taken by the Government have been effective in preserving peace and communal amity among the different sections of the people. During the year 2003, only three isolated incidents of a communal nature involving two deaths were reported. No communal incident has been reported during this year up to March, 2004.

Communal harmony was maintained in the State during 2003. The anniversaries of the murder of Palani Baba, Coimbatore bomb blast, Babri Masjid demolition, etc., and the Vinayakar idol immersion processions throughout the State passed off peacefully during 2003.

The details of persons killed in communal clashes during the last 7 years are given below:

Year	No. of deaths
1997	45
1998	2
1999	2
2000	1
2001	1
2002	2
2003	2
2004 (up to 31.3.2004)	Nil

CASTE SITUATION

On the caste front also, peace prevails and the number of incidents of caste clashes has come down significantly. During 2003, 17 isolated incidents of caste clashes involving 11 deaths were reported. This year, up to 31st March 2004, no caste clash has been reported. Caste clashes mainly occur due to land disputes, problems in conducting religious festivals, damage caused to statues of caste leaders and other local issues.

During 2003, the death anniversary of Thiru. Murugesan at Melavalavu in Madurai, which had undercurrents of caste tension, the Thamirabarani tragedy anniversary and Thevar Jayanthi at Pasumpon (Ramnad) passed off peacefully due to the effective bandobust arrangements made by the respective District Administrations.

The details of persons killed in caste clashes during the last 7 years are given below:

Year	No. of deaths
1997	93
1998	30
1999	22
2000	18
2001	21
2002	6
2003	11
2004 (up to 31.3.2004)	Nil

In order to avoid caste / communal clashes, the District Collectors have been instructed to prepare a record of sensitive sectors / areas and the sensitive periods in annual / monthly cycles, so as to keep track of likely events of tension in order to take pre-emptive action well in advance. To resolve issues between different sections of the people through peace talks, the District Collectors have been instructed to activate the Peace Committees constituted in the Districts. They have also been instructed to constitute Inter Religious Harmony Committees comprising religious elders and youths from all sections of Society to preserve peace and communal amity.

Unauthorised installation of statues all of a sudden without obtaining the permission of the Government poses law and order problems. The District Administrations have, therefore, been instructed to keep close vigil over installation of new statues and to follow the instructions of the Government in this regard scrupulously.

LABOUR AND SERVICES

The All India General Strike called by various trade unions on 21.5.2003, to protest against the privatisation of Public Sector units, the ten-day State-wide strike during April 2003 by the Tamil Nadu Lorry Owners' Federation as part of the country-wide agitation by the All India Motor Transport Congress, the fortnight-long strike during June 2003 by members of the Indian National Drivers and Cleaners Union of LPG

tanker lorries and the State-wide indefinite strike by Petroleum Tanker Lorry Owners' Association during January 2004, passed off peacefully without affecting normal life.

The State-wide indefinite strike by a section of Government employees and teachers from 2.7.2003 to 12.7.2003, pressing their Charter of Demands, was handled by the Government by invoking the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Essential Services Maintenance Act. However, the Government has now taken a magnanimous view in the matter. Accordingly, orders have been issued in G.O.Ms.No.135, P&AR Department, dated 19.5.2004, completely cancelling all the punishments imposed on Government employees and teachers who participated in the strike in July, 2003.

MISCELLANEOUS

The celebration of 'Mahamakham' festival at Kumbakonam from 25.2.2004 to 7.3.2004, in which more than 24 lakhs of devotees participated and took the holy dip in the Mahamakham tank, was conducted in an exemplary manner and earned the appreciation of one and all for the administration. The Police Force received special praise for its excellent handling of the security arrangements and the organised manner in which several lakhs of devotees were enabled to take the holy dip in the Tank without any hardship caused to anyone.

ACTIVITIES OF LTTE AND OTHER TERRORIST/ EXTREMIST ORGANISATIONS

The ban on LTTE for two more years with effect from 14.5.2004 has been notified by the Government of India. It has also been declared as one of the terrorist organizations under POTA. The LTTE cadres, who are identified on arrival or otherwise, are lodged in the Special Camp. During 2003 and 2004 (up to 1.4.2004), 4 LTTE drop-out cadres were lodged in Chengalpattu Special Camp.

After the ban imposed on CPI-ML(PW) under POTA on 5.12.2001, there were no significant open activities by the PWG in Tamil Nadu. Due to the relentless action taken by 'Q' Branch CID, 3 absconding accused in the Uthangarai encounter case were arrested.

Three persons having links with the PWG were arrested in Chennai City on 21.11.2003 when they pasted wall posters of CPI-ML(PW), condemning the then Chandrababu Naidu Government in Andhra Pradesh, and the alleged atrocities of the Andhra Police in Northern Telengana, etc.

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM AND FUNDAMENTALIST OUTFITS

There has been no major incident of subversive activity or sabotage by Muslim fundamentalist outfits. However, a close watch is being maintained on the activities of fundamentalist outfits.

JUSTICE THIRU A. RAMAN COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

The Government appointed Justice Thiru A.Raman, retired High Court Judge, as Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (Central Act LX of 1952) on 20.10.2003 to inquire into the facts and circumstances leading to

opening of fire by Police on 26.9.2003 in Chennai, resulting in the death of Venkatesan Pannaiar. The report of the Commission of Inquiry is awaited.

DEATHS IN POLICE CUSTODY

During 2003, 6 cases of deaths in Police custody have been reported and enquiries under PSO 151 have been conducted. This year, up to 31st March, 2 cases of deaths in custody have been reported. The cases of deaths in custody are reviewed by the Government once in three months and instructions are issued to the Police periodically to avoid such instances. The Director General of Police has been instructed to take concerted steps to ensure that such deaths do not occur, through appropriate sensitisation of the Police personnel concerned.

POLICE FIRING

During 2003, the Police had to open fire on 13 occasions. On two occasions, firing was resorted to during riot control operations. On 11 occasions, the firing was against criminals. During 2004, up to 31st March, firing was resorted to by the Police on two occasions. With greater emphasis by the Government on the use of non-lethal weapons, the incidence of Police firing has gradually come down during the last two years.

The data on the number of times the Police opened fire since 1996 are shown below:-

DETAILS OF POLICE FIRING FROM 1996 TO 2004 (TILL 31.3.2004)

Sl. No.	Details	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (up to 31.3.2004)
1.	Total No. of occasions in which firing was resorted to:	24	63	48	35	24	32	20	13	2
	i) In Riot Control Operations	17	50	22	24	10	18	7	2	1
	ii) In Dacoity Operations	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
	iii) In operations against other criminals	7	13	24	11	14	14	13	11	1
2.	Total No. of persons killed:	15	28	10	19	9	13	9	4	1
	i) Police personnel (In the incident)	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	15	28	10	17	9	13	9	4	1
3.	Total No. of persons injured:	116	307	116	165	66	207	42	22	2

II – LAW AND ORDER

i) Police personnel (In the incident)	97	245	68	154	58	178	37	20	2
ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	19	62	48	11	8	29	5	2	--

CHAPTER - III

WOMEN POLICE

A Women Police Wing was constituted in Tamil Nadu in 1973, with the primary objective of assisting the Policemen in dealing with the problems faced by women.

ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS

To deal with crimes against women, I created the first All Women Police Station (AWPS) in Chennai City in 1992. The number was gradually increased to 57 by 1996. In the last three years, I have sanctioned additional AWPS and at present 188 All Women Police Stations are functioning in the State.

MOBILE COUNSELLING CENTRES

In order to create awareness about crimes against women and to redress the grievances of affected women at their door steps, I have ordered setting up of Mobile Counselling Centres in each District / City. Each Centre will be provided with a Van, with a Public Address System, Colour Television, VCR and Educational Cassettes, VHF Set and A.C. Generator. 17 such vehicles have already been procured. The Mobile Counselling Teams are touring the rural areas, collecting representations from the people and redressing their grievances on the spot. The grievances relating to other Departments are also being collected and sent to the authorities concerned.

WOMEN COMMANDOS

Tamil Nadu has the distinction of having the first ever unit of Women Police Commandos in the country and I commissioned the first ever 'Company of All Women Commandos' on 2.6.2003. These Commandos underwent the Commando curriculum which every Commando is expected to go through. These Women Commandos were trained on par with men in horse riding, rowing, sand running, para sailing, long distance running, winch sailing, swimming, driving, weapon handling and shooting practice of all automatic weapons, besides yoga, meditation and unarmed combat training.

ALL WOMEN POLICE BATTALION

This initiative has been further carried on and I launched an exclusive 'Women Police Battalion' with a strength of 1078 Women Police personnel of all ranks, which includes 2 companies of Women Commandos. This has added another feather in the cap of the Tamil Nadu Police Force as Tamil Nadu became the first State to have an exclusive 'All Women Battalion' in India.

**POSITIONING OF WOMEN POLICE PERSONNEL
IN REGULAR POLICE STATIONS**

In order to enable women to approach Police Stations without fear and instil in them a feeling of confidence, I ordered the appointment of one Woman Sub-Inspector and 2 Women Police Constables, Grade-II, in each of the existing Police Stations in the State. It is to fill up the posts of Women Sub-Inspectors and Grade-II Women Police Constables for these posts expeditiously that on my instructions, the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board has undertaken a massive recruitment drive. The process of selection of 961 Women Sub-Inspectors has been completed. The process of recruitment of 2306 Grade II Women Police Constables will be taken up immediately.

CHAPTER - IV
CRIME TRENDS

PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING – 2003

Property crimes have shown a declining trend in 2003 when compared to the previous year, with a marginal decrease of 1274 cases. This constitutes a decrease of 5.1%. Due to the increase in highway patrolling and better preventive measures taken by the Police, the year 2003 witnessed a considerable decline in the number of violent crimes and burglaries as compared to the previous year. The rate of detection in property crimes in 2003 is 78.22% as against 76% during 2002. Similarly, the recovery of property was higher at 72.13%, as against 68.12% in 2002. The comparative statement of property crimes for 2002 and 2003 is as follows:

**PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING
2002 AND 2003**

Sl. No.	Classification of offences	2002		2003	
		Reported	Detected	Reported	Detected
1.	Murder for gain	75	57	104	77
2.	Dacoity	178	144	95	85
3.	Robbery	650	478	514	406
4.	Burglary	5532	2932	4849	2877
5.	Thefts	18614	15386	18213	15153
Total		25049	18997	23775	18598
		2002		2003	
% Detection		76.00%		78.22%	
Property Lost (in crores)		44.14		49.56	
Property Recovery (in crores)		30.07		35.75	
% Of Recovery		68.12%		72.13%	

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been taking intensive efforts to prevent and reduce the incidence of violence and crimes against women. Special facilities like All Women Police Stations, Helpline, Childline and Mobile Counselling Centers have been set up in different parts of the State. A greater awareness and willingness to prefer complaints has been created in the minds of the public in general, and women in particular. As such, a sharp increase in the reporting of incidence of crimes against women was noticed in the year 2002. A total number of 4939 cases of crime against women was reported in 2001. In the year 2002, the number rose to 6077, largely due to better reporting. In 2003, 5876 cases of crime against women were reported. This reveals a decrease of 3.3% of crimes against women when compared to the corresponding period in 2002.

The statistics of crime against women and comparative performance for two years is given in the table below:-

**INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN DURING
2002 AND 2003**

% OF VARIATION IN 2003 OVER 2002

Sl. No.	Heads	2002	2003	% variation in 2003 over 2002
1.	Rape (including attempt)	512	547	6.84
2.	Kidnapping and Abduction	720	641	(-) 10.97
3.	Dowry deaths	247	222	(-) 10.12
4.	Cruelty by husband and his relatives	966	1494	54.66
5.	Molestation	1866	2048	9.75
6.	Sexual Harassment	1766	924	(-) 47.67
	TOTAL	6077	5876	(-) 3.30

CHAPTER - V
SPECIAL UNITS IN POLICE FORCE

CB CID

The Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department (CB CID) functions under the overall control of the Director General of Police. It has 7 Special Units and 34 Detachments. The wing is headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police. As on 1.4.2004, 519 cases are being handled by CB CID, of which 422 cases are pending trial and 97 are under investigation. Sixty of these cases were taken over from other agencies in 2003.

Units to deal with organised crime were also created in the Commissionerates of Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Chennai, Salem, Tirunelveli and in Chengai East District with each unit headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Cyber Crime Cells were formed in CB CID Headquarters in Chennai and Chennai City Police to deal with cyber crimes.

The CB CID has a Counterfeit Currency Wing which investigates cases relating to fake currencies and stamp papers etc.

An Anti-Trafficking Cell was exclusively created in 2002 in CB CID Headquarters in order to curb the menace of trafficking in women and children in an organized manner within the State and interstate as well as to identify and take stringent action against those responsible for trafficking in women and children.

STATE CRIME RECORD BUREAU

The State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB) was constituted in 1995. The IGP, Crime, was designated as its ex-officio Director. The objectives of the SCRB are to increase the operational efficiency of the Police Force and to improve the Crime Records system.

(i) POLICE COMPUTER WING

Tamil Nadu Police pioneered the computerisation of Police Records in the country. The objective was to create a database of crimes and criminals.

The National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, formulated the Crime and Criminal Information System (CCIS) throughout the country, as part of a national programme to build a nation wide Crime Record Bureaux for collection and collation of Crime and Criminal Information in standardized forms with effect from 1.1.1996. Necessary infrastructure has been provided to the Districts and Commissionerates. The SCRB monitors this work.

(ii) FINGER PRINT BUREAU

Established in 1895, the Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau (TNFPB) is one of the oldest finger print bureaux in India. Tamil Nadu was the first State in the country to introduce the Single Digit Finger Print System in all Districts and Commissionerates.

Finger Print identification was initially done manually. With the introduction of FACTS System (Finger Print Analysis and Criminal Tracing System) in 1999 with the capacity of 5 lakhs finger print slips, identifying finger prints of persons arrested and chance prints developed at the scene of crime has become much easier. So far, 1,72,969 finger print slips have been brought into the data base of this system.

CRIME

This special unit is headed by a DGP and comprises the following:

(i) SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TEAM

The Special Investigation Team (SIT) was constituted in the CB CID for the exclusive investigation and prosecution of all cases related to fundamentalist militancy and to ensure speedy investigations and trials of all such cases. The SIT is headed by an Inspector General of Police. The SIT is presently supervising the investigation and prosecution of 118 cases of fundamentalist militancy and three other cases.

NOTABLE CONVICTIONS IN 2003

During the year 2003, 9 cases in which 66 accused were concerned ended in conviction. Out of 66 accused, 49 were convicted. One accused was awarded double life sentence, 25 accused were awarded life sentences and 23 were awarded 4 years and 3 months rigorous imprisonment (RI) each.

- (1) Bazaar PS Cr.No.1026 / 91** u/s. 147, 148, 149, 332, 302, 109 IPC r/w 120-B IPC **(Siva @ Sivakumar murder case)**

Nine Accused {1) Zakir Hussain 2) Shahul Hameed, 3) Babu @ Oom Babu, 4)Sabur Rahman, 5) Harun Batcha, 6) Bilal Hajiyar @Abdul Haneef, 7) Subair 8) Shahul Hameed, 9) S.A.Basha} were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment by Fast Track Court No.III, Coimbatore.

- (2) Trichy Woraiyur PS Cr.No.59/99** u/s. 147, 148, 341, 302, 379,201,109, 120-B IPC **(Dr.Sridhar murder case)**

Out of 13 accused, 7 accused {1) Zakir Hussain, 2) Moosa @ TADA Moosa @ Syed Bai, 3) Siddiq Ali @ Sulthan, 4) Sheik Zinda Medar @ Jaffar @ Zindha, 5) Saddiq @ Khan @ Rahamathullah Khan 6) Ummar Farook @ Moideen Abdul Khadar Bai and 7) Shajahan} were convicted. A1 to A6 were convicted to life imprisonment while A7 was given two-life sentences.

- (3) Mettupalayam PS Cr.No.1/96,** u/s.147, 148, 149, 302, 120-B, IPC **(Karthikeyan murder case).**

One accused - Hakkim - was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

- (4) **R7 K.K.Nagar PS Cr.No.1739/97** u/s. 302 IPC, 120-B r/w 449, 302 r/w 34 and 109 IPC (**Imam murder case**).

Three accused, namely (1) Erwadi Kasim, (2) Ali Abdullah and (3) Abbass @ Mottai Abbass, were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

- (5) **Melapalayam P.S. Cr.No.10/2001** u/s. 147, 148, 341, 302, 120-B, 153(A) IPC. (**Sathiyaseelan murder case**).

All the nine accused {1) Syed Ali, 2) Mujibur Rahman, 3) Mohammed Ismail, 4) Basheer Sheik Abdul Kadar, 5) Alam @ Kothul Alam, 6) Kaleel @ Kallelur Rahman, 7) Ali @ Mohammed Ali, 8) Mohammad Deenul Haris, 9) Abdul Latheef} were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

- (6) **R2 Kodambakkam PS Cr.No.741/98** Clubbed with (7) **Tambaram PS Cr.No.116/98**, (8) **Poonamallee PS Cr.No.192/98** and (9) **Vepery PS Cr.No.327/98** u/s.120-B, 307, 353 IPC, Sec. 4 & 5 of Explosive Substances Act 1908 & sec.3 r/w 25(1)(B) & 7 of Indian Arms Act (**Explosive seizure case**).

This is a case of seizure of huge quantities of explosives in various places at Chennai City. Twenty three accused {1) S.A.Basha, 2) Samsudeen, 3) Sarfudeen, 4) Basheer, 5) Abudhagir, 6) Jaffar Ali, 7) Arifa Begum, 8) Mohammad Basith @ Basith 9) Kutty @ Md. Ali Khan, 10) Babu @ Amanullah, 11) Kuniamuthur Yusuf @ Shajahan, 12) Hakkim @ Hakki @ Anwar, 13) Tajudeen @ Abu Mujahid, 14) Yakoob, 15) Abbas, 16) Sathiq, 17) Shahul Hameed, 18) Md. Asan, 19) Perambur Zakir Hussain, 20) Md.Bilal, 21) Usman Ali @ Ibrahim, 22) Ayesha @ Sangeetha and 23) Zakir Hussain} were convicted and sentenced to 4 years and 3 months RI each.

(ii) NARCOTIC INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

The Narcotic Intelligence Bureau (NIB) was formed for enforcement of Narcotic Drugs and Prohibited Substances (NDPS) Act in Tamil Nadu. At present, 12 Units are functioning under the Bureau. During the year 2003 and 2004 (up to 1.4.2004) NIB CID detected 1450 cases and arrested 1426 accused. 32.3 kgs. of Heroin worth Rs.32.3 crores in the international market were seized. Besides the above, other drugs such as opium, hashish, poppy straw, diazepam and ganja worth Rs.46.32 crores were seized. 6 drug offenders were detained under the Goondas Act and 620 cases were successfully prosecuted.

(iii) VIDEO PIRACY CELL

In order to control and curb violations of Copyrights Act, a Video Piracy Cell was formed in 1995. The Cell has 6 units based in Chennai, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli. In the years 2003 and 2004 (up to 1.4.2004) the cell has detected 848 cases and seized properties worth Rs.6,23,10,826/-. 242 accused have been convicted.

(iv) ANTI-DACOITY CELL

The Anti Dacoity Cell collects information on state and interstate criminals and their activities and this information is disseminated to all units. The Unit takes up investigation of important cases referred by the High Court, Government and the Director General of Police.

ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING

(i) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WING

The Economic Offences Wing (Financial Institutions) was formed primarily to investigate cases of fraud and default on the part of Non-Banking Finance Companies and Unincorporated Financial Establishments.

During 2003, 180 cases were registered. 27 cases ended in conviction. 480 absconding accused were arrested. 945 cases have been registered during the past four years and a sum of Rs.467.26 crores has been refunded to various depositors. Properties worth Rs.1706.46 crores belonging to the accused as well as defaulting borrowers have been identified for attachment.

(ii) COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION WING

The Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW) was formed in 1971 to investigate offences relating to defalcation of funds in co-operative societies and co-operative institutions. Special courts are functioning in Vellore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore, to try cases investigated by this wing.

As on 1.4.2004, 190 cases are under investigation and 950 cases are pending trial.

(iii) IDOL WING

The main function of the Idol wing CID is to investigate cases of theft of antique idols of value exceeding Rs.5 lakhs, or any case of idol theft referred by the Director General of Police. The wing also co-ordinates the investigation of important idol theft cases handled by the District and City Police, besides collecting intelligence about the nefarious activities of antique dealers. This unit is monitoring cases of idol theft reported in the local Police Stations all over Tamil Nadu.

During the years 2003 and 2004 (up to 1.4.2004), the Idol Wing Police have detected 10 cases and recovered 19 metal idols, 10 antique stone pillars and one metal *Pavai vilakku*.

OPERATIONS

This unit is headed by an IGP, who supervises the work of the following:

(i) TAMIL NADU COMMANDO FORCE

The Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF), commandos have been trained in weapons handling, survival techniques, unarmed combat, rock climbing, bomb detection and disposal techniques, PSO duties and commando operations. The personnel of TNCF have been deployed for special operations in different parts of the State such as Counter Terrorists Operations, Escorting of extremist cadres and major law and order bandobust where problems are anticipated.

(ii) TAMIL NADU COMMANDO SCHOOL

The Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS) has conducted courses on Reflex Shooting for Police officers of and above the rank of SIs serving in cities / districts and Battalions. A 15-day Commando Refresher Course was conducted for 233 Police personnel and a Route Surveillance course for 977 Police personnel. In addition, a 12-week Police Commando Instructor Course was conducted for 157 Police personnel. The School achieved the unique distinction of training the first batch of Women Commandos in the country. The first company of Women Commandos was commissioned by me on 2.6.2003.

Women Commandos undergo the same training as their male counterparts. Horse riding, rowing, sand running, para sailing, running, winch sailing, swimming, driving, weapon handling, firing of all automatic weapons, long distance run up to 20 Kms, yoga and meditation, unarmed combat training, etc. all form part of the syllabus. So far, 251 Women Commandos have been trained for commando operations.

(iii) BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL SQUAD

The Bomb Detection and Disposal (BDD) squad was formed by me in 1991. The State takes pride in its formation as the pioneer in the country. This elite unit of TNCS, with its professionally skilled BDD experts, has been continuously striving hard to alleviate the bomb menace by its prompt and quick detection / disposal of bombs. The BDD wing was formed by appointing well experienced and dedicated Ex-Army personnel who had served in the National Security Guard (NSG) and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS).

INTELLIGENCE WING

The Intelligence wing headed by an ADGP comprises the Special Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID, Security Branch CID and Special Division. The wing looks after collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence, apart from security of VIPs.

(i) SPECIAL BRANCH CID

The Special Branch CID looks after the collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence relating to communal tension, caste-related tension and other law and order matters. This branch has a detachment headed by an Inspector of Police in each district and city.

(ii) 'Q' BRANCH CID

The 'Q' Branch CID closely watches activities of Left Wing extremists and other militants and undertakes investigation of cases concerning these extremists. It has detachments in all districts and cities.

(iii) SECURITY BRANCH CID

Security of VVIPs, protected dignitaries visiting Tamil Nadu, and VIPs / Protected Persons based in Tamil Nadu are looked after by this branch. Besides providing security to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Branch looks after provision of security arrangements for various important events. A Commando unit is also attached to this branch for VIP Security.

(iv) SPECIAL DIVISION

Following the Coimbatore serial bomb blasts, in order to deal with matters relating to both Muslim and Hindu religious fundamentalists, the Special Division was formed with headquarters in Chennai. One unit each in Chennai, Vellore, Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli have been set up. Each of these units is headed by a DSP assisted by three inspectors.

(v) SHORTHAND BUREAU

The Shorthand Bureau has branches in all districts and cities. The primary duty of the Bureau is to have effective coverage of public meetings and monitor objectionable speeches. In addition, important translation work of documents relating to sensational cases dealt with by Crime Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID and Special Division and matters relating to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, Public (SC) Department are assigned to the Bureau.

The Government has sanctioned procurement of Video Cameras to each Subdivision and each Police Station in the State at a cost of Rs. 7.39 crores. This has indeed helped the personnel in the Shorthand Bureau to cover the law and order events, public meetings etc., more accurately.

DOG SQUADS IN THE STATE

Tamil Nadu is one of the few States that has a Dog Squad in every district and in some cities, including in some Special Units such as STF, Railways and Commando Force. Most of the districts and cities have an equal number of watcher dogs and explosive sniffers. A few units have narcotics sniffer dogs.

The Dog Squads in the State consist of 85 tracker dogs, 77 sniffer dogs (Explosives), 4 rescue dogs and 9 sniffer dogs (Narcotics).

MOUNTED BRANCH

In the four cities of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Trichy, Mounted Branch Police are deployed for special duties such as crowd control during festivals, processions, major games and tournaments, and for ceremonial occasions such as Republic day and Independence day. As on 1.4.2004, there are 44 horses in the State Police.

TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE BATTALIONS

Twelve Special Police Battalions (TSP) and a Regimental Centre at Avadi work under the control of an IGP. These include an exclusive Women Police Battalion, and a Special Force. The TSP-VIII Bn. is on out-of-State duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi.

The Women Police Battalion is the first such battalion in any of the State Police Forces in the country. It was commissioned by me on 30.1.2004. The Special Force Battalion was formed to deal with weapons of mass destruction.

The TSP officers and personnel are deployed in various parts of the State and also outside the State for major law and order bandobust and for election duties.

Eight Companies of TSP personnel were sent for Assembly Election duty in Chattisgarh State from 20.11.2003 to 30.11.2003. One TSP Company was sent to Kozhikode, Kerala from 30.11.2003 to 8.12.2003 for Law and Order duty (Babri Masjid demolition anniversary). Ten TSP Companies were sent to Gujarat for Lok Sabha Elections in April 2004. The TSP personnel did excellent work and earned the appreciation of these State Governments.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)

The Special Task Force (STF) was formed for prevention of hijacking, tackling armed militancy and terrorist activities. At present, the STF is engaged in operations against forest brigand Veerappan and his associates.

The STF is headed by an ADGP. The total sanctioned strength is 253 as on 31.3.2004. 638 Police personnel are also on O.D. with STF from Local /AR/ TSP units. The effective operations of STF have neutralised Veerappan and his gang who are kept continuously on the run.

HOME GUARDS

The Tamil Nadu Home Guards (TNHG) is basically a voluntary service organization headed by an ADGP. The Director General of Police is the Ex-officio Commandant General for TNHG. District SPs and Commissioners of Police are Commandants of Home Guards in their respective Units.

The total strength of the Home Guards in Tamil Nadu is 11,605 including 2,750 Women Home Guards.

Home Guards and Civil Defence serve as an auxillary force to the Police and assist them in maintenance of internal security, crime prevention, traffic regulation, crowd control during big fairs and festivals and election duties. Home Guards also

organize rescue work and provide relief measures during natural calamities and other emergencies.

Recently, Home Guards have assisted the State authorities in awareness campaigns for Rain Water Harvesting and in the prevention and control of pollution.

COASTAL SECURITY GROUP

The Coastal Security Group (CSG) was formed in 1994 to prevent smuggling of fuel, medicines and other essential commodities by sea from the Tamil Nadu coast to SriLanka, the intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu and collusion between fishermen and militants etc.

The CSG has 60 checkposts along the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu which it patrols. It functions in liaison with other agencies such as the Navy, Coast Guard, Local Police, Fisheries Department, Customs and Revenue authorities. Village Vigilance Committees have been formed in 441 coastal villages and regular meetings are conducted to gather intelligence on coastal security.

RAILWAY POLICE

The Railway Police with headquarters at Trichy was formed in 1932. The Chennai Railway Police was subsequently formed in 1981. At present, 31 Railway Police Stations and 26 Outposts are functioning under an Inspector General of Police.

The primary area of concern of Railway Police is the safety of train passengers and their belongings. As such, Railway Police are engaged in prevention and detection of crimes, apart from providing security to VIPs, and Government property. In order to render public assistance, 14 Help Booths manned round the clock have been set up in important railway stations in the State.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW) was set up with the objective of totally eradicating illicit distillation, transportation, possession and sale of illicit liquor / spurious (and seconds) IMFS and preventing its being smuggled in from other States. The Wing is headed by an ADGP. 94 PEW Units, each under the control of an Inspector of Police, are functioning in the State.

During the years 2003 and 2004 (up to 1.4.2004), 2.36 lakh cases have been detected and 2.17 lakh accused have been arrested. During the same period, 96.05 lakh litres of fermented wash were seized and destroyed, 40398 litres of spurious / seconds IMFS smuggled from Karnataka / Pondicherry were seized, 3.71 lakh litres of rectified spirit and 175 litres of methanol were seized.

898 prohibition offenders including 149 women were identified and detained under the Bootleggers Act.

TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES
RECRUITMENT BOARD (TNUSRB)

Constituted in November, 1991, the TNUSRB has been charged with the responsibility of recruitment of SIs of Police and Grade II PCs (men and women) for the Police Department, Firemen for Fire & Rescue Services Department and Grade II Wardens (men and women) for the Prison department.

The Government has ordered the recruitment of 8431 Grade II Men PCs and 2306 Grade II Women PCs. Out of 8431 Policemen to be appointed, appointment orders have been issued to 7845 persons and they are under training from 1.12.2003. For 2306 Grade II Women PCs, notification will be issued by the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB) shortly. To fill up the vacancies of Women Sub-Inspectors in All Women Police stations and to post one Woman Sub-Inspector each in all regular Law and Order Police Stations, the Government has ordered the recruitment of 961 Women Sub Inspectors. The recruitment process of these 961 Women Sub-Inspectors is nearing completion.

POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE

Training of Police personnel in Tamil Nadu is undertaken in the Police Training College (PTC). Training is an important step towards inculcating greater professionalism in the Police Force. Several significant changes have been effected in the basic courses as also the introduction of several new courses. The training courses are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Participants and Duration
1.	Institutional Training	3 IPS probationers of 55 th Regular Recruitment Batch have undergone 6 weeks training from 1.12.2003 to 11.1.2004
2.	Basic Training	1579 Women Constables Grade-II - 9 months from 3.3.2003 to 30.11.2003 21 directly recruited DSPs - 1 year Training 8 Directly recruited SIs - 1 year training from 15.12.2003 183 RPCs (Men - 136 Women - 47) for 9 months from 21.7.2003 to 20.4.2004 7832 Men RPCs (as on date) are

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Participants and Duration
		undergoing training from 1.12.2003
3.	Pre-promotion Course	212 Men HCs and 77 WHCs for 9 weeks from 19.1.2004 to 20.3.2004
4.	In-service Training	755 Police Personnel from 1.1.2004 to 31.3.2004

Preparations are being made for the basic training of 961 Women Sub-Inspectors, which is likely to commence in the third quarter of 2004.

60 capsule courses utilizing the Revolving Fund were conducted to improve and upgrade the skills of the officers at the cutting edge level, i.e. Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Dy. Superintendents of Police, on various subjects. Special courses on Counselling Techniques and an Integrated Investigation Module are being conducted for the Women Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

Capsule courses were conducted for senior Police Officers on Cyber Crimes, Management and Media Management, SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, Geographical Profiling, Election Management, Prevention of Torture and Ill-treatment in Detention and Illicit Drug Trade.

Schemes worth Rs.454.05 lakhs have been sanctioned under the training component of Modernization of Police Force (MPF) for the year 2003 – 2004. With regard to the earlier schemes under MPF, out of the sanction of Rs.2128.31 lakhs, an amount of Rs.2103.3 lakhs has already been utilized.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

The Social Justice Wing enforces the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and The Scheduled Caste and The Scheduled Tribe (POA) Act 1989. The Wing is headed by a DGP with units spread over the entire State. The Wing reports fortnightly cases registered and important issues to the Government. Due to the efforts of the staff of this Wing, a long-standing temple problem at Veerabayangaram village of Villupuram District was sorted out. Atrocity-prone villages / areas are surveyed and identified and the situations prevailing in those areas are closely being watched by the Wing.

The problems pertaining to the burning ghat in Pulavanpadi in Thiruvannamalai District, Kiliriam in Thiruvavur District and Munjanur in Namakkal District, where there were disputes between Adi-Dravidars and other Caste Hindus, were solved by the initiatives taken by this Wing.

CIVIL SUPPLIES, CID

The Civil Supplies CID enforces the Essential Commodities Act and various control orders issued by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Civil Supplies CID is headed by an ADGP, assisted by an IGP and other officers. It has 16 units located throughout the State.

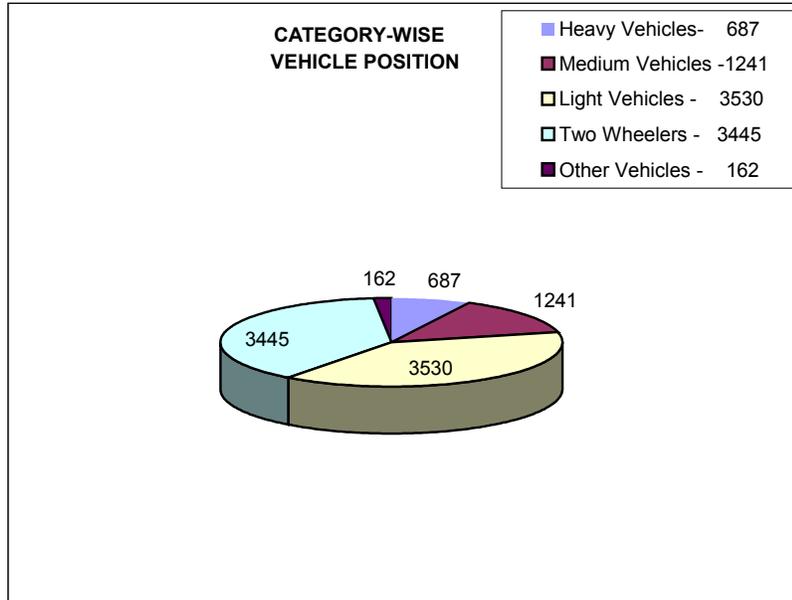
During the years 2003 and 2004 (up to 1.4.2004), 240 offenders were arrested. Contraband worth Rs.5,79,94,214/-, which was being transported, was seized. During this period, 293 vehicles worth Rs.12,70,74,000/-, were seized. Five persons were detained under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980.

CHAPTER - VI

MOBILITY

For the Police, mobility is essential. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been consistently sanctioning vehicles for the State Police to augment its fleet strength. The present fleet strength of Tamil Nadu Police as on 1.4.2004 is 9065 vehicles.

The following chart indicates the distribution of



vehicles:

TAMIL NADU POLICE TRANSPORT WORKSHOPS

Two Police Transport Workshops-cum-Training Schools are located at Avadi (since 7.1.1976) and at Trichy (since 10.3.1988). Repairs of Police Department vehicles are undertaken in these two workshops.

A total number of 998 repair and servicing works were carried out in 2003 and 2004 (up to 1.4.2004) at Regional Police Transport Workshop, Trichy, while 2832 repair works were undertaken by the Police Transport Workshop at Avadi.

CHAPTER – VII

WELFARE

Various welfare measures are being implemented for the benefit of the Police personnel and their family members.

1. TAMIL NADU POLICE BENEVOLENT FUND (TNPBF)

TNPBF was constituted in 1957 for affording monetary and other relief to non-gazetted staff of the Police Department and their dependents by receiving contributions from the staff and donations from the officers. This Fund is used for granting family relief, special medical relief and scholarship to the deserving subscribers. In the year 2003, the Government has contributed a sum of Rs.50 lakhs.

A sum of Rs.1,31,44,500/- has been spent towards grant of scholarships to 3,576 subscribers for the year 2003.

2. TAMIL NADU POLICE CENTENARY SCHOLARSHIP FUND (TNPCSF)

The TNPCSF was created in the year 1959 for awarding scholarships to the deserving children of non-gazetted Police personnel who wish to continue their studies in colleges or undergo technical courses. This Fund was created out of the lumpsum contributions and annual donations received from time to time from private persons and Institutions. Out of a sum of Rs.1,16,254/- available in the Fund, a sum of Rs.1,12,500/- was awarded as scholarship to 33 students for the year 2003.

3. TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND (TNGSSF)

I created a special scholarship fund in the year 1994 for the benefit of the children of Police personnel. The Police personnel have contributed Rs.4 lakhs for this scheme. The Government contribution to this Corpus Fund is Rs.16 lakhs.

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.2 lakhs is paid every year for granting special scholarships to the children of Police personnel to pursue higher studies at the rate of Rs.40,000/- to the first ranked student and at the rate of Rs.20,000/- to each of the second to ninth ranked students who have participated in the Tamil Nadu Professional Courses Entrance Examinations.

4. AWARD OF EDUCATIONAL PRIZES TO THE CHILDREN OF POLICE PERSONNEL WHO GET FIRST THREE RANKS IN THE SSLC AND HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATIONS.

I introduced this scheme in 1993 and the Government has been allotting funds annually. Prizes of Rs.7,000/-, Rs. 5,000/- and Rs.3,000/- are awarded to the first, second and third rank holders at district level in the Higher Secondary examinations. Similarly, prizes of Rs.6,000/-, Rs.4,000/- and Rs.2,000/- are awarded in respect of the first three district rank holders in the

10th Standard Government Examinations. In the year 2003, a total prize amount of Rs.9.9 lakhs was disbursed to 224 children of Police personnel.

5. POLICE HOSPITALS

There are 11 Police Hospitals in the State to render medical assistance to the Police personnel and their families.

6. TAMIL NADU POLICE HEALTH FUND

This scheme was introduced by me in the year 1995 for providing financial assistance to the employees of the Tamil Nadu Police Department and their families who are suffering from major ailments or for undergoing specialized surgeries. Thirteen major ailments are covered under this Scheme. 145 accredited hospitals are recognised under this Scheme for providing medical assistance. Each employee is contributing Rs.15/- per month for this scheme. The Government grant for this scheme is Rs.1 crore per year. During the year 2003, 178 persons benefited from this scheme. A total financial assistance of Rs.1,11,44,542/- was disbursed.

7. FAMILY BENEFIT FUND

Under this scheme, a monthly contribution of Rs.20 is recovered from each employee and an ex-gratia of Rs.1 lakh is paid to the legal heir of every deceased employee.

8. EX-GRATIA PAYMENTS TO POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED OR INJURED UNDER HEROIC CIRCUMSTANCES

In 2001, the Government ordered the following rates of payment of ex-gratia to Police personnel killed or injured while on duty under heroic circumstances:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Death | - | Rs.5,00,000/- |
| 2. Permanent incapacitation | - | Rs.1,00,000/- |
| 3. Grievous injury | - | Rs.20,000/- |
| 4. Simple injury | - | Rs.10,000/- |

With regard to the Police personnel of the Core Cell/CID, Commando Force and Commando School who get killed under heroic circumstances, the ex-gratia amount is paid at the rate of Rs.10 lakhs to the legal heirs of DSPs., Rs.6 lakhs for the legal heirs of ranks from Constables to Inspectors. In the event of permanent impairment of limbs, vision, senses, a sum of Rs.4 lakhs; and Rs.2 lakhs in the case of disfigurement, are paid to Police personnel irrespective of ranks. The pay last drawn would be paid as family pension up to the notional date of superannuation of the deceased.

In the case of STF personnel, since it is considered that the existing Ex-gratia amount paid is not commensurate with the valour exhibited by them in risking their lives in the discharge of their duties, and keeping in view the welfare of the families of those who suffer permanent incapacitation, as well as to instil a sense of

confidence amongst the Police personnel belonging to the Special Task Force, I have ordered payment of an enhanced ex-gratia amount of Rs.10 lakhs to the STF personnel who get killed or are permanently incapacitated under heroic circumstances, irrespective of their rank.

During the year 2003-2004, ex-gratia amounts were paid to 10 injured persons.

9. TAMIL NADU POLICE INSURANCE SCHEME

I had introduced a Group Insurance Scheme in the year 1993 to boost the morale and instil courage and confidence in the minds of the personnel belonging to the Special Security Group and the Special Task Force. Subsequently, this scheme was merged with the Group Insurance Scheme implemented for other Police personnel.

Under this scheme, financial assistance is granted to Police officers and personnel of Tamil Nadu, who died (including accidental death) or were permanently incapacitated or partially disabled in the pursuit of their duties, at the following rates:

	Death or permanent Disablement	Partial Disablement
All personnel in STF, Commando School, Commando Force, SAF and Core Cell.	Rs.10 lakhs	50% of the lumpsum

In General duty

	Death or permanent Disablement	Partial Disablement
PCs to ADSPs	Rs. 1 lakh	According to percentage of disablement
SPs to IGPs	Rs. 5 lakhs	
ADGPs	Rs. 7.5 lakhs	
DGP	Rs. 10 lakhs	

However, since the existing rule restricts the benefit to the Police personnel to either the Ex-gratia Scheme or the Group Insurance Scheme, I have ordered that this restrictive procedure be dispensed with, enabling the Police personnel who get killed/ permanently incapacitated to get the ex-gratia payment sanctioned, in addition to the benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme.

During the year 2003, Government sanctioned Rs.1 crore for this scheme. Rs.93.79 lakhs was disbursed to the families of the 87 deceased Police personnel and to 4 Police personnel for partial disablement.

10. TAMIL NADU CHIEF MINISTER'S PUBLIC RELIEF FUND

VII – WELFARE

During the year 2003 – 2004, financial assistance of Rs.1 lakh each was sanctioned from the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to the legal heirs of 63 Police personnel who died while in service, as a special gesture.

CHAPTER - VIII

POLICE HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

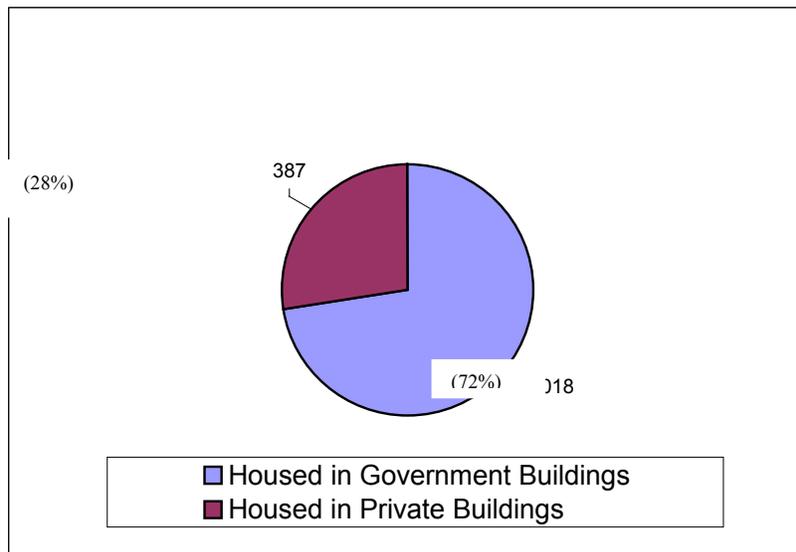
All construction, maintenance and special repair work of the Police Department buildings and quarters are entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS

- a) During 2003-2004, the Government has ordered the construction of 3000 quarters at an estimated cost of Rs.124.061 crores.
- b) During the year 2003 and 2004 (up to 1.4.2004), 2946 quarters and 120 buildings for Police Stations were constructed.
- c) The Government has accorded financial sanction for the year 2003-2004 for a sum of Rs.102.6 lakhs for construction of 114 Rest rooms and toilet-cum-bath rooms for Women Police serving in TSP Battalions, District AR, Training Centres etc. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation has started construction and the work is under progress.
- d) The Government has accorded administrative and financial sanction in G.O.Ms.No. 1349, Home (Pol.X) Department, dated 17.12.2003 for construction of Guest rooms/Rest rooms for Women Officers and Women Police Personnel who come to Chennai City from Districts, at Issac Street, Chennai, at a cost of Rs.62.2 lakhs.
- e) The Government has accorded administrative and financial sanction in G.O.Ms.No.1350, Home (Pol.X) Department, dated 17.12.2003 for construction of Guest rooms/Rest rooms at Jaffar Sarang Street, Chennai, at a cost of Rs.67.3 lakhs for Police Personnel who come to Chennai City from districts.

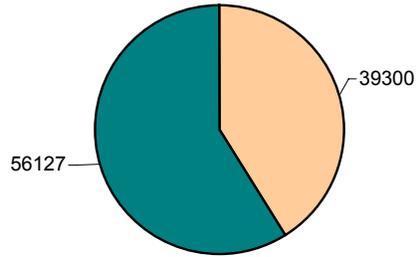
The following charts show the total No. of Police Stations and Police Quarters in the State :-

POLICE STATIONS



POLICE QUARTERS

TOTAL NO. OF POLICE PERSONNEL (AS ON 01.04.2004) - 95427



■ Quarters Provided ■ Quarters yet to be provided

CHAPTER - IX
MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE

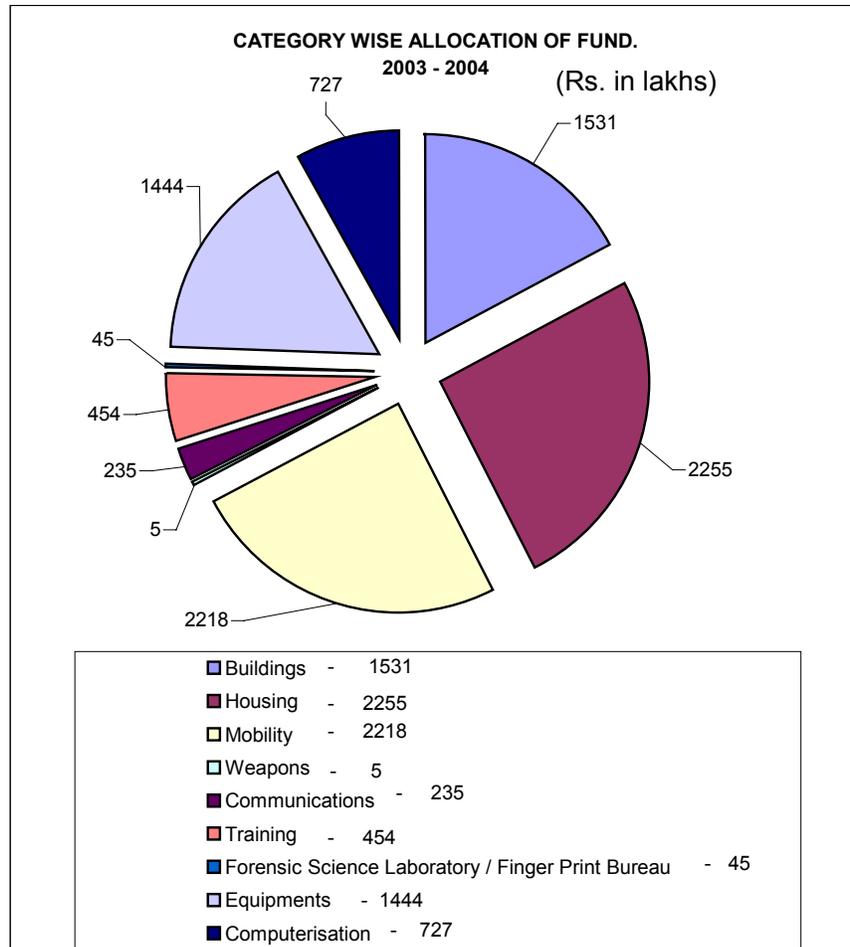
The Police, whose main job is prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order, have to equip themselves according to the changing needs and times. In the modern world, policing has taken on a new dimension with criminals equipping themselves technically with the best in communication, arms and mobility. In order to combat these, the Government of India provides funds every year for effecting the modernisation of the Police Force under the broad categories of Building, Housing, Mobility, Weapons, Communication, Training, Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) and Computers, etc. The State Government provided a matching grant till 2002-2003. From 2003-2004, the contribution is in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the State.

With the funds provided by the Government of India and the grant provided by the State Government, new vehicles for the use of highway patrols, new and improved versions of motorcycles, prisoner transport and escort vehicles, new models of powerful and non-lethal weapons, new models of walkie-talkie sets, digitized microwave network, wide area networks, computers to all the Police Stations, new technologies in communications like wireless in local loop etc. have been and are being procured. The Police Department is thus getting equipped with the most modern high tech equipment.

The allocation and expenditure made by the Government of India under the Modernisation of Police Force along with the grant of the State Government for the last three years is as follows:

Year	Government of India Allocation	State Matching Grant	Total
	(Rs. in crores)		
2001-2002	68.10	68.10	136.20
2002-2003	68.10	68.10	136.20
2003 - 2004	52.47	36.67	89.14
Total	188.67	172.87	361.54

IX – MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE



CHAPTER - X

NEW INITIATIVES

1. HIGHWAY PATROLS

Recognising the importance of highway patrols in making the roads safe, I formulated the Highway Patrol Scheme during my first tenure as Chief Minister between 1991-1996. Unfortunately, this was subsequently neglected by the successor Government and the highway patrol scheme became defunct. After assumption of office again in 2001, I ordered a complete revamping and augmentation of the Highway Patrol System.

The new Highway Patrol Scheme integrated with Emergency Accident Relief Centres was launched by me on 23.8.2003. These Highway Patrols are manned by 160 Highway Patrol Teams who patrol in 2 shifts making use of the 80 new vehicles given to them. Each Patrol vehicle is provided with a Radar gun and a Breathalyser and the Teams patrol the National Highways round the clock. The first phase of the Emergency Relief Centres covering the accident prone stretches of the Highways was inaugurated by me on 21.11.2002 and as on date 67 Emergency Relief Centres are functioning in tandem with the Highway Patrols. This scheme enables the availability of immediate medical attention to the victims of road accidents within the "Golden Hour" and has helped to save many precious human lives. The Emergency Relief Centres have saved the lives of 9395 victims of road accidents during the period from November, 2002, to May, 2004, by timely intervention and 7422 injured persons were moved to hospitals free of charge for further treatment.

The performance of the Highway Patrol System is closely monitored and reviewed every week by the Zonal Inspectors General of Police and every month by the Director General of Police.

2. PATROLLING OF CHENNAI CITY AND COMMISSIONING OF MODERN CONTROL ROOM FOR CHENNAI CITY POLICE.

In order to intensify motorized patrolling in Chennai City, I ordered the procurement of 40 Toyota Qualis vehicles and 162 motorcycles.

Further, the Chennai City Police have been provided with 36 new Bolero Patrol vehicles, 229 Beat Marshals (Law & Order Sub-Inspectors with Motorcycles) & 100 Traffic Marshals (Traffic Sub-Inspectors with Motorcycles) for patrolling Chennai City.

I commissioned a state-of-the-art Modern Control Room with facilities of Automatic Call Despatch and Automatic Vehicle Location System on 18.2.2004. This has helped to integrate the patrolling efforts with co-ordinated monitoring of surveillance, detection and control.

This Motorized Patrol System combined with the commissioning of a Modern Control Room in Chennai City has paved the way for attending to all emergency calls on an almost instantaneous basis and has marked the beginning of a new era of intensified motorized patrolling in Chennai City.

3. CITIZENS COMMUNITY POLICING ACADEMY

As part of its policy of encouraging people-friendly policing, the Tamil Nadu Government had announced its decision to set up a “Citizens’ Police Academy” for Community Policing, the first of its kind in Asia. The Friends of Police Multimedia Training Centre established in Chennai under the Queen’s Award for Innovation 2002, is functioning as the Citizens Community Policing Academy. Part of the annual allocation of Rs.50,000/-per district has been used to train 7000 Friends of Police and 7000 Police personnel in all the districts in Tamil Nadu.

4. ALL WOMEN BATTALION

An exclusive “Women Police Battalion” formed by redeploying Women Police Personnel serving in various Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions, has been commissioned on 30.1.2004 and is functioning at Avadi. With this, Tamil Nadu becomes the first State to have an exclusive All Women Battalion in India.

5. WOMEN / MAGALIR COURTS

The Government sanctioned on 28.6.2002, constitution of Magalir Neethimanram (Women / Magalir Courts) one each at Chennai and Coimbatore City for speedy trial and disposal of cases of offences committed against women. Four more Magalir Neethimanrams - one each at Madurai, Trichy, Salem and Tirunelveli - were constituted for exclusive trial of cases of crimes against women. Constitution of these Magalir Courts has had a significant impact on the speedy disposal of crimes against women.

6. MODERN POLICE CONTROL ROOM IN CHENNAI CITY

A Modern Control Room at the City Police Commissioner’s Office, Egmore, Greater Chennai City, constructed at a cost of Rs.108 lakhs, was commissioned on 18.2.2004. It has the following features.

- Integrated Call Centre round-the-clock
- GPS - automatic vehicle location
- e – Beat
- Women Helpline
- Child Helpline
- Senior Citizen Helpline
- Air or Noise Pollution
- Cruelty against Animals “Blue Line”
- Pass on any information without revealing identity

Similar Modern Control Rooms at Madurai and Coimbatore are under construction at a cost of Rs.110/- lakhs each.

7. NIGHT DUTY ALLOWANCE

The Government has sanctioned Night Duty Allowance in G.O.Ms.No.245, Home (Pol. XIV) Department, dated 24.3.2003 to Railway Police personnel at the rate of Rs.20/- (Rupees Twenty only) per day up to the rank of Inspector who are on night duty for 10 days in a month.

8. ENHANCEMENT OF TAILORING CHARGES FOR POLICE PERSONNEL

The Government has issued orders on 28.7.2003 enhancing the tailoring charges for stitching uniforms of Traffic Police personnel from Rs.280/- to Rs.450/- (2 Pants and 4 Shirts) and for other Police personnel from Rs.200/- to Rs.300/- (2 sets). The Government has sanctioned an additional recurring expenditure of Rs.84.48 lakhs.

9. FORMATION OF BOYS' CLUBS

In order to wean slum children away from anti-social activities and to maintain a Police-friendly atmosphere, I inaugurated 117 Boys' Clubs throughout the State on 17th September, 2003. Of these 64 were Government sponsored Boys' Clubs, and 53 Boys' Clubs have been sponsored by other organisations in Chennai City alone.

10. SANCTION OF ADDITIONAL ARMED RESERVE PLATOONS

In order to increase the number of Armed Reserve Platoons commensurate with the increase in population, as the first phase, nine Armed Reserve Platoons have been sanctioned on 19th September, 2003 to the units where Central Prisons are situated.

11. SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FUND

A sum of Rs.15 lakhs was sanctioned as Sports Development Fund in G.O.Ms.No.1004, Home (Pol.VII) Department, dated 17.10.2003 to encourage Police Sportspersons to participate in the State and National level competitions in various sports disciplines. Special coaching, sports gear etc. have been provided to the Police Sportspersons utilizing this fund.

12. POLICE-PUBLIC SPORTS COMPETITION

A sum of Rs.17.5 lakhs was sanctioned in G.O.Ms.No.679, Home (Pol.XIII) Department, dated 8.8.2003 to conduct Police-Public Sports Meets in Districts and Commissionerates to improve the Police-Public relations and improve the image of the Police.

13. ENHANCEMENT OF DIET CHARGES FOR PERSONS ARRESTED AND KEPT IN CUSTODY

The Government by order dated 28.8.2003 has enhanced diet charges for persons arrested / kept in custody by Police from Rs.15/- to Rs.35/- per head, per day.

14. UPGRADATION OF 27 POSTS OF INSPECTORS OF POLICE

During the year 2003, the Government has accorded sanction for upgradation of 27 posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police to that of Inspector of Police for the Police Stations in Chennai City which do not have an exclusive Inspector of Police to handle crime.

15. SANCTION OF 100 RESERVE SUB-INSPECTORS OF POLICE

For traffic improvement and to have more mobility of officers in Chennai City Police, the Government has accorded sanction of 100 Reserve Sub-Inspectors of Police with 100 Motor Cycles for Chennai City Police.

16. SANCTION OF 231 POSTS OF SUB-INSPECTORS OF POLICE

The Government has accorded in 2003 sanction for 231 Sub-Inspectors of Police for the 77 Police Stations in Chennai City, for law and order and crime work.

17. UPGRADATION OF OFFICE ASSISTANTS TO JUNIOR ASSISTANTS

In order to give promotional opportunities to lower category of ministerial staff of the Police Department, 21 posts of Office Assistants have been upgraded as Junior Assistants.

18. OPENING OF 40 ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS

The Government has embarked upon the creation of All Women Police Stations throughout the State. Already, 148 All Women Police Stations have been created and were functioning. During the year 2003, the Government sanctioned 40 more All Women Police Stations as the third phase. As on 1.4.2004, 188 All Women Police Stations are functioning all over the State.

19. CREATION OF KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

For better and more effective administration, Dharmapuri District has been bifurcated as Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts with Krishnagiri as Headquarters for the newly created Krishnagiri District. This was inaugurated on 9.2.2004 and an SP has been posted exclusively for the new district.

20. OTHER INITIATIVES

The Government of Tamil Nadu has also taken new initiatives for provision of the following during 2003 to the Tamil Nadu Police:

1. Government has sanctioned **Rs.1 crore** towards up-gradation of the existing **Road Traffic Signals to L.E.D.** at 60 Junctions and installation of **Count Down Timers** at 25 Junctions in Chennai City.
2. 67 senior Police Officers have been provided with **Laptop Computers**.
3. **E-mail connectivity to all Police Stations** has been provided for speedy correspondence.
4. **Video conferencing facility** has been provided to the DGP, Zonal IGPs, COPs, Range DIGs and District SPs.
5. **Closed Circuit TV at 8 Junctions** in Chennai City has been provided so as to monitor and control traffic at important junctions effectively.
6. **Digitisation of the existing analog link** was sanctioned and implementation is under way. This will result in a homogeneous digital network for the entire State.
7. 300 Numbers of **5.56 INSAS Rifles** have been purchased from the Ordnance Factory, Trichy, to enhance the fire power of Tamil Nadu Police. 15 Nos. of 12 Bore Pump Action Guns have also been purchased.
8. **Bomb Detection & Disposal (BDD) Squads** have been provided to Chennai, 11 Range Headquarters and Secretariat Security District with **BDD equipment** (i.e) Explosive Vapour Detector, Mine Sweeper, X-ray inspection systems, Handheld Metal Detector, Door Frame Metal Detector, Multizone Door Frame Metal Detector, Explosive Detection Kit, Search Kit, Under Vehicles Search Mirror and Prodders, in view of the increasing threats to VIPs and frequent receipt of bomb threat calls.
9. In order to escort prisoners including militants, extremists and dangerous criminals to different courts located in different places and in order to prevent incidents of escape of prisoners while transporting them through Public transport, 27 Police buses have been sanctioned to districts / cities where Central Prisons are situated.

21. VIDEO CONFERENCING BETWEEN COURTS AND PRISONS

A unique Video Conferencing System that serves to extend the remand period of prisoners within the prison, the first of its kind in the country, was inaugurated by me on 1.7.2004. This Video Conferencing System called "Tele Justice", connects 9 Prisons, including 2 exclusive Prisons for women, and 270 Courts in Tamil Nadu. This facility, set up at a cost of Rs.8.61 crores and covering 78 different locations in the State, enables remand extension of prisoners even while they remain at the prison premises, by the Judicial Magistrates, sitting in their Court Chambers, through the Video Conferencing Process. This facility dispenses with the cumbersome process of escorting and producing the prisoners before the Judicial Magistrates in the Courts. This facility is expected to result in a saving of Rs.10.69 crores, being the expenditure incurred for manpower and fuel besides eliminating the possibility of chance escapes by prisoners during transit, possible smuggling of contraband into the prison premises and over crowding in the courts.

22. STRENGTHENING OF DOG SQUAD AT CHENNAI CITY POLICE

The Government in G.O.Ms.No.663, Home (Pol-VIII) Department, dated 5.8.2003 has accorded sanction for the purchase of 10 dogs for strengthening the Dog Squad in Chennai City.

23. AUGMENTATION OF CHENNAI BELT AREA IN CHENGAI EAST DISTRICT

For augmenting the strength of the Police Stations in the Chennai belt area in Chengai East District, administrative sanction has been accorded for a sum of Rs.22.4 crores. Considering the financial position, the implementation of this scheme is ordered to be done in three phases. In the first phase, Rs.2.24 crores has been sanctioned towards arms & ammunition and for fuel.

24. UNDER PART-II SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 2004- 2005, THE FOLLOWING SCHEMES WOULD BE TAKEN UP

1. Opening of new Police Station at Samalpatti Village in Dharmapuri District at a cost of Rs. 1.89 lakhs.
2. Construction of administrative and other buildings for TSP VI Battalion at Pochampalli at a cost of Rs.1 crore.
3. Purchase of 13 ambulances for the use of Police Officers in Districts, Battalions and Commissionerates at a cost of Rs. 81.18 lakhs
4. Purchase of new cars at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs.

CHAPTER - XI
CHIEF MINISTER'S
GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL INITIATIVE

I had undertaken the mammoth exercise of giving audience and hearing in person as many as 8395 Police personnel. This has set the tone and tempo for grievance redressal in the Police Department. Senior officers from the rank of Superintendents of Police/ Commandants to the Director General of Police conduct 'Grievance Days' on a regular basis and give top priority to taking appropriate and prompt action in redressing the grievances of the rank and file of the Police Department.

CHAPTER - XII

FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

The Forensic Sciences Department (FSD) of the Government of Tamil Nadu, descending from its nucleus established around October 1849, is a premier organization offering forensic science services to various law enforcing agencies of the State and the Government of India.

The Department consists of the Main Laboratory at Chennai with 15 Divisions viz. Anthropology, Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Documents, Excise, Explosives, Instruments, Narcotics, Photo, Physics, Prohibition, Research and Development, Serology and Toxicology. With the object of decentralizing forensic science services, 9 Regional Laboratories have also been established - one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem, Vellore, Villupuram, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram - for analysing samples relating to toxicology, prohibition, biology, serology, narcotics, excise etc, pertaining to those regions.

Further, criminological know-how is being made available even at the crime scene level, by instituting as many as 35 Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories (one in each of the Police Districts / Commissionerates in the State).

Besides offering forensic science services to law enforcing agencies, this Department also offers clinical toxicology service to help the victims of poisoning admitted to the hospitals in and around the city of Chennai. Paternity testing is being undertaken by this Department from 1985 onwards.

During the year 2003, 70092 cases consisting of 209982 articles have been examined in this Department.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

- For the years 2001-2002 & 2002-2003, the Government has announced the sanction of Rs.11.74 crores under the Modernisation of Police Force Scheme, for the construction of buildings, purchase of vehicles and equipment for this Department.
- The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation has started the construction work for the buildings of the Regional Forensic Science Laboratories at Ramanathapuram & Villupuram. Work for the state-of-the-art buildings at Chennai will be commenced shortly.
- Towards the implementation of the mobility-component, 17 jeeps have been purchased and put to use.
- Special and sophisticated equipment namely, Anton Paar Refractometer, ABI Prism 3100, DNA Sequencer, Petroleum Testing System etc, have been imported.
- The Government has also sanctioned Rs.15 lakhs towards purchase of Beer Analysis Equipment and Rs.30 lakhs towards purchase of Emission Spectrograph under Modernisation of Police Force Scheme.

- The DNA Typing unit of the Forensic Sciences Department, Tamil Nadu, is one of the well equipped Units in the country.

SPECIAL SCHEMES

- i) As per G.O.Ms No.943 Home (Modern) Department dated 26.9.2001, an amount of Rs.11 lakhs is being utilized in the current year (2003 - 2004) towards purchase of one IR Spectrophotometer (Rs.6 lakhs) and one UV-vis Spectrophotometer (Rs.5 lakhs)
- ii) The Government proposes to sanction a sum of Rs.28 lakhs towards the purchase of 4 sets of Infra Red Spectrophotometer for four Regional Laboratories.

CONCLUSION

With support and guidance from the Government, the Tamil Nadu Police has been undergoing a rapid process of modernization, keeping abreast of the latest developments in technology, and developing and strengthening its human resources through appropriate training at all levels. New strategies and models of policing have been developed to meet new and emerging challenges. The law and order situation in the State has remained peaceful and conducive to the overall development of the State. Crime rates have declined steadily and criminals are being brought to book swiftly. The activities of communal, fundamentalist, casteist and extremist forces have been carefully monitored and effectively countered and combated. The Police-Public interface is being strengthened, and public support and co-operation is being sought and successfully obtained. Special attention has been paid to meeting the needs of the socially and economically weaker sections of society such as Women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Anti-social activities such as drug trafficking and bootlegging are being dealt with promptly and severely. Doubtless, further changes and reforms will be needed as new situations and challenges arise. This Government is steadfastly committed to an ongoing process of planned and continual reform.

J JAYALALITHAA
Chief Minister

ANNEXURE - I

Medals awarded to Police personnel during 2003 and 2004 (up to March 2004)

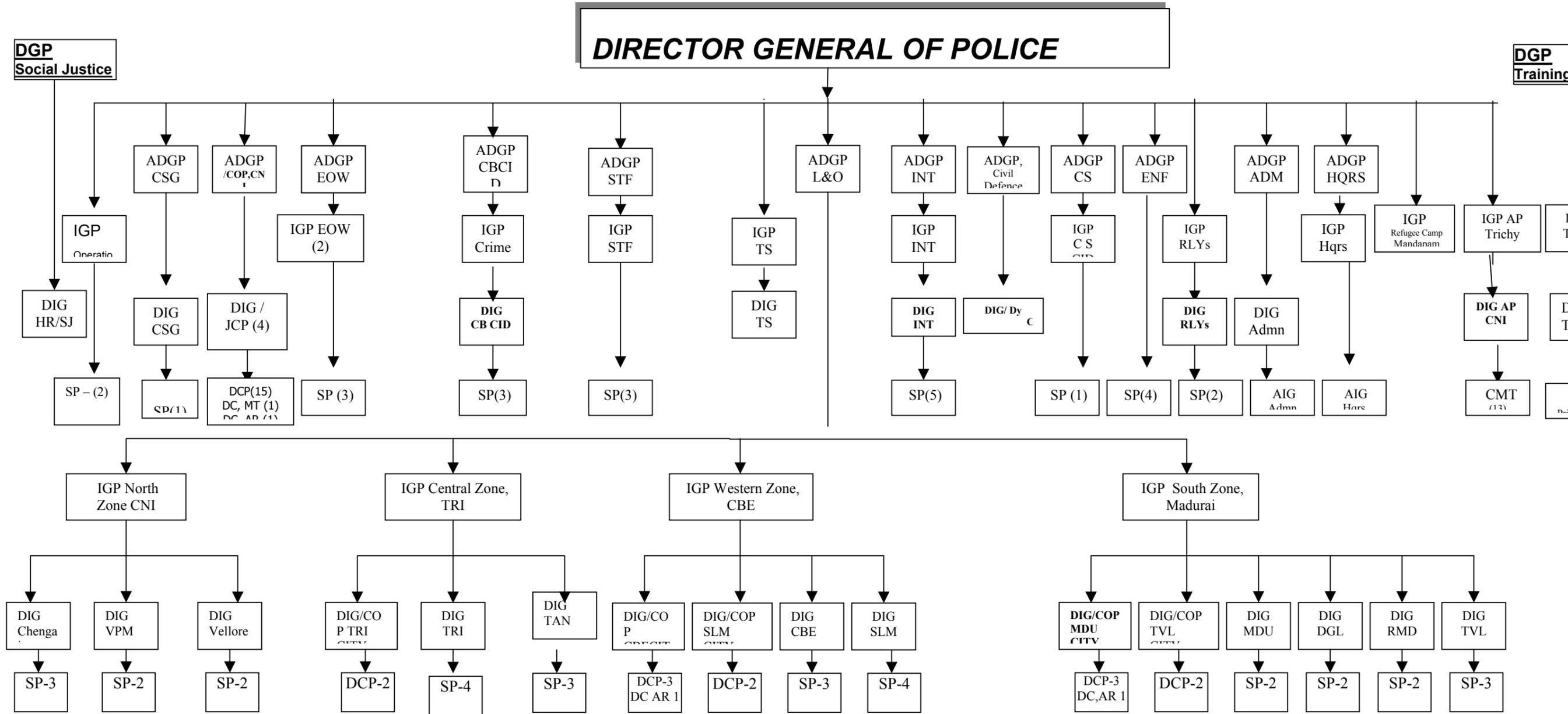
Sl No	Medals	DGP	ADGP	IGP	DIG	SP/DC	ADSP	DSP/AC	INSPR.	SIs	H.Cs.	GR.I/PC	GR.II/PC	TOTAL	G.O.s/ Letter No.	Remarks
1.	Chief Minister's Constabulary Medal – 2003										1164 (m), 9 (w)	150		1323	G.O. Ms.No. 39, Home (SC) Dept, Dt:13.1.03	Each one Medal and Medal allowance of Rs.50/- pm. to H.Cs and Rs.40/- pm. to PCs
2.	President's Medal on the occasion of Republic Day 2003														Govt. Lr.No. SC/492-1, 2003, Home (SC) Dt: 28.1.03	Medal only
	i) Distinguished service			1				1						2		
	ii) Meritorious service		1		1			1	5					8		
3.	President's Medal on the occasion of Independence Day 2003														Govt. Lr.No.SC/ 5064-1/ 2003, dt: 20.8.03	Medal only
	i) Distinguished service		1											1		
	ii) Meritorious service				2		2	5	6	1	1	1		18		
4.	Chief Minister's Police Medal 2003 (Anna Medal)														G.O. Ms.No. 873, Home (SC) Dept. dt: 12.9.03	Medal & Lumpsum grant of Rs.2000/- to PCs and HCs & Rs.3000/- to SIs and Inspectors & Rs.5000/- to DSP. For Officers above the rank of DSPs no lumpsum grant
	i) Gallantry (nil)															
	ii) Outstanding Devotion to Duty							10	34 (m), 1 (w)	14	32	7	2	100		
5.	Mahatma Gandhi Medal for Outstanding work in curtailing work 2003								1	1				2	G.O.Ms. No. 239, Prohibition (VII) Dept. dt:30.9.03	Medal and cash award of Rs.10000/- each
6.	Chief Minister's Police Medal for Excellence in Investigation 2003					1		3	5	1				10	G.O.Ms. No. 806, Home (SC) Dept., Dt: 11.8.03	Gold Medal and cash award of Rs.5000/- each
7.	Chief Minister's Constabulary Medal 2004										1361 (m), 7 (w)	132 (Gr.I & Gr.II)		1500		

Annexure II

Medals awarded for Home Guard and Civil Defence Personnel during 2003 and 2004 (up to March'04)

Sl No	Medal	Divisional Commander / Area Commander	Company Commander	Platoon Commander	Women Home Guard	Total No. of Medal awarded	G.Os/ Letter No.	Remarks
1.	President's Medal on the occasion of Republic Day 2003						Lr.No.SC/494-1/2003, dated: 28.01.2003	Medal only
	i) Distinguished service	1 (Assistant Commander General)				1		
	ii) Meritorious service	1 (Deputy Area Commander)		2		3		
2.	President's Medal on the occasion of Independence Day –2003						Lr.No.SC/1062/ Home(SC) dated: 23.02.2004	Medal only
	i) Distinguished service (nil)			1 (Platoon CMT)				
	ii) Meritorious service	1 (Section Leader)	2	1 (Assistant Platoon Commdr.)		5		
3.	Chief Minister's Home Guards Medal 2003 (Anna Medal)						G.O.Ms.No. 876 Home (SC) Dept. dated: 12.09.2003	Medal and Rs.3,000/- each for company commander & Platoon commander & Rs.2,000/- for the Women Home Guard
	i) Gallantry (nil)							
	ii) Outstanding Devotion to Duty		1	2		3		

TAMIL NADU POLICE - ORGANISATIONAL CHART- 2004
As on 01.04.2004



OTHER DEPUTATION POSTS WITH GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU

1. DGP/ MD, TNPHC, Chennai/
2. DGP/ CVO, STC, Trichy
3. ADGP/ CVO, MTC, Chennai
4. ADGP, Vigilance, TNEB, Chennai
5. ADGP/ Director of Prosecution, Chennai
6. Additional Director General of Prisons, Chennai

DGP – Director General of Police
 ADGP – Additional Director General of Police
 IGP – Inspector General of Police
 DIG – Deputy Inspector General of Police
 AIG – Assistant Inspector General of Police
 SP – Superintendent of Police
 COP – Commissioner of Police
 JCP – Joint Commissioner of Police
 DCP – Deputy Commissioner of Police
 CMD – Chairman-cum-Managing Director
 JD – Joint Director
 DD – Deputy Director
 CMT – Commandant
 CVO – Chief Vigilance Officer

SIC – Special Investigation Cell
 SIT – Special Investigation Team
 STF – Special Task Force
 L&O – Law and Order
 HQ. – Headquarters
 EOW – Economic Offences Wing
 ENF – Enforcement
 CB CID – Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department
 CSG – Coastal Security Group
 HG – Home Guard
 TS – Technical Services
 PTC – Police Training College
 TRNG – Training
 TNUSRB – Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment

STC – Sta
 MTC- M
 TNPPL –
 TNEB –
 SHRC – S
 ADC – A

8. ADGP, SHRC, Chennai
7. IGP/ Director, Fire and Rescue Services, Chennai
8. IGP/ CVO, Aavin, Chennai/
9. DIG/ CVO, STC, Nagercoil
11. DIG/ CVO, TNPPL, Karur/
12. SP/ ADC to Governor, Chennai
13. SP/ VO, MTC, Chennai
14. SP/ SHRC, Chennai