

HOME DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU POLICE

POLICY NOTE FOR 2005-2006

INTRODUCTION

The vision of this Government is to achieve a holistic all round development of the State. Peace and security play a crucial role in ensuring public confidence, and in realizing these determined goals. The role of the Police Department is hence of paramount importance in the rapidly changing socio-economic environment. This Government is committed to making the Tamil Nadu Police Force modern, efficient, honest and people-friendly, and yet ruthlessly tough on law-breakers to ensure peace and stability, which foster growth and rapid development in the State.

This Government has taken a number of innovative measures to modernize and tone up the efficiency of the Police Force. The Police Force has been sensitized to be more responsive to the weaker sections of Society, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and for maintaining high professional ethics in the discharge of their functions and duties which affect the common man.

The concept of Community Policing has been acclaimed as a role model for developing nations, and has given a new dimension to policing in the State. In fact, community policing has given a fillip to the efforts of making the State Police a people-centered force.

To combat crime against women, All Women Police Stations have been established. Moreover, the significant increase of women Police officers and women personnel in Police Stations, and the creation of Mobile Counselling Centres will go far in instilling a sense of confidence in women seeking justice and redressal of their grievances.

Overall, the modernization of the Force and the adoption of improved crime prevention measures have led to an appreciable decline in the number of violent crimes and burglaries in the State. In fact, in 2004, the percentage of detection of crime and recovery of property were among the highest in the whole country. The Special Task Force achieved spectacular success in launching a well planned operation which led to the elimination of forest brigand Veerappan on 18.10.2004. This achievement, which has been nationally and internationally acclaimed, brought to an end a menace which had plagued Tamil Nadu as well as the neighbouring State of Karnataka for over two decades.

While crime detection and prevention, and maintenance of law and order and communal harmony continue to be its main functions, the Police Force itself is undergoing a transformation through a planned implementation of modernization schemes. The emphasis is on enhancing capabilities to counter terrorism, cyber crimes, video piracy and economic offences. Apart from the acquisition of essential

INTRODUCTION

high tech equipment, emphasis is also being laid on training, and on sensitizing the Police Force towards their changing role in Society.

Policing, in fact, has become more of a people-centered societal effort, and the strong guidance and support from this Government have been the key to the creditable record of the Police Force in our State. It is essentially a public service with the common man/woman as its key concern and priority. This Government is determined to make the Police Force a modern and efficient instrument of governance, which is well trained and sensitized to its changing role and to the needs of the public and Society.

CHAPTER I

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

At the State Police Headquarters, the Director General of Police who heads the State Police Force, is assisted by two Additional Directors General of Police, two Inspectors General of Police, two Assistant Inspectors General of Police and other Staff. For administrative convenience, the State is divided into four Zones (excluding the Commissionerate of Chennai). Each Zone is headed by an Inspector General of Police with Headquarters at Coimbatore, Madurai, Thiruchirappalli and Chennai. All the four Zones function under the direct supervision of the ADGP (Law and Order).

The administrative structure of the State Police is as follows:

Zones	- 4
Commissionerates	- 6
Ranges	- 12 (including 1 Railway Range)
Districts	- 31 (including 2 Railway Districts)
Sub-Divisions	- 202 (including 5 Railway Sub-Divisions)
Circles	- 287
Police Stations	- 1413 (including 195 All Women Police Stations and 31 Railway Police Stations)
Police Outposts	- 117 (including 26 Railway Outposts)

The following Special Units/Wings are headed by Additional Directors 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

The following Special Units/Wings are headed by Inspectors General of Police:

1. Technical Services
2. Railways
3. Tamil Nadu Special Police

Twelve Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions (TSP) and a Regimental Centre at Avadi function under the control of an IGP. These include an exclusive Women

Police Battalion, and a Special Force. The TSP-VIII Battalion is on special duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi.

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

Recruitment of Police Personnel, i.e., Constables and 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.

The Special Investigation Team, which was constituted for the exclusive investigation/prosecution of all fundamentalists cases, the Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, Video Piracy Cell and Anti-Dacoity Cell are functioning under the Director General of Police, Crime. The Chairman, Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board, holds additional charge of the post of Director General of Police, Crime.

Cases pertaining to atrocities against persons belonging to the SC /ST are dealt with by the DGP, Social Justice, CID.

Training of Police Personnel from Constables to DSPs and IPS probationers is looked after by the Training Wing headed by a DGP. Basic training of new recruits as well as in-service training of serving personnel including refresher courses are undertaken.

The Government has created the post of Project Officer for the School of Excellence and Sub-Inspector (SI) Training Academy. He is also in-charge of Special Operations (which includes Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School). He also continues to remain as the Chief of the Special Task Force.

The sanctioned strength of the IPS cadre in Tamil Nadu is 214 while the actual working strength as on 1.1.2005 is 193.

The total sanctioned strength of the executive staff as on 1.1.2005 is 95,679 and the sanctioned strength of the ministerial staff is 5,152.

CHAPTER-II

LAW AND ORDER

The Law and Order situation in the State continues to remain peaceful due to the relentless efforts of the State Government. This Government has ensured communal harmony and amity among the various sections of the Public, through timely intervention by the District Administration and by undertaking various welfare and long-term measures for the benefit of the people at large. No major problems have been reported on the Caste, Communal, Labour and Student fronts during 2004.

The various agitations launched by political parties and communal outfits during 2004 passed off peacefully due to the well planned pre-emptive steps taken by the Government. During the Parliamentary Elections 2004, Law and Order was well maintained.

COMMUNAL SITUATION

Barring very few localized incidents, the State remained peaceful on the communal front. Sensitive events like Vinayakar idol immersion processions organized by the Hindu Organisations viz., Hindu Front, Hindu Makkal Katchi, Shiv Sena and RSS at various centres in the State from 18th September to 26th September, 2004, passed off peacefully without any untoward incident. Likewise, the communally surcharged events of Babri Masjid demolition anniversary on 6th December, 2004, and Coimbatore bomb blast anniversary on 14th February, 2005, passed off without any problem.

The details of deaths in communal clashes during the last 10 years are given below:

Year	No. of deaths
1996	17
1997	45
1998	2
1999	2
2000	1
2001	1
2002	2
2003	2
2004	Nil
2005 (up to 28.2.2005)	Nil

CASTE SITUATION

Peace prevails in the State on the caste front also. Planned and effective steps taken by the Government over the last 3 years to curb caste based clashes, have yielded the desired results. No major caste clash was reported in the State during the year 2004; the number of deaths in caste clashes has come down steeply since 2003. Only 15 isolated incidents of caste clashes involving two deaths were reported in 2004. This year, up to 28.2.2005, two incidents of caste clashes have been reported and there was no death.

During 2004, the Kandadevi Temple car festival passed off peacefully with the participation of all sections of the people in the pulling of the temple car. The death anniversary of Murugesan at Melavalavu (Madurai) on 30.6.2004 and the Thamirabarani tragedy anniversary on 23.7.2004, which usually have undercurrents of caste tension, and the Thevar Jayanthi celebrations at Pasumpon (Ramanathapuram) on 30.10.2004, passed off peacefully.

The details of persons killed in caste clashes during the last 10 years are given below:

Year	No. of deaths
1996	50
1997	93
1998	30
1999	22
2000	18
2001	21
2002	6
2003	11
2004	2
2005 (up to 28.2.2005)	Nil

With a view to preventing caste/communal clashes, instructions have been issued to the District Collectors to activate the peace committees functioning in the Districts, and to hold peace talks whenever inputs on possible escalation of tension are received, and to sort out issues amicably in the initial stage itself. They have also been told to constitute Inter Religious Harmony Committees comprising religious elders and youth from all sections in the locality to promote communal amity. In order to avoid tension due to unauthorized installation of statues, the District Collectors and the Police Officers have been instructed to keep close vigil over installation of new statues and to follow the instructions of the Government in this regard scrupulously. In the Annual Conference, the District Collectors and the Police Officers were sensitized on gathering of intelligence and effective maintenance of Law and Order.

ACTIVITIES OF TERRORIST / EXTREMIST ORGANISATIONS

The activities of Terrorist and Extremist Organisations are under close watch. The Government is committed to dealing with terrorist and anti-social elements with an iron hand.

The ban on LTTE under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, has been further extended by the Government of India with effect from 14.5.2004. The LTTE has also been declared as a terrorist organization under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 2004, issued by the Central Government.

Apart from the LTTE, the Students' Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) also continues to be banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Other extremist outfits having close links with LTTE, such as Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA), Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT), Tamilar Viduthalai Iyakkam (TVI) and Tamilar Desiya Iyakkam (TDI) have also been banned under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1908. In the wake of the lifting of the ban on the PWG in Andhra Pradesh in 2004, this Government has issued a Notification banning the CPI (ML) People's War, as an Unlawful Association under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1908, as there were possibilities of the CPI (ML) cadres sneaking into this State from the neighbouring State.

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM AND FUNDAMENTALIST OUTFITS

Since communalism and religious fundamentalism are considered to be a growing threat to internal security, the activities of communal and fundamentalist outfits are closely watched to pre-empt possible surfacing of any serious undercurrent that could affect the communal situation and escalate communal tension in the State.

DEATHS IN POLICE CUSTODY

During 2004, 7 cases of deaths in Police custody have been reported and enquiries under Police Standing Order 151 have been conducted. No case of death in Police custody has been reported this year till 28.2.2005. Deaths in Police custody have been critically reviewed by the Government once in 3 months and instructions issued to the Police Officers to totally avoid such instances.

POLICE FIRING

The Police had to open fire on 12 occasions during 2004. On 4 occasions firing was resorted to as riot control operation and on 8 occasions the firing was against criminals. This year till 28.2.2005, no incident of Police firing has been reported. Due to greater emphasis by the Government on defusing tensions and disputes amicably, the number of incidents of Police firing have gradually come down during the last three years.

The details of Police firing from 1996 to 2005 (upto 28.2.2005) are given below:

II – LAW AND ORDER

Sl. No.	Details	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (up to 28.2.2005)
1.	Total No. of occasions in which firing was resorted to:	24	63	48	35	24	32	20	13	12	--
	i) In Riot Control Operations	17	50	22	24	10	18	7	2	4	
	ii) In Dacoity Operations	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	iii) In operations against other criminals	7	13	24	11	14	14	13	11	8	
2.	Total No. of persons killed:	15	28	10	19	9	13	9	4	6	--
	i) Police Personnel (In the incident)	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	15	28	10	17	9	13	9	4	6	
3.	Total No. of persons injured:	116	307	116	165	66	207	42	22	24	--
	i) Police Personnel (In the incident)	97	245	68	154	58	178	37	20	23	
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	19	62	48	11	8	29	5	2	1	

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. Today, Women Police also assist in the maintenance of Law and Order and in prevention and detection of crimes.

ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS

I inaugurated the first All Women Police Station (AWPS) in Chennai City in 1992. In the last four years alone, I have sanctioned as many as 137 AWPS to ensure that there is at least one AWPS in each Sub-Division. 195 All Women Police Stations are now functioning in the State.

WOMEN COMMANDOS

The first company of Women Commandos was commissioned by me on 2.6.2003. Women Commandos undergo the same training as their male counterparts and are equally proficient in the handling of all automatic and sophisticated weapons, detection and disposal of bombs, driving, riding, and in adventure sports. They are also trained in unarmed combat besides courses on yoga and meditation. So far, 352 Women Commandos have been trained in Commando operations.

ALL WOMEN POLICE BATTALION

Tamil Nadu is the first State to have an exclusive All Women Police Battalion. At present, this battalion functions with 1078 Women Police Personnel of all ranks, which includes two companies of Women Commandos.

MOBILE COUNSELLING CENTRES

Mobile Counselling Centres were formed in each District / City to create awareness of Crime against Women and to redress their grievances at their doorsteps. Each Centre comprises a van with a public address system, Colour T.V., VCR and educational cassettes, VHF set and AC generator. 17 vehicles have already been provided with all accessories and equipment in Phase-I. In Phase-II, 18 vehicles have been provided. The mobile counselling vans with sufficient staff visit rural areas, collect representations from the people, and redress grievances. Grievances relating to other departments are also collected and forwarded to the authorities concerned. This programme has evoked a heartening response from women in particular and Society in general.

POSTING OF WOMEN POLICE PERSONNEL IN REGULAR POLICE STATIONS

In order to enable women to approach Police Stations without fear and to instill in them a sense of confidence, I ordered the appointment of One Woman Sub-Inspector and two Women Police Constables Grade-II in each of the existing Police Stations in the State. On my instructions, the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB) has recruited Women Sub-Inspectors and Women Police Constables Grade-II. 881 Women Sub-Inspectors and 2013 Women Police Constables Grade-II are under training. They would be posted to Police Stations as soon as they complete their training.

CHAPTER IV

CRIME TRENDS

PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2004

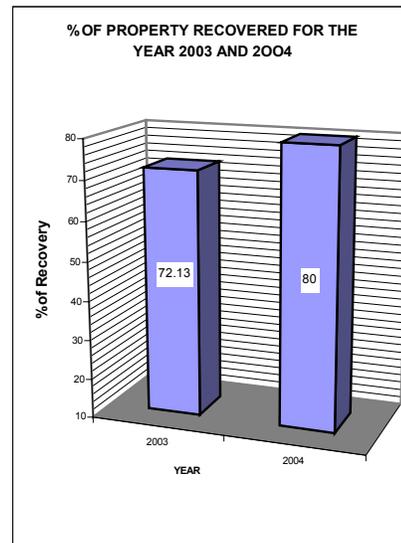
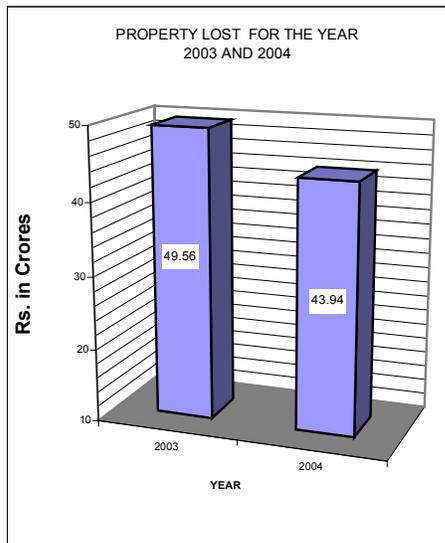
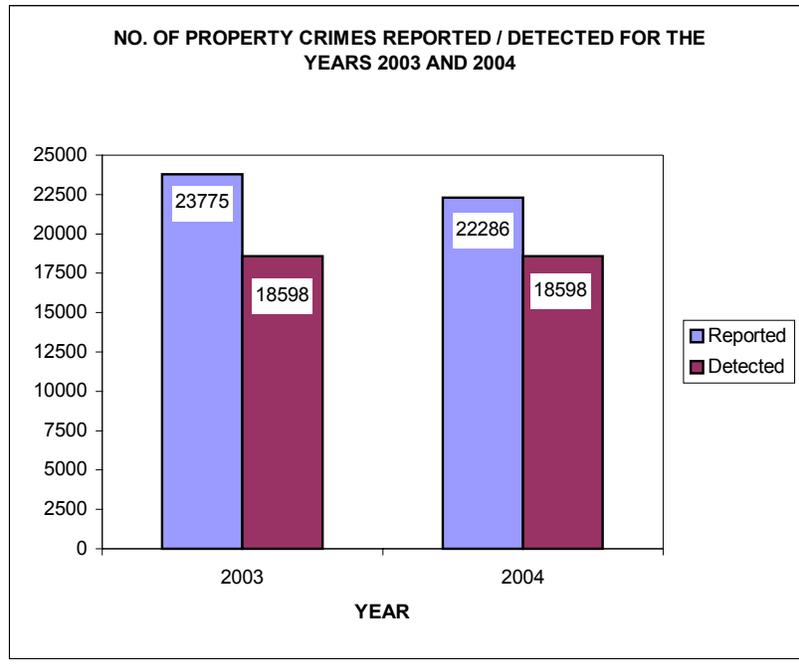
Property crimes have registered a decline when compared to the previous year with a decrease of 1489 cases during 2004. Highway patrolling and better crime prevention measures taken by the Police have resulted in considerable decline in the number of violent crimes and burglaries in 2004 when compared to the previous year. Detection of crime at 84%, and recovery of property at 80% are among the highest in the whole country. The comparative statement of property crimes for 2003 and 2004 is given below :

PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2003 AND 2004

Sl. No.	Classification of offences	2003		2004	
		Reported	Detected	Reported	Detected
1.	Murder for gain	104	77	73	55
2.	Dacoity	95	85	72	63
3.	Robbery	514	406	464	363
4.	Burglary	4849	2877	4147	2687
5.	Thefts	18213	15153	17530	15430
Total		23775	18598	22286	18598

	2003	2004
% Detection	78.22%	84%
Property Lost (Rs. in crores)	49.56	43.94
Property Recovered (Rs. in crores)	35.75	34.97
% of Recovery	72.13%	80%

IV – CRIME TRENDS



CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

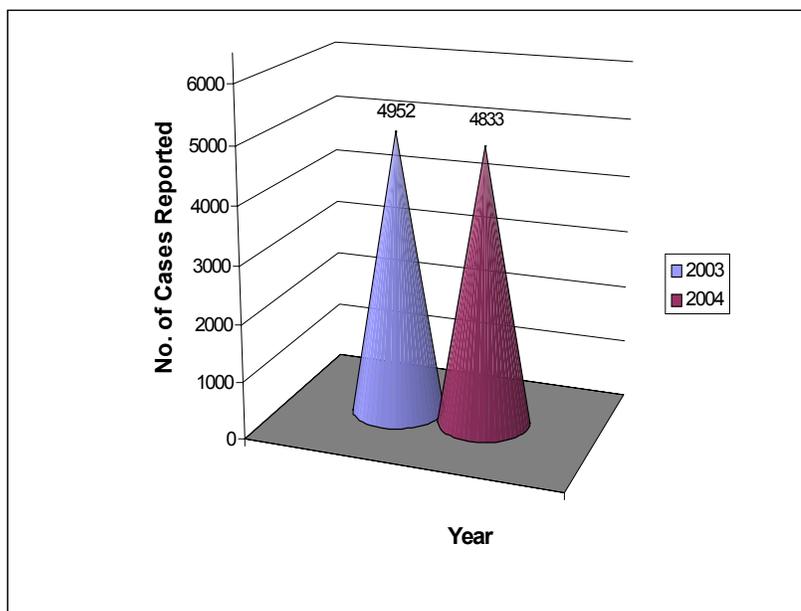
The Government of Tamil Nadu has been taking concrete steps to prevent and reduce incidence of crime against women. Women Helpline / Child Helpline and Counselling Centers have been set up in All Women Police Stations. A greater awareness of their rights have been created in the minds of the public in general and women in particular which has resulted in more number of cases being reported and registered.

The statistics of crime against women for the years 2003 and 2004 is given in the table below:

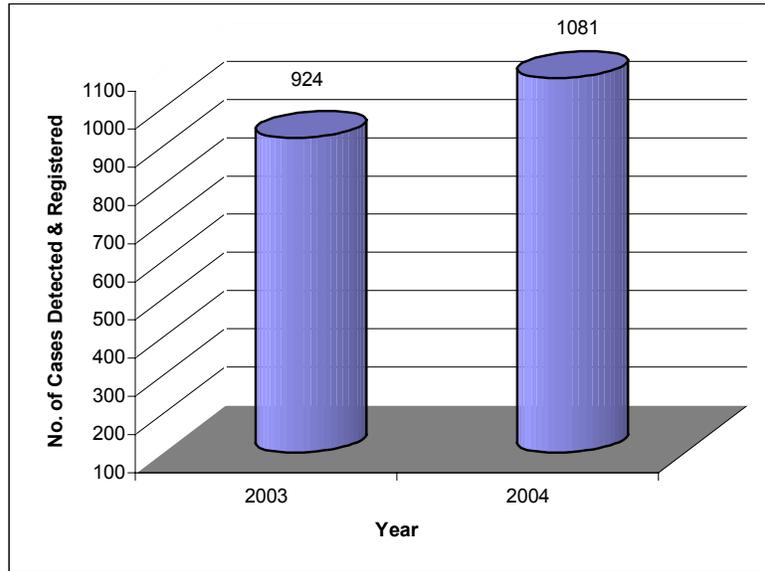
Sl. No.	Heads	2003	2004	% variation in 2004 over 2003
1.	Rape (including attempt)	547	618	13
2.	Kidnapping and Abduction	641	692	8
3.	Dowry deaths	222	225	1
4.	Cruelty by husband and his relatives	1494	1437	(-4)
5.	Molestation	2048	1861	(-10)
	TOTAL	4952	4833	(-) 2.40

In respect of cases of Sexual Harassment, there is an increase in the detection and registration of cases in 2004 over 2003. In 2004, 1081 cases were detected and registered as against 924 cases in 2003. This increase is due to deployment of Police Personnel at strategic points namely, Colleges, Schools, Cinema Theatres and Bus Stops to apprehend offenders.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN - CASES REPORTED - 2003 and 2004



**SEXUAL HARASSMENT – CASES REGISTERED -
2003 and 2004**



CHAPTER – V
SPECIAL UNITS IN POLICE FORCE

The following Special Units are functioning in the Tamil Nadu Police Force :

1.	CRIME BRANCH CID (CB CID)
2.	STATE CRIME RECORD BUREAU
3.	CRIME
4.	ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (EOW)
5.	OPERATIONS
6.	INTELLIGENCE WING
7.	TECHNICAL SERVICES
8.	SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)
9.	SOCIAL JUSTICE
10.	POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE (PTC)
11.	TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE
12.	COASTAL SECURITY GROUP
13.	PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING
14.	RAILWAY POLICE
15.	DOG SQUADS
16.	MOUNTED POLICE
17.	TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES RECRUITMENT BOARD
18.	HOME GUARDS
19.	CIVIL SUPPLIES CID

CRIME BRANCH CID (CB CID)

The CB CID is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. This wing has 7 Special Units and 34 Detachments.

Organised Crime Units have been created in the Commissionerates of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Thiruchirappalli, Salem and Thirunelveli with each unit headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

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

The CB CID has a Counterfeit Currency Wing for investigating cases relating to fake currencies and fake stamp papers.

Anti-Trafficking Cell was created in 2002 in CB CID Headquarters in order to curb trafficking in women and children within the State and interstate and for identifying and taking appropriate action against culprits who are responsible for trafficking in women and children.

STATE CRIME RECORD BUREAU

The IGP, Crime, as ex-officio Director looks after the State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB) which was constituted in 1995. The objectives of the SCRB are to enhance the operational efficiency of the Police Force and to improve the Crime Records Systems in the State.

(i) POLICE COMPUTER WING

Tamil Nadu Police has the distinction of pioneering 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 Crime and Criminal Information System (CCIS) throughout the country as part of a national programme to build a nationwide Crime Record Bureau for collection and collation of Crime and Criminal Information in standardized forms with effect from 1.1.1996. The Tamil Nadu Police has been implementing the scheme effectively.

(ii) FINGER PRINT BUREAU (FPB)

The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau was established in 1895 and is one of the oldest finger print bureaux in India. Tamil Nadu is also the first State to introduce the Single Digit Finger Print System in all Districts and Commissionerates in the State.

Finger Print identification was initially done manually. FACTS System (Finger Print Analysis and Criminal Tracing System) was introduced in 1999. In 2004, 7962 Finger Print Slip of criminals were recorded. The staff of FPB visited 5996 scenes of crime and lifted 3740 chance prints.

CRIME

The Crime unit is headed by a DGP and comprises the following:

(i) SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TEAM (SIT)

The Special Investigation Team was constituted for the exclusive investigation / prosecution of all cases related to religious fundamentalism, and to ensure that well directed efforts are made for thorough / speedy investigation and trial of all such

cases. The SIT is headed by an Inspector General of Police. He is assisted by 1 DIG, 2 SPs. The SIT is presently supervising the prosecution of 118 cases.

The cases handled by SIT involving 76 accused have been disposed of. Out of 76 accused, 58 were convicted of whom one accused was awarded double life sentence, 28 were awarded life sentence, 23 were awarded 4 years and 3 months Rigorous Imprisonment (RI) and 6 were awarded 3 years RI.

(ii) NARCOTIC INTELLIGENCE BUREAU (NIB)

The Narcotic Intelligence Bureau (NIB) is headed by a Superintendent of Police. Each of the 12 NIB units has a jurisdiction extending from 2 to 4 districts and an Inspector heads each unit. In addition to collection of Intelligence on Trafficking in drugs, the NIB also enforces the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS), 1985, in Tamil Nadu

During the year 2004, 1385 cases were detected and 1434 accused were arrested. Drugs such as Dry Ganja, Wet Ganja, Heroin, etc., worth about Rs.77.05 crores were seized. Seizure of hard drugs such as Heroin by the unit in 2004 has been the highest so far since its inception in 1973, and the performance of the NIB CID in 2004 is impressive. During the year 2004, 1077 cases under various heads ended in conviction.

(iii) VIDEO PIRACY CELL

The Video Piracy Cell is functioning under a Superintendent of Police. In order to control and curb violations of the Copyright Act, 1957, a Video Piracy Cell was formed in 1995. The Cell has 6 units based in Chennai, Salem, Coimbatore, Thiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thirunelveli. Recently six more Cells have been created at Chennai City, St. Thomas Mount, Vellore, Dindigul, Cuddalore and Virudhunagar. In the year 2004, the Cell detected 1180 cases and seized properties worth Rs.12.07 crores, as against 594 cases registered and seized properties worth Rs.4.16 crores in the year 2003. The Government has taken stern action against Video Piracy. Video Pirates have been brought under the purview of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Forest-offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic-offenders, Slum grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Goondas Act). Punishment under Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders and Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1984 (Act 7 of 1984) has also been considerably enhanced.

(iv) ANTI-DACOITY CELL

The Anti-Dacoity Cell was formed in 1995 and is headed by a Superintendent of Police.

The Anti-Dacoity Cell collects information 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 to it by the High Court, Government and the Director General of Police.

ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (EOW)

(i) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WING

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

The performance of the Cell in 2004 was impressive. A total of Rs.399.12 crores was settled and restored to 2,62,275 depositors in the year 2004. 581 persons concerned in these cases were arrested. Properties to an extent of Rs.1748.4 crores belonging to the accused and defaulting borrowers have been identified for attachment. So far, properties worth Rs.956.53 crores have been attached.

(ii) COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION WING (CCIW)

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, Thirunelveli and Coimbatore, to try cases investigated by this Wing.

As on 1.1.2005, 165 cases are under investigation and 1011 cases are pending trial. During 2004, 116 cases ended in conviction.

(iii) IDOL WING

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

During the year 2004, the Idol Wing Police recovered 11 metal idols, 1 Varahi stone idol and 1 Jain stone image idol. During the year 2004, 8 cases ended in conviction.

OPERATIONS

The unit is headed by a Project Officer who is assisted by an IGP. This Wing comprises the following:

(i) TAMIL NADU COMMANDO FORCE (TNCF)

The Tamil Nadu Commando Force was formed mainly to perform escort duties, provide security to VVIPs and carry out other bandobust duties on important occasions. They also undertake PSO duties and commando operations.

The Commando Force which was deputed to Nagapattinam and Cuddalore districts to undertake rescue and rehabilitation work in the wake of the Tsunami did commendable work in assisting the District Administration.

(ii) TAMIL NADU COMMANDO SCHOOL (TNCS)

The Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS) was formed along with the Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF). The School provides training to Police Personnel in handling sophisticated weapons, bomb detection and disposal techniques, defensive driving, computer operations, weapons handling, firing, videography, etc.,

During 2004, a three-day Reflex Shooting Course was conducted for 3365 Police Officers to hone their shooting skills.

A three-day Route Surveillance course was conducted for 824 Police Personnel to provide adequate security to protected persons, VVIPs, and VIPs during their visits to Districts and Cities of the State.

Police Commando Instructors' Course for 180 Police Personnel and Commando Refresher Course for 223 Police Personnel were conducted. Twelve-week commando training for 912 men commandos and 200 women commandos was imparted.

A six-week intensive training course for all the commandos of TNCS was undertaken.

(iii) BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL SQUAD

The Bomb Detection and Disposal (BDD) squad was formed by me in 1991. This elite unit of the Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS), with its professionally skilled Bomb Detection and Disposal (BDD) experts, has been continuously striving to combat the bomb menace by its prompt and quick detection / disposal of bombs. During the year 2004, 30 Ex-Army men were recruited to strengthen the BDD unit. Besides this, 25 BDD squads are now provided to Chennai Commissionerate, all Ranges,

12 Districts and Secretariat Security District with the following BDD equipment (i.e) Explosive Vapour Detector, Mine Sweeper, X-ray Inspection Systems, Handheld Metal Detector, Door Frame Metal Detector, Multi-zone Door Frame Metal Detector, Explosive Detection Kit, Search Kit, Under Vehicle Search Mirror and Prodders.

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 providing inputs for security of VIPs.

(i) SPECIAL BRANCH CID

SB CID looks after collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence relating to communal tension, caste-related issues and other law and order matters. This branch has a detachment headed by an Inspector in each District / Commissionerate.

(ii) 'Q' BRANCH CID

The 'Q' Branch CID closely watches the 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

The Security Branch CID., forming part of the State Intelligence Wing is looking after security matters in respect of protected persons, VVIPs/VIPs including foreign dignitaries. Apart from this, the Security Branch CID is also handling matters relating to vital installations, security schemes, passports and activities of foreigners.

(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, Thiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Thirunelveli have been set up. Each of these units is headed by a DSP who is assisted by three Inspectors.

(v) SHORTHAND BUREAU

The Shorthand Bureau is functioning with a Chief Reporter assisted by Senior Reporters, Junior Reporters and other staff. This Bureau has branches in all districts and cities. The primary duty of the Bureau is to provide effective coverage of public meetings and to 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, etc., are assigned to the Bureau. During the year 2004, 13,188 requisitions were complied with as against 12,647 in 2003.

The Government has provided Video Cameras to each Sub-Division 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.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Technical Services Wing is headed by an IGP. Police Telecommunication, a distinct wing of the Tamil Nadu Police provides communication infrastructure to the Police for day-to-day functioning, besides providing critical assistance during natural calamities.

At present, all the 29 districts and 6 Commissionerates have VHF High Band network for Police Station level communication. There are 39 repeaters catering to the needs of effective communication. Except Perambalur and Krishnagiri districts, all other districts are provided with a Microwave phone service. Perambalur will be provided with Microwave communication shortly. In Battalions HF voice communication is in use. VHF voice communication has been exclusively provided to Security Branch for VIP Security.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)

I constituted the Special Task Force in 1992. In a daring and intrepid operation, the Special Task Force shot dead the forest brigand, bandit, murderer and dacoit Veerappan along with his three member gang on 18.10.2004 after a fierce encounter, bringing to a conclusion a manhunt that had been on for nearly two decades. This achievement has been the result of sustained efforts of the Special Task Force officers and men who have sacrificed their safety and the comfort of their homes, braving hardship, sickness and threat to their lives.

In recognition of this excellent work done by the Special Task Force (STF), I ordered accelerated promotions, cash awards, medals and house sites to be given to the Police Personnel who were instrumental in bringing about this spectacular achievement.

Though the primary assignment of the Special Task Force has been successfully completed, the Government has ordered the continuance of the Special Task Force with a staff strength of 242 personnel of different ranks, since the Special Task Force's continued presence is necessary for improving the ecology and forest environment and ensuring that extremists do not convert the forest into a refuge for themselves.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

The Social Justice Wing enforces the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. This wing is headed by a DGP with units spread over the entire State.

The Social Justice Unit is entrusted with the following tasks :

- i) Prevention of commission of offence and atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
- ii) Assisting the Special Courts in the trial of such offences, and
- iii) Assisting the District Administration in providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims of such offences, etc.

This unit in co-operation with revenue officials has successfully interceded and sorted out a number of long standing disputes such as the drinking water dispute in Kodaikanal, the burial path dispute at T.Mettupatti in Theni district, etc. It avails of the services of various NGOs, Voluntary Organizations and other SC/ST Welfare Associations for taking up the cause of the underprivileged for amicable settlement of issues.

POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE (PTC)

The Police Training Wing is headed by a DGP who is assisted by an ADGP and DIG. With changes brought into basic courses and with the introduction of several new courses, the training of Police Personnel in Tamil Nadu has taken significant strides towards greater professionalism. In addition to PTC, the following training institutions are functioning:

- a) Police Recruit Schools at Vellore and Coimbatore.
- b) Temporary Police Training Centres at Coimbatore and Thoothukudi.
- c) In-service Training Centres (11) in the Range Headquarters, at Chennai City (2), Chengalpattu, Vellore, Coimbatore, Thiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

The following training programmes were conducted by PTC during 2004:

Sl. No.	Name of Training	No. of personnel trained
1.	Institutional Training	8 IPS officers (M)
2.	Basic Training	22 DSPs (18 M + 4 W) 859 WSIs 18 SIs (9 M + 9 W) 7984 PCs (7937 M + 47 W)
3.	Pre-promotion Course	503 HCs (399 M + 104 W)
4.	In-service Training	8304 PCs (M)
	(M - Men,	W – Women)

Thirty one Specialized Capsule Courses were also conducted at PTC, Chennai for all ranks of Police Personnel on various subjects such as cyber crimes, media management, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of

Atrocities) Act, 1989, geographical profiling, election management, prevention of torture and illegal detention, and illicit drug trade.

TAMIL NADU POLICE ACADEMY

My Government has sanctioned Rs.48 crores for the construction of a state-of-the-art Police Academy at Oonamancheri Village near Vandalur. I laid the foundation stone for the construction of the Police Academy on 10.11.2004.

A Project Officer in the rank of ADGP has been posted for the establishment of the Police Academy.

TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE

Twelve Special Police Battalions (TSP) and a Regimental Centre at Avadi are under the control of an IGP. These include an exclusive Women Police Battalion, and the Special Force. The Special Force Battalion was formed to deal with Weapons of Mass Destruction, etc. The TSP-VIII Battalion is on special duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi.

The Women Police Battalion in the State is the first of its kind commissioned in the country. It was commissioned by me on 30.1.2004. The TSP officers and personnel are deployed in various parts of the State and also outside the State for major law and order situations, and bandobust including election duties.

Besides, two Police Transport Workshops-cum-Training Schools are functioning under the control of the IGP, one at Avadi and the other at Thiruchirappalli. These units have undertaken 3620 types of major and minor repairs of vehicles of the Police Department during 2004.

COASTAL SECURITY GROUP

The Coastal Security Group which was formed in 1994 is headed by an ADGP. The objectives of this group are prevention of: (1) smuggling of fuel, medicine and other essential commodities by sea from the Tamil Nadu coast to Sri Lanka (2) intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu and (3) collusion between fishermen and militants, etc.

The Coastal Security Group, which has set up 60 check posts along the 1076 Kms., Tamil Nadu coast line functions in liaison with 441 Village Vigilance Committees formed in the Coastal Villages and other agencies such as the Navy, Coast Guard, Local Police, Fisheries Department, Customs and Revenue Authorities in gathering intelligence on Coastal Security.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing was set up with the avowed objective of 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. There are 38 posts of ADSPs and 38 posts of DSPs to cover all the districts and cities. The units are under the control of district SPs/COPs.

The highlights of the performance of the Prohibition Enforcement Wing in 2004 are as follows:

- i) 500 notorious prohibition offenders were detained under the Bootleggers Act.
- ii) 69.75 lakh litres of illicit arrack were seized.
- iii) 2.69 lakh sachets of illicitly smuggled arrack from Karnataka and neighbouring states were seized.
- iv) 2.57 lakh litres of rectified spirit were seized.
- v) 4071 motorized vehicles including 279 four wheelers were seized.
- vi) 35,605 litres of spurious IMFS smuggled from Karnataka / Pondicherry States were seized.
- vii) 1,12,527 litres of Madhukashayam were seized.
- viii) Rs.2.37 crores was recovered as revenue by way of compounding the prohibition cases through courts.

RAILWAY POLICE

The Railway Police was formed in 1932 with Thiruchirappalli as its Headquarters. 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 Railway Police, with a sanctioned strength of 1569 personnel of all ranks, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, security, crime prevention and detection, over a vast railway jurisdiction of 5525 Kms. During 2004, the Railway Police detected 94% of property offences and the recovery of lost property was 81%.

DOG SQUADS

Tamil Nadu is one of the few States that has a Dog Squad in every District and City including some Special Units such as STF, Railways and Commando Force. The Districts and Cities have Tracker dogs and Sniffer dogs (explosives). A few units have Narcotics Sniffer dogs.

The Dog Squads in the State consist of 86 Tracker dogs, 86 Sniffer dogs (explosives), 4 Rescue dogs and 9 Sniffer dogs (Narcotics).

MOUNTED POLICE

In the four Cities of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Thiruchirappalli, Mounted Police Force are deployed for crowd control during festivals / processions, major games and tournaments, and for ceremonial occasions like Republic Day and Independence Day. At present there are 47 horses with the State Mounted Police.

TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES RECRUITMENT BOARD

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was constituted in November 1991. The Board is entrusted with the responsibility of recruiting Sub-Inspectors, Police Constables, Firemen and Gr-II Jail Warders.

As per Government Orders, the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board recruited 961 Women Sub-Inspectors of Police and 2306 Gr-II Women Police Constables in March 2004, and October 2004 respectively. 881 Women Sub-Inspectors of Police, who were finally found fit, were appointed and are undergoing basic training with effect from 15.9.2004. 2013 Gr-II Women Constables were also appointed, whose training commenced on 15.2.2005. Government ordered the recruitment of 1553 Gr-II Men PCs and 666 Gr-II Women PCs and the recruitment is going on.

HOME GUARDS

The Tamil Nadu Home Guards headed by an ADGP is basically a voluntary service organization. The Director General of Police is the ex-officio Commandant General for the Tamil Nadu Home Guards and the 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 which includes 2,750 Women Home Guards.

Home Guards and Civil Defence serve as an auxiliary force to the Police and assist them in maintenance of Law and Order, 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 such as air raids and terrorist attacks. The services of Home Guards were utilized in the relief and rescue operations in the areas affected by the recent Tsunami.

CIVIL SUPPLIES, CID

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

During the year 2004, 6429 cases were registered by the Civil Supplies CID. PDS Rice worth Rs.4.38 crores, Kerosene worth Rs.18.07 lakhs and other commodities including Petrol, Diesel, Domestic gas cylinders and Tea worth Rs.4.41 crores were seized. The total value of seized contraband excluding the value of

vehicles seized worked out to Rs.8.97 crores. 250 offenders were arrested. 282 vehicles (including lorries and tankers) used for transportation of Essential Commodities and other contraband were seized and the value of vehicles seized alone works out to Rs.10.85 crores. Essential Commodities worth Rs.2.01 crores were confiscated during 2004.

12,964 domestic gas cylinders utilized for commercial purposes were seized during 2004 as against 6955 cylinders seized during 2003. 193 cases of adulteration in Scheduled Articles have been detected during 2004. 19 cases of Ration Shop malpractices were registered during 2004. One person was detained during 2004 under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

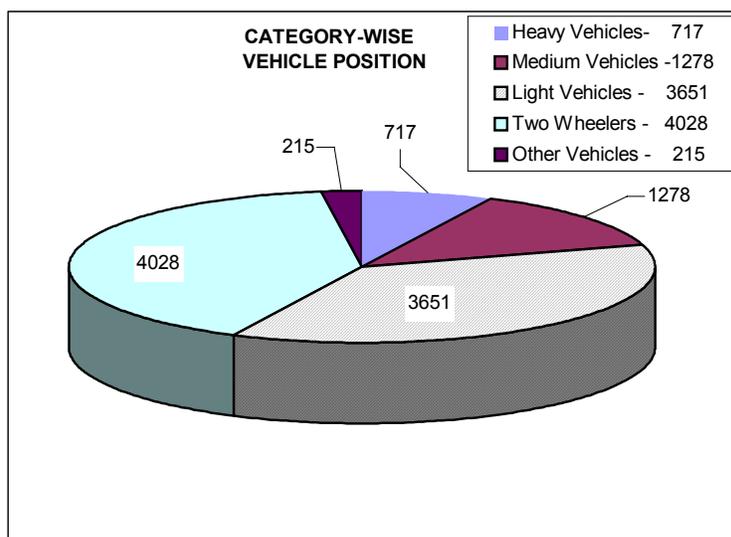
CHAPTER VI

MOBILITY

Mobility is essential for the Police Department and the Government has been consistently sanctioning vehicles for the State Police Force to augment its fleet strength and to enhance its efficiency.

The fleet strength of the Tamil Nadu Police as on 1.1.2005 is 9889 vehicles.

The following chart indicates the distribution of vehicles type wise:



Heavy Vehicles :	Bus /Lorry
Medium Vehicles:	Mini-Bus/ Van
Light Vehicles:	Car/Tata Sumo/Bolero/Toyota Qualis
Two Wheelers:	Moped / Motor Cycle
Other Vehicles:	Vajra / Crane/Prisoner Escort/ Water Cannon /Ambulance

CHAPTER VII

WELFARE

Welfare of Police Personnel is given high priority by this Government and various welfare measures are being implemented for the benefit of the Police Personnel and their families. The major welfare measures are:

1. TAMIL NADU POLICE BENEVOLENT FUND

The Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund has been implemented since 1957 for affording monetary and other relief to non-gazetted staff and their dependants by receiving contributions from the staff and donations from officers. The financial resources of the fund are mobilised by way of subscription from members, donations, and an annual grant from the State Government. During the year 2004, the Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.20 lakhs towards the grant. A sum of Rs.1,29,67,920/- has been spent towards grants to 2,531 beneficiaries during the year 2004.

2. TAMIL NADU POLICE CENTENARY SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund was created in the year 1959 for awarding scholarships to deserving children of non-gazetted Police Personnel who wish to continue their studies in colleges (professional or academic) or undergo technical courses. This Fund was created out of lump sum contributions and annual donations received from time to time. A sum of Rs.1,32,57,000/- was distributed as Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship to 3609 children of Police Personnel during the year 2004.

3. TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

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 distributed every year for granting special scholarships to the children of non-gazetted Police Personnel at the rate of Rs.40,000/- to the first ranked student, and at the rate of Rs.20,000/- each to the second to ninth ranked students who have been admitted to professional courses through 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 respectively 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 2004, a total prize amount of Rs.10.22 lakhs was disbursed to 229 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 family members.

6. TAMIL NADU POLICE HEALTH FUND

The Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund 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. Each employee contributes Rs.15/- per month as subscription. The Government grant for this scheme is Rupees One crore per year. During the year 2004, 183 persons benefited from this scheme and financial assistance of Rs.1,18,99,540/- was disbursed to them.

7. FAMILY BENEFIT FUND

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

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

In 2001, the Government ordered enhancement of ex-gratia to Police Personnel killed or injured while on duty under heroic circumstances as follows:

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 Police Personnel of Core Cell CID, Commando Force, Commando School, who get killed under heroic circumstances, the ex-gratia is paid at Rs.10 lakhs for the legal heirs of DSPs and above ranks, Rs.6 lakhs for legal heirs of ranks from Constables to Inspectors; Rs.4 lakhs for permanent impairment of limbs, vision, senses; and Rs.2 lakhs for disfigurement. Pay last drawn would be paid as family pension till the presumptive date of superannuation of the deceased.

In respect of Special Task Force personnel, I have ordered payment of an 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.

9. TAMIL NADU POLICE INSURANCE SCHEME

With a view to boosting the morale of the Force and instilling a sense of confidence in the minds of Police Personnel belonging to the Special Security Group and the Special Task Force, I introduced a Group Insurance Scheme in 1993. The Scheme was subsequently merged with the Group Insurance Scheme implemented for other Police Personnel. Under this scheme, financial assistance is granted for Police Officers and Personnel, who die (including accidental death) or who are permanently incapacitated or partially disabled in pursuit of their duties. The scales are as follows:

	Death or permanent Disablement	Partial Disablement
All personnel in STF, Commando School, Commando Force, SAF and Core Cell.	Rs.10 lakhs	50% of the lump sum
PC to ADSP	Rs. 1 lakh	According to percentage of disablement
SP to IGP	Rs. 5 lakhs	
ADGP	Rs. 7.5 lakhs	
DGP	Rs. 10 lakhs	

However, since the existing rules restricted the benefit to the Police Personnel to either the Ex-gratia Scheme or the Group Insurance Scheme, I 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.

10. TAMIL NADU CHIEF MINISTER'S PUBLIC RELIEF FUND

Solatium of Rupees One lakh is paid from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to families of deceased Police Personnel. During the year 2004, a sum of Rs.1.18 crores was sanctioned and disbursed to 118 families of deceased Police Personnel.

11. FOOD SUBSIDY SCHEME

The Government has been implementing the Food Subsidy Scheme for the benefit of Police Personnel and their families. A sum of Rs.131.92 lakhs has been spent for the benefit of 30,050 Police Personnel during 2004.

12. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

Pursuant to the mammoth exercise of giving audience and hearing in person to as many as 8395 Police Personnel, undertaken by me in 2002, now the grievance redressal mechanism has become stabilized benefiting the Police Personnel of all ranks. Government is giving top priority to the timely redressal of the grievances of the rank and file of the Police Department.

CHAPTER VIII

POLICE HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

All construction, and special repair works of the Police Department buildings and Quarters are entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation.

POLICE HOUSING

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading States ensuring a better level of housing satisfaction among Police Personnel of different ranks, besides maintaining the best quality of construction of Police buildings. My Government has completed construction of 6315 houses so far and during 2004-2005 alone 2449 houses have been constructed at a cost of Rs.94.25 crores.

POLICE BUILDINGS

I inaugurated the District Police Office with Communication Complex at Thiruvannamalai and Villupuram on 10.11.2004, each built at a cost of Rs.3 crores. A type design for these complexes has been evolved and standardised by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation in consultation with the user department. In future this type design shall be adopted for the construction of District Police Offices in the State.

The Construction of 151 Police Stations at a cost of Rs.18.12 crores undertaken under XI Finance Commission Grant and Modernization of Police Force Scheme has been completed and 49 Police Stations in 14 locations in Chennai City are under various stages of progress.

Construction of the following Police buildings undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation have been completed during this year:

- i) A separate building for Finger Print Bureau at R.A.Puram at a cost of Rs.1.63 crores.
- ii) Police Radio Transmission Communication Complexes at Thanjavur and Namakkal at a cost of Rs.1.15 crores.
- iii) 114 Rest Rooms with Toilet-cum-Bathroom facilities for Women Police Personnel serving in Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalion, Armed Reserve and local Police Force at a cost of Rs.1.03 crores
- iv) Security Perimeters for Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions at Avadi, Ulundurpet and Thiruchirappalli at a cost of Rs.75 lakhs.
- v) Technical Training Centre at R.A.Puram, Chennai for Police Radio Technical Branch at a cost of Rs.51 lakhs.

- vi) Dormitories at Thanjavur, Salem, Namakkal, Theni, Pudukkottai and Kancheepuram at a cost of Rs.36 lakhs. These dormitories have separate enclosures to accommodate men and women Police Personnel.
- vii) Kennels at the following 12 places at a cost of Rs.1.69 crores:
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) St.Thomas Mount | 2) Sivagangai |
| 3) Dindigul | 4) Thirunelveli |
| 5) Kancheepuram | 6) Thiruvannamalai |
| 7) Perambalur | 8) Karur |
| 9) Pudukkottai | 10) Namakkal |
| 11) Udhagamandalam | 12) Dharmapuri |
- viii) Out of 25 All Women Police Stations sanctioned at Rs.3 crores, 15 have been completed and in respect of the remaining 10, work is under progress.

I laid the foundation stone on 10.11.2004 for the construction of the new Director General of Police Office Complex at Taramani at an estimated cost of Rs.30 crores. The new complex will contain state-of-the-art Information Technology-based infrastructure, and ultra-modern communication hardware as would befit the office of the head of a highly professional force like the Tamil Nadu Police. I am confident that on completion, this Command Centre of the Police Force in Tamil Nadu will be the best of its kind in the country.

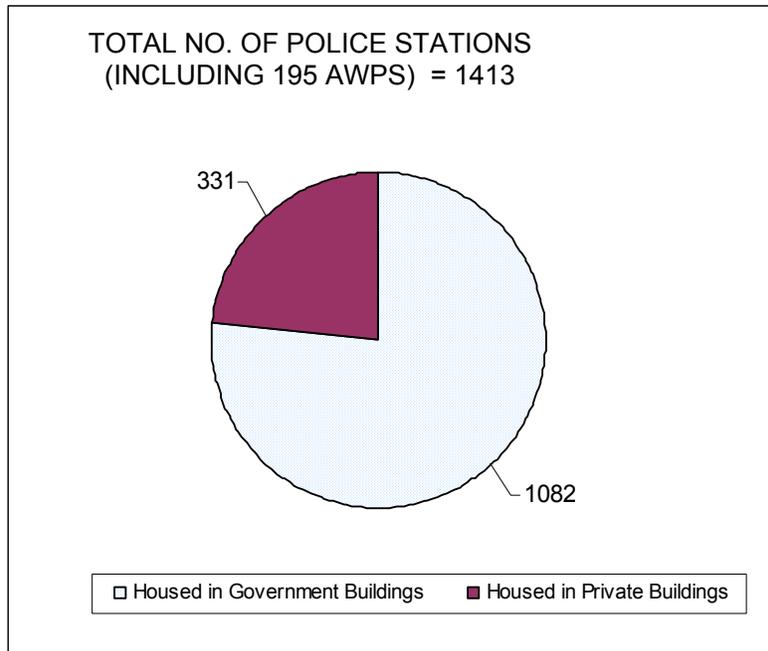
I have also laid the foundation-stone for the construction of the Police Academy at Oonamanchery village at a cost of Rs.48 crores. This most modern Police Training facility will cater to the multifarious requirements of imparting foundational training for new recruits, as well as in-service refresher courses for other Police Personnel. This Academy will have the infrastructure to train 800 Police Personnel of various categories with exclusive facilities for imparting world-class training, accommodation for trainees, a residential complex for the training staff, a shopping complex, a Hospital and dispensary, and a modern gymnasium. This landmark institution, to be built over a sprawling area of 132.92 acres of land will have an elegant yet utilitarian design, a congenial environment, and an ambience of international standards. It is hoped that it will become a premier training institution for Police Personnel in India.

During this year, the following construction works have been taken up and are under various stages of progress :

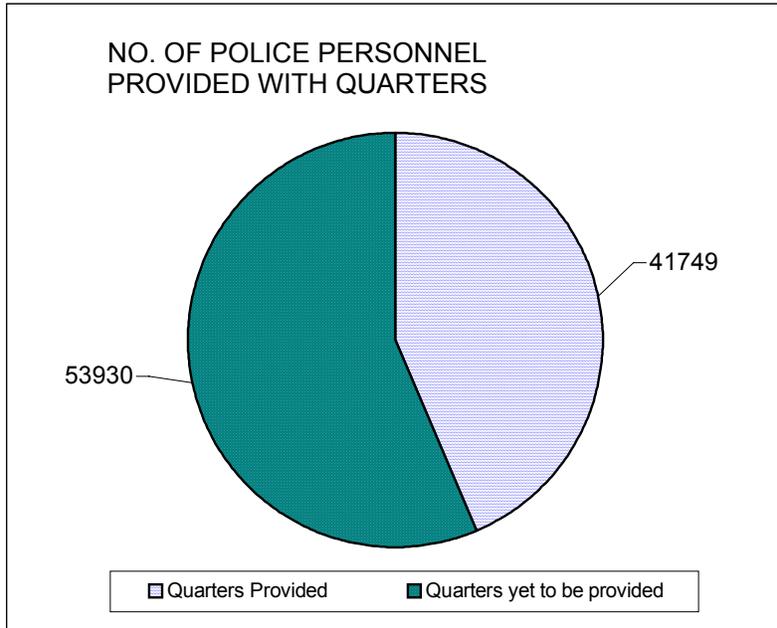
- i) District Police Office Buildings at Theni, Thiruvallur and Thiruchirappalli at a total cost of Rs.8.94 crores.
- ii) Construction of Administrative Building, etc. for Tamil Nadu Special Police VII Battalion at Pochampalli at Rs.2.51 crores.
- iii) Construction of Classrooms and Cyber halls in six Police In-service Training Centres at a cost of Rs.1.2 crores.
- iv) Construction of Administrative Building for Armed Reserve complex at Theni at Rs.1 crore.

- v) Modern Control Room in Madurai and Coimbatore Commissionerates at a cost of Rs.40 lakhs each.
- vi) Guest Rooms / Rest Rooms at Jaffar Sarang Street, Chennai City at a cost of Rs.67.3 lakhs for Policemen who come to Chennai from moffusil areas.
- vii) Guest Rooms / Rest Rooms at a cost of Rs.62.2 lakhs for Women Police coming from moffusil areas at Issac Street in Chennai City.

POLICE STATIONS



POLICE QUARTERS



CHAPTER IX

MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Modernization of the Police Force is given its due priority, as the Police have to equip themselves according to the changing needs and times. In the rapidly changing modern world, policing has taken on new dimensions, with criminals equipping themselves technically with the latest state-of-the-art communications, arms and mobility. In its drive towards modernization, the State Government is assisted by funds provided by the Central Government under the broad categories of Building, Housing, Mobility, Weapons, Communication, Training, Forensic Sciences Laboratory (FSL) and Computers, etc. Till 2002-2003, a matching grant was provided by the State Government. From 2003-2004 onwards, the contribution of funds is in the ratio of 60 : 40 between the Centre and the State.

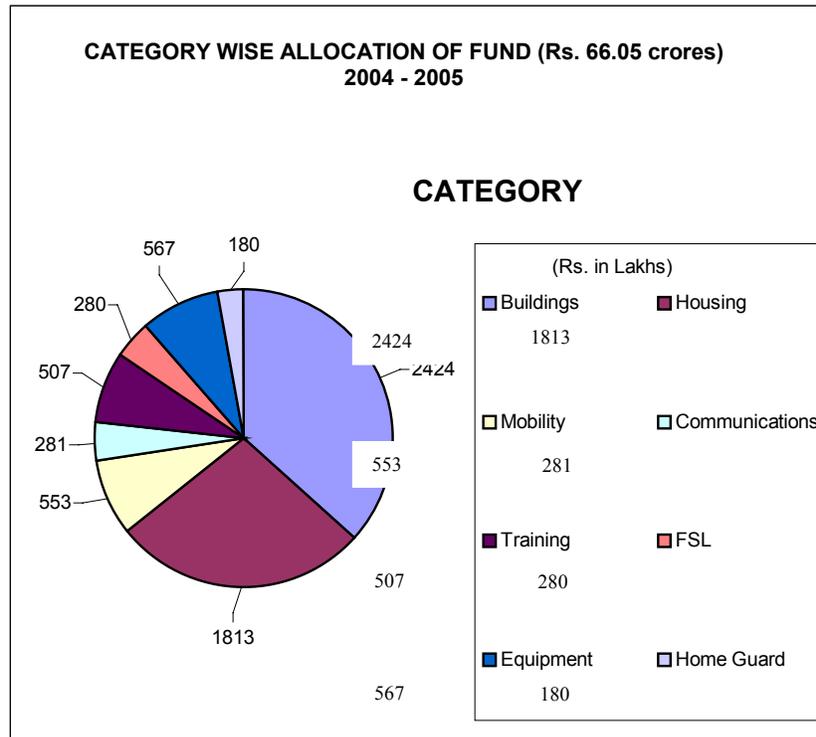
The effectiveness and outreach of the Police Force has been greatly enhanced by modernisation with the induction of new vehicles for highway patrols, improved versions of motorcycles, prisoner transport and escort vehicles, and new models of powerful and non-lethal weapons. Communications have improved vastly with new models of walkie-talkie sets, digitalised microwave network, wide area networks, and computers in all the Police Stations.

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

MPF Year	Government of India Allocation	State Matching Grant	Total
	(Rs. in crores)		
2001-2002	68.1	68.1	136.2
2002-2003	68.1	68.1	136.2
2003-2004	52.47	36.67	89.14
2004-2005	39.63	26.42	66.05
Total	228.3	199.29	427.59

The Government of India has conveyed approval for schemes to the extent of Rs.131.71 crores under MPF Scheme for the year 2004-2005. However, it restricted the central share in view of the reduced allocation of funds by the Government of India.

MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE



CHAPTER X

NEW INITIATIVES

1. EXTENSION OF CHENNAI POLICE COMMISSIONERATE

It is my vision to see Chennai positioned as India's Eastern Gateway to the World. It is towards the realisation of this vision that I am planning and implementing an integrated developmental plan to make Chennai a Mega City with world-class infrastructure and facilities. Any agenda of development has to necessarily incorporate the provision of a peaceful, secure and crime-free life to the citizens.

Policing a Mega City like Chennai poses challenges in the form of bustling population, an increasing number of vehicles on the cities and roads, rapid industrialization and growth of commercial establishments. The Chennai City Police have been handling these challenges in an exemplary manner.

In recent years, Chennai City has attracted unprecedented investment and has become the fastest growing metropolis in the country. The massive spurt in industrialisation, particularly in automobile, computer and Information Technology sectors has led to a tremendous growth in housing, traffic and other infrastructure on the periphery of Chennai City. This has led to a number of suburban areas merging into Chennai Metropolis itself. Further, rapid urbanization has resulted in in-migration into the City. A well-developed and rapidly expanding suburban adjunct particularly near the Meenambakkam International Airport and a number of other densely populated industrial areas on the peripheries have added to these burgeoning suburban complexities. These developments have posed new challenges in policing the new areas.

It was because of these developments that in April 2004, I ordered the upgradation of 31 Police Stations in Chengalpattu East Police District in the Belt Area of Chennai Commissionerate providing for additional staff strength, communication equipment and vehicles at a cost of Rs.22.4 crores.

In this context of rapid urbanization and industrialisation as well as the new challenges of policing presented by this growth, and in order to effectively provide security and a peaceful life to the citizens of Chennai and those living in the areas adjoining Chennai Corporation, and to effectively manage the increased traffic as well as to deal with crime and to redress the grievances of the public, I ordered that all the 41 Law and Order Police Stations and 7 All Women Police Stations now located in Chengalpattu East Police District be brought within the jurisdiction of the Chennai City Commissionerate, under the Commissioner of Police, Greater Chennai.

As a result of this, the new Commissionerate will have 155 Police Stations including 34 All Women Police Stations. I ordered the creation of 3 new Police Districts with Headquarters at St.Thomas Mount, Madhavaram and Ambattur. A new Traffic Central District has also been formed besides a new Sub-Division at Tambaram. I also sanctioned one post of Additional Commissioner of Police in the rank of Inspector General of Police, one post of Deputy Commissioner of Police

(Traffic), three posts of Deputy Commissioners (Law and Order and Crime), as well as one post of Assistant Commissioner of Police.

The newly created Greater Chennai Police Commissionerate will have the unique distinction of being one of the largest Metropolitan Police Commissionerates in India. I am confident that these new initiatives towards the creation of the Commissionerate of Greater Chennai with the provision of additional officers, strength, equipment and mobility will enable the Police to handle the complex task of policing the newly emerging urban agglomeration of Greater Chennai in an integrated, efficient and professional manner and provide a far superior and safer life to the citizens of Chennai.

2. WIDE AREA NETWORK (WAN) PROJECT

The Government has sanctioned Rs. 2 crores for the Wide Area Network (WAN) Project. The main objectives of the Project are to provide mail exchange, file transfer, internet browsing, web based applications and database access up to the Police Station level. The network will use a mix of leased lines, Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) lines, Public Services Telephone Network (PSTN) lines and Department's Microwave lines.

3. DIGITAL MICROWAVE PROJECT

The Government has sanctioned Rs. 8.8 crores for Digitalisation of Microwave network. The objective of the Project is to replace the existing analog microwave, analog Ultra High Frequency (UHF) spur links, to increase the number of channels provided to each district, and to provide data channels to districts. Of the 28 links to be replaced, 19 have been commissioned and the remaining links will be completed by March 2005.

4. WIRELESS IN LOCAL LOOP (WLL) PROJECT

The Government has sanctioned Rs. 3.04 crores for Digitalization of Microwave Project Phase II Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) Project for Chennai City. The object of the project is to replace the 76 Non-Exchange Lines rented from Bharath Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for the provision of Microwave telephones to Police Offices and Police Officers and to connect all the Police Stations in Greater Chennai City with a Microwave link. Police Stations, Police Offices and senior Police Officer's residences will also be provided with data connectivity.

5. GREY AREA COMMUNICATION

The Government has sanctioned Rs.1.58 crores for improvement of communication in grey areas. The object of the project is to improve the Very High Frequency (VHF) communication in these grey areas by installing 25 repeaters in different districts throughout the State. Out of these, 20 repeaters have been installed and are functioning. The remaining 5 repeaters will be installed shortly.

6. WALKIE-TALKIE COMMUNICATION

The Government has sanctioned Rs. 1.5 crores for the purchase of Handheld sets. The object is to enhance communication by providing handheld sets to All Women Police Stations, Traffic Police Stations, newly created Police Stations and Beat Constables. Accordingly, 1252 handheld sets were purchased and distributed to Police Stations.

7. MODERN CONTROL ROOMS IN MADURAI AND COIMBATORE CITIES

The Government has sanctioned Rs.1.4 crores for Dial 100 / 103 project with Global Positioning System (GPS) / Geographical Information System (GIS) for modernising Control Rooms at Madurai and Coimbatore Cities. The project will be completed by March 2005.

8. POLICE NETWORK (POLNET)

Tamil Nadu Police has been sanctioned 29 Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Stations and 29 Multiple Access Radio Telephone (MART) Base Stations for use in the District Headquarters and 1090 MART to the Police Stations. The project is being speedily implemented.

9. COMPUTERISATION

The Government has sanctioned Rs.7.5 crores and Rs. 7.18 crores in phases for Computerisation of the Police Department. The object is to computerise the Department up to Police Station level. Computers have been provided to all Police Stations and to Police Officers in the State.

10. ROAD SAFETY AND HIGHWAY PATROL

I have laid emphasis on reduction of accidents on the highways, especially those involving loss of human lives. Various measures have been taken up on a war-footing to ensure road safety. Equipment and vehicles have been purchased from the Road Safety Fund specially created for this purpose and have been distributed to the Districts and Cities for improved traffic management and better enforcement. Recently, pursuant to my announcement in the District Collectors' and Police Officers' Conference held on 10.8.2004, one wrecker has been purchased and

allotted to The Nilgiris District where it was needed most. So far, my Government has sanctioned Rs.3.99 crores towards purchase of road safety materials.

A senior Police Officer in the rank of Additional Director General of Police has now been posted to look after the State Traffic Planning Cell in the Police Headquarters.

In respect of Chennai City, 100 New Motor Cycles (TVS Fiero) were purchased and provided to Traffic Marshals for patrolling in Chennai City to remove obstructions. CCTVs have been installed at 8 Intersections in Chennai. From these Intersections, real time images are being sent to the Modern Control Room for monitoring. 30 New Intersections have been provided with automatic traffic signals. 64 existing junctions have been provided with Light Emitting Diode (LED) as a result of which the visibility of signals has improved. 137 signals have been provided with timers and as a result fuel loss is minimized and emission level brought under control. Thermo-Plastic paint worth Rs.22.41 lakhs was purchased for painting important roads of Chennai City. 25 Oxygen Concentrators have been installed in Chennai City and as a result Traffic PCs on point duty are inhaling fresh Oxygen. 1500 Pollution Control Masks have been purchased and given to all the Police Constables on duty. These masks ensure 95% protection from pollution.

Recognising the importance of Highway Patrols in making roads safer, the existing Highway Patrol scheme has been revamped and augmented. As many as 80 new Toyota Qualis vehicles with sophisticated equipment like radar guns and breath-analyzers are now patrolling National Highways round the clock. In addition to these patrols, Emergency Accident Relief Centres have been set up to cover the accident prone stretches of highways. The scheme was launched by me on 23.8.2003. These Highway Patrols are manned by 160 Highway Patrol Teams whose performance is closely monitored and reviewed every week by the Zonal Inspectors General of Police, and also every month by the Director General of Police.

These patrols have had a salutary effect in reducing the number of road mishaps as well as the number of fatalities in road accidents as seen below :

	2003	2004
No. of accidents	47,362	46,017
Died in road accidents	9,174	8,779
Sustained grievous injuries	9,356	7,344

The Emergency Relief Centres and the Highway Patrol parties have helped to save many precious human lives within the “Golden Hour” by timely intervention, and 7,344 grievously injured persons were removed to hospitals for treatment free of charge.

11. MOBILE COUNSELLING CENTRES

Mobile Counselling Centres have been formed in each District / City to redress the grievances of women in distress. Vans provided with Public Address System, Colour T.V. and VCR, VHF set, AC generator tour rural areas, educating women on their rights, collect representations, and redress their grievances. This programme has evoked tremendous appreciation from Women in particular, and Society in general. 18 new Mobile Counselling Centres have been added, and 35 such Mobile Counselling Centres are functioning effectively.

12. OPENING OF NEW POLICE STATIONS

Seven All Women Police Stations in Chennai City and one Police Station in Krishnagiri District were opened during 2004.

13. APPOINTMENT OF DATA ENTRY OPERATORS ON COMPASSIONATE GROUNDS.

As a welfare measure, the State Government appointed 805 persons as Data Entry Operators on Compassionate grounds in 2004.

14. NEW SCHEMES UNDER PART-II 2005-2006

1. Construction of Administrative Building, Barracks and store at TSP-II Battalion at a cost of Rs.80 lakhs.
2. Repairs and Renovation of Vellore Police Recruitment School Barracks (Tippu Mahal and Hyder Mahal) at a total cost of Rs.20 lakhs.
3. Purchase of 5 cars to provide Escort Vehicles to VVIPs who are visiting Chennai City at a cost of Rs. 21.28 lakhs
4. Purchase and supply of new Police Band instruments to the newly formed District / Battalions and Commissionerates at a cost of Rs.12.11 lakhs.
5. Construction of Stable and Office Building for Mounted Police at Egmore at a cost of Rs.12.38 lakhs.

CHAPTER XI

ALL INDIA DUTY MEET AND TOURNAMENTS

ALL INDIA DUTY MEET

Tamil Nadu Police team participated in the 47th All India Police Duty Meet in June 2004 at Hyderabad and secured 3rd overall position by winning one gold, one silver and 4 bronze medals.

In the 48th All India Police Duty Meet held in Assam in December 2004, the Tamil Nadu Police contingent stood first in the total tally of marks by winning 2 gold medals, 4 silver medals, 5 bronze medals and bagged two Winner Trophies and one Runner-up Trophy.

SHOOTING COMPETITION

In the All India Shooting Competition held at Indore from 22.11.2004 to 25.11.2004, the Tamil Nadu State Police Shooting team won the overall Championship Trophy among the States (The J Jayalalithaa Rolling Trophy, which I instituted in 1991) besides winning two Gold Medals.

ALL INDIA TOURNAMENTS

In the sports and games arena, Tamil Nadu Police have registered their presence in the All India scene after a gap of 20 years by winning medals in the All India competitions. Apart from the regular disciplines, Tamil Nadu Police came out with flying colours in newly introduced events like Rugby and Rowing. The highlights of their achievements are:

1. In the Invitation Cup (Kabadi) held in 2004 in Kerala, Tamil Nadu team secured the first place.
2. In 53rd All India Police Volley Ball, Basket Ball, Hand Ball and Kabadi Championship held at Jammu during September 2004, Tamil Nadu Police team won a silver medal.
3. In the 4th All India Police Water Sports Meet held at Roorkee in October 2004, Tamil Nadu Rowing Team won one gold medal and three silver medals.
4. Tamil Nadu Special Police Women contingent participated in the XXX National Sports Festival for Women held in Punjab in 2004 and secured third position at the national level.
5. In the 8th National Beach Volley Ball Championship held at Chennai in 2004, Tamil Nadu Women Police team secured third place.

For the first time, a Rugby Team was formed by TSP in 2003 and after intensive training and coaching, participated in and won several matches at Mumbai, Kolkatta and Bangalore. TSP players also participated in the events at Sri Lanka, Birmingham and Thailand. They won the second place, next only to the Indian Army in the All India Rugby Football Tournament held at Bhubaneshwar, Orissa, during November 2004.

I ordered enhanced cash awards to winners of medals and trophies with effect from September 2004 as detailed below:

Type of medal won	Amount of Cash Award prior to September 2004	Enhanced Amount of Cash Award
Gold	10,000	50,000
Silver	5,000	30,000
Bronze	3,000	20,000

This has enthused and motivated the Police Personnel to participate in All India Duty Meets and Sports events and prove their mettle.

CHAPTER XII

FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT

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

The department consists of the Main Laboratory at Chennai with 15 divisions. DNA typing is carried out at present in the Research and Development divisions. 9 Regional Laboratories are functioning in the State under this department. 35 Mobile Forensic Sciences Laboratories are functioning (1 in each Police District / Commissionerate except the new District of Krishnagiri) in this State.

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

During the year 2004, the Department has examined 77,437 cases consisting of 2,33,826 articles.

This Department also assists the University of Madras and the State Medical Institutions in conducting courses such as M.Sc. (Environmental Toxicology), M.A. (Criminology), PG Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Science and MD (Forensic Medicine). This Department is also a research center recognized for Ph.D., programmes.

With the establishment of the DNA typing unit, the Forensic Sciences Department of Tamil Nadu has become one among the few States in the country to offer DNA analysis-service through the Forensic Sciences Laboratory.

A Computer Forensic Unit with the required equipment and infrastructure to investigate Computer Crimes at a cost of Rs.34 lakhs has been sanctioned under Part II Scheme for the year 2005-2006. This Computer Forensic Unit will comprise a Base Station with software and systems. This new facility will enhance the State's capabilities to curb Computer Crimes and E-Crimes, which are proliferating with the advent of modern developments in Information Technology.

CONCLUSION

At the best of times, effective policing is an onerous task, and it redounds to the credit of the Tamil Nadu Police that they have proved more than equal to the task in meeting new challenges which confront them in the rapidly changing socio-economic environment. While doing so, the Police Force has displayed a high degree of professionalism and a growing sense of partnership with common citizens.

With strong guidance and support of the Government, the Tamil Nadu Police, which is modernizing rapidly, has sought to keep abreast of the latest developments in technology without compromising on the need for caring for the common man, and upholding human rights and values. New strategies and models of policing have been developed to deal with emerging problems and challenges which pose a threat to law and order and the peace and tranquillity prevailing in the State.

The crime rates have declined steadily and the conviction rate in Tamil Nadu has consistently been one of the highest in the country. The activities of communalists, fundamentalists, and extremists have been effectively countered and curtailed. Due emphasis has also been laid on responding to grievances and requirements of the socially and economically weaker sections of Society with compassion and diligence. White-collar crimes such as cyber and commercial crimes, video piracy, and offences committed by financial institutions and establishments have been effectively dealt with. Anti-social activities such as drug trafficking and bootlegging have been severely suppressed.

New challenges require new strategies to be adopted and fresh solutions to be found. I am confident that the Tamil Nadu Police Force will rise to the occasion, and fulfill its responsibilities in the manner intended and desired.

J JAYALALITHAA
CHIEF MINISTER