

HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU POLICE

POLICY NOTE 2009 – 2010

INTRODUCTION

Celebrating 150th year of its existence this year, the Tamil Nadu Police ensured that there was no major law and order problem in the State, last year. All religious festivals, major agitations, protests and VIP visits passed off peacefully. The Parliamentary Elections were conducted without any major Law and Order incident. The labour and farmers' front also remained calm. Police rendered timely help to those affected in the floods in Chennai city, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, and other districts.

2. Tamil Nadu Police foiled an attempt by left wing extremists to start a training camp in Kodaikanal forests. They also thwarted three attempts to disrupt religious harmony in the State, by promptly arresting 22 persons and detaining 12 of them under National Security Act. Coastal vigil is being maintained. The visit of the Prime Minister to attend the 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas' in Chennai and the conduct of England – India Cricket match, shifted from Mumbai, with the entire country under a security blanket were testimony to the peace that prevailed in the State.

3. Prevention and detection of crime were given top priority. Stolen property worth Rs.47.61 crore was recovered during the year 2008. Investigation of special crimes - video piracy, economic offences and organized crimes – was given focus by vigorous enforcement of Special Acts. The Civil supplies CID wing detained 135 persons under Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act for smuggling of essential commodities.

4. Under the police modernization scheme infrastructure and capacity building were enhanced. Communication, office and security equipment, weaponry and vehicles were added. Manpower was augmented by induction of 6,151 Police constables during 2008. To enable speedy recruitment, the Director General of Police has been delegated with powers to communicate vacancies to Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board for recruitment on an annual basis. 757 Sub Inspector Cadets passed out of Tamil Nadu Police Academy inaugurated in January 2009. These persons were recruited in 2008.

I. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

5. The Director General of Police Tamil Nadu Police is assisted by Additional Directors General of Police and Inspectors General of Police and other senior officers at various levels. The sanctioned strength of IPS cadre has been enhanced to 236 in November 2007 by the Government of India

after the cadre review. The department has a sanctioned executive strength of 1,03,098 officers and men and 5,309 ministerial staff. Annexure-I shows the organizational structure of the department.

6. The Inspectors General of Police in North, West, Central and South Zones and all Commissioners of Police, except Chennai city report to the Additional Director General of Police (Law and Order). The Commissioner of Police, Chennai City reports to the Director General of Police. Officers in the rank of Director General of Police head Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board and Department of Fire and Rescue Services. Officers in the rank of Additional Director General of Police head the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Civil Supplies CID, Department of Prisons and Police Housing Corporation Limited.

II. LAW AND ORDER

7. The State was free from major law and order problems during 2008. The Intelligence and Law and Order wings were working in tandem and to a strategy that involved stringent action against anti-social and rowdy elements, effective crime control measures and deft handling of law and order situations, ensuring absolute peace in the State throughout the year. 1,536 persons were detained under Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders,

Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act, XIV of 1982), 41 under National Security Act and 564 under Bootleggers Act.

8. There were no major caste clashes occurred in the State. Religious festivals and observance of anniversaries of important incidents and leaders passed off peacefully under foolproof preventive and security arrangements. Agitations launched by various outfits, demanding rights to offer worship and participation in festivals in privately run temples in some parts of the State, dispute between Vanniar and Adi-dravida Christians at Eraiyyur (Villupuram) and Pillais and Adi-dravidas face off at Uthapuram (Madurai), were tackled effectively without allowing them to snowball into caste clashes. The police deftly handled agitations organized by political parties on various issues including price hike, Hogenakkal Integrated Drinking Water Project and power failures. The bye-election to Thirumangalam constituency, in Madurai district on 09.01.2009, passed off peacefully without a single incident, made possible due to the elaborate and effective bandobust arrangements.

9. The State remained peaceful on the communal front too. In the aftermath of the serial bomb blasts in New Delhi and States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Assam and in Maharashtra, the State police stretched its resources to the maximum and ensured peace. In the wake of the incidents of attack on Churches, Christians and their properties in

Orissa and Karnataka States, the State police mounted extra vigil to avert reverberations in the State. The intelligence wing closely monitors activities of all proscribed fundamentalist organizations, which are detrimental to communal harmony in the State.

10. Despite many States in the country facing the heat of the left wing extremists, the State was free from such threats, thanks to the strong action and consistent pro-active measures taken on a sustained basis. Systematic gathering of actionable intelligence followed by successful anti-naxalite operations, effective sealing of State borders, frequent combing operation in forest areas, close watch on circulation of left wing literature, implementation of welfare schemes in the areas affected and creation of employment opportunities in the backward areas and enlisting the co-operation of neighbouring States made possible the non-existence of extremism in the State. Activities of banned organizations like, Tamil Nadu Liberation Army and Thamizhaga Viduthalai Iyakkam and CPI (Maoist) are closely monitored to prevent them from indulging in any activity prejudicial to maintenance of law and order.

11. Surveillance and security arrangements in the coastal districts have been strengthened and thorough screening of Sri Lankan refugees undertaken to prevent entry of Sri Lankans in the guise of refugees. The State police spared no efforts in containing smuggling activities in the coast by activating local police and coastal security group.

In all, 49 cases of smuggling were detected and 172 persons arrested. 5 persons including member of the LTTE Intelligence Wing, camping in Chennai to organize procurement of articles for LTTE were arrested. Global Positioning System sets, satellite phones, cell phone repeaters, walkie talkie sets, torch cells, detonators, beedi bundles, machine boat, Out Board boat engines and chemicals were seized from them.

12. Coordinating with the Coast Guard and Indian Navy, the State police intensified patrols at sea, to prevent attacks on Tamil Nadu fishermen and to ensure that fishermen did not transgress the international maritime border. On the request of the State Government, the Centre deputed additional contingents of Navy and Coast Guard with ships and boats to intensify patrols in Indian territorial waters and to protect Indian fishermen during their fishing forays and to contain intrusion of anti-national elements. In the wake of recent fidayeen attack on Mumbai, the Central and State Governments are taking efforts to augment patrols and strengthen surveillance by deploying additional detachments in addition to the recently started 12 Marine Police Stations, 40 more check posts have been sanctioned bringing the total number of coastal check posts to 100.

13. From 12.01.2006 to 02.07.2009, 23,994 Sri Lankan Tamils arrived as refugees. Totally 73,619 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees reside in 115 Sri Lankan

Refugee settlements in various parts of the State. Apart from this, 104 Sri Lankan Tamils are lodged in special camps in Chengalpattu and Poonamallee. All Sri Lankan Refugee settlements have been provided with adequate basic amenities and monetary assistance is being given periodically for their sustenance.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY

14. Sensitization of Police personnel to Human Rights yielded fruit and only one custodial death was reported during the year (up to 31.05.2009.) Detailed instructions have been issued for dealing with the suspects or accused under custody and staff of the police stations are sensitised on an ongoing basis.

POLICE FIRING

15. There were 17 instances of police firing during the year 2008, with 6 pertaining to riot control operations and 9 to opening of fire at dreaded criminals. All officers and men have been instructed to refrain from resorting to firing and to undertake appropriate preventive measures by collecting advance intelligence while tackling law and order situations and to avoid panic reaction. Annexure-II to this note indicates details of firing in the years 2007 and 2008.

III. CRIME TRENDS

16. Due to industrialization and rapid urbanisation, the floating population is rapidly increasing in major towns and cities. The incidence of property related crimes and other crimes would normally show upward trend in such a situation. The number of incidents of crime during 2008 is 19,735, as against 17,619 during 2007. (As shown in Chart in Annexure-III(A)). Tamil Nadu Police has ensured optimum use of its resources to detect the reported crimes and out of the 19,735 number of cases reported in 2008, 16,096 have been detected. Annexure-III(B) gives the details of loss of property due to murder for gain dacoity and robbery reported and detected for the year 2006–2008. Properties worth Rs.47.61 crore were recovered as against Rs.63.03 crore lost during 2008. (As shown in Annexure-IV(A) and (B)). As seen from Table-1 in Annexure-V, the Crime rate in respect of IPC cases which is based on the population has been showing marginal increase every year. Table-2 in Annexure-V gives the details of number of cases reported, charge sheeted and under investigation in respect of violent crimes of murder, attempt to commit murder, hurt and riots for the last three years. Table-3 in Annexure-V gives the reasons for the murders that taken place in the year 2006 to 2008. Over 70% of the murder in the year 2008 have took place due to Family Quarrel, Wordy Quarrel, Love Affairs and Drunken Brawls.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

17. Tamil Nadu Government has taken various steps to educate and create greater awareness among women about their legal rights through Women Help Line / Child Help Lines and Counseling Centers in All women Police Stations. Presently women in urban and rural areas feel more supported and protected and are more inclined to approach and take help through All Women Police Stations. 4,133 Crimes against Women relating to rape, dowry death, cruelty by husband and his relatives and molestation were reported in 2008 as against 4,265 cases reported in 2007, thus showing a marginal decrease. Annexure-VI indicates the above details including the details of the cases for which charge sheet has been laid for the years 2006 to 2008.

IV. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

18. Tamil Nadu with over 1.10 crore vehicles is second only to Maharashtra. Nearly 10 lakh vehicles have been added during 2008. A total of 59,140 traffic accidents took place during the year 2007 and out of these accidents 11,034 accidents were fatal accidents resulting in 12,036 casualties. During 2008, 60,409 accidents took place including 11,813 fatal accidents resulting in 12,784 casualties. Annexure-VII indicates the details. As can be seen, in the last three years, the number of traffic accidents

and number of fatalities as a ratio of vehicle population has either decreased or remained static.

V. POLICE COMMISSION

19. The Third Police Commission headed by Thiru R.Poornalingam, I.A.S., (Retired) made 444 recommendations. The Government constituted a High Powered Committee to examine the recommendations for consideration. 278 recommendations made by the Commission have been accepted by the Government and orders issued for their implementation, some of which include the following:—

- Delegation of powers to Director General of Police to notify vacancies of Police Constable Grade-II / Sub Inspectors.
- opening of new traffic police stations on the basis of vehicular traffic,
- enhancement of fuel ceiling to police station vehicles,
- enhancement of stitching charges for policemen.
- enhancement of risk allowance to officers and men,

- supply of subsidised essential commodities to policemen through Public Distribution System outlets,
- enhancement of prize money and scholarship to children of policemen.
- construction of residential quarters to achieve 75 percent accommodation for TSP/AR officers and men and 50 percent accommodation for other police personnel in five years.
- reorganisation of police stations into three categories with enhanced strength

VI. MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE (MPF)

20. Modernisation of Tamil Nadu Police is a continuous process. Around 500 crore, provided by the Central Government has been spent in the last 8 years in enhancing infrastructure and capacity building. The State Government for its share provided Rs.300 crore during this period. (Annexures–VIII and IX give details of allocation and utilization of funds since inception of this scheme). There has been improvement in mobility, communication, training, computerization, weaponry and gadgetry. Quarters for police personnel and buildings for police stations and offices have been added. The security branch has modernized its equipment to match emerging challenges. Office equipment in all the police stations

and in District Police Offices has been upgraded to improve administration.

21. Special emphasis is given to improve the capabilities in intelligence collection, counter terrorism and investigation of special crimes like Cyber Crime, Video Piracy, Organized Crimes and Economic Offences.

22. For the year 2009-10, a proposal for Rs.129.37 crore (Central share Rs.97.06 crore and State share Rs.32.31 crore) has been sent to Government of India for approval. The Government of India has since released as the 1st installment a sum of Rs.8.06 crore in this regard.

VII. WELFARE

23. To ensure that police personnel maintain a high level of morale, the Government has given priority to their welfare and initiated a number of welfare measures.

i) Grievance Redressal

The grievances of the police personnel are redressed on the “Grievances Day” conducted by all levels of Police Officers on the following days:

- All the Superintendents of Police of districts attend the Armed Reserve parade and listen to and redress the grievances of the Armed Reserve Police personnel on every Friday.
- All the Superintendents of Police of districts hold Grievance Day for Local Police personnel attached to the various units in the districts and attend to the redressal of their grievances on every Tuesday.
- Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police hold Grievance Day at Range Headquarters and redress the grievances of the Police Personnel once in a month.
- Additional Directors General of Police/Zonal Inspectors General of Police/ Inspectors General of Police of Special Units hold Grievance Day and redress the grievances of the police personnel once in two months.
- The Director General of Police also holds the Grievances Day at the zonal headquarters once in a quarter.

ii) Food Subsidy Scheme

The Government supplies subsidised essential food commodities to police personnel up to the rank of Inspectors. The system of Inspector of Police drawing and supplying the subsidised food commodities to the police men has now been changed to enable the personnel to draw these commodities from the Public Distribution System outlets of their choice. The Government have issued orders for providing 50% subsidy with effect from 01.08.2008 for pulses and oil. 57,000 personnel benefit from this scheme.

iii) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund

Created in 1957, the fund provides monetary relief to non-gazetted police personnel and their family members. In addition to subscriptions by police personnel, this fund is built up through donations from philanthropists and grants from the State Government. During 2008, 4,653 beneficiaries received Rs.2.56 crore. Commencing from the year 2008–2009 the State has enhanced its contribution to the fund from Rs.50.00 lakh to Rs.1.00 crore.

iv) Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund Scheme

The fund was constituted to provide financial assistance for major ailments and surgeries undergone by police personnel and their family members. Subscriptions from police personnel, annual

grant by the State Government makes up the fund. During the year 2008-2009, 313 persons have benefited and Rs.1.98 crore was disbursed as financial assistance. Police personnel are now covered under the New Health Insurance Scheme announced by the Government with effect from 03.06.2008.

v) Tamil Nadu Police Insurance scheme

This scheme covers all Police personnel from Police Constable to Director General of Police in case of accidental deaths or permanent incapacitation or partial disability suffered during the course of their duties. The legal heirs and nominees benefit under this scheme. The insurance amount payable to Police personnel is as shown in Annexure-X.

vi) Ex-gratia payments

The Government sanctions Ex-gratia amount to the next of kin of the police personnel / police personnel working in the Tamil Nadu Police, who are killed / disabled / injured under heroic or tragic circumstances in the course of duty, as detailed below irrespective of the rank held by them and the unit in which they are serving:-

1.	Death	Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees five lakh only)
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2.	Totally disabled, double amputee and totally blind	Rs.2,00,000/- (Rupees two lakh only)
3.	Single amputee and one eye blind, deaf, loss of toes, fingers, precluding employment	Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh only)
4.	Burns, Gunshot wounds, multiple compound fracture	Rs.50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only)
5.	Simple injuries	Rs.10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand only)

vii) Prize Scheme

This scheme is mooted with an objective to award prize amounts of Rs.6,000/-, Rs.4,000/- & Rs.2,000/- for 10th and Rs.7,000/-, Rs.5,000/- & Rs.3,000/- for 12th Standard, to the children of the police personnel up to the rank of Inspectors, who secure the first three ranks in Government examinations, every year in each District / City. A total prize amount of Rs.9,63,000/- was disbursed to 215 children, for the academic year 2007-2008.

From the year 2008 the scheme was expanded to include students from the fourth to tenth position also both in 10th and 12th Standard in all Districts and

Commissionerates and the Prize Scheme has been extended to children of Ministerial and Auxiliary Staff also, thus increasing the number of beneficiaries from 215 to 701. A Prize amount of Rs.500/- is being given to each of the recipient.

viii) Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund (Created 1959)

The main objective of this fund is to motivate deserving children of non-gazetted police personnel to pursue higher education. Annual donations and lumpsum contributions constitute this fund. For the academic year 2007–2008, Rs.2.56 crore was disbursed to 4,653 students.

ix) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship Fund

An amount of Rs.2,00,000/- was distributed as Special Scholarship at the rate of Rs.40,000/- to the first rank holder and Rs.20,000/- from second rank to ninth rank holder in 12th Std. examination, up to 2007. Accepting the recommendation of the Third Police Commission from the year 2008, the Government enhanced the Special Scholarship scheme, by which 100 beneficiaries who secure highest marks in 12th standard will be paid Rs.20,000/- or the actual amount paid to the institutions whichever is less for four years or till the course is completed. The remaining students who have applied for availing this scholarship will be

paid Rs.3,000/- to Rs.9,500/- as one time measure from Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund.

x) Appointment on Compassionate Grounds and other benefits

Appointments are given to the legal heirs of the Government servants who die in service. The following are the appointments made during 2008 on Compassionate grounds.

- a) As a special recruitment drive, 310 candidates were selected as Grade-II Police Constables, from the waiting list for compassionate appointment.
- b) In addition, 35 Typists and 36 Junior Assistants were appointed from the waiting list.
- c) As a special case, children of two police personnel of Tirunelveli district who expired while on duty were appointed as Junior Assistants.
- d) Services of existing (225) Domestic Assistants drawing consolidated pay of Rs.2,000/- per month were regularised as Office Assistant in the regular time scale of pay of Rs.2,550 – 3,200. In addition, Government have issued orders to fill up 121 posts of Office Assistants from the waiting list for appointment on Compassionate grounds.

xi) Police Hospitals

Police Hospitals which cater to the basic medical needs of the police personnel function at 12 centers at Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Salem, St.Thomas Mount, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli (only out-patient block), TSP-II Battalion, Avadi and TSP- IX Battalion, Manimuthar.

VIII. WOMEN POLICE

24. Tamil Nadu police has the largest number of women Police in the country. The women police, numbering 10,130, have been integrated into regular police, besides manning the 196 all women police stations.

25. Women police, counsel women petitioners and investigate cases involving women victims. Mobile counseling centres have been set up at district level to spread awareness among women regarding their legal rights. The woman Police accompanied by a Revenue Official, a Lawyer, a Health worker, a Teacher move to the villages in the district in a van fitted with a Public Address system, Colour Television, Video Cassette Recorder etc., to create the awareness.

IX. SPECIAL UNITS IN TAMIL NADU

CRIME BRANCH CID (CB CID)

26. Crime Branch, CID is headed by an Additional Director General of Police, assisted by an Inspector General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police and three Superintendents of Police. It has a total strength of 583 police personnel manning 34 detachments, 7 Organised Crime Units and 4 Counterfeit currency wings in various districts. Special Units at headquarters include Cyber Crime wing, Anti Human trafficking cell and Police Research Cell. The CB CID investigates important cases entrusted by the Government, the DGP and the Court.

27. During 2008, CB CID laid final reports in 200 cases including 86 cases pending investigation for more than two years, the highest in the last three years. 100 non-bailable warrants were executed and conviction obtained in 30 cases including 7 cases of Counterfeit currency. The CB CID organised a high level conference with DGPs of Southern States and Puduchery during July 2008 at Chennai and recommended measures to enhance inter-State coordination.

28. ADGP, CB CID, as Nodal Police officer for coordinating efforts to deal with the problem of human trafficking, conducted a State level meeting attended by officers of Department of Social Welfare along with 30 NGOs and chalked out a plan for

activating various district level committees. 7 districts in Tamil Nadu i.e. Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Salem, Pudukottai, Coimbatore and Kanniakumari are taken for this Pilot Project. In addition, Coordination Committees with bank officials have been formed to effectively tackle the offences of fake currencies. Joint Training programmes have been planned for Police officials as well as officials from other agencies such as Reserve Bank of India, Customs, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Enforcement Directorate.

CRIME WING

29 The Crime Wing, headed by an Additional Director General of Police, consists of the following wings:

i) Special Investigation Team (SIT):— was established for exclusive investigation and prosecution of cases against religious fundamentalists. The unit is headed by an Inspector General of Police. The Special Investigation Team has solved all the pending cases including Coimbatore Serial Bomb Blast case, Imam Ali escape case and Muslim Defence Force case. This unit has controlled/defused fundamentalist militancy in the State with fairness and without any human rights violations.

ii) Narcotic Intelligence Bureau (NIB):— was created in 1973 and is now headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. It has 15 units in the State. This

unit collects intelligence about drug peddling and enforces the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act in the State. The NIB Units under the charge of Deputy Superintendents of Police are declared as police stations. During 2008, this unit has detected 1,648 cases involving 1,673 accused and seized drugs and narcotics worth Rs.10.32 crore. 1,651 cases got convicted and 28 drug offenders were detained under Goondas Act.

iii) Video Piracy Cell (VPC):– is headed by a Superintendent of Police. It has 12 units in the State. This unit investigates and prosecutes all violations under the Copy Right Act and Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on TV Screen through VCRs & Cable TV Network Regulation Act 1984. During 2008, 1,968 cases were registered and 4,34,060 pirated properties worth Rs.1.72 crore seized. 12 persons were detained under Goondas Act.

iv) Anti-Dacoity Cell:– is headed by a Superintendent of Police. This Cell collects information about State and Inter-State dacoit gangs and their activities. It also takes up investigation of important cases referred to it by the High Court, the Government, and the Director General of Police.

ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (EOW)

30. Economic Offences Wing comprising Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW), Idol Wing and Economic Offences Wing-II

(EOW-II - Financial Institutions) is headed by an Additional Director General of Police, assisted by two Inspectors General of Police, one Deputy Inspector General of Police and three Superintendents of Police.

i) COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION WING (CCIW)

31. The Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW) was formed in 1971 to investigate offences relating to defalcation of funds in co-operative societies involving more than Rs.1 lakh. This unit is headed by SP, CCIW, CID with 7 CCIW Sub-divisions, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. At present, units of CCIW, CID are functioning in all the 31 districts. During the year 2008, 135 new cases were registered by CCIW, CID units. A total of 199 cases have been charged and of them 87 cases have since ended in conviction.

ii) IDOL WING

32. This wing investigates cases of thefts of idols of antique value exceeding Rs.5 lakh or any case of idol theft referred to it by the Director General of Police. The wing also co-ordinates and monitors the investigation of important idol theft cases handled by the District and City Police besides collecting intelligence about the activities of antique dealers. During the year 2008, 13 cases were detected,

8 cases charged and 3 cases ended in conviction, 27 accused arrested and 43 idols recovered.

**iii) ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING
(EOW-II - FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS)**

33. EOW-II (Financial Institutions) was formed in 2000 on the direction of the High Court to deal with the cases against non-banking financial companies and unincorporated financial institutions, which have collected money from public and defaulted in repayment. The primary mandate of EOW-II is implementation of Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors Act. During the year 2008, an amount of Rs.172.50 crore was refunded to the depositors. In 2009 the amount refunded up to June 2009 was 69.65 crore.

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (SCRB)

34. State Crime Records Bureau is headed by an Inspector General of Police as its Director. The SCRB acts as the hub of all crime-related information and it collects, collates and analyses data relating to crimes and criminals. SCRB comprises of Police Computer Wing, Single Digit Finger Print Bureau, Statistical Cell and Modus Operandi Bureau. SCRB implements the Crime & Criminal Information System (CCIS) and Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) and furnishes information to the National Crime Records Bureau. SCRB publishes a journal, the CID Crime Review which highlights the important cases

and important work done by the department. It also publishes the Annual Crime Review.

OPERATIONS

35. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School which were formed in 1997 is functioning under the control of the Inspector General of Police, Operations.

i) TAMIL NADU COMMANDO FORCE (TNCF)

36. Tamil Nadu Commando Force was raised mainly to provide escort duties in sensitive cases concerning TADA, POTA and LTTE, security to VVIPs and other bandobust duties on important occasions. They also perform various duties relating to law and order, rescue work, bomb disposal, election duty etc.

ii) TAMIL NADU COMMANDO SCHOOL (TNCS)

37. The school provides necessary training to become a commando and imparts training in handling sophisticated weapons, bomb detection and disposal techniques, etc. The training conducted by this school is meant to give specialized skills in areas such as sniper shooting, jungle survival, weapons and tactics, anti-sabotage, etc. This school has given special training to personnel of other departments such as Prisons, Central Excise, etc. and Police personnel of other States.

iii) BOMB DETECTION AND DISPOSAL SQUAD

38. The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS) was formed in 1991. This elite unit of Tamil Nadu Commando School, with its professionally skilled bomb detection and disposal experts, works to combat the bomb menace by its prompt and quick detection / disposal of bombs and explosives.

INTELLIGENCE WING

39. The State Intelligence Wing deals with collection, collation and dissemination of information relating to political significance, public importance, security aspects and matters affecting national interest and provides information on such matters to State Government. The Intelligence Wing comprises Special Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID, Special Division, Security Branch CID and Shorthand Bureau. At present, an Additional Director General of Police heads the wing and he is being assisted by two Inspectors General of Police, two Deputy Inspectors General of Police and five Superintendents of Police with supporting staff at the State headquarters and at field level in districts.

i) SPECIAL BRANCH CID

40. The Special Branch CID collects information on political and caste organisations, Central and State service associations, labour and students unions, matters having social and economic significance, activities of political suspects, circulation

of rumours, posters, leaflets likely to affect public peace, etc. This Branch collates and disseminates the collected information to the concerned authorities in advance to take appropriate preventive action to maintain law and order in the State.

ii) ‘Q’ BRANCH CID

41. A special cell in the State Intelligence Wing was created in 1971 to exclusively deal with the Naxalite menace and during 1993, the ‘Q’ branch detachments functioning in the districts and cities have been declared as Police Stations and bestowed with investigating powers under Cr.P.C. This wing collects information on Left Wing extremists, Maoists and Sri Lankan Tamil militants and takes appropriate action against those elements. It monitors the influx of Sri Lankan refugees and the activities in the Sri Lankan refugee camps and settlements. It takes action against smuggling activities in the coastal belt.

iii) SPECIAL DIVISION CID

42. The ‘Special Division’, in the Intelligence wing was created in the aftermath of Coimbatore serial bomb blasts and it collects information on all fundamental and terrorist organisations, religious machineries, inflow of foreign funds and passes information on actionable intelligence to the local police for taking action. It also closely monitors the proscribed fundamentalist organisations, such as, Al-Umma, All India Jihad Committee, Students Islamic Movement of India and other radical groups.

iv) SECURITY BRANCH CID

43. The Security Branch is looking after the security matters in respect of VVIPs/VIPs including foreign Heads of States and other protected persons visiting Tamil Nadu besides protecting the VIPs/PPs based in Tamil Nadu. Apart from this, the Security Branch CID is also handling matters relating to activities of foreigners, preparation of schemes to protect vital installations, verification of passports & citizenship applications and matters relating to immigration.

44. A separate unit called 'Core Cell' attached to the Security Branch CID was created during 1997, exclusively to look after the proximate security arrangements of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This wing continued to provide foolproof security cover for the functions, meetings and tours of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Core Cell comprises of Commando Teams, Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS), etc.

45. During 2008, there were 2,274 visits by VVIPs/ VIPs/ PPs. The Security Branch is also providing security to 156 Tamil Nadu-based Protected Persons/VIPs.

v) SHORTHAND BUREAU

46. The Shorthand Bureau having branches in all the districts and Commissionerates, covers public meetings and speeches. The Bureau also

undertakes translation of documents relating to sensational cases handled by Crime Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID and Special Division and matters relating to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, and Public (SC) Department.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

47. Communication network of the department is maintained by the Technical Services wing of Tamil Nadu Police. This wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Police and a Superintendent of Police (Technical).

48. The Technical Services wing provides uninterrupted VHF communication for the police stations, UHF communication for VVIP security arrangements and HF communication in Special Police Battalions. VHF high band network for police station level communications is provided for all districts and cities involving 6,487 static/mobile sets, 12,419 handheld sets and 230 repeater sets across the State. Microwave communication facilitating both voice and data communication and Wide Area Network of the department, is maintained by this Wing. This wing also provides technical support for the procurement and maintenance of all the security and office equipment in the State.

49. During 2008, several measures have been taken to strengthen the communication network of the State Police such as provision of Microwave link for Krishnagiri district at a cost of Rs.66.16 lakh, Digitalisation of Thoothukudi-Tirunelveli Microwave links at a cost of Rs.203.28 lakh, Upgradation of main 8MB digital microwave links into 34MB radios between Chennai and Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs.186.43 lakh and Digitalisation of remaining 9 Time Division Multiple Access links (covering 6 districts in Villupuram, Vellore, Dindigul and Ramnad Ranges) in order to achieve 100% digitalisation of Microwave network at a cost of Rs.256.00 lakh.

50. During 2008, this wing has imparted Basic Computer Training to 300 police personnel and Modern & Advanced Technology Training to 182 technical officers. Workshop on Cyber Security was also organised for 157 police officers in association with NASSCOM.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)

51. The wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police. The Special Task Force consists of personnel trained for prevention of hijacking and tackling armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities, kidnapping of VIPs, etc. The STF also assists local police in times of major calamities and rescue operations. At present, this force is also being used for anti-naxalite operations in the northern districts of Tamil Nadu.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

52. This wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police and assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The wing enforces Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. Apart from taking steps to prevent atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the wing also works for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims. The wing also plays a major role in resolving disputes affecting the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

53. During 2008, 4 cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act and 1545 cases under SCs/STs (POA) Act were registered. 58 cases ended in conviction under the SCs/STs (POA) Act. An amount of Rs.1.50 crore has been sanctioned to 1,190 SC/ST victims of atrocities in 739 cases as compensation under the SCs/STs (POA) Act. Mass Awareness Campaigns were also conducted.

TRAINING WING

54. Training Wing comprises of Police Academy, Police Training College, Police Recruit Schools and In-service Training Centres. This wing is headed by Director General of Police, assisted by two Additional Directors General of Police, two Inspectors General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police and three Superintendents of Police.

i) TAMIL NADU POLICE ACADEMY

55. A state-of-the-art Police Academy with a total built up area of 4.46 lakh Sq.ft. on 132 Acres of land at Oonamancheri, Vandalur started functioning from March 2008. This is one of the biggest police training institutions in India with ISO 9001-2000 certification. During 2008, Government has sanctioned Language Lab at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakh and Office Automation at a cost of Rs.39.72 lakh for the Academy. The induction course for Sub-Inspectors and DSPs is conducted in the Academy. The first batch of 715 Cadet Sub-Inspectors passed out from the Academy on 11.01.2009. Apart from this, Capsule Course for IPS probationers was also conducted in December 2008.

ii) POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE (PTC), POLICE RECRUIT SCHOOLS AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING CENTRES.

56. Established in 1896 at Vellore, the Police Training College, was shifted to Chennai in 1976. Capsule courses for senior police officers are conducted in the Police Training College. The basic training courses for Police Constables are conducted in the Police Recruit School while in-service courses for Constables to Inspectors of the Taluk Police are organized in the In-service Training Centres. A new Police Recruit School at Trichy is sanctioned in the year 2008.

57. During 2008, several important training courses such as Institutional Training to IPS probationers, basic training to directly recruited DSPs and 3,752 recruit police constables, pre-promotional course to 97 HCs, 1,206 Short Term Courses, 182 Comprehensive Refresher Courses, 37 Capsule Courses were imparted in these training institutions. In addition, 10 workshops for senior Police officers on Investigation of Special crimes such as Land Grabbing, Cyber crimes, Credit card frauds and on important issues such as Right to Information Act, lessons from Mumbai attack, etc., were conducted. A seminar on Intellectual Property Rights was also conducted in June 2008. Presently, 1,333 recruit constables and 315 Jail Warders are still undergoing training.

TAMIL NADU SPECIAL POLICE

58. Tamil Nadu Special Police (TSP) is headed by an Additional Director General of Police assisted by two Inspectors General of Police and one Deputy Inspector General of Police. TSP has 16 battalions including the Regimental Centre at Avadi and two Police Transport Workshops. TSP VIII Battalion is on ex-State Duty deployed to guard Tihar Jail in New Delhi. TSP battalions are the State Reserve, and are used whenever a situation demands a higher response beyond resources of the District/City police. Apart from this, Tamil Nadu Special Police also provides strength to the Special Task Force, Coastal Security Group, Prison duties,

Special Refugee Camps, etc. TSP Companies were deployed for general election duties in Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Rajasthan States during 2008 and they did commendable work.

COASTAL SECURITY GROUP

59. The Coastal Security Group (CSG) is headed by an Additional Director General of Police, assisted by an Inspector General of Police and a Superintendent of Police. This wing was raised to prevent smuggling of fuel, medicines and other essential commodities by sea from Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka, to prevent the intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu and to forestall any possible collusion between fishermen and militants. The coastline of 1,076 kilometres is effectively guarded by 12 Marine Police Stations, 12 Outposts and 100 Check Posts.

60. During the year 2008, CSG wing has generated 261 actionable intelligence reports regarding the activities of smugglers and forwarded to the other agencies such as Special Branch, Q-Branch, Forest/Fisheries Department, etc. Effective seizures including jeeps, vans, autos, fishing boats, foreign currency, rice, etc., were made by CSG officials and handed over to the local police stations for further course of action. Several joint meetings and joint patrols were held by the CSG along with the Indian Coast Guard. The CSG personnel are given preliminary training at Coast Guard, Chennai and also On-Board training in Coast Guard ships. In addition,

6 Inflatable rubber boats at a cost of Rs.18.56 lakh and 8 Rigid Inflatable boats at a cost of Rs.82.25 lakh have been purchased for strengthening Coastal Security.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT WING

61. Prohibition Enforcement Wing is headed by an Additional Director General of Police and assisted by four Superintendents of Police. This wing has 94 units under the control of Inspectors. Besides eradicating illicit distillation and sale of arrack, the unit also concentrates on preventing the misuse of Rectified Spirit for purposes of drinking. The Statewide awareness campaigns are conducted to spread the message among the people about the danger of consuming illicit liquor / methanol, with the help of Non-Government / voluntary organisations and women self help groups. During the year 2008, this wing has seized 48.98 lakh litres of illicit distilled arrack, detected 1,28,670 Prohibition cases and arrested 1,17,938 accused.

RAILWAY POLICE

62. Railway Police is headed by an Inspector General of Police, assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Police and two Superintendents of Police. This wing has 5 Sub-Divisions, 33 Railway Police Stations, 24 Outposts and 3 Mobile Police Stations. Railway Police prevents and investigates crimes that take place in trains, platforms and railway

lines and maintains close co-ordination with the Railway Protection Force and the local police. Women wings are functioning at Chennai Egmore, Chennai Central, Coimbatore, and Thiruchirappalli Railway stations.

63. During the year 2008, Railway police has registered 305 cases and effectively controlled offences by detaining 19 notorious offenders under Goondas Act.

DOG SQUADS

64. Tamil Nadu Police has Dog Squads in Districts and Commissionerates and also in some Special units such as STF, Railways and Commando Force. The State has 74 Tracker dogs for crime detection, 86 Sniffer dogs for detection of explosives and 11 Sniffer dogs for narcotics. These squads are rendering excellent service and assisting in detection and investigation of offences.

MOUNTED BRANCH

65. The State Police has Mounted Branches in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore with a strength of 36 horses. These Mounted Police are used for crowd control as well as for ceremonial occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Medal Parades, etc.

TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES RECRUITMENT BOARD

66. Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board is headed by a Chairman in the rank of Director General of Police, assisted by an Additional Director General of Police as its Member and Inspector General of Police as its Member Secretary and Superintendent of Police. This Board is responsible for recruitment of Uniformed Personnel for the post of Sub Inspectors of Police (Men and Women), Sub Inspectors of Police (Technical) (Men and Women), Grade-II Police Constables (Men and Women), Grade-II Jail Warders (Men and Women) and Firemen for the departments of Police, Prison and Fire and Rescue Services respectively in a professional manner with fairness and transparency.

67. During the year 2008, the Board conducted recruitments for selection of 6,151 Police Constables including 1,781 Women Constables and also 339 Firemen and 354 Grade-II Jail Warders. Recruitment of 209 Sub-Inspectors (Technical) is under progress.

HOME GUARDS

68. Home Guards wing is headed by a Director General of Police as the Ex-officio Commandant General of Home Guards. The District Superintendents of Police and the Commissioners of Police are the Commandants of Home Guards in their

respective jurisdictions. Home Guards is basically a voluntary service organisation and play a vital role in assisting the district/city police administration in the maintenance of law and order, crime prevention, traffic regulation, night beats, VIP bandobusts, big fairs and festivals and rendered assistance to the district/city administration during floods.

69. During 2008, 300 Home Guard personnel were given training in Disaster Management. The total strength of the Home Guards in Tamil Nadu at present is 11,622 including 2,805 Women Home Guards. All the districts and the cities are having Home Guard-units including women Home Guards wing.

CIVIL SUPPLIES, CID

70. Civil Supplies CID is headed by an Additional Director General of Police assisted by an Inspector General of Police and two Superintendents of Police. This wing was formed to enforce Essential Commodities Act and various control orders issued by the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. The main charter of this wing is to prevent hoarding, smuggling and illegal diversion of essential commodities apart from prosecuting the cases of adulteration of scheduled articles and petroleum products.

71. During the year 2008, effective enforcement was taken up by Civil Supplies CID, by registering 18,636 cases and seizing 61,031 quintals of PDS rice 2,35,050 litres of PDS kerosene and 7,312 LPG cylinders and other commodities all worth Rs.10.21 crore. A total of 2,746 accused were arrested and 1,236 vehicles worth Rs.35.82 crore were also seized. During the year, 135 persons were detained under Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act.

STATE TRAFFIC PLANNING CELL

72. The State Traffic Planning Cell is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. The State Traffic Planning Cell collects, compiles and analyses statistics about accidents, coordinates with various Government Departments and non-governmental agencies and plans road safety measures. The cell also monitors the functioning of 160 Highway Patrol teams that patrol 80 stretches of the national highway. Traffic safety and road accident prevention are the priority areas for the Government.

73. Global Positioning System based equipments were installed on 122 highway patrol vehicles. This system along with a computer based monitoring system helps monitoring vehicular traffic on the roads. Monitoring and Response System (MARS) operates from the State Traffic Control and helps to monitor accidents and other incidents on the

highways. To further strengthen this system, the implementation of Road Accident Data Management System (RADMS) is sanctioned at a cost of about Rs.2.00 crore.

X. MOBILITY

74. Ability to react swiftly to situations will help in ensuring that the smaller problems do not escalate to serious law and order situations. Efficiency of the Police, in the modern contexts is measured in terms of speed at which forces reach the problem spots and contain the minor incidents. Effective mobility is highly essential for elevating the preparedness and operational efficiency of the Police force. The Government have taken keen interest in sanctioning vehicles thereby improving the quality and quantity of the fleet strength of the Police force.

75. As on 31.12.2008, 11,918 vehicles are available in the fleet. The category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police is depicted in Annexure-XI.

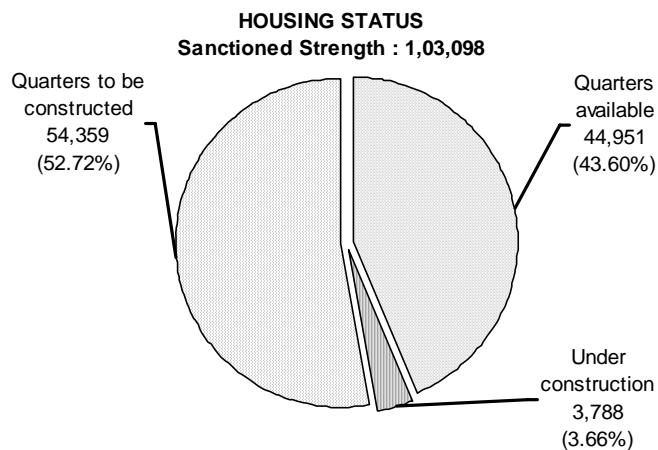
XI. HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

76. Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes all constructions and special repair works of the Police department.

i) HOUSING

77. Both Armed Police and Local Police have to swiftly respond to urgent calls within the shortest time possible and attend to emergency duties even at odd hours. It is therefore imperative, that they are allotted residential quarters nearer to their work spot so that their services can be utilized at any time and in a better manner.

78. Keeping this in mind, the Government have periodically sanctioned funds for construction of quarters for the Officers and Police personnel through Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. As of now, a total of 24,576 quarters have been constructed since its inception. A sum of Rs.260.74 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of 5,000 quarters during the year 2006–2007 and 2007–2008.

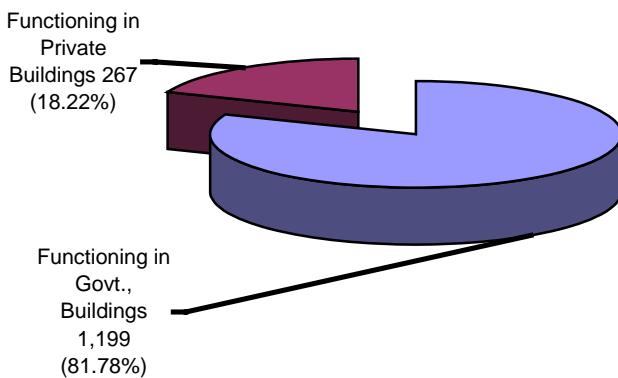


79. At present, 44,951 quarters are available for the total strength of 1,03,098 police personnel. The percentage of housing satisfaction level is 43.60%. This satisfaction level would go up to 47.27% with the availability of 48,739 quarters after the completion of 3,788 quarters presently under construction. During 2008-09, 2,000 quarters have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.104 crore.

ii) POLICE BUILDINGS

80. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes construction of Police Stations, District Police Offices, City Police Offices, A.R. Complex and other buildings, besides construction of residential quarters. It has so far constructed 135 Police Stations, 10 District Police Offices, 2 A.R Complex, one Administrative building for TSP II Bn., Avadi, 5 Modern Control Rooms, 16 In-service Training Centres, Zonal Offices at St.,Thomas Mount, Madurai & Trichy, Restrooms & Kennels and Police Academy, all at a total cost of Rs.11,187.02 lakh. 43 Police Stations at a cost of Rs.689.12 lakh and other buildings at a cost of Rs.3,250.83 lakh are under various stages of construction. In addition, the Government have approved 31 schemes at a cost of Rs.42.31 crore and the work is to be taken up shortly.

**Total No.of Police Stations
(including 196 AWPS) = 1,466**



XII. ALL INDIA POLICE DUTY MEET

81. All India Police Duty Meet is conducted every year for enhancing professional competence of the police in the discharge of duties. The 52nd All India Police Duty Meet was held at Bangalore from 03.01.2009 to 10.01.2009. A total of 942 participants from 24 States and the Special Units like BSF, CISF, ITBP, SSB, CRPF, etc had participated.

82. The Tamil Nadu contingent consisting of 81 members competed in all the six events i.e. Scientific Aids to investigation, Computer Awareness, Anti Sabotage Check, Police Photography, Videography and Dog Squad Competitions. The Tamil Nadu contingent emerged victorious by securing

14 medals out of 54 medals and 2 trophies out of 13 trophies at stake. It won 7 Gold, 6 Silver and 1 Bronze medals. This is the highest ever Gold medals won by Tamil Nadu in the All India Police Duty Meet held at other States.

83. The highlight of the event is that the Tamil Nadu contingent won 12 out of the total 24 medals that were at stake in the Scientific Aids to investigation event. In the event there were 8 competitions and the Tamil Nadu contingent won medals in all of them. In this event alone the contingent won 6 Gold, 5 Silver and 1 Bronze medals. Apart from this, the Tamil Nadu contingent won Gold in Police Photography and Silver medal in MS Office in Computer Awareness competition.

84. Tamil Nadu won the overall winners Trophy consecutively for the third time and Runner Trophy in the prestigious Scientific Aids to investigation competitions. A runner up Trophy was also secured by Tamil Nadu in the Police Photography.

XIII. FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT (Estd. 1849)

85. Tamil Nadu Forensic Sciences Department is making excellent progress in providing precise scientific inputs and decisive clues to the various investigating agencies in solving difficult crimes thereby assisting judiciary for arriving at

appropriate conclusions. This Department is headed by a Director, assisted by 229 scientific staff and 267 supporting staff. There are 15 divisions in the main laboratory at Chennai attending to cases. In addition, there are 9 Regional laboratories located across the State.

86. In 2008, this Department has examined 60,408 number of cases. A new four storied building constructed at a cost of Rs.681.5 lakh has been added recently to its main lab in Chennai in this year. A full fledged Document Division has also been launched at Madurai to cater to the needs of southern districts.

87. Government have sanctioned Rs.2.5 crore for the purchase of sophisticated equipments and required infrastructure for the new DNA Division, to be started at the Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai and orders have been placed for purchase of the necessary equipments and the new DNA Division is expected to function from January 2010.

XIV. NEW INITIATIVES

i) CREATION OF NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERATE

88. To ensure effective policing in Chennai Suburban areas, Chennai City Police was bifurcated and Chennai Suburban Police Commissionerate

formed with headquarters at St.Thomas Mount. The Chennai Suburban Commissionerate is headed by a Commissioner of Police in the rank of an Inspector General of Police assisted by 5 Deputy Commissioners of Police, 38 Assistant Commissioners of Police with necessary supporting staff.

ii) CREATION OF CYBER CRIME CELL IN COIMBATORE

89. To focus on the investigation of cyber crimes, Government sanctioned formation of a separate Cyber Crime Cell for Coimbatore City with required manpower and infrastructure.

iii) STRENGTHENING OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CID

90. To ensure that essential commodities under Public Distribution System reach the poor people, Government have strengthened Civil Supplies CID by sanction of four new Civil Supplies CID units at Tiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur and Thoothukudi in addition to the existing 20 units.

iv) CAPACITY BUILDING

91. During 2008, Government initiated following measures to augment capacity building within the Police Department:

- (a) Manpower and buildings

- All Outposts to be upgraded as Police Stations in a phased manner.
- Reorganising the existing five types of Police stations into three.
- Construction of new police station buildings for those which are functioning in rented buildings, within three years.
- Recruited 6,151 Police constables,
- Addition of three more permanent Police recruits Schools to strengthen the training infrastructure in phased manner and orders have been issued for the formation of one such school at Trichy.

(b) Strengthening of Police Communication Network

- 2000 broadband connections sanctioned to police stations and other units to facilitate data communication.
- 12,181 Cell phones (Closed User Group facility) sanctioned for Sub Inspectors of Police and above for easy access to general public.
- 236 Laptops sanctioned for Senior Police Officers for better data management.

CONCLUSION

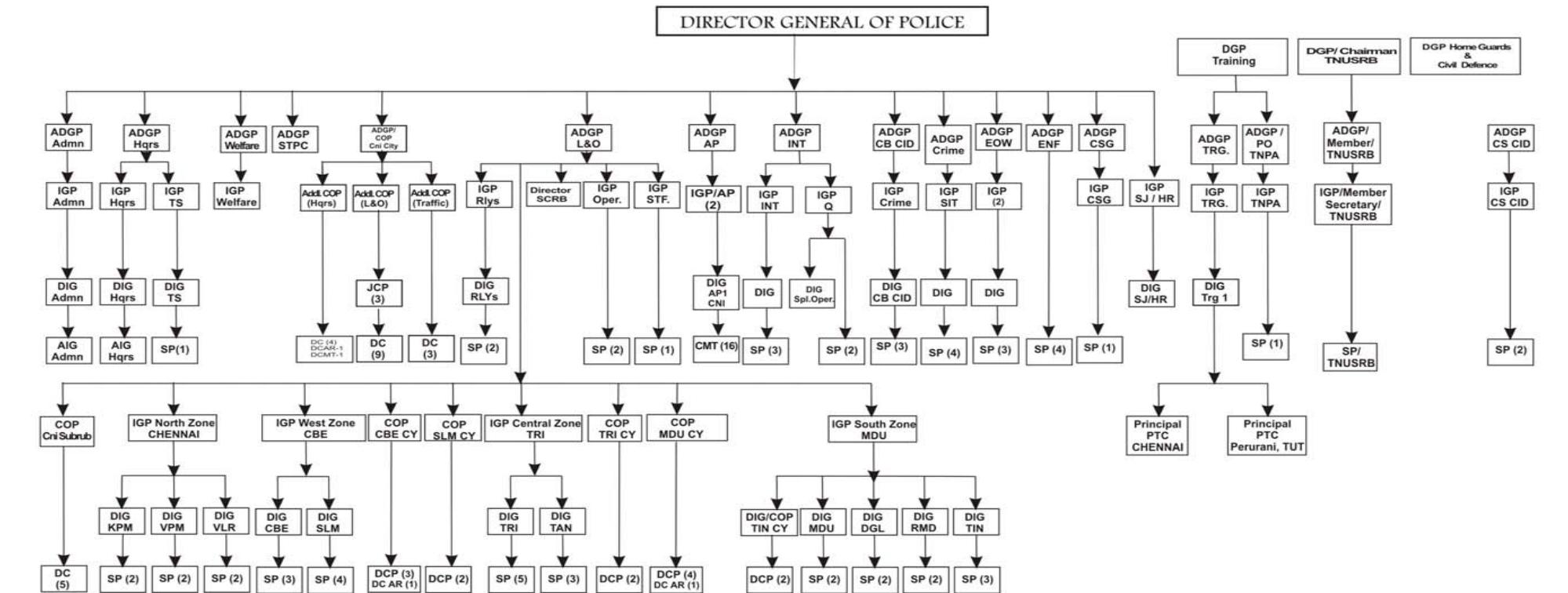
92. The role of police is of paramount importance in a rapidly changing socio-economic environment. The primary responsibility of the police force is to ensure peace and tranquility throughout the State. The performance of the State police is commendable, as it had to function in the wake of new challenges and threats. The State police will continue to strive hard to improve its ability to meet new threats of counter terrorism by effective intelligence collection through use of modern technology. However, it shall continue to focus on the basic duties of maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crime and adopt people friendly approach to reach out and fulfill the needs of the common man. The Government is committed to improve the functioning of State police to accomplish these objectives and provide peaceful environment, benefiting the common man through Good Governance.

**M. KARUNANIDHI
CHIEF MINISTER**

ANNEXURE - I

(see para.5)

TAMIL NADU POLICE - ORGANISATIONAL CHART AS ON 01.01.2009



OTHER DEPUTATION POSTS WITH GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU

1. DGP / DGP Prisons.
 2. ADGP / CVO, MTC Ltd., Chennai.
 3. ADGP, Vigilance, TNEB, Chennai.
 4. ADGP / CMD, TNPHC, Ltd., Chennai.
 5. ADGP / Director, Fire and Rescue Services, Chennai.
 6. IGP / CVO, STC Ltd, Nagercoil.
 7. IGP / Director of Prosecution, Chennai.
 8. IGP / CVO, TNNPL, Kaghlapuram.
 9. IGP / CVO, STC (Kum) Ltd., Trichy.
 10. IGP, SHRC, Chennai.
 11. IGP / Chief Vigilance Officer, TNCMPPF Ltd., Chennai.
 12. SP / ADC to Governor, Chennai.
 13. SP, State Human Rights Commission, Chennai.
 14. SP / VO, TNCMPPF Ltd., Chennai.

DGP	- Director General of Police
ADGP	- Addl. 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
JCOP	- 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
V&AC	- Vigilance and Anti Corruption

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
TRG	- Training
TNUSRB	- Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board

STC	- State Transport Corporation
MTC	- Metro Transport Corporation
TNNPL	- Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd.,
TNEB	- Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
SHRC	- State Human Rights Commission
STPC	- State Traffic Planning Cell
TNPA	- Tamil Nadu Police Academy

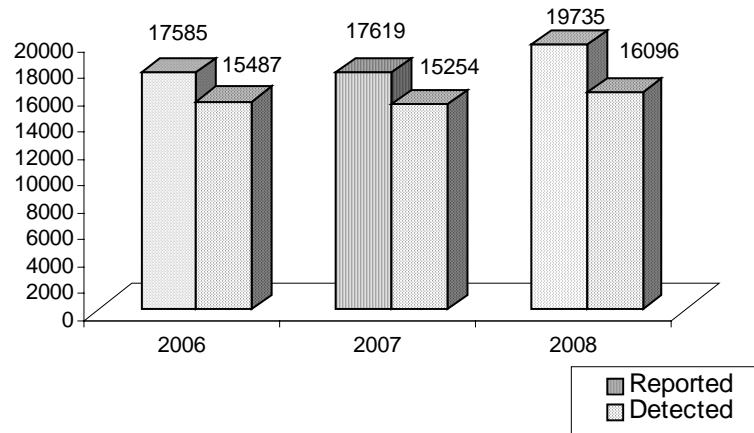
Annexure – II
(see para.15)

Details of police firing

Sl. No	Details	2007	2008
1.	Total No. of occasions in which firing was resorted to	13	17
	i) In Riot Control Operations	5	6
	ii) In Dacoity Operations	--	--
	iii) In Operations against other criminals	8	9
	iv) Miscellaneous	--	2
2.	Total No. of persons killed	4	10
	i) Police personnel (In the incident)	--	--
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	4	10
3.	Total No. of persons injured	37	53
	i) Police personnel (In the incident)	32	48
	ii) Civilians (In Police Firing)	5	5

Annexure – III(A)
 (see para.16)

**Chart showing Property Cases
 Reported and detected**



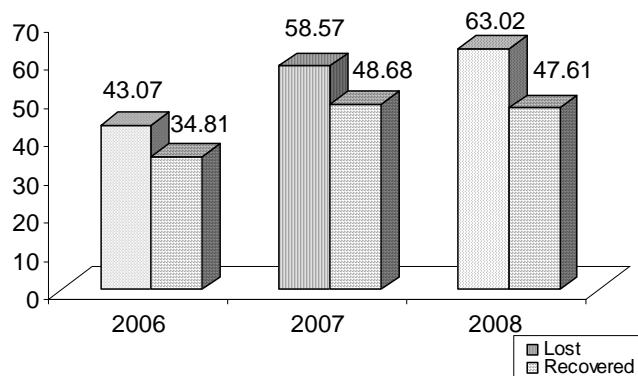
Annexure – III(B)
 (see para.16)

Incidence and Detection of Property Cases

Sl. No.	Heads	2006		2007		2008	
		Re- ported	De- tected	Re- ported	De- tected	Re- ported	De- tected
1.	Murder for Gain	89	64	102	89	105	98
2.	Dacoity	95	88	88	79	100	90
3.	Robbery	450	356	495	418	662	548
TOTAL		634	508	685	586	867	736

Annexure – IV(A)
(see para.16)

**Chart showing property Lost and recovered
(In Crore)**



Annexure – IV(B)
(see para.16)

**Statement of property cases
[Detected & property lost and recovered]**

Year	Cases Reported	Cases Detected	Property lost (in crore)	Property recovered (in crore)
2006	17585	15487	43.07	34.81
2007	17619	15254	58.58	48.68
2008	19735	16096	63.03	47.61

Annexure – V (Table–1)
(see para.16)

Crime rate

S.No	Year	Population	IPC cases	Crime Rate*	IPC cases detected	IPC cases convicted
1.	2006	651.35	148972	228.71	133806	66555
2.	2007	656.29	172754	263.22	154717	64775
3.	2008	661.06	176578	267.11	159972	45293

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

ANNEXURE – V (Table–2)
 (see para. 16)

Incidence and Convictions of Violent Crimes

S. No.	Heads	2006					2007					2008				
		Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**
1.	Murder	1274	1139	26	109	1521	1288	128	105	1630	1021	502	107			
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	1599	1435	28	136	2078	1740	197	141	2327	1408	801	118			
3.	Hurt	14067	12134	57	1876	16967	13938	934	2095	20529	13802	4159	2568			
4.	Riots	1838	1347	36	455	2375	1597	251	527	2811	1401	868	542			
	TOTAL	18778	16055	147	2576	22941	18563	1510	2868	27297	17632	6330	3335			

Rep* - Reported; Char# - Charge-sheeted; UI** - Under Investigation
 OD## - Other Disposal (Acquittal / Conviction / Discharge / Undetected / Mistake of fact / Charge abates)

Annexure – V (Table – 3)
(see para.16)

Reasons for the murders

Sl. No.	Reasons	2006	2007	2008
1.	Family Quarrel	324	421	469
2.	Wordy Quarrel	301	355	427
3.	Personal Enmity	275	285	284
4.	Love Affairs	118	123	155
5.	Money Transaction	79	107	119
6.	Land Dispute	95	106	72
7.	Drunken Brawls	68	98	91
8.	Political reasons	5	5	2
9.	Other causes	7	19	10
10.	Casteism	2	2	0
Total		1274	1521	1630

ANNEXURE – VI

(see para. 17)

Incidence of Crime against women

S. No.	Heads	2006				2007				2008			
		Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##	Rep*	Char#	UI**	OD##
1.	Rape	457	389	16	52	523	408	63	52	573	212	334	27
2.	Dowry Death	187	171	2	14	208	175	26	7	207	111	86	10
3.	Cruelty by husband and his relatives	1248	992	10	246	1976	1388	155	433	1648	999	380	269
4.	Molestation	1179	1053	—	126	1558	1274	49	235	1705	1168	325	212
	TOTAL	3071	2605	28	438	4265	3245	293	727	4133	2490	1125	518

Rep* - Reported; Char# - Charge-sheeted; UI** - Under Investigation

OD## - Other Disposal (Acquittal / Conviction / Discharge / Undetected / Mistake of fact / Charge abates)

ANNEXURE – VII

(see para. 18)

Traffic Accident cases

Year	Number of Vehicles (in Lakh)	Road Accidents	* Ratio between Column 2 and 3	Fatal	Number of Death	* Ratio between Column 5 and 6	Non – Fatal	* Ratio between Column 2 and 8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2006	91.04	55145	61	10055	11009	11	45090	50
2007	100.69	59140	59	11034	12036	11	48106	48
2008	110.40	60409	55	11813	12784	10.70	48596	44

(* Ratio mentioned in Column 4, 7 and 9 is per 10,000 vehicles)

Annexure – VIII
(see para.20)

Allotment of funds under MPF

MPF Year	Government of India Allocation (Rupees in crore)	State Allocation (Rupees in crore)	Total (Rupees in crore)
2001-02	68.10	68.10	136.20
2002-03	68.10	68.10	136.20
2003-04	52.47	36.67	89.14
2004-05	56.76	37.84	94.60
2005-06	65.46	21.82	87.28
2006-07	59.40	19.80	79.20
2007-08	75.75	25.25	101.00
2008-09	51.00	17.00	68.00
TOTAL	497.04	294.58	791.62

Annexure – IX
 (see para.20)

**Allotment of funds to various categories under
 MPF scheme**

Sl. No.	Category	Allotment of funds –Rupees in lakh							
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Buildings	1720.90	1720.90	1531.00	2624.00	1257.44	1308.00	2615.28	1234.74
2.	Housing	5976.24	5976.24	2255.00	1953.00	3015.75	2562.50	3038.77	1821.77
3.	Mobility	2249.50	2249.50	2218.15	1665.65	1837.99	1830.97	1724.43	1349.57
4.	Weapons	187.50	187.50	4.95	191.39	254.66	44.80	—	417.26
5.	Communi- cations	774.32	774.32	235.08	781.52	516.78	247.90	811.67	611.73
6.	Training	966.22	966.22	454.05	621.00	151.00	179.00	280.22	245.63
7.	FSD / FPB.	197.75	197.75	45.00	380.50	308.00	227.82	606.09	186.00
8.	Equip- ments	1020.38	1020.38	1443.69	700.06	705.45	943.29	292.97	734.77
9.	Computers	527.41	527.41	726.88	361.25	378.30	436.86	595.05	—
10.	Home Guards	—	—	—	181.53	134.57	40.50	33.52	62.13
11.	DV&AC	—	—	—	—	168.09	98.70	102.00	136.40
	Total	13620.22	13620.22	8913.80	9459.90	8728.03	7920.34	10100.00	6800.00

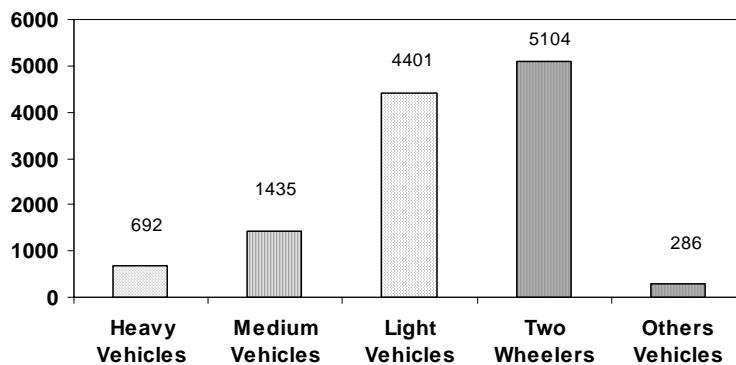
Annexure – X
 (see para.23(v))

Details of Insurance amount payable to the Police personnel

Cadre	For death	For Permanent Disablement	For Permanent Partial Disablement
I. General Police PCs to Addl.SPs SPs to IGs. ADGPs. DGP	Rs.1,00,000/- Rs.5,00,000/- Rs.7,50,000/- Rs.10,00,000/-	Rs.1,00,000/- Rs.5,00,000/- Rs.7,50,000/- Rs.10,00,000/-	According to the percentage of disablement (decided by the Dean, Government General Hospital Chennai)
II. All Police Officers and Personnel and other staff of Special Task Force, Commando Force, Commando School, Swift Action Force and Core Cell	Rs.10,00,000/-	Rs.10,00,000/-	50% of the Lumpsum

Annexure – XI
(see para.75)

Category wise vehicles position in Tamil Nadu Police Force as on 31.12.2008.



Heavy Vehicles	:	Bus/Lorry
Medium Vehicles	:	Mini-Bus/ Van
Light Vehicles	:	Car/ Jeep / Omni.
Two Wheelers	:	Moped /Motorcycle
Other Vehicles	:	Vajra/ Crane / Prisoner Escort / Water Cannon/ Ambulance/ Auto Rickshaw