



HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU POLICE

POLICY NOTE

ON

DEMAND No.22

2013 – 2014

Selvi J JAYALALITHAA
CHIEF MINISTER

©
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
2013

INDEX

Sl. No.	Subject	Page No.
I.	Introduction	1 – 5
II.	Public Order	5 – 11
III.	Crime Situation	11 – 18
IV.	Traffic Accidents	18 – 20
V.	Police Modernisation	20 – 21
VI.	Welfare	21 – 29
VII.	Women in the Police Force	29 – 32
VIII.	Special Units in the Police Force	32 – 66
IX.	Mobility	66
X.	Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation	67 – 71
XI.	Forensic Sciences Department	71 – 75
XII.	Conclusion	75 – 78
	Annexures I – XVI	79 – 96

HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT
TAMIL NADU POLICE
DEMAND NO.22
POLICY NOTE 2013 – 2014

I. Introduction:

Peace and order mark the presence of civilized behaviour in Society. It is in such a Society that citizens can go about their daily activities in a free and fearless manner. The establishment of such a Society is the responsibility of a good Government.

In the Conference of Collectors and Police Officers held in December, 2012, it was declared by me that exemplary governance and not merely good governance is the self set goal of my Government.

Exemplary governance is characterised by several features. Some of the important ones among them are the following:–

- (i) a responsible and responsive administration which is desirous of promoting material growth and distributive justice.

- (ii) a quick and efficient administrative mechanism capable of delivering services to the public, efficiently.
- (iii) an administration governed by rules and the principles of justice and fairness and
- (iv) an atmosphere in which the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary play out their roles in harmony and in mutual resonance.

I have always endeavoured towards the establishment of such a model of governance. In all my initiatives aimed at exemplary governance the Police Department has been in the forefront functioning like a trail blazer with a pioneering spirit of devotion to duty. From my side, I have always guided, motivated and led the Police Force with a passion, aimed at making it the best in the country.

It is therefore, not surprising that Tamil Nadu under my Government has seen many unique achievements in the Police Force. Sensing the need to

modernise a force that was archaic in its weaponry and steeped in a mindset that maintained an inaccessible distance from the common people, the State embarked upon a modernization programme under my leadership in 1991. The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was set up in November, 1991. The first All Women Police Station was set up in 1992. The Coastal Security Group was created in 1994 to intensify vigil along the Coastal borders. In September, 2002, a special hearing to redress the grievances of Police Personnel was conducted by me, wherein 8395 petitions were disposed of. The Boys Clubs now rechristened as Boys & Girls Clubs were inaugurated in 2003. And the first Women Commando Force was formed in 2003. Emergency Accident Relief Centres were set up in 2002 and highway patrolling begun in 2003. The construction of Police quarters and buildings has always received special attention under my leadership and Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country to have adopted a policy of providing 100% housing satisfaction for its Police Personnel. Better mobility and communications facilities for the Police Personnel coupled with advanced training techniques

have enabled the Department to function as a trusted friend whom the people can approach for help and definite redressal.

The Police function under the Home Department of the Government. The Director General of Police who heads the State Police Force is assisted by several Senior Officers at Chennai. Under them, function the four Zonal Inspectors General of Police and Six Commissioners of Police. There are twelve Ranges headed by Deputy Inspectors General of Police, and 33 Districts headed by Superintendents of Police functioning under the Zonal Inspectors General of Police. There are 247 Sub-divisions headed by Deputy Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police or Assistant Commissioners of Police. 1740 Police Stations (including 198 All Women Police Stations and 218 Traffic Police Stations) and 36 Police Outposts complete the pyramidal structure that is in place for maintenance of law and order, control of crime and regulation of traffic. In addition there are the following special units which perform the professional tasks exclusively assigned to them: (i) Crime Branch CID, (ii) Crime Wing,

(iii) Economic Offences Wing (EOW), (iv) Operations Wing, (v) Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad, (vi) Intelligence Wing, (vii) Technical Services Unit, (viii) Special Task Force (STF), (ix) Social Justice & Human Rights Wing, (x) Training Wing, (xi) Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions, (xii) Coastal Security Group, (xiii) Prohibition Enforcement Wing, (xiv) Railway Police, (xv) Dog Squads, (xvi) Mounted Branch, (xvii) Home Guards, (xviii) State Crime Records Bureau.

II. Public Order:

The maintenance of public order is the primary test of internal security. Where people are provided an atmosphere of public tranquillity, such a State is indeed a haven of peace. Communal riots and clashes that threaten many a State in the country are absent in Tamil Nadu. In view of the Government reaching out to the poor and needy with benevolence and care, left wing extremist elements have not been able to gain a foothold in the State. With sustained Police vigil and through proper anticipation, planning and intelligence the Government has devised appropriate counter

strategies to defuse any potentially explosive situation with an eye on ensuring the greater good of the common people. The Police Force in Tamil Nadu is fully geared up to face any eventuality and solve problems with alacrity and confidence.

The effective management of the turbulent situations that emerged on various issues such as the Mullai-Periyar Dam, the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, the screening of films such as Dam 999 & Viswaroopam and the agitations concerning the outrage against the Sri Lankan Government over the genocide and killing of innocent Tamils in 2009 in Sri Lanka bear testimony to this. My Government has also been vigilant in condemning the acts of heinous perpetrators of crime against humanity in India and abroad. The stance taken by the Tamil Nadu Government by promptly announcing a 13 point action plan in the aftermath of the ghastly incident concerning a college student in Delhi, which led to her death, was hailed as a pioneering step by right thinking people all over the country. Similarly, the resolution passed in the Tamil Nadu Assembly calling for a referendum with regard to the formation of Tamil Eelam and insisting on

an independent international enquiry into the crimes committed against Tamils by the Sri Lankan Government so as to be able to bring these criminals against humanity to book, before an International Court and urging for an early settlement of the Tamils in Sri Lanka in their original habitats has been welcomed by the entire State. The ability of the Government to understand and unite with the just and fair sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu on many a critical issue has been one of the important reasons for the proper maintenance of public order in 2012-13.

i) Custodial Death:

The details with regard to incidents of custodial death are as follows:–

Sl. No.	Year	No. of incidents
1.	2009	5
2.	2010	3
3.	2011	6
4.	2012	6
5.	2013	6

Cases of custodial death are enquired into by a judicial magistrate and action taken against the guilty based on the findings in the enquiry.

ii) Police Firing:

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

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

Of the seven instances of Police firing in 2012, only one was directed at a mob for the purpose of maintaining public order. Six other instances relate to cases of Police opening fire on criminals. Instructions

have been given that firing is to be resorted to, only if the provocation is grave and there is a clear need to do so, to protect life and public property.

iii) Counter Terrorism:

A Conference of Chief Ministers was convened in May, 2012, in New Delhi for the purpose of discussing the issues concerning the formation of a National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). The National Counter Terrorism Centre was notified through an office memorandum of the Ministry of Home Affairs on 3.2.2012. The order sought to define the organisation, functions, powers and duties of the National Counter Terrorism Centre.

The Office Memorandum of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that the Head of the National Counter Terrorism Centre shall be an officer from the Intelligence Bureau and that the core staff of the National Counter Terrorism Centre shall be drawn from the personnel of the Intelligence Bureau. Officers of other agencies such as RAW, DGMI, NCB etc., who will be taken on deputation to the National Counter Terrorism Centre will not be allowed into the core team

and can only function in the outer ring. The National Counter Terrorism Centre was thus going to be dominated only by the Intelligence Bureau, thus providing the ammunition for rifts among the various Intelligence Agencies. Further, the Operations Wing of the NCTC, according to the notification, was to be armed with the powers of arrest and seizure independent of the State Police machinery. Moreover, the State Governments were not even consulted before the NCTC was notified.

It was vociferously opposed by me and the Chief Ministers of many other States emphasizing that such a NCTC will not serve the purpose of fighting terrorism and that the attempt to take over Police functions such as arrest and seizure was a serious violation of Constitutional provisions. I had also, at the Conference, provided the road map for fighting terrorism effectively. It was our stance that a nodal mechanism in the State Governments should co-ordinate with the nodal Central Agency on matters of counter terrorism. A Rapid Action Counter Terrorist Force (RACT) functioning under the nodal State Agency, needs to be created in every State for this. On receipt of information, the nodal

State Agency would activate the RACT force to organise the operation in the manner best suited. It was also my request that State Governments should be given liberal financial assistance by the Centre for raising this Counter Terrorist Force, to fully equip it with modern weapons and training. This would be the appropriate strategy for counter terrorist operations.

Sensing that the NCTC as proposed would neither find acceptance nor serve its purpose, the Government of India shelved its proposal and has also agreed to consult the State Governments before finalising the structure and composition of the NCTC.

III. Crime Situation:

Personal enmity, land disputes, disputes related to money lending, drunken brawls and family quarrels are some of the important reasons for commission of crimes. It is the duty of the Police Department to register all the complaints that are received in the Police Stations. This has been the stated policy of my Government and Police Personnel have been directed to register all such complaints and proceed to investigate them without delay. Incidents of dacoity,

robbery / snatching, burglary and theft have shown a substantial decrease in the year 2012 vis-a-vis 2011. The details are given in Annexure-I. Property crimes have also shown a decreasing trend during the year 2012 with a total of 18585 cases reported as against 21062 during 2011 – a decrease of almost 12 percent. The details are furnished in Annexure-II. The Police Department has also performed well in the detection of property crimes through continuous and sustained investigation by recording a detection rate of 61 percent and effecting recovery of stolen properties worth Rs.80.19 crores during the year 2012 as against a 59 percent detection rate and recovery of properties valued at Rs.65.84 crores during the year 2011. The details are available in Annexure-III. Annexure-IV provides the details of murders in the last 10 years. As may be seen, the number of murders registered a declining trend from 2003 to 2005. The trend shows a rise in the number of murders from 2006 to 2011. The strong willed initiatives of my Government to control crime are beginning to yield fruit and the level of increase in percentage terms has come down in 2012. Family quarrels, love affairs, personal enmity and

wordy feuds are the major reasons for the occurrence of murders during 2012.

Crimes against Women:

For the first time in the State, All Women Police Stations were set up under my leadership in 1992. These Police Stations deal with crimes against women and marital disputes. In G.O.Ms.No.446, Home (Pol.H) Department, dated 16.3.1992 the Government accorded sanction for opening an All Women Police Station in Chennai City with a strength of 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables, 24 Grade-I Police Constables and 2 Driver Grade-II Police Constables. The number of these Police Stations has gradually increased over the years and today Tamil Nadu can boast of the largest number of All Women Police Stations in the country. There are in all 198 All Women Police Stations in the State fully administered by women. There is no gainsaying the fact that instances of crime against women such as demand for dowry and dowry related deaths and cases of sexual harassment have come down, thanks to the

establishment and effective functioning of All Women Police Stations.

My Government is taking all necessary steps to reduce crimes against women by intensifying mobile patrolling and through the Women Helpline and Counselling Centres established in the All Women Police Stations. Annexure–VI gives the details of crimes against women.

The brutal rape and murder of a college going girl which took place in a moving bus in Delhi shook the conscience of the Nation. The plight of a family attempting to rise in Society by educating their daughter to become a doctor was brought out vividly by this incident that occurred in the capital.

What upset a shocked Nation even more was the inability to come up with a comprehensive plan of action to prevent such occurrences in future.

The Government of Tamil Nadu swung into action immediately. I conducted a meeting on 30th December and finalised a 13 point set of measures to be implemented in the State to ensure the safety of

women and prevent crimes against them in an effective manner. The details of the 13 point plan of action are given below:–

1. Sexual offences against women would be considered to be grave crimes and investigation will be supervised by Deputy Superintendents of Police. Women Inspectors will conduct the investigation or in the event of their non-availability, women Sub-Inspectors will assist the male Inspectors in the investigation.
2. Superintendents of Police and Deputy Inspectors General of Police shall conduct a monthly review of all such cases.
3. Inspectors General of Police shall submit a report within 15 days on the cases of sexual crime under investigation and those pending in courts, to the Additional Director General of Police (Law and Order).

4. The Goondas Act, a preventive detention law (Act 14 of 1982) will be amended to include sexual offenders also, under the Act's purview.
5. Government will set up fast track Mahila courts in every District to specifically deal with grave sexual offences against women.
6. Women prosecutors alone will conduct the trial in these Mahila Courts to make them more gender-sensitive.
7. At the Mahila Courts, efforts will be made to expedite the trial by holding daily hearings.
8. The Central Government will be requested to bring in amendments to introduce death penalty and chemical castration for sexual offenders and prevent them from getting bail till the trial is completed.

9. Police Officers will be given specialised training in investigation of crimes against women and in (a) Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act (b) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, at the Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Police Recruit Schools. They shall be trained to treat the victims with sensitivity and with compassion.
10. The State Government will bear the entire medical expenses of victims of sexual violence and assist them in their rehabilitation.
11. An integrated Women's Helpline will be established by coordinating the existing services offered by service-minded individuals, activists working for the welfare of women and professionals engaged in counseling women in distress. This will be a 24 hours toll free telephone service.

12. The Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department in its order, dated 14.12.2012, has ordered the installation of CCTVs in all public buildings. Action would be taken to implement the same fully. This would help to identify those who indulge in harassment of women or commit crimes against them.

13. Places like trade centres, educational institutions, etc., which are frequented by the public, will be under close surveillance. Policemen in plain clothes will be deployed for this purpose and severe action taken against those who attempt to commit offences against women.

IV. Traffic Accidents:

The details of road accidents in the last five years are given in the Annexures–VII to X. Road safety can be enhanced only by ensuring proper observance of traffic rules and by modernising the

traffic management system. Intensive patrolling of the highways enables the proper enforcement of traffic rules, prevention of other occurrences of crime and immediate attention to victims of traffic accidents who can be rushed to hospitals for life saving treatment. There are now 260 vehicles provided for highway patrol. In addition, 16 Highway Patrol Teams will be shortly commissioned into service.

The Electronic Challan System for traffic offenders was introduced in Chennai in June 2011. Since it yielded good results, the scheme was extended to the cities of Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tirunelveli and the district of Kancheepuram through G.O.Ms.No.261, Home (Transport.V) Department, dated 22.3.2012.

Strong measures are also proposed to curb drunken driving. Towards this end, the purchase of 100 breath analysers to enable prompt prosecution has been sanctioned in 2012-13.

The scheme of Emergency Accident Relief Centres (EARC) was introduced during the year 2002. The objective of these EARCs is to provide medical

assistance to road accident victims within the “golden hour” and to arrange for further treatment through the nearby referral hospitals. Though 100 EARCs were sanctioned between 2002 and 2004, many were allowed to lapse into disuse subsequently after a change of Government took place in 2006. It is now proposed to revive the EARCs with a fresh sanction of ambulances to be stationed on the highways.

It is expected that by these measures the number of traffic accidents will drastically come down.

V. Police Modernisation:

The scheme of modernising the Police Force was initiated by me with State funds, for the first time in the country in 1991. Impressed by the success of the scheme in Tamil Nadu, the Government of India started funding this scheme as a Nationwide programme on a 1:1 funding pattern between the Centre and the States from 2001. From 2005-06 onwards the Government of India was providing funds in the ratio of 3:1. However the total funds provided by the Centre are not adequate. The details of funds provided by the Centre and the State under this scheme are in Annexure–XI.

Funds under the Modernisation of Police Force Scheme are being spent on Police buildings, housing facilities for Police Personnel, purchase of vehicles and weapons and ammunition, communications and training, equipment, computers and work stations for the Forensic Sciences Department.

The Government of India in March, 2013 approved the schemes for Rs.159.17 crores, with a Central share of Rs.94.68 crores and a State share of Rs.64.49 crores. However, the Government of India released only Rs.17.70 crores for implementation of MPF schemes for the year 2012-13 as Central share. Owing to delayed sanction and poor release of funds by the Government of India, the outlays under the modernisation scheme have been greatly affected in 2012-13.

VI. Welfare:

i) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund:

The Government constituted the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund for the benefit of the

non-gazetted staff of the Police Department in the State.

The following reliefs are provided from the TNPBF:–

- (a) Cash relief of Rs.15,000/- in case of death of the subscriber and Rs.5000/- in case of death of family members of the subscriber.
- (b) Scholarships to the children of the employees of the Police Department ranging from Rs.3,500/- to Rs.10,000/-. Every year more than Rs.3 crores is utilized for this scheme alone.
- (c) An amount of Rs.2 crores per year is allotted from the fund towards the treatment of life threatening diseases, affecting the family members of the subscriber.

In addition, the Government provides a grant of Rs.1.2 crores every year to the fund for the following schemes:–

a) Prize Scheme:

Prizes are awarded to the children of the employees of the Police Department who secure the first 10 ranks in the 10th and 12th Standards every year in each District. The prize amount is awarded at the rate of Rs.6,500/-, Rs.4,500/-, Rs.2,500/- for the first three places and Rs.2,000/- each for the 4th to 10th ranked students in the 10th Standard, and Rs.7,500/-, Rs.5,500/-, Rs.3,500/- for the first three places and Rs.2,500/- each for the 4th to 10th ranked students in the 12th Standard.

b) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship:

As per this scheme, to encourage the children of Police Personnel to pursue higher education, 100 wards who secured the highest marks in +2 were being given Rs.20,000/- each for pursuing higher education. This has been raised to Rs.25,000/- in 2011-12 by my Government.

ii) Ex-gratia payments:

Ex-gratia payments are being sanctioned as recognition of the heroic deeds performed by Police Personnel while discharging their duties. The following amounts are sanctioned as ex-gratia irrespective of the rank held by them:–

1.	Killed	Rs.5 lakhs
2.	Totally Disabled	Rs.2 lakhs
3.	Loss of a limb / eye or loss of toes / fingers precluding employment	Rs.1 lakh
4.	Burns, Gun shot wounds, multiple compound fracture	Rs.50,000/-
5.	Simple injuries	Rs.10,000/-

In case of death in harness, the legal heirs of the deceased are paid the salary last drawn by the deceased Police Personnel as family pension till the date of superannuation of the deceased.

iii) Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme:

Police Personnel from the rank of Grade-II Police Constable to the Director General of Police are covered

under the Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme. This scheme provides compensation for the death or permanent incapacitation or partial disability suffered by Police Personnel during the performance of their duty.

My Government has enhanced the Insurance coverage for the levels from Police Constable to Additional Superintendent of Police from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakhs.

iv) Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund:

In G.O.Ms.No.243, Finance (Salaries) Department, dated 29.7.2012 and G.O.Ms.No.139, Finance (Salaries) Department, dated 27.4.2012, the Government has issued orders for implementation of Medical AID – New Health Insurance Scheme 2012 with effect from 1.7.2012 under which Police Personnel can avail of Rs.4 lakhs over a period of 4 years for their medical treatment and for their family members. In addition, a sum of Rs.2 crores is also provided from the Police Benevolent Fund to enable the families of non-gazetted staff to settle medical bills over and above the limits laid down in the above Government orders.

v) Formation of Medical Out Patient Units:

In G.O.Ms.No.707, Home (Pol.XIV) Department, dated 28.10.2011, Government sanctioned the formation of Out Patient Units at 26 AR Headquarters and 10 Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalion Headquarters for the welfare of Police Personnel and their family members. The details are shown in Annexures XII and XIII. Hospitals which cater exclusively to the basic medical needs of Police Personnel function at 12 centres. These are Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Salem, St.Thomas Mount, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and the two TSP Battalion units at Avadi and Manimuthar.

vi) Food Subsidy Scheme:

Rice is supplied free of cost and wheat, sugar, maida and dal are supplied at 50% of the sale price through Public Distribution System outlets for Police Personnel from the rank of Inspector of Police down to Police Constables. For this purpose special khaki coloured cards are issued to them. The expenditure under this scheme is Rs.13.50 crores annually.

vii) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund:

Assistance from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund is sanctioned to the families of Police Personnel who die in harness. The amounts sanctioned to the legal heirs of the deceased Police Personnel in 2012-13 are detailed below:—

Sl. No.	No. of Police Personnel	Amount	Total Amount
1.	1	25,000	25,000
2.	142	2,00,000	2,84,00,000
3.	70	3,00,000	2,10,00,000
4.	1	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total	214		4,99,25,000

viii) Police Canteens:

For the first time in the country, canteens which supply essential requirements for day to day living were set up for the benefit of Police Personnel in Tamil Nadu in 2012-13. These canteens are located at Avadi, Madurai and Trichy and a sum of Rs.1 crore was given as the initial sanction. Families of serving, retired and deceased Police Personnel and personnel belonging to

the Fire and Rescue Services Department and Prisons Department are eligible to benefit from the facilities in the canteens. The items being supplied are exempted from VAT and hence are available at much lower prices than in the open market. The families of more than one lakh Police Personnel benefit from this novel scheme.

ix) Risk Allowance for Police Personnel:

Police Personnel are exposed to grave risk to their lives when engaged in efforts to apprehend criminals. Hence, it is necessary that the risk allowance being given to them is raised periodically. Keeping this in mind, I have raised the risk allowance for officers of the rank of Inspectors and below, to the level of Constables, from Rs.270/- to Rs.300/- per month. Similarly, the risk allowance for Deputy Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police has been raised from Rs.315/- to Rs.350/- per month.

x) Food and Dietary Allowances:

Police Personnel at the level of Constables to Inspectors in the Chennai Commissionerate were given food and dietary allowances only for 20 days in a month

at the rate of Rs.100/- per day. Considering the onerous nature of their duties and the need for being available on duty whenever called, I have relaxed the restriction of 20 days in a month and extended this allowance to all working days in a month.

Boys and Girls Clubs:

Boys Clubs were started by this Government for the first time in the State on 17.9.2003 with the intention of training and disciplining young boys and girls in the right way during their leisure time so that they grow up into law abiding citizens. Since both boys and girls are members and benefit from these clubs, the Boys Clubs were renamed as Boys and Girls Clubs in 2012. The annual grant of these clubs has been enhanced from Rs.66,000/- to Rs.75,000/- per year vide G.O.Ms.No.147, Home (Pol.XIII) Department, dated 17.2.2012. There were only 117 Boys and Girls clubs till 2011-12. In 2012-13 alone, 400 more clubs have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.3 crores.

VII. Women in the Police Force:

Tamil Nadu with 16.1% representation for women in the Police Force tops the country in this

regard. The strength of women in the Tamil Nadu Police Force consists of 104 Police officers from the rank of DSP to DGP, 221 Inspectors of Police, 1548 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 14342 other ranks, thus totaling 16,215 in all.

This achievement has been recorded due to the following:—

- a) 30% reservation for women in Police recruitment of Sub Inspectors and Police Constables was introduced in Tamil Nadu through G.O.Ms.No.559, Home (Police.V) Department, dated 29.3.1996.
- b) In G.O.Ms.No.446, Home (Pol.H) Department, dated 16.3.1992, Government accorded sanction for opening the first All Women Police Station in Chennai City. There are now 198 All Women Police Stations all over the State. In addition, the opening of All Women Police Stations at Jeeyapuram in Trichy District and

Thittakudi in Cuddalore District have been announced, recently taking the tally to a total number of 200.

- c) Tamil Nadu in 2003 became the first State in India to have an exclusive All Women Police Battalion headed by a Woman Commandant. The Battalion is functioning with a strength of 1008 Women Police Personnel, at present.
- d) The first company of Women Commandos was commissioned on 2.6.2003. Women Commandos undergo the same training as their male counterparts and are equally proficient in the handling of automatic and sophisticated weapons, detection and disposal of bombs, driving, riding and in adventure sports. They are also trained in unarmed combat, yoga and meditation.

The All Women Police Stations functioning in the State deal with crimes against women and marital

disputes. They register and investigate cases and pursue trial. They handle issues which require counselling as well as legal resolution such as dowry harassment, sexual harassment, assault, bigamy and violations under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act.

Creches:

In G.O.Ms.No.1166, Home (Pol.IX) Department, dated 3.12.2002, Government sanctioned six creches for providing proper care and attention to children of women Police Personnel. Subsequently, two more creches were opened in Kovaipudur and Avadi.

VIII. Special Units in the Police Force:

i) Crime Branch CID (CB CID):

Established as a small unit of 37 Police Personnel under the supervision of one DIG in the year 1906, the Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department has now expanded into a strong organisation of around 677 Police Personnel headed by a Director General of Police, Crime Branch CID. Apart from 37 Detachments, 7 Organised Crime Units and 4 Counterfeit Currency Wings are also functioning

in various Districts / Commissionerates. Cyber Crime Wing, Anti-Trafficking Cell and Police Research Centre are the other Specialised Units coming under the CB CID. The main function of the Crime Branch CID is to investigate important cases of crime based on orders of the Government, the Director General of Police and the High Court.

An “Anti-Trafficking Cell” was created by my Government in 2002 at CB CID headquarters, in order to curb trafficking in women and children and for identifying and taking severe action against those responsible for trafficking. There are 40 Anti-Human Trafficking units now set up across the State under the CB CID. In co-ordination with the Health Department, effective steps have also been taken by this Cell to prevent kidnapping of babies from hospitals.

The Cyber Crime Cell was created in 2002 to tackle crimes relating to illegal transfer of money and the spread of pornography using computers and cell phones.

The important work done by CB CID in 2012 is stated below:—

- (i) CB CID detected 16 long pending and sensitive murder cases during the year.
- (ii) Conviction (Life Imprisonment) was obtained in the Dilshan Murder case.
- (iii) CB CID completed investigation in 95 cases as against the number of 104 cases registered in 2012.
- (iv) Regular Training and Sensitisation programmes for Police Personnel were organised by CB CID on issues related to Anti-Human Trafficking and Cyber Crime.
- (v) CB CID completed investigation in 1106 out of 1204 cases connected with false insurance claims, which were transferred to it by the High Court.
- (vi) The Tamil Nadu Contingent trained by CB CID secured 14 Medals and 5 Trophies in the All India Police Duty

Meet, 2012. It also won the overall Championship Trophy.

ii) Crime Wing:

The Crime Wing consists of the following Wings:–

a) Special Investigation Team (SIT):

The Special Investigation Team (SIT) was constituted during the year 1997 to investigate and prosecute cases relating to fundamentalist organisations. The serial bomb blasts that took place at Coimbatore on 14.2.1998, shook the State and exposed the deficiencies in tackling activities of fundamentalist groups. Special teams have been formed subsequently especially to secure fundamentalists engaged in crime and also collect, analyze and disseminate the latest information regarding the activities of the fundamentalists and their organisations.

The SIT has solved almost all cases taken up, including the Coimbatore serial bomb blast cases and Imam Ali escape case.

b) Narcotic Intelligence Bureau (NIB):

NIB CID was created to prevent the drug menace and control trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by effectively enforcing the NDPS Act 1985. During 2012, 1725 cases were booked, 1759 persons arrested and drugs worth Rs.4.73 crores seized and 21 drug offenders detained.

c) Video Piracy Cell (VPC):

To control the menace of video piracy and to check violations relating to the Copyright Act, the Video Piracy Cell was constituted on 17.2.1995. There are 12 units of the Cell functioning at Chennai (I&II), St.Thomas Mount, Vellore, Dindigul, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichy and Tirunelveli.

During 2012, out of 2858 cases reported, 2838 accused were arrested and pirated CDs / VCDs worth Rs.14.36 crores seized. 15 persons were detained under Goondas Act 1982 for involvement in offences relating to video piracy.

d) 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 about criminals likely to engage in dacoities and bank robberies and their activities. This information is then disseminated to all units. The Unit also takes up investigation of important cases referred to it by the Government, the High Court and the Director General of Police.

iii) Economic Offences Wing (EOW)
consists of the following:–

a) Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW):

The Commercial Crime Investigation Wing CID is a specialised unit set up to investigate offences relating to misappropriation and embezzlement of money in Co-operative Societies. 39 cases were charge-sheeted and investigation completed in 45 cases during 2012. 73 cases ended in conviction out of the 86 cases disposed of in 2012, thus recording a conviction rate of 84.88%.

b) Idol Wing:

This wing was created in the year 1983 to investigate cases of (i) theft of idols which are declared as antiques, (ii) theft of idols which are more than 100 years old, (iii) cases which have statewide/ inter-state ramifications, (iv) theft of idols whose value is Rs.5 lakhs and more and (v) theft of idols which are of sensitive nature and ordered to be taken up by the State Government.

During the year 2012, four idol theft cases were detected by Idol Wing CID, in which 23 notorious accused were arrested and 14 antique idols recovered.

Cases involving recovery of idols from foreign countries:

There were two temple burglaries in Sripuranthan Village and Suthamally Village during 2006 and 2008. 28 antique idols of Hindu Deities belonging to the Chola period of 11th – 12th Century A.D. were burgled from temples by a gang of professional burglars in furtherance of a common criminal conspiracy. The burgled idols were illegally exported during 2006 and 2008 to USA by submitting

fabricated documents to the Handicrafts Department and Customs. The idols were sold for huge sums to various museums and private collectors throughout the world. Based on the Red Corner Notice issued by the CBI on the request of the Tamil Nadu Police, the accused was arrested at Germany by German Police and brought on extradition to India on 13.7.2012 and is presently lodged at Central Prison, Puzhal, Chennai. Investigation has revealed that the burgled idols have been sold to private collectors and museums in Chicago, Belgium, Australia. Two Letters Rogatory have been sent to the USA for investigation of the cases on 7.9.2012 and 29.9.2012 and for seizure of burgled idols and a third Letter Rogatory to Australia was sent on 22.1.2013. After completion of investigation, a charge sheet has been filed in the Court in Udayarpalayam Police Station, Crime No.65/2008 on 10.10.2012.

c) Economic Offences Wing – II:

The Economic Offences Wing – II (Financial Institutions) primarily investigates cases of fraud and

default on the part of Non-Banking Finance Companies and unincorporated financial institutions.

EOW-II handles cases under TNPID (Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments) Act.

In the year 2012, 89 cases were reported and a sum of Rs.46.96 crores was refunded to the depositors.

The main accused in Emu farm related cases was arrested and detained under the Goondas Act.

Further, 43 Government orders were issued for the attachment of properties worth Rs.94.24 crores. This enables the Competent Authority / DROs to initiate auction proceedings of the attached properties so that the proceeds of the attached properties can be distributed to the depositors.

iv) Operations Wing:

The fittest personnel in the Police Department are selected for Commando operations and given specialised training by the Operations Wing. The Wing has the following sub units (a) Tamil Nadu Commando

Force, (b) Tamil Nadu Commando School and (c) Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad.

a) Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF):

The Tamil Nadu Commando Force is an elite unit for Commando operations meant for tackling incidents of terrorism. They also provide Quick Response Teams (QRTC) in the event of an incident affecting public order. Training is imparted to them for handling sophisticated weapons, safeguarding themselves at any point of time by tackling armed adversaries even when unarmed, climbing of steep gradients, VIP security, etc. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force is the counterpart of the National Security Guards at the State level and it has participated in joint exercises with National Security Guards conducting mock drills to test the preparedness of the Force to handle any contingency.

b) Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS):

The School provides all the training necessary for a Policeman or Policewoman to become a commando. Training to men and women constables is

imparted in this school. Courses in Weapons and Tactics, handling of sophisticated weapons, sniper firing, training courses for dogs and dog handlers, and other allied subjects are conducted in the School.

During the year 2012, the Tamil Nadu Commando School imparted training to 2295 Police personnel.

c) Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad:

The Bomb Detection and disposal (BDD) squad was formed in 1991. The Bomb Detection and disposal (BDD) squad was pressed into service on 381 occasions in 2012 and the Squad conducted training courses for 2,546 Policemen during the year. Apart from State Police personnel, experienced ex-servicemen are also inducted into the BDD squad.

The BDD squad has so far trained 2012 State Police personnel, 462 police personnel from other States and other departments like Prisons, Customs etc. in the fields of explosives awareness, anti-sabotage measures and bomb detection.

In 2011-12, my Government ordered the construction of a Model Bomb Disposal Training Class Room at a cost of Rs.30.78 lakhs for the use of the trainees in this school. Orders were also issued by my Government sanctioning Rs.3,000/- as Risk Allowance to the ex-servicemen serving in this Squad, on par with the personnel belonging to the Commando School.

v) Intelligence Wing:

The State Intelligence Wing deals with collection, collation and dissemination of information relating to matters affecting security & peace and other matters of public importance. The Intelligence Wing comprises the following units. (i) Special Branch CID, (ii) 'Q' Branch CID, (iii) Special Division, (iv) Security Branch CID and (v) Organised Crime Intelligence Unit. While Special Branch, OCIU and Security Branch are headed by the Inspector General of Police, Intelligence, 'Q' Branch and Special Division are headed by Inspector General of Police, Internal Security. The Inspector General of Police, Intelligence, is assisted by Deputy Inspector General of Police, Intelligence, and 4 Superintendents of Police, and

Inspector General of Police, Internal Security, is assisted by 2 Superintendents of Police.

a) Special Branch CID:

The Special Branch CID collects intelligence on subversive activities of individuals and organisations which are likely to cause disturbance to law and order. This Branch collates and disseminates the collected information in advance to take appropriate preventive action at all levels to maintain law and order in the State.

b) Security Branch CID:

During 1988, Security Branch CID was formed from the Special Branch CID. The Security Branch CID looks after security matters in respect of VVIPs / VIPs including foreign Heads of State and other Protected persons visiting Tamil Nadu. This Branch also makes security arrangements for various important events like political conferences / National level sports meets and also during election campaigning etc. Apart from this, the Security Branch CID also handles matters related

to activities of foreigners, vital installations, security schemes and Passports.

c) Organised Crime Intelligence Unit (OCIU):

The Unit collects useful actionable intelligence on the activities of organised criminal gangs, rowdy elements, smuggling of narcotic drugs, trafficking of arms and explosives, human trafficking, hawala transactions, counterfeit currency, etc., and disseminates the intelligence to the field officers. The OCIU staff also build up full fledged profiles on notorious criminals and collect all details about them.

d) 'Q' Branch CID:

The 'Q' Branch CID was given the powers of investigation in 1993. Thereafter, the 'Q' Branch detachments stationed in Chennai City and 26 District Headquarters were declared as Police Stations. Later, 'Q' Branch detachments have been started in the Districts of Theni, Thiruvarur, Thiruvallur, Karur and Perambalur also.

e) Special Division:

Following the Coimbatore serial bomb blasts on 14.2.1998, the Special Division was created in March 1998 to monitor fundamentalist organisations including banned outfits namely, Al-Umma, All India Jihad Committee (banned under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908) and the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI – banned under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967) which is now regrouping under the banner of Wahadat-e-Islami Hind (Wel). For this, the Special Division collects actionable information on fundamentalists / outfits and disseminates the same and interrogates the accused arrested in fundamentalist cases.

vi) Technical Services:

The Tamil Nadu Police Radio Branch was first established in October 1948. Subsequently, new communication networks were added including a statewide Microwave Telephone Network, Repeater based VHF radio network for each District and Commissionerate and an exclusive Statewide Police

Intranet. The Branch was renamed as Police Telecommunication Branch in the year 1995.

There are two sub units under Technical Services (i) Operations Wing and (ii) Technical Wing.

a) Operations Wing: Its responsibility is to operate message transmission computers at Radio Stations in Districts and man major Control Rooms and operate wireless sets.

b) Technical Wing: It consists of technical personnel whose job is to maintain communication equipment and computers and assist in maintenance of electronic gadgets.

The Technical Services Wing can be proud that TETRA based Modern Control Rooms have been established at Salem and Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs.132.00 lakhs. Upgradation of 2 Mbps to 34 Mbps leased line to central server at State Headquarters has been established to enable more Police Stations to log in concurrently to the central server at a cost of Rs.14.00 lakhs. Provision of 500 more broadband

connections to Police Units throughout the State at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been undertaken. All Police Stations and important Police Units have been provided broadband internet connectivity.

The following are some important programmes taken up recently:

- i) Network connectivity survey has been conducted throughout the State covering all Police Stations and Special Units for the establishment of CCTNS project.
- ii) Web based application software like CCTNS Tracker and SB CID DSR software have been developed.
- iii) Installation of TETRA based modern Control Rooms at Madurai and Coimbatore cities at a cost of Rs.4.2 crores is under progress.
- iv) Implementation of Pilot project for data connectivity up to Police Station level through wireless in Erode District at a cost of Rs.1.5 crores has been taken up.

vii) Special Task Force (STF):

This Wing tackles dangerous crimes committed by seasoned criminals. The Special Task Force (STF) consists of personnel trained to tackle armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities, kidnappings, etc. The Special Task Force also assists the local Police in times of major calamities and rescue operations. At present, this Force is also being used for naxalite combing operations in the forest areas of Tamil Nadu. 259 such combing operations and 43 ambush exercises were conducted in 2012. Three operations viz., (1) Operation Attapadi, (2) Operation Chinnar and (3) Operation Cauvery were conducted to eliminate any movement of Naxals in Attapadi and Chinnar forest areas and for tracing missing foreign nationals.

STF has now become a premier training institution in jungle operations. During 2012, as many as 586 personnel from Police, Fire and Rescue Services and Forest Departments underwent training with the STF in jungle survival tactics.

viii) Social Justice and Human Rights Wing:

The Wing enforces the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Apart from taking steps to prevent atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Wing also works for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims. Currently, 37 Social Justice and Human Rights Units are functioning in 30 Districts and 6 Commissionerates.

Investigation in SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act cases is to be done by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. 4 Special Courts have been set up exclusively for the trial of cases under the SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act in the districts of Madurai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli. In other places, the existing Session Courts try the cases.

The Social Justice and Human Rights units undertake a survey to identify villages vulnerable to offences under the Act. This helps in initiating pro-active measures to prevent atrocities.

The Social Justice and Human Rights Units also monitor the grant of monetary relief to be given to the victims of atrocities against SC / ST, by District Collectors.

ix) Police Training:

The Police Recruits School was established in 1896 at Vellore and it was upgraded as a Police Training College in 1905. The Police Training College was subsequently shifted to Ashok Nagar, Chennai. The Police Training College at Ashok Nagar, Chennai, supervises and oversees all the training activities in the eight permanent Police Recruit Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore, Trichy, Perurani at Thoothukudi, Avadi, Villupuram, Salem and Madurai and in the 13 In-Service Training Centres functioning in various Police Ranges / Commissionerates. Besides these, training facilities have been created in 16 other centres located in Battalion Headquarters etc.

This Government accorded administrative and financial sanction of Rs.123.98 crores towards training expenditure (Salary and Non-Salary) for imparting basic training to the newly recruited 12,208 Grade-II

Police Constables vide G.O.Ms.No.898, Home (Police.III) Department, dated 21.11.2012. Basic Institutional Training commenced from 18.2.2013 at 37 Training Centers including eight permanent Police Recruit Schools (PRS), throughout the State. For the creation of additional infrastructure facilities in 20 Centers, the Government accorded administrative and financial sanction for a sum of Rs.12.10 crores. (vide G.O.Ms.No.682, Home (Police X) Department, dated 15.9.2012). For carrying out the special repair works for the existing training facilities in the State, the Government accorded Administrative and Financial sanction for a sum of Rs.2.855 crores (vide G.O.Ms.No.873, Home (Police X) Department, dated 12.11.2012). The 13th Finance Commission recommended grants for a sum of Rs.100 crores for improving the training infrastructure facilities in the State for the period from 2011-2012 to 2014-15. Out of the sanctioned amount, the Government has released a sum of Rs.23 crores for the upgradation of infrastructure facilities in the Tamil Nadu Police Academy and Rs.2 crores for the Police Recruit School at Perurani. These works are nearing completion.

The sanction of additional staff for the Police Recruit Schools at Vellore, Trichy, Coimbatore and Perurani has been announced by me at the Conference of Police Officers in December, 2012.

Thus, it is a matter of pride that Police training in Tamil Nadu receives priority attention.

x) Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions:

There are sixteen Special Police Battalions (TSP) including a Regimental Centre (Training Centre of the Armed Police) at Avadi. A Special Force Battalion was formed to deal with Weapons of Mass Destruction etc. The TSP-VIII Battalion is on other special duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi.

The TSP Police Personnel are deployed in times of major law and order disturbances and special duties such as election duty. They are also deployed in other States based on requests received from those States.

Two Motor Transport Work Shops function under the control of the TSP and they are located at Avadi and Trichy for repairing Police vehicles. The TSP also

looks after the recruitment and training of the members of the Police Bands.

xi) Coastal Security Group:

Tamil Nadu has a coastline of 1076 kms. covering 591 fishing villages in 13 Coastal Districts. The Coastal Security Group (CSG) was formed in 1994 with the objective of preventing the (1) smuggling of fuel, medicines and other essential commodities by sea from Tamil Nadu, (2) intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu and (3) collusion with armed foreign militants etc.

To begin with, the Coastal Security Group was performing duties only on land, undertaking coastal patrols and vehicle checks at check-posts.

Under the first phase of the Coastal Security Scheme sanctioned by the Government of India in 2005, 12 Marine Police Stations, 12 Marine Out-Posts and 40 additional Check-Posts were set up. Further, 12 boats of 12 tonne capacity and 12 boats of 5 tonne capacity were also sanctioned. Thus, a sum of Rs.80.08 crores was sanctioned under this phase. The

second phase of the scheme has been recently approved for sanction at a cost of Rs.107 crores.

CSG Personnel now undertake patrolling in the seas up to 5 nautical miles. Ex-Navy and ex-Coast Guard personnel are being recruited as technical crew to operate the boats.

A Toll free No.1093 is operating to help fishermen in distress at sea. Using this facility, 16 boats with 49 persons were rescued in 2012.

The State Government has also sanctioned 12 all terrain jeeps and 12 all terrain motorcycles for patrolling along the shore.

The Personnel of the Coastal Security Group work in liaison with the Navy, Fisheries Department, Customs and Revenue Authorities and gather intelligence on coastal security. During 2012, Coastal Village Vigilance Committee meetings were also held on 894 occasions.

xii) Prohibition Enforcement Wing:

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW) was set up with the objective of eradicating illicit distillation and preventing the transportation, possession and sale of illicit liquor.

This Wing is functioning under the control of the Additional Director General of Police (Enforcement). He is assisted by 4 Superintendents of Police at Chennai, Salem and Madurai. At the District level, there are 40 Additional Superintendents of Police and 39 Deputy Superintendents of Police to monitor the work. There are 94 PEW Units under their control and these units are headed by Inspectors of Police. These PEW Units are declared as Police Stations. The District Superintendents of Police and the Commissioners of Police have the primary role of enforcing prohibition and to facilitate this, the PEW units at the District level have been placed under their administrative and operational control.

To restrain the infiltration of spurious or unexcised Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) from neighbouring States, 29 Prohibition Check Posts have

been established in the border Districts viz., Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Krishnagiri, Salem, The Nilgiris, Thiruvarur, Thiruppur, Coimbatore, Thiruvallur, Vellore, Erode and Chennai. In addition, six mobile check posts have been formed in Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Krishnagiri, Thiruvallur and Thiruvarur districts.

xiii) Railway Police:

The Government Railway Police are responsible for the prevention and detection of crimes in trains and Railway Stations for ensuring the security of Railway installations. There are 44 Railway Police Stations and 13 Railway Outposts located within Tamil Nadu.

The Railway Police have set up a Helpline by which any passenger can contact the Railway Control Room in Chennai. In turn, the Control Room informs the policemen on a particular train or the nearest Railway Police Station. During the year 2012, several inputs were received through the Helpline including complaints about missing persons, missing property, request for medical assistance etc. Totally

1580 juveniles including 219 girls were thus rescued in the railway premises / trains of Tamil Nadu.

A proposal has been mooted by the Railway Board to move from a 3-tier system involving the Railway Protection Force, the Railway Police and local Police to a 2-tier system without the Railway Police. The Board was further exploring the option of RPF taking over investigation of cases relating to passengers and passenger safety on platforms and in trains. This move has been strongly opposed by this Government as it is seen as an attempt to encroach upon the powers of the State Government.

xiv) Dog Squads:

Tamil Nadu is one of the few States that has a Dog Squad in every District. Dog Squads have also been formed in Special Units such as STF, Railways and the Commando Force. Trained dogs help to track offenders and locate evidence in criminal cases. Dogs are also trained to sniff out explosives and narcotics. The Dog Squads in the State consist of 195 dogs, out of which 84 are Tracker Dogs and 111 are Sniffer Dogs for detection of explosives and narcotics.

The feeding charges and grooming charges for dogs were enhanced by my Government from Rs.54/- to Rs.85/- per day and from Rs.250/- to Rs.300/- per month respectively.

xv) Mounted Branch:

The Mounted Branch Police in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore are deployed for crowd control during festivals / processions, major games and tournaments and on ceremonial occasions like Republic Day and Independence Day. The strength of horses at present is 38. The Mounted Branch Police Force is controlled by the concerned Commissioners of Police.

xvi) Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services
Recruitment Board:

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB) was created in November, 1991, to perform the task of recruiting Police Personnel at the level of Sub-Inspectors of Police and Police Constables. In 2012, the TNUSRB has just successfully conducted the selection process for the common recruitment of 12,152 Grade-II Police Constables, 377 Grade-II Jail

Warders and 791 Firemen. This is the single largest selection in the history of the Board.

The recruitment process followed by the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board has the following steps:-

- (i) Conduct of Written Test at 32 centres.
(All District Headquarters in the State)
- (ii) Declaration of results for the written test.
- (iii) Conduct of Certificate Verification, Physical Measurement Test, Endurance Test and Physical Efficiency Test at various centres in the State.
- (iv) Declaration of final result in the case of common recruitment of Grade-II Police Constables, Grade-II Jail Warders and Firemen. In the case of Sub-Inspectors, this is followed by a viva-voce test and after that the final results are declared.

- (v) The list of provisionally selected candidates is then sent to the Director General of Police / Director, Fire and Rescue Services / Additional Director General of Police, Prisons, for organising Medical Examination and Police Verification after which candidates are sent for training by the concerned department.

The details of candidates recruited by the TNUSRB so far is given in Annexures–XIV to XVI.

xvii) Home Guards:

The Tamil Nadu Home Guards organisation came into being in 1963 as per the Tamil Nadu Home Guards Rules, 1963. It is a voluntary citizens' force to assist the Police in the maintenance of law and order and for tackling emergencies like floods, fires, cyclones etc. The organisation renders valuable assistance in regulation of traffic, crowd control, maintenance of internal security, promotion of communal harmony, and spread of awareness on health, hygiene and road safety. At present, there are 142 companies comprising

15,622 Home Guards (including 2750 women Home Guards) in the organisation.

My Government has taken special steps to rejuvenate this force. The Daily allowance has been enhanced from Rs.65/- to Rs.150/- from 16th September, 2011. The night duty allowance in Chennai City Commissionerate has also been raised to Rs.200/- per call out. As a result, more Home Guards report for duty, thus leading to better policing.

Civil Defence Units were formed in Tamil Nadu for the first time in 2012 to assist the civil administration in the Districts during natural disasters. These Units located in Chennai, Mamallapuram, Tirunelveli, Trichy and Madurai are placed under the control of the concerned Collectors who are designated as District Controllers under section 4(1) of the Civil Defence Act.

xviii) State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB):

SCRB looks after the implementation of CCTNS (Crime and Criminals Tracking and Networking System). CCTNS is a Web based System aimed at networking the whole country, with a comprehensive

data base of criminals and crime records. The outlay on this project is Rs.113.23 crores. The core application software (CIPRUS) for the system was developed and 32493 Police Personnel have been trained so far. The scheme has been launched in Thiruvallur, Ariyalur, Coimbatore City and Sivangangai on 13.3.2013 by me. The scheme will be completed in the other Districts by September 2013.

The SCRB has four component units. They are (i) Police Computer Wing, (ii) Finger Print Bureau, (iii) Modus Operandi Bureau and (iv) Statistical Cell.

i) Police Computer Wing:

The Police Computer Wing was constituted with the aim of computerising all data pertaining to crimes and criminals to aid in investigation and in compiling crime statistics.

The Police Computer Wing coordinates implementation and maintenance of CCIS (Crime Criminal Information System), CIPA (Common Integrated Police Application), CAARUS (Crime Analysis Automatic Records Updating System), Portrait

Building Software, TALASH (An application to match unidentified dead bodies and missing persons), and MVCS (Motor Vehicle Coordination System). Of these, CCIS, CIPA and CAARUS will be replaced by CIPRUS (Common Integrated Police Records Updating System) under the centrally sponsored CCTNS.

43 portraits were developed in the Police Computer Wing in the year 2012. Over the years, 878 portraits have been totally developed, out of which 142 closely resembled the culprits and were useful in crime detection.

PCW also maintains the Tamil Nadu Police Website. This has a provision for the public to make online complaints. 2372 such complaints were received in the year 2012.

MVCS (Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System) is a data bank of stolen and recovered motor vehicles. A MVCS counter has been opened in Chennai City Police Crime Records Bureau to help the public who intend to buy second hand vehicles to find out whether the vehicle is a stolen one or is involved in any crime.

This data base has over 8 lakh records from all the States.

ii) Finger Print Bureau:

The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau, Chennai, was established in 1895 and is the oldest one of its kind in the country. The Finger Print Bureau is the store house of finger print slips of all convicted persons and it has 1,63,947 finger print records. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to introduce Single Digit Finger Print system in all the District Headquarters / Commissionerates. There are 35 S.D.F.P. Bureaus functioning in the State. In addition, one Special Finger Print Unit is functioning at the Directorate of the V&AC., Chennai, and another at the Commercial Crime Investigation Wing, CID., Chennai.

Five hundred and three offenders were identified through finger prints in the year 2012.

The Finger Print Bureau also operates the Finger Print Analysis and Criminal Tracing System (FACTS). This computerised system helps to compare chance prints found at the scene of a crime with a computerised database of fingerprints.

iii) Modus Operandi Bureau:

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

iv) Statistical Cell:

The Statistical Cell compiles general statistical information relating to the Department.

IX. Mobility:

Good mobility enables the Police Force to respond to the call of duty without delay. The State Government has realized the importance of good Police mobility and has hence taken all possible steps to increase the fleet strength to meet the growing needs. In the last two financial years, a total number of 1202 vehicles have been sanctioned thus increasing the fleet strength to the level of 14,518 vehicles.

X. Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation:

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation was created vide G.O.Ms.No.2500, Home Department, dated 27.09.1980 primarily with a view to build own houses for Police Personnel as a welfare measure. Only 1971 houses could be constructed before the Corporation was merged with the Tamil Nadu Housing Board in 1989. The Corporation was again revived on 21.11.1991.

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

TNPHC has so far constructed 33,991 Police rental quarters, 911 quarters for Fire and Rescue Services Personnel and 1024 quarters for the Prison Staff, 513 Police Stations, 572 Restrooms,

14 District Police Offices, 8 AR complexes, 19 Dormitories, 4 DIG Range Offices, 4 Zonal Offices for IGPs and 3 City Police Offices.

Apart from the above buildings, the annexe building for the office of the DGP, Puzhal Prison Complex, the Tamil Nadu Police Academy, works pertaining to the Coastal Security Group, buildings for Commissioner of Police, Chennai, CBCID, TNUSRB & Prisons Department have also been constructed by TNPHC. The details of quarters for Police Personnel sanctioned to be constructed by TNPHC in the last 5 years are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Police quarters sanctioned	Value in Crores
1.	2008–09	2005	132.71
2.	2009–10	2005	143.47
3.	2010–11	2007	160.81
4.	2011–12	3448	290.25
5.	2012–13	4560	494.96

“Own Your House” Scheme:

On 3.5.2012, I announced the unique scheme of constructing **36000** Houses under “Own Your House” scheme in the Legislative Assembly. This is the first such major initiative in the country. The scheme was launched by me on 26.10.2012 for construction of **2673** houses at Melakottaiyur at a cost of **Rs.455.55 crores** for Police, Fire Service & Prison Department Personnel. **47.60** acres of land at Melakottaiyur village has been handed over to the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Limited for this purpose. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation is finalising the tender procedures for the construction work to be commenced shortly.

ii) Conference of Collectors and Police Officers:

For the first time, in 2012, the Conference of Collectors and Police Officers was held over a period of 3 days, with one day set apart for an exclusive session with Police Officers. The Conference provided an opportunity for Police Officers of all Units and from the various Districts to provide an overview of their functions and responsibilities and also present their

requirements before me. I made a record number of 181 announcements for the Home Department, pertaining to a variety of sectors such as sanction of Traffic Police Stations, sanction of new platoons for the Armed Reserve Police, necessary amendments to important Acts, sanction of vehicles and equipment etc.

The Conference provided a rare opportunity for all the Police Officers to interact at one forum, under my Chairpersonship thus paving the way for better coordination leading to improved functioning of the Police Department.

iii) Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade:

The core functions of the Police Department are (i) proper maintenance of law and order and (ii) control and detection of crime. However, there are a number of peripheral functions to be performed in the Police Department such as (i) driving the vehicles of the Department, (ii) delivering tapal, (iii) maintenance of Police Quarters, (iv) ensuring coordination between the Police and hospital authorities to prevent loss of life of accident victims and (v) data entry. These peripheral functions are being performed by trained Police

Personnel. To relieve them from these functions and for enabling effective Police deployment for performing the core Police functions, the Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade will be commenced in 2013. The members of the Brigade will perform the peripheral functions in the Department. The bill providing for the constitution of this Brigade has already been enacted by the Legislative Assembly in February 2013. The draft rules are ready to be notified and the induction of youth into the Brigade will take place shortly.

XI. Forensic Sciences Department:

The Tamil Nadu State Forensic Science Laboratory was established during the year 1959 and after undergoing many changes metamorphosed as a separate Department, "Forensic Sciences Department" in the year 1984. The objective of this Department is to render forensic science services for better criminal justice delivery.

Organisation:

The Forensic Sciences Department is headed by a Director and assisted by one Additional Director, one

Deputy Director and 15 Assistant Directors at the Main Laboratory, Chennai and 14 Assistant Directors in nine Regional Forensic Sciences Laboratories. There are 33 Mobile Forensic Sciences Laboratories manned by Scientific Officers. Woman scientists are the major work force in the Department and play a vital role in fixing the perpetrators of crime thus aiding both the Investigating Agency and the Judiciary.

a) Main Laboratory:

The Main Laboratory in Chennai consists of 14 specialized analytical Divisions namely Anthropology, Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Forensic, DNA, Documents, Excise, Explosives, Narcotics, Physics, Prohibition, Serology and Toxicology. There is a separate Photographic Division for documenting crime exhibits received from various criminal courts for examination. In addition to the above Divisions, the Main Laboratory has Reception, Instruments and Stores Divisions.

b) Regional Forensic Sciences Laboratories:

There are nine Regional Forensic Sciences Laboratories functioning at Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Villuppuram. The Assistant Director is the Scientific as well as Administrative Head of the Regional Forensic Sciences Laboratories.

c) Mobile Forensic Sciences Laboratories:

There are 33 Mobile Forensic Sciences Laboratories in the Department, viz., 2 in Chennai and one each at 31 Police Districts / Commissionerates, excluding Police Commissionerates at Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli City and Police Districts at Ariyalur and Tiruppur.

Functions:

Main Laboratory / Regional Forensic Sciences Laboratories:

- ❖ Analysis / examination / comparison of various physical evidence collected from the scenes of occurrence by employing classical and modern scientific techniques

for identification, individualization and to establish the link between the crime / victim/ deceased and the perpetrators.

- ❖ Providing training in Forensic Science to Judicial, Revenue, Police, Medical, Prosecution, Probationary Officers, etc.

Mobile Forensic Sciences Laboratories:

- ❖ Rendering field criminalistic services to the Investigating Officers at the crime scene level for the effective scientific investigation of crimes by collecting clue materials.

Agencies from which samples are received for analysis:

- ❖ Physical evidence / Biological samples referred by Police, Criminal / Civil Courts, Government Hospitals.
- ❖ Samples referred by other Departments of our State, Local Bodies, other States (Courts / Other Departments), Private Institutions/Individuals.
- ❖ Material evidence referred by Enquiry Commissions.

- ❖ VVIP food analysis – To analyse the food samples provided to VVIPs for ascertaining whether the food samples are free from poison.

Accomplishment:

In 2012, this Department has analysed 2,32,135 evidence materials for 68,387 cases.

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

The Scientists of this Department have won many accolades for their outstanding performance in the field of crime detection and their deposition before courts of law have been greatly relied upon in the dispensation of justice.

XII. Conclusion:

Our State is peaceful because our citizens wish to live in peace and harmony. The people of the State are second to none in their skills, talents and

attainments. And their behaviour is characterised by a sense of contentment, humility and respect for tradition and heritage. Being the inheritors of a rich and ancient tradition we are aware that disruption of peace and order will stand in the way of economic progress. All through history, if one were to look for a place in India with the least disruption of peace and order, in the form of feuds, wars and riots, it is Tamil Nadu. Our record in this respect is unparalleled.

Of late, there is a perceptible tension and intolerance, noticeable in Society, which threatens to make it more confrontationist and belligerent. This is because of the greater intermixing of people and cultures that the processes of economic globalisation and liberalisation have set in motion. Moreover, the technological revolution characterised by the universal use of computers, cell phones, and internet has occasioned a major change in our life styles. Unfortunately, some anti-social elements in Society attempt to use these tools for violating the law. It is therefore necessary to keep a watchful eye on the activities of these anti-social elements.

I have been following the path of kindness intermixed with firmness when directing the administration of the State and the Police Force in particular. Mother Nature is my greatest preceptor and guide. Consequently our Police Department functions as a strong, efficient, disciplined and humane force which can be firm and kind at the same time. While the common person is encouraged to pursue his / her activities undisturbed, criminal activities are controlled with an iron hand. The continuous interference in the functioning of the Police by evil elements outside the Government has been completely eliminated. This has been the philosophy of Police Administration in the State. And it has yielded rich dividends.

Today the atmosphere in the State is characterised by peace, stability and order. Hence, industrial investments are flowing in, in large measure. There is no industrial unrest. The agriculturist feels protected and safe. And he has the comfort of the Government's support for solving his problems. People from all parts of India and the world come to Tamil Nadu in search of employment, medical treatment and education. Consequently the Tamilian is able to

hold his / her head high when visiting any part of the world. Truly the State is emerging as the symbol upholding the truth behind the oft quoted poetic passage of the Sangam era

“All cities are my own and all the people of the world my brethren.”

J JAYALALITHAA
CHIEF MINISTER

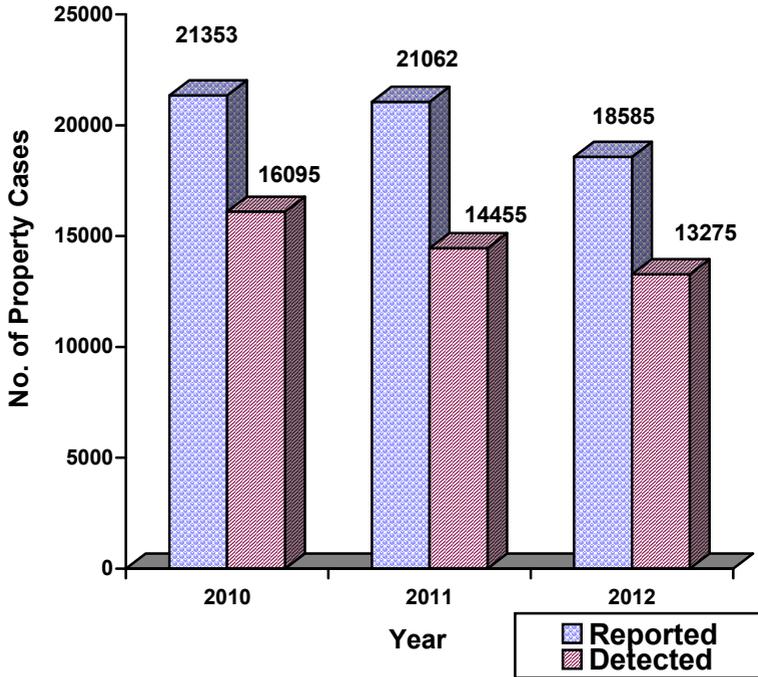
Annexure – I

(Refer III – Crime situation)

Sl. No.	Head of Offence	Reported in 2011	Reported in 2012
1.	Dacoity	101	97
2.	Robbery	2066	1898
3.	Burglary	4848	4457
4.	Theft	13924	11996
	Total	20939	18448

Annexure – II

Property crimes reported and detected 2010- 2012



Annexure – III

Details of property lost & recovered

Sl. No.		2011	2012
1.	Property Lost	Rs.111.72 crores	Rs.131.85 crores
2.	Property recovered	Rs.65.84 crores	Rs.80.19 crores
3.	% of Recovery	59%	61%

Annexure – IV

Murder cases reported from 2003 – 2012

S. No.	Year	No. of murder cases reported	% variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	2003	1487	
2.	2004	1406	– 5.45
3.	2005	1366	– 2.84
4.	2006	1274	– 6.73
5.	2007	1521	19.39
6.	2008	1630	7.17
7.	2009	1644	0.86
8.	2010	1715	4.32
9.	2011	1747	1.86
10.	2012	1806	3.38

Annexure – V

Reason for the murders 2010 – 2012

S. No.	Reasons	2010	2011	2012
1.	Family quarrel	454	440	416
2.	Wordy quarrel	308	325	309
3.	Personal enmity	296	280	320
4.	Love affairs / Sexual causes	334	347	321
5.	Money Transaction	77	59	69
6.	Land dispute	117	141	146
7.	Drunken Brawls	39	12	22
8.	Dowry	10	7	13
9.	Political reasons	3	3	5
10.	Other causes*	73	131	173
11.	Casteism	4	2	12
Total		1715	1747	1806

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

Annexure – VII

Details of the Road Accidents for the past 5 years

Year	Total number of accidents	Number of fatal accidents	Number of persons died
2008	60409	11813	12784
2009	60794	12727	13746
2010	64996	14241	15409
2011	65873	14359	15422
2012	67757	15072	16175

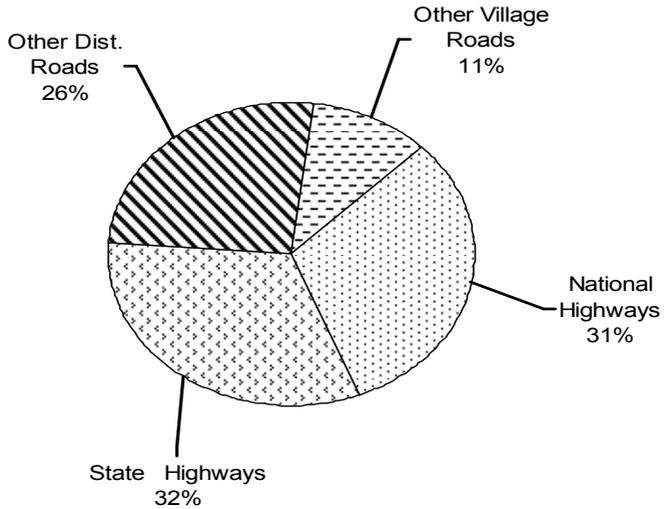
Annexure - VIII

Details about Traffic Accidents

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Vehicles	No. of Accidents	% of Accidents to No. of Vehicles	No. of Deaths	% of Deaths to No. of Vehicles
1.	2002	6041312	53503	0.89	9939	0.15
2.	2003	6591224	51025	0.77	9275	0.13
3.	2004	7205847	52508	0.73	9507	0.12
4.	2005	7966200	53878	0.68	9760	0.11
5.	2006	8851672	55145	0.62	11009	0.11
6.	2007	9807155	59140	0.60	12036	0.11
7.	2008	10789970	60409	0.56	12784	0.11
8.	2009	11820613	60794	0.51	13746	0.11
9.	2010	13119713	64996	0.50	15409	0.11
10.	2011	14861695	65873	0.44	15422	0.10
11.	2012	16626000	67757	0.41	16175	0.097

Annexure – IX

Percentage of total accidents according to type of roads – 2012



Annexure – X

Total number of road accidents district wise – 2012

Sl. No.	District	No. of road accidents	No. of casualties
1.	Nilgiris	301	64
2.	Perambalur	568	162
3.	Ariyalur	620	131
4.	Ramanathapuram	860	290
5.	Sivagangai	941	295
6.	Pudukottai	1135	371
7.	Karur	1150	348
8.	Tiruvarur	1199	197
9.	Tiruvallur	1215	324
10.	Theni	1245	240
11.	Kanniyakumari	1256	298
12.	Virudhunagar	1259	311
13.	Thoothukudi	1400	417
14.	Nagapattinam	1446	256
15.	Dharmapuri	1479	336
16.	Tiruvannamalai	1561	480

17.	Krishnagiri	1723	481
18.	Erode	2025	608
19.	Dindigul	2035	589
20.	Namakkal	2098	539
21.	Thanjavur	2314	471
22.	Tirunelveli	2394	560
23.	Trichy	2483	675
24.	Tiruppur	2625	716
25.	Madurai	2862	646
26.	Kancheepuram	3068	940
27.	Vellore	3167	813
28.	Salem	3282	785
29.	Coimbatore	3434	1018
30.	Villupuram	3453	866
31.	Cuddalore	3484	539
32.	Chennai City	9675	1409
Total		67757	16175

ANNEXURE – XI

Details of funds provided by the Centre and the State under Modernisation of Police Force

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation
2000 – 01	76.50	76.50	153.00
2001 – 02	68.10	68.10	136.20
2002 – 03	68.10	68.10	136.20
2003 – 04	52.47	36.67	89.14
2004 – 05	56.76	37.84	94.60
2005 – 06	65.46	21.82	87.28
2006 – 07	59.40	19.80	79.20
2007 – 08	75.75	25.25	101.00
2008 – 09	51.00	17.00	68.00
2009 – 10	60.67	20.22	80.89
2010 – 11	92.52	30.69	123.21
2011 – 12	43.19	14.24	57.43
2012 – 13	17.70	11.80	29.50

Annexure – XII

Outpatient Medical Units at Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalion Headquarters

Sl. No.	Name
1.	TSP-III Battalion, Veerapuram, Thiruvallur District
2.	TSP-IV Battalion, Kovaipudur, Coimbatore District
3.	TSP-VI Battalion, Madurai District
4.	TSP-VII Battalion, Pochampalli, Dharmapuri District
5.	TSP-IX Battalion, Manimuthar, Tirunelveli District
6.	TSP-X Battalion, Ulundurpet, Villupuram District
7.	TSP-XI Battalion, Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar District
8.	TSP-XII Battalion, Manimuthar, Tirunelveli District
9.	TSP-XIII Battalion, Poonamallee, Chennai District
10.	TSP-XIV Battalion, Palani, Dindigul District

Annexure – XIII

Outpatient Medical Units at Armed Reserve Headquarters

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Trichy City
2.	Kancheepuram
3.	Tiruvallur
4.	Tiruvannamalai
5.	Villupuram
6.	Trichy
7.	Perambalur
8.	Ariyalur
9.	Karur
10.	Pudukkottai
11.	Thanjavur
12.	Nagapattinam
13.	Thiruvavarur
14.	Coimbatore
15.	Erode
16.	Tiruppur
17.	Nilgiris
18.	Namakkal

19.	Dharmapuri
20.	Krishnagiri
21.	Dindigul
22.	Ramanathapuram
23.	Sivagangai
24.	Theni
25.	Thoothukudi
26.	Kanyakumari

Annexure – XV

Number of candidates selected for the posts of Sub-Inspector of Police (Men and Women)

Year	Sub-Inspectors of Police		Total
	Men	Women	
1993–94	1370	–	1370
1997–98	697	278	975
2001–02	–	961	961
2006	586	111	697
2010	768	328	1096
Total	3421	1678	5099

Annexure – XVI

**Number of candidates selected
for the posts of Sub-Inspector of Police
(Technical – Men and Women)**

Year	Sub-Inspector (Technical)		Total
	Men	Women	
1999 – 00	127	55	182
2006	146	63	209
Total	273	118	391

Annexure – VI

Cases of crime against women reported for the years 2009 - 2012 with percentage variation

S. No.	Crime Heads	2009	2010	%	2010	2011	%	2011	2012	%
1.	Rape	596	686	15	686	677	-1	677	737	9
2.	Dowry Death	194	165	-15	165	152	-8	152	110	-28
3.	Cruelty by husband & his relatives	1460	1570	8	1570	1812	15	1812	1965	8
4.	Molestation	1242	1405	13	1405	1467	4	1467	1494	2
Total		3492	3826	10	3826	4108	7	4108	4306	5

Annexure – XIV

Number of candidates selected by the TNUSRB for the posts of Grade-II Police Constable, Grade-II Jail Warder and Firemen

Year	Grade-II Police Constable		Grade-II Jail Warder		Firemen		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1992–93	11,790	–	–	–	–	–	11,790
1993–94	–	–	–	–	1069	–	1,069
1995–96	6,360	3,271	–	–	–	–	9,631
1996–97	–	–	496	–	–	–	496
1997–98	3,793	861	–	–	–	–	4,654
1999–00	3,934	–	362	–	1,031	–	5,327
2001–02	3,500	1,659	–	–	–	–	5,159
2002–03	4,931	2,108	224	128	–	–	7,391
2003–04	1,398	599	–	–	678	–	2,675
2006	3,164	1,379	–	–	–	–	4,543
2007	4,174	1,789	354	–	339	–	6,656
2008–09	2,802	1,200	–	–	–	–	4,002
2010	6,330	2,644	461	29	633	–	10,097
2012	10,317	1,835	377	–	791	–	13,320
Total	62,493	17,345	2,274	157	4,541	–	86,810