

TAMIL NADU POLICE

POLICY NOTE FOR 2001 – 2002

1. INTRODUCTION

Maintenance of Law and order is the foremost requirement for a peaceful society, planned economic growth and development of the people and the State. The Tamil Nadu Police has to play a key role in assisting the Government to achieve peace and tranquility, social harmony and protection of the weaker sections and women in the State.

The Tamil Nadu Police Force is being geared up to meet the challenges of sophisticated new methods of criminalities, with its upgraded quality of manpower through modernisation of its Force and training in gender sensitization and a humane approach.

Apart from the maintenance of Law and Order, the Tamil Nadu Police has to deal with social problems like illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, civil defence, protection of civil rights, human rights, video piracy, diversion of Public Distribution System (PDS) commodities, economic offences, idol theft, juvenile crimes, communal crimes and also take up traffic regulation and road safety measures.

The Tamil Nadu Police Force is all set to transform itself "into a highly professional and competent law enforcement agency comparable to the best in the world".

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND

SET UP

2.1. Top Level Administration

The Director General of Police is in overall charge of the administration of the Tamil Nadu Police Department. He is assisted in his office by the Additional Director General of Police (ADGP - L&O), the Inspector General of Police (Hqrs), the Inspector General of Police (Administration) and the Inspector General of Police (L& O).

The Additional Director General of Police (L&O), the Inspector General of Police (L&O) Chennai, and the Inspector General of Police (South Zone) at Madurai, assist the Director General of Police in all matters relating to maintenance of Law and Order in the State.

The Inspector General of Police (Hqrs.) and the Inspector General of Police (Administration) look after the service and career matters of the Police personnel. Besides, they handle planning and provide for the operational needs of the Police Force.

The Inspector General of Police (Technical Services) is in charge of the Technical Services like Police Radio Network, Computer Wing and State Finger Print Bureau.

The Training Wing is headed by a Director General of Police and he is assisted by the IGP (Training). An officer of the rank of DGP has been posted as DGP/Project Director in charge of the Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Chennai.

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes construction of the Police Quarters/Barracks as well as houses for the Police personnel under the "Own your Home" Scheme. The Corporation is headed by a Chairman-cum-Managing Director in the rank of an ADGP.

Two Additional Directors General of Police are in overall charge of Crime and Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department (CID). They supervise the investigation of crimes having ramifications extending over more than one district or extending beyond the State border.

The Additional Director General of Police (Prohibition), Chennai is in charge of enforcement of the Prohibition Act in the State. An officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police is in charge of Civil Supplies CID, Chennai.

The Additional Director General of Police (Economic Offences Wing) is responsible for detection and proper investigation of economic offences. Idol Wing, Commercial Crimes Investigation Wing CID (CCIW) and Police Research Centre are the branches under his control. He also supervises the cases relating to the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and the unincorporated financial institutions. The Inspector General of Police, Economic Offences Wing-I (EOW-I) & Inspector General of Police EOW -II (Financial Institutions) are under his control.

The Additional Director General of Police, Intelligence Criminal Investigation Department (CID) looks after the Special Branch matters including collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence having a bearing on the security of the State and co-ordinates the security arrangements for VIPs and vital installations. The Superintendent of Police, Q Branch CID, under the guidance of the Additional Director General of Police (Intelligence) is in charge of the specialised wing to monitor the activities of extremists, militants and co-ordinate effective measures to counter their activities.

The Coastal Security Group headed by the Additional Director General of Police implements the coastal security measures along the coastline of the State.

The Additional Director General of Police (Social Justice) CID supervises the effective functioning of Protection of Civil Rights Wing headed by the Inspector General of Police, Human Rights/Social Justice CID. This wing is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the State.

The Inspector General of Police, (Armed Police) is in charge of 11 Armed Police Battalions and a Regimental Centre at Avadi.

The Inspector General of Police (Railways) is in charge of policing in the Railways supervising the functioning of the Government Railway Police in the State.

In order to streamline the recruitment process and procedure for the recruitment of Uniformed Personnel in the departments of Police, Prison and Fire Services, the Government constituted the "Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board" headed by a Director General of Police.

The Additional Director General of Police (Civil Defence Training) is in charge of the Home Guards including Civil Defence in Tamil Nadu. He is assisted by an Inspector General of Police / Director of Civil Defence and a Deputy Commandant General, Home Guards, Chennai.

The sanctioned strength of the Indian Police Service (IPS) cadre of Tamil Nadu is 214 and the actual strength as on 30-06-2001 is 178 including the 4 officers appointed to the IPS cadre during 2001. During

the year 2000, 5 IPS officers retired from service on superannuation, while four officers were appointed to the IPS cadre under the promotion quota. During 2001, 6 IPS Officers are retiring on superannuation.

The sanctioned strength of the Tamil Nadu Police Department comprising executive, ministerial & tele-communication wings as on 31-7-2001 is 98,358 (vide Annexures).

223 Platoons of the Armed Reserve Police and 11 Battalions of the Tamil Nadu Special Police are effectively assisting the local Police in the maintenance of Law and Order. One Armed Police Battalion is on deputation at New Delhi for guarding the Tihar Prison Complex.

2.2. Special Units In the Police Force

The following are the special units in the Police Force:

- 1) Commando Force and Commando School.
- 2) Swift Action Force.
- 3) Temple Protection Force
- 4) Railway Police
- 5) Airport Security
- 6) Coastal Security Group
- 7) Prohibition Enforcement Wing
- 8) Dog Squad
- 9) Mounted Branch
- 10) Anti-Vice Squad
- 11) Juvenile-Aid Police Unit
- 12) Shorthand Bureau
- 13) Home Guards
- 14) Civil Defence
- 15) Social Justice
- 16) Anti-dacoity Cell
- 17) Video-piracy Cell
- 18) Civil Supplies CID

19) Special Task Force

20) Narcotics Intelligence Bureau CID

21) Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB)

22) Economic Offences Wing - I (EOW - I)

a) CCIW CID

b) Idol Wing CID

23) Economic Offences Wing-II (EOW - II) (Financial Institutions)

24) Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions

25) Intelligence Wing

a) Special Branch CID

b) Security Branch CID

c) 'Q' Branch CID

d) Special Division

26) Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau

27) Police Computer Wing

28) Police Research Centre

Commando Force and Commando School

Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF) and Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS) were formed on 24-01-1997 with a strength of 1 Superintendent of Police, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 8 Inspectors, 2 Inspectors (Technical), 36 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors (Technical) and 228 other police personnel in the TNCF and a strength of 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Additional Superintendent of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 11 Inspectors, 22 Sub-Inspectors, and 90 other Police personnel in the Tamil Nadu Commando School.

Some important training courses were conducted during the year 2000 and 2001 (up to June) for the Police personnel of the State.

The names of the Courses are:

1) Commando Course

2) Special Commando Course

3) Anti-Terrorism Course

4) Anti-Hijacking, Airport Security & Commando Aspects.

5) Bomb Detection and Disposal Course

6) Unarmed Combat Course

7) VIP Security Course

The Tamil Nadu Commando School also imparted training for Police personnel in Tamil Nadu and from other States.

Swift Action Force

The Swift Action Force (SAF) was formed in the year 1997 to deal with any communal violence and riots in the State. The SAF personnel are trained in riot control methods, sensitivity training, fire fighting, rescue operations, first aid course and awareness of human rights and are used to quell communal riots and to deal with fundamentalists and for containing major law and order situations of different nature.

Temple Protection Force

This force consists of 1,000 Grade II constables and 3000 Ex-Servicemen. The Temple Protection Force (TPF) directly provides security to the temples and their properties.

Railway Police

The Railway Police jurisdiction extends throughout the State. There are 31 Railway Police Stations and 26 Out Post Police Stations functioning under it. The service of the Railway Police is being utilised in preventing and detecting crimes such as chain snatching, baggage lifting, rail robbery and murder for gain in running trains and railway platforms.

Airport Security

The Airport Security staff is responsible for the anti-sabotage & anti-hijacking measures and the security of the air-crafts, terminals and other infrastructure facilities at Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Coimbatore.

Coastal Security Group

The Government of Tamil Nadu created the Coastal Security Group in 1994, vide G.O. Ms. No.718, Home (Pol.15) Department dated 27.06.1994 for the purposes of preventing the smuggling of fuel, medicines, narcotics, fire arms, ammunition and other essential commodities by sea from the Tamil Nadu coast to Sri Lanka, preventing intrusion of militants and collusion between the fishermen and militants and smugglers. With headquarters at Chennai, it has five Zonal Offices at Nagapattinam, Vedaranyam, Pattukottai, Ramanathapuram and Tuticorin. Sixty Coastal Check Posts have been erected along the coastline of Tamil Nadu for effective check.

A Watch Tower has been constructed at a height of 40 feet at Kodiakarai to watch the movement of any illegal immigrants and smuggling activities. The free movement of Sri Lankan militants has been successfully sealed, because of the strict vigil maintained by the coastal check posts and coastline patrolling by the Coastal Security Group officers and men.

Prohibition Enforcement Wing

The Tamil Nadu Government's avowed Prohibition policy is to keep Tamil Nadu free from all kinds of illicit liquor. The wing is under the overall control of an ADGP at the State level. The Prohibition

Enforcement Wing Units are functioning under the administrative control of the District Superintendents of Police who are also primarily responsible for enforcing the Prohibition Act effectively in their respective districts.

There are 86 Prohibition Enforcement Wing units, each headed by an Inspector, functioning all over the State. 37 Additional SPs and 37 Deputy SPs were posted to supervise the enforcement of the Prohibition Act. The main objective of the Wing is to stamp out illicit distillation and sale of illicit and spurious liquor, with the help of "Village Resistance Committees".

Methanol has been identified as the main source causing liquor deaths. Several measures have been taken to monitor the procurement and transport of this chemical. 21 check posts have been established.

Dog Squads

The Police Dogs in the Dog Squads are utilised for crime detection. Sniffer dogs, trained in detecting explosives, are utilised in detecting bombs and also for providing security to VIPs & VVIPs. Under the Scheme of Modernisation of the Police Force, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.16.20 Lakhs for the purchase of Dogs and also to form Dog Squads in all the Districts and Cities.

Mounted Branch

The Mounted Branch exists in Chennai City, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli. The Chennai City Police Mounted Branch is used in daily patrolling at Chennai Marina Beach both in the morning and evening to prevent eve-teasing, chain snatching and also to curb the movement of anti-social elements.

Anti-Vice Squad

In Chennai City, the Anti-Vice squad is functioning. This has been declared as a Police Station. The main objective of the Anti-Vice squad is enforcing the central laws regarding the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956 and to identify the organisers who are responsible for seducing and buying girls and women and running brothels and to curb this menace in Chennai City.

Juvenile-Aid Police Unit

The Juvenile Aid Police Unit deals with rounding up of children below 16 years who are destitutes, and are not specially charged under the Indian Penal Code Cases, the Prohibition Act, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and the Gambling Act. The Juvenile Aid Police Unit restores the children to their parents or local guardians either at the time of recounting them up or at the time of production on demand. This Unit also attends to patrolling high delinquency areas like slums, railway stations, cinema theatres, festival places etc. and rounds up the uncared-for destitutes and run-away children who need protection from anti-social elements. The Juvenile Aid Police Units are situated in Chennai, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli Cities and Salem, Tiruchirapalli Districts.

Shorthand Bureau

The Shorthand Bureau with its Headquarters in Chennai has branches in all districts and was created for the proper coverage of public meetings and to monitor objectionable and intemperate speeches.

Home Guards

The Tamil Nadu Home Guards Organisation is purely voluntary in nature and auxiliary to the Police Force. Men and women from all walks of life are serving in this Organisation. The sanctioned strength of Home Guards of Tamil Nadu is 10,560 including 550 women. The services of Home Guards are utilised for traffic duty night patrol, temple festival bandobust, rescue operations during natural calamities etc. Home Guards participate in the Republic Day celebrations held in Chennai City and District headquarters every year. The services of Home Guards are well utilised during flood relief operations in the coastal areas at the time of cyclones or heavy rains.

The President's Home Guards Medals are awarded to the Home Guards of this State, on the occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day.

Civil Defence

Civil Defence aims at saving of life, minimising damage to property and maintaining industrial production, in the event of a hostile attack. The Civil Defence volunteers are deployed on voluntary basis in various constructive activities like relief and rescue work during natural calamities. Chennai City and Kalpakkam have been declared as category 'A' Civil Defence Cities. A Civil Defence orientation is given for floods or cyclone relief operations by the Inspector General of Police (Home Guards) who is also the Director of Civil Defence. A State Flood Control Centre functions during the North-East monsoon every year (October to January) to monitor rescue or relief work at the time of floods, cyclone, etc. To meet natural disasters, inflatable boats and special rescue vehicles have been supplied to the coastal districts with trained personnel.

Social Justice

The Protection of Civil Rights wing is headed by the IGP, (Human Rights and Social Justice CID) under the supervision of the ADGP, (Social Justice CID). The PCR wing enforces the Provisions of the Protection of Civil Right Act and the SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. There are 34 Mobile Police Squads.

Anti-Dacoity Cell

The Anti Dacoity Cell which functions from Chennai, has State-wide jurisdiction and acts primarily as a Cell for the collection, collation and dissemination of data relating to dacoities and the accused concerned in dacoity cases, so that a systematic monitoring of the dacoity cases all over the State is exercised. This unit is presently functioning under the control of an Additional Director General of Police.

Video-Piracy Cell

Video piracy is a recent phenomenon and has assumed alarming proportions. The piracy of popular movies is being done mostly by persons having commercial links with Video Library Owners.

The Video Piracy Cell functions under the overall control of the Inspector General of Police, Special Investigation Team (SIT). To control piracy, the Cinematography Act, 1952, the Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on T.V. screen through V.C.R, the Cable T.V. Network (Regulation) Act, 1984 and the Copy-Rights Act, 1957 can be invoked.

There are 6 units with head-quarters at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Trichy and Tirunelveli.

Civil Supplies CID

This wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police. The main duties of the Civil Supplies CID are (i) to prevent hoarding of paddy, rice and other essential commodities, (ii) to prevent smuggling of essential commodities to other States (iii) to detect and prosecute cases of adulteration of food products, cement and petroleum products, etc, and (iv) to prevent illegal diversion of rice, kerosene and other essential commodities from the Public Distribution System.

Special Task Force

The Special Task Force has been functioning since 1995 with its field headquarters at Bannari. As success was elusive, this Government took a decision to revamp the operations to nab the notorious forest brigand Veerapan and his gang and has initiated a number of steps

This unit is now headed by an IGP (STF). A retired DGP Thiru Walter I Dawaram, who had himself worked in the area previously is on contract, guiding and working with the IG (STF). The existing force has been replaced by willing and energetic Police personnel.

Appreciating the difficult conditions of work and the arduous and dangerous nature of the assignment, certain additional and special allowances have been sanctioned to the personnel such as Risk Allowance, Hardship allowance, Ration allowance. To encourage and recognize exemplary courage, accelerated promotion has been ordered for the deserving personnel. Steps are also being taken to make the police people-friendly, by taking up a number of development works and providing special medical aid.

Narcotic Intelligence Bureau C.I.D

The Government of India enacted the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, for the control and regulation of operations relating to Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The Government of India has also enacted another law, namely, Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988, according to which the Central and State Governments have been empowered to detain persons engaged in illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances for a minimum period of one year and a maximum period of two years from the date of detention. The State Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, CID, is headed by a Superintendent of Police and there are 12 Narcotic Intelligence Bureau CID units in the State stationed at Chennai, Madurai, Trichirappalli, Salem, Villupuram, Dindigul, Theni, Thuthukudi, Vellore, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Nagapattinam which are declared as Police Stations.

Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board was constituted in 1991 for the recruitment of qualified personnel in the departments of Police, Prison and Fire Services. This Board, headed by a DGP, recruits personnel for the posts of Police Constables Grade II and Sub-Inspectors in the Police Department.

Economic Offences Wing

The Economic Offences Wing is functioning under the control of an Additional Director General of Police and is divided into two wings EOW-I and EOW-II each headed by an Inspector General of Police.

Economic Offences Wing – I

The Economic Offences Wing-I consists of (1) Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW), (2) Idol Wing CID, each headed by a Superintendent of Police.

Commercial Crimes Investigation Wing CID

This Wing investigates the Co-operative defalcation cases in the Co-Operative organisations in 13 departments. All cases involving misappropriation of funds exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- are investigated by the CCIW. This wing is headed by one Superintendent of Police, who is assisted at the field level by five Deputy Superintendents of Police in five CCIW sub-divisions supervising 26 district Units, each of which is headed by an Inspector of Police. Four Special Courts are located at Vellore, Madurai, Coimbatore, and Tirunelveli.

Idol Wing CID

This wing co-ordinates the investigation of important cases of theft of idols handled by the District Police, and collects intelligence about the nefarious activities of antique dealers. While prevention, detection and investigation of routine temple thefts are being handled by the District Police, cases where the value of the properties exceeds Rs.5 lakhs or cases of special importance or of sensational nature are entrusted to the Idol Wing by the Director General of Police, Chennai.

Economic Offences Wing –II (Financial Institutions)

A separate wing in the Police called the Economic Offences Wing-II, headed by an Inspector General of Police, for investigating cases against Non-banking Financial Companies and unincorporated Financial Institutions has been functioning. This wing is functioning under an Additional Superintendent of Police at the headquarters in Chennai and under a Deputy Superintendent of Police in all the other Police Districts.

After formation of this unit, all cases pertaining to financial institutions were received on transfer from the districts and from Cities including Chennai City. New cases were also registered in the units of this wing.

Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions

The Tamil Nadu Special Police officers and personnel are deployed at various places in the State, to assist the local police to maintain Law and Order, to tackle communal and caste clashes, and to restrict militant activities. Apart from this, they are also utilised for Coastal Security Guard duties, bandobust duties during the visits of V.V.I.Ps, at the Special Camps of the Sri Lankan refugees and also for assisting the Special Task Force (STF) in the combing operations against the brigand Veerappan at Bannari. It consists of 11 Tamil Nadu Special Police (TSP) Battalions, one Regimental centre at Avadi, one Police Transport Workshop cum Training School at Avadi and one Regional Police Transport Workshop at Trichy. One TSP Battalion is on duty in New Delhi since August 1980 and the Battalion is rotated once in every three years. At present TSP VIII Battalion is in New Delhi, which is in charge of guarding the 'Tihar Jail' the biggest and largest jail in the Country.

Intelligence Wing

The Intelligence wing consists of Special Branch CID, Security Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID and Special Division and is headed by an ADGP (Intelligence). The wing looks after the intelligence work relating to communal tension, caste tension, other general Law and Order matters, security of VIPs, extremists, Sri Lankan Tamil Militants and matters relating to religious fundamentalists.

Special Branch CID

The Special Branch CID looks after intelligence relating to tensions arising out of communal and caste-related issues and other general law and order matters.

Security Branch CID

The Security Branch looks after the security matters in respect of VIPs including foreign Heads of States, activities of foreigners, vital installations and passport matters. A special unit called "Core cell" was created to look after the security arrangements of the Chief Minister as well as to provide bomb detection facility during the visit of high dignitaries. The Commando Unit consisting of Police personnel drawn from the T.S.P is a part of the Security Branch and this provides Security Cover to persons who face high level threat.

'Q' Branch CID

The 'Q' Branch looks after intelligence relating to the left wing extremists and the Sri Lankan Tamil Militants. The 'Q' Branch also undertakes investigation of cases relating to the left wing extremists and the Sri Lankan Tamil Militants.

Special Division

The Special Division collects intelligence on religious fundamentalists and about the possibility of trouble during sensitive occasions and during VVIP visits. The Special Division has six units functioning at Chennai, Vellore, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Trichirappalli and Madurai. Each of these units is headed by a DSP.

Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau

At present 33 Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux are functioning in the State, apart from one Special Finger Print Bureau at the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption and another at the Commercial Crime Investigation Wing, CID.

An Automated Finger Print Identification system called "Finger Print Analysis and Criminal Tracing System" (FACTS) has been installed and Finger Print Slips have been fed into the database of the FACTS System. So far 7,308 unidentified cases have been referred to the system for matching.

Police Computer Wing

The Tamil Nadu Police Computer Wing was established in 1971 as per G.O. Ms. No 3111, dated 16.11.1971 as part of the Government of India's "Modernisation of Police Forces" (MPF) scheme. The Police Computer Wing (PCW) is engaged in various types of activities including Talash, Portrait Building System, Crime Statistical Reports, Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS), Computer Training etc.

The Police Computer Wing has also been bringing out the statistics of crime annually from 1998 onwards. The "Crime Bureau Tamil Nadu 2000" was published in May 2001.

The programming Team has developed a web site on the Tamil Nadu Police in May 2001. Power Point presentation on Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Schemes and Computerisation of Tamil Nadu Police has been developed during 2001.

Police Research Centre

The Police Research Centre is functioning under the control of a Superintendent of Police (Idol wing). This wing conducts project study on any subject suggested by the District SPs and DIGs or on the instructions of the Supervisory Senior Officers. During 1999-2000, a project study was undertaken on 'Death in Custody' and completed. During 2000-2001 a study on "Suicides committed by young women in the age group of 10 to 35 for the period from 1990 to 1997" is nearing completion. A study on "Violent offences in the Cities and sub-urban areas from 1991 – 1998" is in progress.

3. MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Upgradation of skills of the Police personnel, improvement of infrastructure facilities, and change of attitude of the Police Force are essential ingredients in the process of the Modernisation of the Police Force. The State Government had been providing a sum of Rs.10 crores to Rs.12.50 crores every year since 1993. In addition to the Government of India grant, the State Government has been putting up a matching amount for the Modernisation programme covering buildings, housing, mobility, communication, training, weapons, Finger Print Bureau / Forensic Sciences Lab, data processing, computerisation and equipment.

For the financial year 2000-2001 orders have been issued for the total allocation of Rs.153 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme covering the following aspects.

(Rs. in crores)

Police Housing	82.67
Buildings	3.10
Mobility	25.62
Weaponry	4.67
Communication	5.55
Training	5.70
FSL/FPB	6.26
Equipment	18.70
Computerisation	0.72
Total	Rs.153 crores

In addition, proposals involving a total cost of Rs. 209.68 crores have been sent to the Government of India for the year 2001-2002 for

(Rs.in crores)

Buildings	40.68
Housing	100.00
Mobility	38.15
Weapons	1.17
Communications	7.17

Training	2.86
FSL/FPB	3.96
Equipment	13.26
Computerisation	2.43
Total	Rs. 209.68 crores

The salient features are as follows:

- *3000 quarters for Police Personnel all over the State.*
- *Construction of Police Stations under the UNDP model, construction of District Police Offices (DPOs) and Range Offices and repairs to police buildings.*
- *Purchase of vehicles (cars, jeeps, vans, bus, two-wheelers) for the districts, special units, Chief Minister's security etc.*
- *Small arms, AK 47 rifles, tear gas guns, body protectors.*
- *The digitization of the microwave network, provision of VHF sets, walkie-talkies etc.*
- *For Forensic Science Laboratory/Finger Print Bureau (FSL/FPB) procurement of equipment with state-of-the-art technology.*
- *Intelligence gathering equipment, security equipment, office automation equipment.*
- *Computer hardware, software, training and networking.*

4. LAW AND ORDER & CASTE CLASHES

The Law and Order situation in the State is by and large peaceful. The Government has taken all out efforts to preserve communal harmony and amity among the various sections of society and is determined to put down the militant, anti-national and secessionist groups that have once again reared their ugly heads in the State.

The details of persons killed in caste clashes in the last 5 years are given below :

Year	No. killed
1996	50
1997	93
1998	30
1999	22
2000	18
2001 (Up to June)	15

With a view to avoiding caste/ communal clashes, the District Collectors have been instructed not to grant permission for rallies or processions that are likely to lead to violence and to take deterrent action against those who take out rallies and processions without valid permission. This Government after assuming office in May 2001 reviewed the Law and Order situation in the State and issued instructions to the DGP and the District Collectors to take firm and effective steps to maintain Law and Order and ensure communal amity. Some of the instructions issued are given below:

(1) All the District Collectors have to take adequate effective steps to firmly put down caste clashes in the State. The Peace Committees constituted at the District, Taluk and Village levels have to be activated. Peace Committee meetings have to be conducted well in advance, immediately on receipt of first information about tension in areas and to take steps to sort them out before they explode.

(2) Installation of large number of statues indiscriminately results in unscrupulous elements trying to desecrate them, resulting in Law and Order problems. District Collectors were instructed to have tight control over the installation of new statues and to strictly adhere to the earlier instructions of the Government on this matter. Instructions were also issued that the Village Vigilance Committees functioning in the Districts should be entrusted with the task of keeping close vigil over the statues and ensuring their safety.

(3) In order to avoid communal tensions arising out of the mushroom growth of unauthorised places of worship, the Government reiterated the orders issued based on the recommendation of Justice Thiru Venugopal Commission of Inquiry banning construction of places of worship of different religions in close proximity. The District Collectors were told to strictly adhere to the above orders of the Government.

Justice Thiru A. Raman Commission of Inquiry

On 7.7.2001, the Government has appointed Justice Thiru A. Raman Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (Central Act 60 of 1952) to enquire into the allegations of police excess, while effecting the arrest of former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. Karunanidhi and Tvl. Murasoli Maran and T.R. Balu, Central Ministers. The Commission of Inquiry has commenced its work.

Justice Thiru K.S. Bakthavatsalam Commission of Inquiry

The Government has appointed Justice Thiru K.S. Bakthavatsalam under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into the incidents of violence in the procession taken out by the DMK Party on 12.08.2001 in Chennai and to enquire into the circumstances leading to casualties and sustaining of injuries by the public, police personnel and media persons.

Activities of Srilankan Tamils

In India, the L.T.T.E is a banned organisation since 1992 and the ban has been further extended for two more years with effect from 14.5.2000.

Miscellaneous

Demanding a remunerative price for green tea leaves and ban on import of tea, etc, members of the Nilgiris District Small Tea Growers Association, with the support of political parties, took out processions, staged demonstrations and picketing in the Nilgiris during the last week of July, 2000. The demonstrators had alleged police excess. The matter was enquired into by the State Human Rights Commission, which ordered payment of compensation to the persons subjected to excess by the Police. The State Government, during June, 2001, implemented the recommendations of the State Human Rights Commission and paid Rs.31.30 lakhs as compensation to the affected victims.

Deaths in Police Custody

From January, 2001 to June, 2001, four cases of death while in the custody of the police have been reported and enquiries under Police Standing Order 145 have been instituted. Instructions have also been issued to the DGP to take effective steps to humanize the Police Force and thereby reduce instances of death in police custody.

Police Firing

When violence erupts during processions, rallies and agitations by political/ communal/ caste organizations and if all the precautionary steps taken by the Police fail, the Police have to resort to opening of fire to disperse the unruly crowd and bring the situation under control. In the year 2001 from January to June, the Police had to open fire on 12 occasions. Instructions have been issued to the DGP to direct the Police personnel to avoid indiscriminate opening of fire and to solve the problems by resorting to other methods and that firing has to be resorted to only as the last resort.

DETAILS OF POLICE FIRING INDICATING NO. OF PERSONS KILLED, INJURED, ETC. FROM 1996 TO 30.06.2001

Details	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (Up to June)
Number of occasions when firing was resorted to	24	63	48	35	24	12

In riot control operations	17	50	22	24	10	5
In dacoity operations	--	--	2	--	--	-
In operations against other criminals	7	13	24	11	14	7
Total No.of persons killed:	15	28	10	19	9	5
a) Police personnel						
b) Civilians		--	--	2	--	--
Total No.of persons injured :	--	28	10	17	9	5
a) Police Personnel	15					
b) Civilians		307	116	165	66	61
	116					
		245	68	154	58	51
	97					
		62	48	11	8	10
	19					

5. CRIME TREND

Several measures are being taken by the Police Force to keep the activities of criminals under control. Intensive beats and patrols are also organised in the crime-prone areas. Check posts have been formed to prevent the movement of the criminals. Scientific methods of investigation and services of the Finger Print Bureau, Forensic Science Laboratory, Dog Squads and Computer Wing are being used effectively for crime detection. All efforts have been employed to control and contain property crimes. Crimes in general and violent crimes in particular are showing a declining trend.

The statistics on property crimes in Tamil Nadu for the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 (up to June) are given below:

1999		2000		2001(up to June)		
R	D	R	D	R	D	
Murder for gain	77	59	94	73	30	17
Dacoity	168	107	158	105	77	33
Robbery	610	460	656	458	310	196
Burglary	5694	3266	5493	3085	2719	1178
Theft	17131	14054	16671	13878	7526	5559
Total					62	
% of Detection		76%		76%		

R - Reported D - Detected

Theft

16,671 cases were reported during 2000, out of which 13,878 cases were detected. 7526 cases were registered during 2001 up to June, out of which 5559 cases were detected.

Crime Against Women

The Cases of Crime Against Women during the year 1999 and 2000 under different heads are furnished below:

Reported			Detected			% of Detection				
1999	2000	2001 (up to June)	1999	2000	2001(up to June)	1999	2000	2001 (up to June)		
1	Rape	400	526	202	303	462	163	76	88	81
2	Attempt to	35	23	30	24	19	19	69	83	63

	rape									
3	Molestation	1880	1931	942	1687	1749	846	90	91	90
4	Kidnapping & abduction	813	864	365	508	555	201	62	64	55
5	Eve-Teasing	2034	2738	490	2025	2684	485	99	98	99
6	Dowry death	199	181	83	161	159	66	81	88	80
7	Dowry harassment	661	898	384	558	750	317	84	84	85
8	Infanticide	2	14	2	1	8	0	50	57	0
Total								87	89	84

Special Investigation Team

Fundamentalist militancy in the State continued to be effectively dealt with by the Special Investigation Team (SIT) during the year. All the 168 accused charge-sheeted in the Coimbatore serial bomb blast case continued to remain in judicial custody and also several others in other fundamentalist cases in the State. The bomb planting cases of the 30th May, 1999, which occurred in Chennai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore were completely solved, with 21 accused arrested and a consolidated charge sheet laid. Other important fundamentalist crimes such as the Dr. Sridhar murder case and the grenade attack on Inspector Murali at Tiruchirappalli were also charge-sheeted, with all the accused concerned in the cases having been arrested.

Coastal Security Group

During 2000, 8400 litres of kerosene and 1032 litres of diesel, and 2500 kg of ration rice were the important seizures by the Coastal Security Group. During 2001 up to June, 780 litres of diesel, 41 gelatin sticks, 41 detonators and contraband goods viz., tyres, auto spares etc., worth Rs.1.50 Lakhs were seized.

Protection of Civil Rights

The position in regard to the cases under the two Acts may be seen from the two Tables below.

Cases against the SCs / STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Year	No. of cases	Ref	PT (*)	UI (**)	Disposal in Court	No. Acquitted	No. Convicted	% of Conviction
1999	1011	379	490	40	102	94	8	8
2000	996	269	400	314	13	12	1	8
2001 (up to June)	441	127	129	185	-	-	-	-

Cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act

Year	No. of cases	Ref.	PT (*)	UI (**)	Disposal on Court	No. Acquitted	No. Convicted	% of Conviction
1999	32	6	13	-	13	13	-	-
2000	38	8	26	4	-	-	-	-
2001 (up to June)	6	-	2	4	-	-	-	-

(*) - Pending Trial

(**) - Under Investigation

Video Piracy

During the year 2000, the Video Piracy Cell detected 249 cases and 30,909 VCDs were seized. During 2001 up to June, 212 cases have been detected and 39,963 VCDs have been seized.

Civil Supplies

During the year 2001 up to June, 2252 cases have been registered by the Civil Supplies CID and 4557 quintals of PDS rice worth Rs.54.78 lakhs, 1942.33 quintals of common rice worth Rs.36.22 lakhs, 1,606 quintals of paddy worth Rs.14.16 lakhs, 1,03,051 litres of kerosene worth Rs.16.73 lakhs and other commodities including petrol, diesel, tea and cement, worth Rs.2.31 Crores were seized. The total seizure value including the value of vehicles is Rs.9.58 Crores. 1316 persons were arrested and 226 vehicles seized. Essential commodities worth Rs.1.73 Crores were confiscated to the Government during the year 2001 up to June.

Narcotics

Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (NIB) CID Tamil Nadu has taken effective steps for detection and prevention of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances in Tamil Nadu and has detected 1245 cases during 2000 and has arrested 1192 persons. During 2001 up to June 618 cases have been detected and 603 persons have been arrested.

During 2001 up to June, Wet Ganja 1980 Kg, Dry Ganja 8.64 Kg., Heroin 0.35 Kg, Diazepam worth Rs. 8.00 crores, and 182 Vials of Tidi were seized. 52,000 Kgs of Ganja Plants were also destroyed.

Economic Offences

Commercial Crimes Investigation Wing, CID

As on 1.1.2000 a total of 152 Co-operative defalcation cases were pending under investigation to which 123 newly registered under investigation cases were added during the year 2000. Out of these a total of 152 cases were charge-sheeted during the year 2000. 108 cases ended in conviction. A total of Rs 18.21 crores was involved in the cases reported during the year 2000 . The accused were persuaded to remit back a total sum of Rs 9.01 crores. As on 01.01.2001 a total number of 117 cases were pending under Investigation. Up to the period 30.06.2001, 77 cases were added to these and 54 cases were charge-sheeted during the year 2001 up to June.

During the year 2001, 44 cases have ended in conviction so far up to June, as against 98 convicted during the whole of the year 2000.

Idol Wing

During 2000, 12 cases were registered and 15 metal idols, 13 stone idols and 3 Art Paintings of antique value were seized. Most of these items were already concerned in 13 cases registered with the local Police, but taken up by the Idol Wing due to their high value (over Rs.5 lakhs) and for their importance. The Idol Wing has recovered 19 metal idols by detecting 8 cases during 2001, up to June.

Economic Offences Wing II

As on 30.6.2001, a total of 417 cases were registered and taken up for investigation in this wing. Out of these 190 cases are under investigation, 97cases are pending trial, 69 cases were dropped and 7 cases ended in conviction with the maximum sentence of 10 years rigorous imprisonment. About 10,86,456 depositors have deposited a sum of Rs.1,788.03 crores in the defaulter financial Institutions. So far a sum of Rs.253.66 Crores was repaid to 5.25 lakh depositors of these financial institutions.

Properties approximately worth Rs.1,380 Crores have been identified in these cases. The Government has issued orders authorising attachment of properties in 52 cases. The remaining amount of Rs.1534.37 Crores is yet to be repaid.

6. CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

In 1992 the Government accorded sanction for the creation of an 'All Women Police Station' (AWPS) in Chennai City. This was a landmark event both in the history of the Police Force in India, and in bringing justice to women. Encouraged by the success and popularity of this Police Station, more AWPSs were opened and this number went up to 58 by 1995. No new All Women Police Station was sanctioned after 1995.

These All Women Police Stations are supposed to function virtually as family courts and counselling centres, settling marital disputes and even conducting marriages. Cases relating to dowry atrocities, dowry deaths, suicide attempts by women because of dowry demands, torture by husbands, kidnapping, rape cases, sexual and other forms of harassment against women, infanticide, illicit traffic offences, family disputes etc., are to be dealt with in these All Women Police Stations. The very intention of the functioning of the All Women Police Stations is to safeguard the interests of women.

In recognition of the fact that offences against women need to be treated on a different footing and considering that women are discriminated against and live in constant fear of violence, it has been ordered that the number of All Women Police Stations should be increased so as to have at least one All Women Police Station in each of the 184 Police Sub-Divisions in the State. Thus, it has been decided to set up another 126 AWPSs in the State, within a period of two to three years. During this year 2001-2002, 50 AWPSs will be setup and the entire State will thereby be covered with 108 AWPSs (58+50). These will be provided with the necessary infrastructure such as vehicles, telephones, VHF sets etc.

The cost for 50 AWPSs will be:

Recurring - Rs.6.40 crores

Non-recurring - Rs.3.15 crores

For upgrading the facilities in the existing 58 AWPSs, the cost will be as follows:

Recurring - Rs.1.74 lakhs

Non-recurring - Rs.1.08 crores

To be in greater proximity to the women of the State, especially in areas where there are no AWPSs, one woman SI and 2 women PCs are to be positioned at each Circle Headquarters Police Station. Each of the 1217 Police Stations in the State will have a Woman SI and 2 Women PCs within the next 2 years at a recurring cost of Rs.25 crores per annum, so that Women may be provided with easy access to all Police Stations without any fear or apprehension.

To access these AWPSs and Circle Police Stations, Helplines with number 1091 will be set up in the entire State to provide assistance to women in distress. Already Chennai is covered by helpline number 1091.

It was also noted with concern that there has been degeneration over the last 5 years in the Women Police Force in the AWPSs. The existing Women Police Force will, therefore, be replaced after sensitizing the new personnel. Simultaneously the existing personnel are going to be re-sensitized too.

7. FORENSIC SCIENCE

Forensic Sciences Department is the oldest institution of its kind in Asia, its nucleus having been established in Chennai prior to 1849. This Department offers forensic science service to various law enforcing agencies of the State and the Government of India.

Besides offering forensic science service to the enforcing agencies, this Department also offers clinical toxicology facility to save the victims of suspected poisoning admitted to the hospitals in and around the City of Chennai. A Paternity Testing Centre rendering social service, particularly to poor and helpless women, is being run by this Department from 1985 onwards.

Since the space in the existing building housing the Main Laboratory and the Office of the Forensic Science Department at Chennai is inadequate, it has been decided to construct a new state-of-the-art Forensic Science Laboratory building behind the existing building with a plinth area of 60,000 sq. ft. at an estimated cost of Rs.6.00 crores.

Part – II Schemes (2001-2002)

During 2001-2002, the following Part-II schemes will be taken up:

(a) Purchase of one Infra Red Spectrophotometer with accessories at a cost of Rs.6 lakhs

Purchase of Multi-media Video Projection facility at a cost of Rs.5 lakhs.

XI Finance Commission Grants

The following schemes will be implemented during this year under the XI Finance Commission grant

Instituting one Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory Unit at a cost of Rs.12.00 lakhs.

(b) Strengthening instrumental support for the analytical work of Forensic Science Department at a cost of Rs.53.00 lakhs.

8. MOTOR VEHICLES AND WORKSHOP

Mobility is extremely important, especially for Police stations having large jurisdiction and because Law and Order problems and incidents of crime have to be tackled at short notice.

During the year 2000-2001, the Government sanctioned 201 vehicles of various types at a total cost of Rs.7.01 Crores to the different units of the Police Department including replacement of vehicles. The Government in its order Rt.No.1385 Home (Pol.XI) Department, dated 27.12.2000 issued orders for the condemnation of 434 vehicles and their replacement by new vehicles during 2000-2001. In G.O. 184 Home (Modern) dated 27.02.2001, the Government ordered purchase of 58 vehicles only against replacement. In G.O. 570, Home (Modern) Dept. dated 20-6-2001, orders have been issued for the replacement of the balance of 368 Vehicles as well as for the purchase of 159 new vehicles for the use of TSP Battalions, SB CID, Police Telecommunication Branch (PTB) and for United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Police station. A sum of Rs 21.13 crores has been sanctioned for the purchase of the above said (368+159) 527 vehicles.

The following is the fleet strength in Tamil Nadu Police as on 01-07-2001.

1) Bus - 143

2) Mini Bus - 261

3) Car - 340

4) Jeep - 2690

5) Lorry - 418

6) Van - 917

7) Prisoner's Escort Vehicle- 31

8) Motor Cycle - 2379

9) Moped - 142

10) Others - 85

TOTAL 7406

Tamil Nadu Police Transport Workshop

The Police Transport Workshop-cum-Training school at Avadi has got a workshop equipped with machinery to undertake major repairs to heavy and light vehicles; also, it has a service station to service the vehicles of the Police Department. During 2000-2001, a sum of Rs 52 lakhs was allotted under repairs to motor vehicles. During 2001-2002 up to June a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs was sanctioned for repair works and for handling 548 jobs. This workshop also imparts training to driver PCs for a period of one month in basic mechanism.

A sum of Rs.5.70 lakhs has been allotted to the Regional Police Transport Workshop at Tiruchirappalli for repair work. A sum of Rs.16.71 lakhs has been allotted under MPF 2000-2001 scheme for the purchase of Tools and Plants for the workshops at Avadi and Tiruchirappalli.

9. WELFARE

Food Subsidy Scheme

The Food Subsidy Scheme was introduced as a Welfare measure in the Police Department in the year 1980. Police personnel from the rank of constables to Inspectors are eligible for the benefits under this scheme.

In G.O.Ms.No.1586, Home (Pol. 12) Department, dated 14.9.1992 the Government allowed 50% subsidy for Rice, Sugar, Wheat and Pamolein Oil.

Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund

The Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund was constituted in the year 1957 to offer financial and other relief to the Non-Gazetted Officers of the Police Department. The voluntary annual subscription donated and Government grant of Rs.25 lakhs for this year constitute the fund. The funds are utilised for the following purposes -

To provide relief to widows and dependents at Rs.10,000/- each, irrespective of the rank of the deceased.

For providing financial assistance to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- or the amount claimed, whichever is less, to the members under extra ordinary circumstances like prolonged illness, serious injuries etc. as special Medical relief for the treatment taken in respect of diseases not covered under the Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund and Medical Reimbursement Scheme

Providing scholarships to the wards of the Sub-ordinate Police personnel to pursue higher studies in Colleges and Polytechnics from Rs.2,000/- to Rs.5,000/- as a one time grant.

During the year 2000-2001 a sum of Rs.85,71,500 was spent benefiting 5079 wards of Police personnel.

Tamil Nadu Police Health Scheme

The Government has taken note of the financial constraints faced by Police personnel in case of major ailments and surgeries. With a view to easing their plight, the Government constituted the "Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund". The annual Government grant has been raised from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 Crore as per G.O.Ms.No.709 Home, Dated 21.05.1999. The subscription to this fund is Rs.10/- per month. The quantum of maximum financial assistance is Rs.1 lakh in the case of treatment in India. For treatment in countries other than India, apart from the grant of Rs.1 lakh, loan assistance will also be sanctioned up to a maximum of Rs.1 lakh at 10% simple interest per annum. The total assistance under the scheme shall not exceed Rs.2 lakhs.

Group Insurance Scheme for Police Personnel And Officers

All Police personnel from the rank of Gr.II Police Constables to Director General of Police are covered under the Group Insurance Scheme by which the nominees or the legal heirs will get the insurance amount at the following rates in case of death, excluding suicide and death due to natural causes.

During 2000-2001 a sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been allotted for 10 families of Police personnel.

Un-named Group Insurance Scheme for Police Personnel and officers serving in Tamil Nadu Commando Force

On death of serving Police personnel and officers in Tamil Nadu Commando School, Tamil Nadu Commando Force, Swift Action Force etc., due to accident while on duty, the nominee or the legal heir will get Rs.10 lakhs as the insurance amount. On permanent disability, the insurance amount will be paid according to the percentage of disability.

Ex-Gratia Payment

With the Police Force coming increasingly under fire for their use of force in handling crowds and in their investigation methods, it has become imperative for them to exercise greater restraint and patience, and virtually they have to deal with grave issues with one hand tied to their back. Inevitably, they are much more vulnerable to injuries.

The Government has issued orders recently enhancing the ex-gratia payment as follows:

Death - from Rs.2 lakhs to Rs.5 lakhs

Permanent incapacitation- from Rs.50,000 to Rs.1 lakh

Grievous injury - from Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000

Simple injury - from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000

The legal heirs of the deceased Police personnel who are killed under heroic circumstances shall be paid the last pay drawn by the deceased Police personnel as family pension till the normal date of superannuation of the deceased.

Ex-gratia payment is made to the Core Cell CID personnel as per the G.O.Ms.No.7, Home, Dated 5.1.1993 as detailed below –

a) In the event of death of DSPs and above	Rs.5 lakhs
PCs to Inspectors	Rs.3 lakhs
b) In the event of permanent Impairment of limbs, vision, senses (all Ranks)	Rs.2 lakhs
c) In the event of disfigurement (all Ranks)	Rs.1 lakh

As per G.O. Ms No. 1169 Home, dated 31-10-2000 the Government has ordered an exgratia payment of Rs. 2 lakhs to the families of Central Para Military Police Force personnel who are killed in operations while assisting the State Police.

Reservation Of Seats In Professional Courses

3 seats each in M.B.B.S., Engineering and Agricultural courses and 2 seats in the Law Course have been reserved for the children of those Police personnel, who get killed under heroic circumstances.

Prize Scheme

Prize amounts of Rs.6000, Rs.4000 and Rs.2000 and Rs.7000, Rs.5000 and Rs.3000 are awarded to the children of police personnel up to the rank of Inspector only, who secure the first three positions in S.S.L.C. and 12th Std. respectively every year in each district or city. During this year, 227 wards of Police personnel were paid a total prize amount of Rs.10,06,000.

Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship

The Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund was introduced in 1962. Scholarships are being granted to the deserving children of non-gazetted Police personnel and ministerial staff for pursuing higher education at the college level. Children of retired staff or deceased staff are also considered for the scholarship for a period of 5 years from the date of retirement or date of death as the case may be.

Special Scholarship Fund

The Government sanctioned vide G.O.Ms. No.311, Home (Pol.11) dated 17.03.1994 the creation of a Special Scholarship Fund for the children of Police personnel from the rank of Constable to the rank of Inspector. The Government contributed a sum of Rs.6 lakhs and the personnel of Special Security Group volunteered a sum of Rs.4 lakhs and the total amount of Rs.10 lakhs is deposited in the Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited. The children of the police personnel, who are entering into the professional courses avail themselves of this scholarship. This special scholarship is being given to one best student amounting to Rs.40,000 and to five outstanding students at the rate of Rs.20,000 to each student. The Fund will be increased to Rs.20 lakhs from the existing amount of Rs.10 lakhs by an appropriate contribution by the Government.

Appointments on Compassionate Grounds

Appointments on compassionate grounds are given to the legal heirs of the Government servants who die while in service.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police both men and women, and Police Constables, both men and women, on compassionate grounds is being conducted once in three months.

Special steps for compassionate ground appointments in Police

It was brought to my notice during my review of the Home Department in June 2001 that over 1200 persons are in the waiting list for appointment on compassionate grounds. Steps are being taken to consider the persons in the waiting list for appointment as Police Constables Gr.II, giving them certain concessions in the form of relaxation of educational qualification, age limit and physical requirements, without compromising on the core attributes required for the Police Constable to discharge his/her duty effectively.

Tamil Nadu Police Welfare Co-Operative Societies

Several Magalir Sangams and Co-operative Industrial societies are functioning under the control of the Commandants. They mostly undertake the work of stitching the police uniforms and earn profits. Films are shown to the police personnel and their family members every week at the Battalion head-quarters.

Police Hospitals

At present there are two Police Hospitals, one functioning at Avadi and another at Tiruchirappalli for the welfare of TSP personnel and their family members. Free medical camps for policemen and their family members are conducted in all Battalions.

There are also Police Hospitals functioning in Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, St. Thomas Mount, Cuddalore, Salem, Vellore, Manimuthar and Virudhunagar. These hospitals not only serve as a welfare measure for the police personnel, but also benefit the Police department by helping the manpower stay in a healthy condition.

It has been decided to take up a phased programme of upgradation of the Police hospitals to the standard of Military hospitals and thereby provide high quality medical care to the police personnel.

Recreational Facilities

Films are shown to the Police personnel and their family members every week at the Battalion Head Quarters. Apart from this, dailies, weeklies and other periodicals are supplied to the personnel at the reading rooms. In all Battalions, Police stores are available and they cater to the needs of the Police personnel.

Grievance Redressal

In the recently held conference of the Collectors and Police Officers, it has been decided that the SPs and DIGs and other senior Police officers will devote one day every month for redressal of grievances of the Police personnel. I have decided that the Chief Minister will set apart one day in every quarter for hearing the grievances of the Police personnel.

10. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

For the selection of 4000 Men Police Constables, the process of recruitment commenced in April 2000. The viva-voce has been taken up from 06.08.2001 onwards. Recruitment of 3500 Police Constables which has been notified is to be held in 15 centres during the year 2001-2002.

Training

The Police Training College, Chennai, is imparting basic training to the Police personnel. A Hi-Tech Computer Centre at the Police Training College was inaugurated in 2001. For the first time in the country, the Police Training College, Ashok Nagar, Chennai, is forging Higher Education Links with the National Police College, Bramshill, UK. The scheme (sponsored by the British Council faculty) envisages exchange visit by members of the two institutions for three years from 2001 to 2003. This step is expected to impact in a big way the quality of Police training in the State.

Gender Sensitization

In this International Year of Women Empowerment, the entire department is to go through a special course on gender sensitization at an estimated cost of Rs.2.3 crores. The programme will draw on experts in the field and would be of high standard. It is hoped that the course will help a great deal in handling crimes against women. Subjects related to use of force by the Police, gender sensitisation, human rights etc. will be mainstreamed into the syllabus and all the future courses will essentially cover these subjects.

To ensure dedicated, capable and committed trainers, the posts of Trainers in the Police Training College and Police Recruit Schools will be made more attractive by additional allowances and facilities, as given to those serving The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad and The Lal Bahadur Sastry National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie. Posting of officers at higher levels in the PTC and PRSs will also be providing for some of the best officers to be there, so that the entire Police Force will benefit from their inputs.

11. HOUSING & BUILDINGS

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation was formed with reference to G.O.Ms.No.2500, Home Department dated 27.9.80 under the Companies Act 1956 to formulate and to execute various Housing Schemes for the employees of the Police Department and it started functioning from 13.4.1981 with a paid up capital of Rs.100 lakhs. The Corporation was wound up by the then Government on 31.03.1989. It was revived on 18th November 1991.

The Government of Tamil Nadu initially ordered construction of 1000 rental quarters per annum for the Police Dept. This has been enhanced from time to time and this year it is proposed to construct 3000 quarters.

Own Your House Scheme

"Own Your House" scheme for outright sale of houses to the Police personnel is being implemented from 1998-99. The yearly allocation of Rs. 2 Crores towards House Building Advance for the Police Department is used by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation Ltd. as advance. During 1998-99 under the scheme, construction of 175 houses at a total estimated cost of Rs. 597 Lakhs was taken up. 138 houses have been completed and handed over to the allottees during 1999-2000. 37 houses have been completed in Asoor scheme and allotted to the respective applicants during April 2001.

Police Academy

The Government had issued orders for formation of a Police Academy at Oonamancheri near Vandaloor and allotted Rs. 36.23 Crores in G.O.M.S. No. 728 Home (Pol-11) dated. 10-07-2000. An extent of 132.92 acres of land was allotted for this purpose by the Revenue Department and has been taken over by DGP, Training. The Architectural Consultancy firm has to furnish the conceptual design, and related estimates and thereafter, the TNPHC will process the tenders, and get the works executed.

Building For Coastal Security Group

Approval had been accorded for construction of a Head quarters office building in Chennai, 5 Zonal office buildings in Thoothukkudi, Nagapattinam, Vedaranyam, Pattukottai and Ramanathapuram, and 60 check posts in various places for the Coastal Security Group establishment at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3.25 crores. Of these, the administrative block at Chennai is nearing completion and is expected to be handed over shortly.

Of the 5 Zonal offices, the Zonal offices at Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram, Vedaranyam and Nagapattinam were handed over to the Coastal Security Group (CSG). For the rest i.e. at Pattukottai, first floor work is in progress and it will be completed shortly.

Out of the 60 Check post buildings, works were completed in 53 places and taken over by the C.S.G. Works are under progress in 5 places (i.e.) Killai, Sayalkudi, Vallam Pudugai, Enbakottai and Kolachal. For the remaining two places, i.e., Pamban & Muttam, land has been identified and process of sanction is underway.

Improvement of seven Police Recruits Schools (PRSs)

The Government has accorded sanction for Rs. 8 crores for the construction of an additional floor over the existing building for seven PRSs, improvement of basic amenities at Madurai, Tirunelveli, Villupuram, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore. Improvement works in 5 PRSs were already completed and the buildings were handed over to the respective unit officers. Works in Coimbatore have been completed and handed over on 19-7-1999. The PRS at Vellore was handed over on 12-5-2001

Maintenance For Special Repair Works

For 1999 - 2000 the Government had allotted Rs. 5 Crores for repair works. Repair works have been completed in 5267 Police quarters / Police buildings spread throughout the State. From the year 2000-2001 repairs are being carried out from the internal generation of the Corporation.

TNPHC Building

For the construction of the Corporation's own building a proposal to take on lease 4 grounds & 1902 sq.ft. near the Kilpauk Police station at Poonamallee high road was accepted by the Government and work has been started at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 Crore to be met from the Corporation Funds.

12. PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

With a view to obtaining the co-operation of the public on a regular basis and to tap the potential goodwill of the public, a voluntary movement called "Friends of Police" (FOP) to foster the police-public relationship was organised. This movement was first initiated in Ramanathapuram District and extended to other districts also. The "friends of police" assist the local police in night patrolling in the crime prone areas, particularly during dark night periods, in traffic regulation in congested areas during peak hours and in controlling crowds at important festivals and functions. The scheme has been placed on the INTERNET, as a mode of community policing. In cities like Coimbatore, the district adopted a slum area for improving the health, hygiene and the welfare of the slum dwellers. With the involvement of the Police personnel, voluntary medical camps were conducted and medical tests free of cost were offered to the poor needy people and the slum dwellers.

13. SPORTS AND GAMES

The All India Police Duty Meet (AIPDM) is organised annually with the aim of improving the standards of professional and sports performance in the Police Force of India.

The 44th All India Police Duty Meet was hosted by the Tamil Nadu Police at Chennai from 18-9-2000 to 23.9.2000. 26 Teams from various States, Union Territories and Central Police Organisations participated in the 44th AIPDM. Tamil Nadu won the Overall Championship winning 9 Gold, 7 Silver and 5 Bronze Medals.

In the year 2000, Tamil Nadu Commando Force/Tamil Nadu Commando School personnel won 17 Gold, 9 Silver, 9 Bronze medals and 3 Over-all Championship Trophies in the State Police Duty Meet-2000 and one Gold Medal in the All India Police Duty Meet-2000.

The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad personnel won a Silver Medal and the Overall Championship in the State Police Duty Meet-2000 and 1 Silver Medal in the All India Police Duty Meet-2000 in the event of Anti-Sabotage Check.

The Dog Squad of Tamil Nadu Commando School won 2 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 Bronze Medals in the State Police duty Meet-2000. Also this squad secured 1 Gold and 2 silver Medals in the All India Police Duty Meet-2000.

14. NEW SCHEMES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

The Government of India has declared the year 2001 as the Women Empowerment Year. Special attention is being given to the Women Police and the AWPSs to enable crimes against women to be dealt with more effectively. A special training programme in gender sensitization and crime investigation and other issues related to women in distress is being given to the Police posted to AWPSs. Along with them, the entire Police Force is being gender sensitized. This is being done at a cost of Rs.1.08 crores.

The existing 58 AWPSs would be provided with all necessary infrastructure. Out of 126 AWPSs to be set up in the remaining Sub-Divisions, so as to provide one AWPS in each of the 184 sub-divisions, 50 new AWPSs will be opened in the current year, which would be fully equipped. The AWPSs will also

have Helplines and counselling as integral parts, and will try to provide all necessary assistance to women in distress. This would cost Rs.9.55 crores.

Women hesitate to go to and complain in a Police Station having only men. Therefore, in each of the 1217 police stations in the State, 1 Woman Sub-Inspector and 2 women PCs will be positioned in the next 2 years.

Sanction for 1119 posts of women SIs and 1638 women PCs is additionally being given to be able to fulfill the objective mentioned above. The annual recurring expenditure would be Rs.25.09 crores.

The number of women staff in the Railway Police is also being augmented at a cost of Rs.58.00 lakhs per annum.

All the women Police will also be provided with the same weapons and equipment as the men for performing jobs. Searge caps will be provided to women constabulary, and Peak-caps to women officers.

Cash assistance is provided to victims from the Victim Relief Fund. This fund covers not only women victims of crime, but also all victims of crime. The fund is being enhanced from Rs.1 crore to Rs.2 crores.

The Temple Protection Force has been doing service to society in protecting idols from being stolen. The payment to them is going to be enhanced. The monthly payment to ex-serviceman in the Temple Protection Force is proposed to be enhanced from Rs.1435 to Rs.1500. This will entail an additional expenditure of Rs.23.40 lakhs per annum.

All Range DIGs and SPs of districts will be provided with cellular phones.

Instructions have been issued that Police firing, lathi charge and other crowd handling measures that injure the people physically need to be avoided and especially firing should be used only as a last resort. The police need to be armed with other methods. Therefore, every district will be given a 'Varuna' Water Cannon at a cost of Rs.8.96 crores.

As on 1.1.2001, 50.12 lakh vehicles of all categories are plying in Tamil Nadu causing heavy vehicular traffic on the National Highways, State Highways and District Roads etc. and resulting in numerous road accidents. Around 9000 persons are killed in road accidents every year since 1996. Road safety programmes will be undertaken using the Road Safety Fund and the sum of Rs.2.15 crores available under MPF. In addition to the Road Safety Councils at district level, it has been decided to set up a Road Safety Cell in the office of the Director General of Police office for attending to traffic improvement and road accident issues.

On most occasions a road accident also means holding up of traffic due to the vehicles blocking the road. It is essential to clear the road urgently to avoid hardship to the public who use roads. Traffic Aid Centres on busy National Highways and major roads will be set up in all districts. These Centres will be provided with Heavy Duty Cranes, Recovery Vans and Ambulances. These Centres will also be working in liaison with the Trauma Care Centres and hospitals.

Recruitment and training are two extremely important areas in determining the type of the Police Force we have. Apart from a common recruitment for Police, Fire and Prison personnel, there will be a reduction in weightage for viva voce and physical efficiency tests and a corresponding increase in

weightage for the written test. This will go a long way in checking malpractices in the recruitment of Police personnel.

The training given to mould and shape the Personnel and improve their skills is a critical input for a modernized Police Force. Special emphasis on Trainers' training, posting of committed and capable officers, and incentives to trainers are amongst the positive steps that will be taken in training.

Other new schemes for the year are

- Modern Electronic Beat system for the Commissioner of Police, Chennai – Rs.14.50 lakhs.
- Creation of 72 numbers of posts of PA (Admn.) in the Police Department by surrendering posts of Superintendents – Rs.66 lakhs per annum.
- Provision of Xeroxing facility for every Police Station – Rs.35 lakhs.

The following Part-II schemes will be taken up during the year 2001-2002

Sl.No.	Item	Cost
1.	Purchase and supply of New Band instruments and Uniforms to the newly formed districts / battalions/ commissionerates.	Rs.18.48 lakhs
2.	Construction of Government buildings for 26 police stations, including 6 AWPSs	Rs.1.46 crores

Police Dormitories will be constructed in all districts and in the current year 6 dormitories in the DPOs at Villupuram, Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Coimbatore, Virudhunagar and Nagapattinam will be constructed at a cost of Rs.36.00 lakhs.

Steps will be taken to upgrade the Police hospitals conforming to the standard of Military hospitals.

Certain rules will be relaxed to enable appointments to the post of Police Constables on compassionate grounds of dependents of serving personnel who die in harness.

By and large, the Tamil Nadu Police Force has made an exemplary contribution to the maintenance of Law and Order in the State during critical times and in crucial areas. Its role in controlling extremist outfits is noteworthy. The professional skill of the Police in protecting VVIPs and VIPs is outstanding. It is very much adept and skillful in swift action, planning and implementation. The Tamil Nadu Police Force is known for its courage, motivation and sacrifice in safeguarding the law abiding citizens of the State. However, as the successful functioning of the Police rests upon the active co-operation of, and close co-ordination with the general public, all out efforts will be taken to make the Tamil Nadu Police Force professionally the most competent Police Force, besides making it the most citizen-friendly Police Force in the entire country.

ANNEXURES

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF TAMIL NADU POLICE (31-7-2001)

Sl.No	Name of the Posts	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
1.	Director General of Police	5	5	0
2.	Additional Director Genl. of Police	18	15	3
3.	Inspr. Genl.of Police	27	24	3
4.	Dy.Inspr.Genl.of Police	35	32	3
5.	Supdt.of Police-I	102	99	3
6.	Deputy Commissioner of Police (Armed Reserve, S.P Cat - II)	5	5	0
7.	Commandant	12	12	0
8.	AdditionalSupdt. of Police (Cate.I)	85	69	16
9.	AdditionalSupdt. of Police (Cate.II)	7	4	3
10.	Dy. Commandant	11	8	3
11.	Dy.Supdt. of Police (Cate-I)*	482	460	22
12.	Dy.Supdt. of Police (Cate-II)(AR)	57	54	3

13.	Asst. Commandant(TSP)	41	34	7
14.	Inspector of Police(Taluk)	2147	2132	15
15.	Inspector of Police (TSP)	123	108	15
16.	Inspector of Police (A.R.)	166	166	0
17.	Sub-Inspector of Police	4516	4460	56
18.	Sub-Inspector of Police (A.R.)	726	706	20
19.	Sub-Inspector of Police (T.S.P.)	405	388	17
20.	H.C. (Taluk / A.R.)	10337	10270	67
21.	Havildar (T.S.P.)	1040	951	89
22.	Gr.I PC / Gr.II PC (A.R./Taluk P.S.)	56917	48855	8062
23.	Naik (T.S.P.)	1406	1145	261
24.	Gr.II P.Cs (T.S.P.)	8329	6952	1377
25.	Women Inspector of Police	72	72	0
26.	Women Sub-Inspector of Police	265	115	150
27.	Women Head Constable	555	483	72
28.	Women Gr.I PC	547	464	83
29.	Women Gr.II P.C.	3052	3052	0

TOTAL	91490	81140	10350
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STRENGTH OF MINISTERIAL STAFF IN TAMIL NADU POLICE (AS ON 31-7-2001)

Sl. No.	Category	Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
1.	Chief Administrative Officer.	1	0	1
2.	Financial Controller.	1	1	0
3.	Senior Administrative Officer.	18	16	2
4.	Public Relation Officer.	1	0	1
5.	Personal Assistant.	100	89	11
6.	Legal Adviser.	9	8	1
7.	Assistant Director(Statistics.)	1	1	0
8.	Senior C.A.(CB CID)	1	1	0
9.	Assistant Director (Audit)	1	1	0
10.	Statistical Officer.	1	1	0
11.	Statistical Inspector.	1	1	0
12.	Superintendent.	861	846	15

13.	Assistant.	1459	1345	114
14.	Steno-Typist.	101	88	13
15.	Junior Assistant	1195	1142	53
16.	Typist	270	185	85
17.	Record Assistant.	3	3	0
18.	Record Clerk.	112	98	14
19.	Office Assistant.	1012	962	50
Total		5148	4788	360

STRENGTH DETAILS OF POLICE TELECOMMUNICATIONS WING (As on 31.07.2001)

NON-TECHNICAL STAFF (Executive)

1. Deputy Superintendent of Police 2
2. Inspector of Police 36
3. Sub-Inspector of Police 218
4. Head Constable 252
5. Grade - I Police Constable 161
6. Grade -II Police Constable 322

TECHNICAL STAFF

1. Deputy Superintendent of Police 14
2. Inspector of Police 57
3. Sub-Inspector of Police 555

OTHERS

1. Personnel Assistant 2

2. Superintendent	12
3. Assistant	20
4. Junior Assistant	21
5. Typist	3
6. Steno Typist	2
7. Others.	43

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STRENGTH OF A UNIT

Armed Reserve

<i>Strength of a platoon</i>	64
<i>Strength of headquarters platoon</i>	114

Tamil Nadu Special Police

Each battalion consists of 6 active companies & 1 headquarters company

Each active company consists of 3 platoons

Each platoon consists of 3 sections

Strength of a section 13

Strength of a platoon 40

Strength of an active company 125

Strength of a battalion 912

Strength of headquarters company 96

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