



HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU POLICE

**POLICY NOTE
ON
DEMAND No.22**

2016-2017

**Selvi J JAYALALITHAA
CHIEF MINISTER**

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
2016**

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HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

DEPARTMENT

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POLICY NOTE 2016-2017

I Introduction

The World cannot sustain itself without
water

Peace will not prevail sans effective
Policing

Growth will not be there without Peace
and Prosperity

Holistic development of any State
requires maintenance of Public Order,
Peace and creation of infrastructural
facilities. I am aspiring to achieve the

avowed goals of Peace, Prosperity and Development by adopting the supreme principle --**"I am by the people, I am for the people"**.

People belonging to different religions, races and castes are living in Tamil Nadu which is known for its hospitality. Our Police Force is effectively discharging its duty to maintain national integrity without giving room for any racial discrimination, thereby preserving social and religious harmony among the citizens.

Never in the history of Tamil Nadu, had a Government evinced such a keen interest in the Modernization of the Police Force and improvement in infrastructure facilities as undertaken by my Government,

during the past five years. This includes construction of office buildings for Police Stations, District/Sub-Division Offices, quarters for Police Personnel and houses under “Own Your House Scheme”. Augmentation of Mobility, Strength, upgradation of Communication facilities, improvement of Infrastructure facilities in Coastal Security Group, Home Guards, Forensic Sciences Department and other Special Units were also taken up.

The Police Department has ensured that a peaceful environment prevails in the State and has enabled law abiding citizens to carry out their daily pursuits without fear in their minds.

II Organisational Structure

The Police Department has a sanctioned strength of 1,21,215 Police Personnel as on 01.04.2016. It functions under the Home Department of the Government. The Director General of Police, Law and Order, heads the State Police Force. The entire State Police organization functions under 4 Zones headed by the Zonal Inspectors General of Police. These Zones are again subdivided into eleven Ranges headed by the Deputy Inspectors General of Police. There are seven Commissionerates headed either by a Director General of Police / Inspector General of Police / Deputy Inspector General of Police. There are 33 Districts including 2 Railway Districts and each one is

administered by a Superintendent of Police in command. There are 244 Subdivisions, each headed by an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent of Police. There are 1,827 Police Stations including 200 All Women Police Stations (AWPS), 266 Traffic Police Stations and 27 Police Out Posts.

There are a number of special units within the Department which undertake specialized tasks. These include Intelligence, Crime Branch, Economic Offences Wing, Operations, Special Task Force, Technical Services, Social Justice and Human Rights, Armed Police, Coastal Security Group, Prohibition Enforcement Wing, Civil Defence & Home Guards and State Crime Records Bureau.

III Law and Order

A peaceful climate and a safe environment attract investments in industry, business and infrastructural development. Therefore, maintenance of public order is a catalyst for economic development of the State. By and large, Tamil Nadu has remained peaceful. Political parties, caste, communal and other interest groups have been conducting agitations on numerous issues, but all these protests have been handled tactfully without giving room for violence or any major disturbances. According to a study carried out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu witnesses the maximum number of agitations constituting more than 25% of

the agitations reported across the country. On the other hand, the number of occasions on which the Police has resorted to use of force while handling agitations is less than 0.5% of the same figure for the entire country. This indicates that the Police could manage public assemblies and processions without affecting the normal tenor of life, even while allowing the public to express their democratic and constitutional rights to the fullest. This is despite the fact that on an average sixty agitations are reported per day across the State.

The agitations by various political parties on various issues viz, price hike of essential commodities, implementation of total prohibition, Apex Court judgement banning Jallikattu, attack on

Tamil fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy, Karnataka's move to construct dams across the Cauvery and digging of bore-wells in the delta districts to extract Methane gas, etc, were handled smoothly by taking effective measures against the agitators.

Observance of birth or death anniversaries of legendary figures and modern day leaders identified with different castes and observance of anniversaries of events associated with caste or communal groups tend to attract large crowds. People travel for long distances converging at particular venues where such events are organized.

Some of these anniversary observances have resulted in violence,

damage to property and disruption of life in previous years. From the year 2013, certain regulations have been introduced, mainly by way of banning movement of hired vehicles from other districts to the destination. This had a salutary effect and all the events passed off peacefully without any untoward incident.

The Mahamaham festival at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District from 13.02.2016 to 22.02.2016 went off peacefully, due to elaborate bandobust and security arrangements made to control the crowd and assist the public by my Government. Bandobust arrangements included establishing 36 temporary Police Stations and 83 Out-Posts, installation of 400 CCTV cameras at various points around

the temples and at Kumbakonam, provision of public conveyance, ambulances, medical camps and fire extinguishers to avert any untoward incident etc. Police Personnel including Personnel from the Intelligence Wing and Youth Brigade were deployed for the smooth conduct of the festival. About 30.3 lakh devotees took holy dip at the Mahamaham tank and about 50 lakh devotees offered worship at various temples in the town.

a) Police Reforms Act, 2013

My Government has enacted the Tamil Nadu Police (Reforms) Act, 2013. It incorporates certain new features such as the State Security Commission, Police Establishment Board, State Police Complaints Authority, District Complaints

Authority and Police Complaints Division, separation of the law and order and investigative wings at the Police Station level, tenure for specified posts etc. The enactment was made in compliance with the directions of the Apex Court issued in the Writ Petition (Civil) No.310/1996 filed by Prakash Singh and Others vs Union of India and others. The Tamil Nadu Police (Reforms) Act, 2013, was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette on 08.11.2013.

b) Custodial Deaths

Three cases of alleged custodial deaths have been reported during the year 2015. As per section 176 (1-A) of Cr.P.C, these cases were referred to jurisdictional Judicial Magistrates for enquiry. All the three

reported cases have been inquired into by Judicial Magistrates, and based on their reports, the Government will take necessary action. The Department is also taking various steps such as sensitization programmes and training to prevent custodial deaths and torture. As a result of this, the number of custodial deaths has significantly dropped from 8 in 2014 to 3 in 2015. My Government is firmly committed to the principle that it is the duty of the Police to protect the citizens and not otherwise.

Further a compensation of Rs.1 lakh to the next of kin of the victim is being sanctioned by the Government in case misconduct by Police Personnel is prima facie made out. Apart from this, the Government also sanctions higher amount

of compensation based on the direction of the High Court / recommendation of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

The National Human Rights Commission has issued a number of guidelines regarding conduct of postmortem examination including employing a team of doctors and video filming of the postmortem examination. These guidelines are being scrupulously followed and reports as mandated by the National Human Rights Commission are also being sent to the Commission.

c) Police Firing

The number of instances of Police Firing has been declining over the years as shown in the following table: –

| Sl.No. | Year | No. of Incidents |
|--------|------|------------------|
| 1 | 2006 | 17 |
| 2 | 2007 | 13 |
| 3 | 2008 | 17 |
| 4 | 2009 | 8 |
| 5 | 2010 | 12 |
| 6 | 2011 | 6 |
| 7 | 2012 | 7 |
| 8 | 2013 | 8 |
| 9 | 2014 | 2 |
| 10 | 2015 | 2 |

The number of incidents of Police Firing averaged 13 per year between 2006 – 2010, and this has come down to 5 during 2011-2015. Of the two instances of Police Firing in 2015, one relates to

operation against criminals and other relates to riot control operation. Instructions have been given that firing is to be resorted to only if the provocation is grave and there is absolute necessity to do so, in the absence of any other means to protect life and property.

IV Crime Situation

a) Property crimes

In Tamil Nadu, 18,290 property crime cases were reported during the year 2015 as against 19,432 property crime cases in the year 2014, indicating a decreasing trend of 5.9% (Annexure-I). 12,890 of the 18,290 property crime cases reported have been detected. Chart-I shows details of property crime cases reported and detected during

the years 2013-2015. Against the total loss of Rs.131.15 crores, properties worth Rs.85.79 crores were recovered during 2015 (Annexure-II).

b) IPC Cases

The Crime rate for IPC cases has shown a decrease in 2015 (Annexure-III). Details of cases reported, charge-sheeted, under investigation and otherwise disposed of with regard to violent crimes, such as murder, attempt to commit murder, hurt and riots for the last 3 years are shown in Annexure-IV. Family quarrels, love affairs/sexual causes, petty/wordy feuds, previous enmity and land disputes continue to be the major reasons for the cases of murder in the year 2015 as shown in Annexure-V. There has been a decrease in the number of murder cases in

2015. Free registration of cases has been emphasized and adequate follow up action is being taken.

c) Crime Against Women

A total of 3,578 cases were reported in the year 2015 under the head “Crime Against Women” viz. Rape, Dowry Death, Cruelty by husband / his relatives and Molestation as against 3,771 cases in 2014, showing a decreasing trend (Annexure-VI). The details of cases reported, charge-sheeted, under investigation and otherwise disposed of during the years 2013-2015 are shown in Annexure–VII. Besides, a total of 1,544 cases were reported under the head “Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012” (POCSO) in the year 2015. My Government continues its efforts to educate

and inculcate awareness among the public especially among women and children about their legal rights through Women Helpline / Child Helpline and Counselling centers in All Women Police Stations, NGOs and other stakeholders. These efforts have been effective in containing and reducing crime against women during the year 2015.

There has been a decline in rape cases during the year 2015. The number of rape cases reported is 450 in 2015 as against 471 in 2014.

d) Serious Crime Squad (SCS)

My Government has recently taken a new initiative to follow serious crime cases by creating special units in 20 Districts. As per my announcement, during the Police

Demand on 06.08.2014, a Special Wing called Serious Crime Squad (SCS) has been formed in 20 Districts. Each unit is being provided with a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs towards its functioning.

The duties of Serious Crime Squad are as follows

- (i) To take up investigation of cases of murder, rape, and kidnapping / abduction for ransom in which the culprits are not known.
- (ii) To take up investigation of any other serious / grave cases as ordered by the respective Commissioners of Police / Superintendents of Police.
- (iii) To pursue prosecution in all cases taken over by the squad.

e) Tamil Nadu Act of 19 and 20 of 2014

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has enacted the Tamil Nadu Act 19 and 20 of 2014 so as to amend the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous activities of Bootleggers, Drug-offenders, Forest-offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders, Sand-offenders, Slum-grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (TN Act 14/1982). The amendment was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary No.175, Dated:03.09.2014.

In Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 2014, the expression “habitually” has been omitted from the section 2(f) of the Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982. The clause “Cyber Law

Offender” has been included as section 2 (bb).

In Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 2014, the clause “Sexual offender” has been included as section 2 (ggg).

The Tamil Nadu Act 19 and 20 of 2014 came into force with effect from 13.10.2014.

V Traffic Accidents

a) Road Accident Statistics

69,059 traffic accident cases including 14,524 fatal accidents resulting in 15,642 casualties were reported in the year 2015 as against 67,250 traffic accidents including 14,165 fatal accident cases with 15,190 casualties in the year 2014. Vehicles added during the year 2015 are 15.63 lakhs. As on

01.01.2016, 2.16 crore vehicles are reported to be plying in Tamil Nadu. Though the number of vehicles has increased every year, the ratio between number of vehicles and number of road accidents has shown a decreasing trend from 2013 to 2015. Similarly, the ratios with regard to total number of vehicles vis-à-vis fatal accidents, fatalities and non-fatal accidents have also shown a decreasing trend. The details regarding the number of traffic accidents and number of fatalities with the ratio of vehicle population are furnished in Annexure-VIII to X.

b) Road Accident Data Management System (RADMS)

Undertaken as part of the World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, this application enables capturing and

analyzing of data on road accidents. The Police, Highways and Transport Departments are authorized to enter data relating to their Department about each accident.

Up-gradation of RADMS server:
Rs. 82.00 lakhs was sanctioned for purchase of RADMS server from M/s ELCOT. This will provide way for installing additional features in the software and speedy retrieval of RADMS database. The installation was completed.

c) Highway Patrol Vehicle Monitoring System

At present, there are 272 Highway Patrol Vehicles operating on the National Highways and State Highways. All these vehicles have been fitted with Global

Positioning System (GPS) and their locations can be monitored in the Police Control Rooms in the districts. These Highway Patrol Vehicles attend to accidents on the highways. 25,487 injured persons were taken to the hospitals all over the State. It is estimated that prompt response helped save 16,667 lives from January, 2015 to March, 2016. The State Traffic Planning Cell co-ordinated with the key stakeholders in organizing Road Safety seminars and workshops and made effective use of mass media, cable TV and the services of dedicated NGOs for educating road users.

d) Formation of Traffic Police Stations

As per my Announcement, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.972, Home (Pol.XIV) Department, Dated: 28.12.2015 sanctioning a sum of Rs.1.51 crores for formation of two Traffic Police Stations at Harur and Pennagaram in Dharmapuri District. My Government has also sanctioned a sum of Rs.76.87 lakhs for formation of one Traffic Police Station at Velankanni in Nagapattinam District vide G.O. (Ms).No.973, Home (Pol.XIV) Department, Dated: 28.12.2015.

VI Modernization of Police Force (MPF)

i.Unified Closed User Group (CUG) Scheme

My Government has sanctioned Rs.3.47 crores to implement Unified Closed User Group (CUG) scheme for Tamil Nadu Police Personnel including ministerial staff for 1.20 lakh employees. So far 1.08 lakh BSNL SIM cards have been issued. 2,409 Fixed Wireless Phones were also supplied. Further, the family members of Police Personnel can get a maximum of 7 CUG SIM cards to avail of this facility. Till now, 3.26 lakh BSNL family CUG SIM cards have been issued.

ii. Mobile Applications for Unified CUG Database

The mobile numbers allotted to Police Personnel are name oriented. The user will carry the same number till his / her retirement. In order to have complete CUG mobile number database of Police Personnel / Police Stations and for quick retrieval, a comprehensive CUG database of Tamil Nadu Police for use in smart phones of Android and IOS (IPhone Operating System) platforms was developed by an In-house Technical team. These Mobile Applications were hosted in Google Play Store and Apple Store. The Application facilitates the storage of complete CUG data base in smart phones with caller ID facility for easy access to contact numbers.

iii. Installation of CCTV Surveillance Cameras

My Government has taken special interest in installation of CCTV Surveillance Cameras for public safety.

In G.O. (Ms.)No.193, Home (Modern) Department, Dated: 25.02.2015 Rs.3.51 crores has been sanctioned for the installation of 200 CCTV Cameras at 56 locations in Salem City; Rs. 3.32 crores has been sanctioned for the installation of 200 CCTV Cameras for the Modern Control room at Thanjavur and Kumbakonam; Rs. 3.11 crores has been sanctioned for the installation of 114 CCTV Cameras at Rameswaram Temple and Erwadi Dharga to monitor the movements of pilgrims and the general public.

In G.O.(Ms.)No.590, Home (Pol.XI) Department, Dated: 10.08.2015, Rs.1.85 crores has been sanctioned for the provision of Mobile CCTV monitoring unit, comprising 8 cameras with accessories per unit, to the Police Commissionerates of Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Tiruppur Cities for security purpose. This facility will provide Mobile monitoring at vantage points as per the needs of field units.

iv. Procurement of Very High Frequency (VHF) Communication equipment

VHF Static Sets – 777, VHF Mobile Sets – 1,018, VHF Handheld Sets – 3,480 were purchased for field units under MPF Schemes.

New Initiatives during 2015

Based on my announcements, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.875, Home (Modern) Department, Dated: 07.12.2015 sanctioning funds for the following new initiatives under Modernization of Police Force Scheme.

i. **Purchase of VHF Communication equipment:** Rs. 8.57 crores was sanctioned for the purchase of 773 VHF Static sets, 1,000 VHF mobile sets, 1,000 VHF Handheld sets and 10 VHF Repeaters.

ii. **Purchase of Package of Equipment for 105 Police Stations:**

Rs. 10.98 crores was sanctioned for the purchase of Package of Equipment for

35 Light Type Police Stations,
35 Medium Type Police Stations and
35 Heavy Type Police Stations.

- iii. **Purchase of Modern Equipment for Safety of Police Personnel and for effective surveillance and security:** Rs. 5.46 crores was sanctioned for the purchase of 3 Non Linear Junction Detectors, 4 Explosive Vapour Detectors, 4 X-Ray Baggage Scanners, 4 Deep Search Mine Detectors, 15 Multi zone Door Frame Metal Detectors, 200 Bullet Proof Jackets, 150 Bullet Proof Helmets, 25 Digital Voice Recorders, 5 Night Vision Binoculars (Generation3), 195 Life Jackets, 55 Hand Held Metal Detectors and 3 Bomb Suits.

- iv. **Purchase of RIOT Equipment:**
Rs. 95.39 lakhs was sanctioned for the purchase of 1,493 RIOT Equipment – Body Protectors, 1,495 RIOT Equipment – Poly Carbonate Shields, 1,495 RIOT Equipment – Poly Carbonate Lathis, 1,496 RIOT Equipment – Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRB) Helmets, 50 Search Lights and 100 Light Emitting Diode (LED) Torch Lights.
- v. **Provision of CCTV with Internet Protocol (IP) Cameras at 263 Police Stations:**
Rs.6.31 crores was sanctioned for the Provision of CCTV with IP Cameras at 263 Police Stations to monitor the functioning of Police Stations.

- vi. **Purchase of Equipment for Intelligence:**
Rs.46.97 lakhs was sanctioned for the purchase of 2 Mobile/ Remote Controlled Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) Portable Jammers, 2 Portable Document Scanners, 2 Non Linear Junction Detectors, 1 Explosive Vapour Detector, 2 Mini Digital Voice Recorders and 4 Light Emitting Diode (LED) Torch Lights.

VII Welfare

a) Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund

The Government constituted the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund (TNPBF), for the benefit of Non-Gazetted Police and Ministerial Staff of the Police Department.

The following relief is provided from the TNPBF

- (i) Family relief of Rs.25,000/- is provided in the event of the subscriber's death and Rs.5,000/- for death of family members of the subscriber.
- (ii) Centenary Scholarship for the children of employees of the Police Department ranging from Rs.4,200/- to Rs.12,000/- is sanctioned. Every year approximately Rs.3 crores is utilized.
- (iii) Special Medical Relief of Rs.15,000/- is granted to the subscribers and family members

three times during their entire service.

(iv) Financial Assistance to the subscribers of TNPBF up to Rs.4 lakhs is in vogue. An amount of Rs.2 crores per year is allotted from TNPBF Central Committee towards the treatment of life threatening diseases. During the year 2015, an amount of Rs.5.43 crores has been utilized from Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund district committee funds and 581 Police Personnel were benefited. During the year 2016 (up to 30.06.2016), an amount of Rs.2.95 crores has been utilized and 293 Police Personnel were benefited.

b) Schemes under the annual Government grant

i) Prize Scheme

This is mooted with an objective to award cash prizes to the children of Police Personnel who secure the first 10 ranks in 10th standard and 12th Standard respectively every year in each District / City. These prizes are given as per the following table.

| Class | 1st Rank | 2nd Rank | 3rd Rank | 4th to 10th Rank |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 10 | Rs.6,500/- | Rs.4,500/- | Rs.2,500/- | Rs.2,000/- |
| 12 | Rs.7,500/- | Rs.5,500/- | Rs.3,500/- | Rs.2,500/- |

During the Academic year 2015 - 2016, an amount of Rs. 22,76,000/- has been awarded to 717 wards of Police Personnel.

ii) Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship

The Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship is granted to the children of Police Personnel to pursue higher education. The First 100 students who secure highest marks in +2 standard are granted Rs.20,000/- or the actual amount paid to the institutions, whichever is less, for 4 years, or till the course is completed. Special Scholarship amount sanctioned to the wards has been enhanced from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.25,000/- by including hostel fees. During the Academic year 2015 - 2016, Rs.22.90 lakhs to 101 students, Rs.20.58 lakhs to 102 students, Rs.21.08 lakhs to 100 students and Rs.20.18 lakhs to 100 students have been sanctioned as 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Installments of Special Scholarship respectively. Totally an amount

of Rs. 84.74 lakhs has been granted to 403 wards of Police Personnel.

c) Ex-gratia payments

The Government sanctions ex-gratia amount to Police Personnel who are killed / disabled / injured under heroic or tragic circumstances in the course of duty to compensate for their sufferings/loss ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/-.

| | | |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1. | Killed | Rs.5,00,000/- |
| 2 | Totally disabled, double amputee and totally blind | Rs.2,00,000/- |
| 3 | Single amputee and one eye blind, deaf, loss of toes, fingers, precluding employment | Rs.1,00,000/- |
| 4 | Burns, Gunshot wounds, multiple compound fracture | Rs.50,000/- |
| 5 | Simple injuries for all ranks | Rs.10,000/- |

During the Financial year 2015-2016, the Government have allotted a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs.

d) Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme

Police Personnel of all ranks are covered under the existing Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme. The legal heirs and the nominees are benefited under this scheme in case of death of Police Personnel. This scheme includes accidents resulting in death and permanent incapacitation or partial disability suffered during the course of their duties.

The amount of insurance payment in the event of death of Police Constables to Inspectors is Rs.2.00 lakhs while for Deputy

Superintendents of Police and Additional Superintendents of Police, it is Rs.4.00 lakhs. Insurance payment for disabilities suffered will depend on the extent of disablement.

During the year 2015-2016, the Government have allotted a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs.

e) Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund

During the financial year 2015-2016, an amount of Rs.1.50 crores has been allotted to the Police Health Fund Scheme to settle the pending claims. 125 Police Personnel have been provided with financial assistance.

f) Food Subsidy Scheme

Police Personnel from the rank of Constables to Inspectors are given 50% subsidy for essential articles bought through the Public Distribution System. They have been given distinctive khaki cards for this purpose. 70,973 Police Personnel have Khaki Colour Ration Cards and are purchasing the commodities at subsidized rates.

g) Formation of Medical Out Patient Units

In G.O. (Ms).No.707, Home (Pol.XIV) Department, Dated: 28.10.2011, my Government has sanctioned the formation of Out Patient Units at 26 Armed Reserve (AR) Headquarters and 10 Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalion Headquarters for the welfare

of Police Personnel and their family members. All Police Personnel and their family members are availing these facilities.

h) Master Medical Health Check Up

As per my announcement, the Police Personnel who have completed 40 years of age are provided a free Master Health Checkup once in a year at Government Hospitals. Orders to this effect were issued in G.O. (Ms). No.142, Home (Pol.IX) Department, Dated: 24.02.2014. During the year 2015, 87% of Police Personnel have availed of these facilities.

i) Tamil Nadu Police Subsidiary Canteen

Benefits of this scheme are enjoyed by both serving and retired Personnel of Police, Fire Services and Prison

Departments. At present, there are 81,082 families which are benefitted by Tamil Nadu Police Subsidiary Canteen.

During the last five years, my Government has started 47 Canteens at a total cost of Rs. 7.56 crores at 32 District Headquarters and 15 Battalions.

j) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund

Relief from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund is sanctioned to the family of deceased Police Personnel.

During the period from January, 2015 to June, 2016 a sum of Rs.10.05 crores has been sanctioned to 344 beneficiaries.

k) Compassionate Grounds Appointments

Compassionate grounds appointments are given to the eligible legal heir of the Police Personnel who die in harness and the family is left in indigent circumstances.

In the year 2016, my Government in G.O. (2D).No.102, Home (Pol.XV) Department, Dated: 19.02.2016 has sanctioned 96 Office Assistants under compassionate grounds appointments.

l) Sanction of Discretionary Fund

My Government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 838, Home (Pol.I) Department, dated: 30.10.2012 has sanctioned an amount of Rs.5.00 crores as discretionary grant to the Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu, for purchase of equipment and other

requirements for the Police Department. A total of 4,315 articles were procured by different unit offices throughout the State.

VIII Women Police

To specifically cater to the complaints and grievances of women, the first All Women Police Station was set up in 1992 by my Government. At present, 200 All Women Police Stations are functioning in the State, with one such station in each sub-division to attend to the grievances of women. In fact, about 40% of the All Women Police Stations in the Country are located in Tamil Nadu. In addition, every Police Station has been ordered to have one Woman Sub-Inspector and two Women Police Constables.

Moreover, some Districts have women as Superintendents of Police in command. In Technical Services, there are 110 women officers out of the total of 409 officers in the rank of Sub-Inspector to Additional Superintendent of Police. They attend to maintenance of the dedicated communication network of the Police Force. Again 31% of the Finger Print staff in Tamil Nadu Police are women. Tamil Nadu has one-fourth of all Women Sub-Inspectors in the Country. Overall, Tamil Nadu accounts for one-seventh of all Women Police Personnel in India.

Women Police in the State perform duties on par with men, whether it is mob control or crime investigation or traffic regulation. It is a matter of pride that women

are given opportunities to distinguish themselves in the difficult and arduous job of Policing.

IX Special Units in Police Force

i) Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department (CB CID)

Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department (CB CID) was established as a small unit of 37 Police Personnel under the supervision of one Deputy Inspector General of Police in 1906. Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department is now an organization of around 879 Police Personnel headed by the Additional Director General of Police, Crime Branch CID, including the Special Investigation Division. Apart from 37 CB CID Detachments, 7 Organised

Crime Units, 4 Counterfeit Currency Wings and 6 Special Investigation Divisions are also functioning as part of CB CID. Special Investigation Division, Cyber Crime Wing, Anti-Trafficking Cell and Police Research Centre are other specialized units. The main function of the Crime Branch CID is to investigate cases entrusted by the Government, the Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu or the Hon'ble High Court. During the year 2015, CB CID was entrusted with 125 cases in addition to 191 pending cases. Investigation was completed and final reports were filed in 122 cases.

CB CID also acts as a nodal agency to deal with the issue of human trafficking and co-ordinates measures to curb this social evil. CB CID, Anti Trafficking Cell,

conducted “Operation Smile”, a programme initiated by Ministry of Home Affairs for the rescue of juvenile victims and to reunite them with their parents, and it is being undertaken statewide to rescue the victims who were compelled to work as child labourers and were exploited for commercial sex work. A certificate of excellence was given by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India to one Deputy Superintendent of Police, Anti Trafficking Cell, CB CID., Chennai for his commendable performance during “Operation Smile” for rescue of Missing Children.

Two cases pertaining to a Facebook page containing obscene pictures of girls were registered on the complaints of NGOs. The accused was detained under Goondas

Act (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982). This is the first case in which a Cyber law offender was arrested for offences under Information Technology Act, 2000 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and was detained under Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1982 after the Act was amended in 2014 to include cyber law offenders.

During the year 2015, on the initiative of CB CID, a cyber-crime prevention and awareness SMS was sent to the public in co-ordination with Mobile Service Providers (MSPs). The messages related to spreading awareness about lottery offers, job offers, phishing phone calls, safe use of cell phones and internet etc.

Formation of Special Investigation Division (SID) in CB CID

To curb the menace of fundamentalism and to investigate, prosecute all cases relating to religious fundamentalism and acts of terrorism, the Special Investigation Division was formed which is headed by an Inspector General of Police. Within a short span of time, the Special Investigation Division was able to make remarkable progress in the investigation of important fundamentalist cases. In 25 cases registered under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, sanction of prosecution has been accorded and these cases are under trial and 8 cases are under investigation.

ii) Crime Wing

The Crime Wing consists of the following: -

(a) Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (NIB)

NIB CID, was created to prevent drug menace and control trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by effective enforcement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985. At present there are 15 units functioning all over the State. 1,873 cases were detected, 1,938 accused were arrested and Rs.13.42 crores worth of drugs were seized and 28 notorious drug offenders were detained under Tamil Nadu Act, 14/1982 during the year 2015.

Drug Awareness Programme

The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was observed in Tamil Nadu on 26th June, 2016 in a befitting manner, which raised public awareness and acquainted the public with the steps taken by the Government against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances. All the 15 units of NIB CID organized awareness programmes in their respective headquarters. The District Collectors, Superintendents of Police, Student community, management of educational institutions, NIB Personnel, NCB Personnel, Coast Guard, voluntary organizations and others observed the Day infusing confidence among the public that

various agencies are fighting against the menace of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

71 Programmes were conducted in various schools and colleges throughout the State during the year 2015.

The NIB CID has co-ordinated with the Indian Red Cross Society of Tamil Nadu Branch and organized a human chain for drug awareness in Chennai for 3.5 kms from Kanthan Chavadi to Karapakkam, in which 1000 staff of various MNCs, 3000 students of various educational institutions and 500 members of Indian Red Cross Society participated.

(b) Video Piracy Cell (VPC)

To control the menace of video piracy and to check violations relating to the Copyright Act, a separate cell namely, Video Piracy Cell was constituted on 17.02.1995 by my Government. Now, it has 12 units located at Chennai (3 units), Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar and Dindigul.

4,285 cases were registered and 4,293 accused were arrested and pirated CDs/VCDs, Computers and accessories worth Rs.14.13 crores were seized during the period from January, 2015 to March,2016 and seven persons have been detained under the Goondas Act.

iii) Economic Offences Wings (EOW)

(a) Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW)

Commercial Crime Investigation Wing C.I.D., was constituted in the year 1971 as a specialized unit to investigate offences relating to misappropriation and embezzlement of money in Co-operative Societies. 116 cases were registered and 96 cases were charge sheeted during 2015 and 82 cases ended in conviction, accounting for a conviction rate of 78.09%. 21 cases were registered and 17 cases were charge sheeted and 13 cases ended in conviction up to 31.03.2016.

(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 of idol thefts which have state-wide / inter-state ramifications, iv) theft of idols whose value is Rs. 5 lakhs or more as in 1995 and v) theft of idols which are of sensitive nature.

During the year 2015, three idol theft cases were detected in which 25 notorious accused were arrested and 13 antique idols were recovered.

Apart from detecting and investigating cases, this wing is also monitoring cases of idol thefts reported in local Police Stations all

over Tamil Nadu. It also monitors the functioning of the Temple Protection Force.

Consequent to our Letter Rogatory to Government of Singapore one stolen idol of Goddess Uma Parameswari (1,000 years of antiquity) which belongs to Prahadeeshwarar Temple of Sripuranthan Village, Ariyalur District in Tamil Nadu and purchased by the Asian Civilization Museum, Singapore which is worth Rs.3.8 crores was handed over to the representative of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) at Singapore. The idol was received from ASI, New Delhi by the idol wing and based on court order, the idol has been kept in the Icon centre at Thirunageswarar Temple, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur District, under the safe custody of

the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department of Tamil Nadu.

The investigation Team of Idol Wing CID received two Antique Idols of Boodevi and Chakarathalvar worth one million US dollars and 750 thousand US dollars respectively from the District Attorney, New York, US. These idols were burgled from Varatharaja Perumal Temple of Suthamally Village, Ariyalur District, Tamil Nadu concerned in Vikkramangalam PS Cr.No.133/2008.

Steps have also been taken to identify important stolen idols from the State and to repatriate from USA, Australia and other countries.

(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 Interests of Depositors in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997.

From 01.01.2015 to 31.03.2016, this wing has refunded Rs.43.34 crores to 7,662 depositors and two cases ended in conviction.

From 01.01.2015 to 31.03.2016, Government orders were issued in 59 instances for attachment of properties

worth Rs.64.48 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.

Meetings are being held with depositors to apprise them of the action taken by EOW. These meetings have generated enthusiastic response from the public and every effort is made to meet the genuine aspirations of cheated depositors.

iv) Intelligence

The State Intelligence Wing deals with collection, collation and dissemination of information relating to matters affecting security and peace and other matters of

Public importance. The Intelligence Wing comprises the Special Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID, Special Division, Security Branch CID and Organized Crime Intelligence Unit (OCIU).

(a) Special Branch CID

The Special Branch CID collects intelligence and disseminates the information to the concerned in advance to take appropriate preventive action at all levels to maintain general law and order.

(b) Security Branch CID

The Security Branch CID is looking after security arrangements in respect of VVIPs/VIPs including foreign Heads of States and other Protected Persons (PP) visiting Tamil Nadu, besides those VIPs/PPs

based in Tamil Nadu. Apart from this, the Security Branch CID is also handling matters relating to activities of foreigners, vital installations, security schemes and Passports. During 2015, the Security Branch co-ordinated and provided security arrangements for the visits of 4 VVIPs and 1,673 VIPs who visited Tamil Nadu.

Immigration Visa Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) has been implemented in Tamil Nadu from 01.12.2013. The proposals of the foreigners seeking Grant of Extension / Exit / Return Visa are routed to the Government through the Security Branch CID by the Foreigners Registration Office (FROs) in Cities/Districts online. During the year 2015, 4,770 proposals have been received and

processed. “Pak. Tracking Module” was introduced during December, 2014 under the IVFRT Scheme.

During 2015, 5,959 No Objection Certificates and 76 No Obligation to return to India were cleared.

(c) Core Cell

A separate unit called ‘Core Cell’ is attached to the Security Branch CID exclusively to look after the proximate security arrangements for the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This wing continues to provide foolproof security cover and round the clock security cover at the places of stay, places of visit and during the convoy movement of the Hon’ble Chief Minister. Core Cell comprises Close Protection

Teams, Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS), Motor Transport Wing (MT) and Technical Wing.

(d) Organized Crime Intelligence Unit (OCIU)

A separate unit called “Organised Crime Intelligence Unit” was created to collect useful actionable intelligence on activities of organized criminal gangs, rowdy elements, smuggling of narcotic drugs, trafficking of arms and explosives, human trafficking, hawala transactions, counterfeit currency, etc., and to disseminate the intelligence to field officers for further action.

During the year 2015, on inputs from OCIU, 41 notorious hard core rowdy elements concerned in many criminal/murder cases, abduction for

ransom, robberies, etc., were detained under the Goondas Act.

The OCIU Personnel seized 84 numbers of illegal Single Barrel Muzzle Loading guns (SBML), detected 4 cases relating to banned lottery tickets and 2 cases relating to fake certificates.

The OCIU Personnel secured 7 persons who were attempting to circulate Fake Indian Currency Notes worth Rs.3.39 lakhs at Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar and Coimbatore Districts and secured 18 persons who were involved in uploading obscene pictures/films to cell phone, memory card, pen drive and CDs to the School / college students and youths, in the State under Copy Rights Act.

(e) 'Q' Branch CID

When naxalite activities cropped up in Tamil Nadu during 1967-1970, a special cell was formed in Special Branch, CID. In July, 1976, the nomenclature of SB II CID, was changed as 'Q' Branch, CID.

Investigative powers under the Cr.P.C have been given to the 'Q' Branch CID. The 'Q' Branch detachments have been declared as Police Stations.

'Q' Branch CID units are functioning all over the State and are gathering intelligence on the activities of naxalites, other extremists and militants and are taking all effective measures to prevent them from establishing a base. "Q" Branch also undertakes investigation of cases and is

therefore able to bring together inputs from field intelligence and interrogation for effective operations. 'Q' Branch also looks after issues relating to Sri Lankan Tamils

(f) Special Division (SD)

The Special Division monitors religious fundamentalist organizations. The Special Division collects actionable information and disseminates the same to local Police for further action.

v) State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)

State Crime Records Bureau in Tamil Nadu was created to increase the operational efficiency of the Police Force and to improve the crime records system. The component units of SCRB are Police

Computer Wing, Finger Print Bureau, Modus Operandi Bureau and Statistical Cell.

(a) **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)**

State Crime Records Bureau is in charge of implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) which is an all India project. This mission mode project is implemented under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) as part of the 11th five year plan. CCTNS aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for collection of data on crime and criminals in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adoption of principles of e-governance and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure. The implementation of the project covers

1,961 locations including 1,482 Police Stations and 479 higher offices in Tamil Nadu.

I inaugurated the project in Tiruvallur, Ariyalur, and Sivagangai Districts and Coimbatore Commissionerate on 13.03.2013 and launched the Citizens Portal. Implementation of the project in the remaining 35 Districts / Commissionerates was completed on 26.09.2013.

Initially planned for three phases over a period of three years the project implementation timelines were subsequently reduced to two phases spread over two years. SCRB signed the contract with the System Integrator (NTL Ltd) on 30th September, 2011, and completed the

project well within the stipulated time i.e, 26th September, 2013.

425 FIR registering special units / Police Stations have been taken up for implementation in Phase-II and the same have been implemented in the year 2015.

As part of CCTNS project implementation, System Generated FIR was rolled-out in all the Police Stations and Special Units (1,910 locations) successfully from 15.04.2016. As a result, sending of hand written FIRs to court has been stopped and now CCTNS generated FIRs are being sent to court. On an average, 2,150 System Generated FIRs are registered every day across the State.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems aims to improve the delivery of citizen-centric services through enhancing the efficiency of the Police Stations through e-governance. Citizens should be able to access Police Services through multiple, transparent, and easily accessible channels in a citizen-friendly manner. The focus is not only on improving the current modes of service delivery but also on providing alternate modes such as internet / mobile for the Public to communicate with the Police. The citizens expect the system to help reduce multiple visits to Police premises to push their application for further processing or for providing an easy option to know the status of their complaints.

The State Government has sanctioned Rs.9.9 crores for the inclusion of Special Units in the ambit of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System to implement the CCTNS project in Special Units. The Ministry of Home Affairs has given approval for development of e-learning system or Computer based Training (CBT) for Common Integrated Police Records Updating System (CIPRUS) software and the same was completed and released by Tamil Nadu on 29.01.2015.

By using the CIPRUS application, 937 applications for Passport & Antecedent verification were rejected in the year 2015 based on the criminal profile of the applicants.

During the year 2015, totally 20,778 Personnel including officers were trained in CIPRUS applications.

Development of Asset Management Software (AMS) for CCTNS infrastructure management has been completed.

(b) Police Computer Wing

The Police Computer Wing was constituted in the year 1971 with the aim of computerizing all data pertaining to crimes and criminals to aid in investigation and in compiling crime statistics.

The Police Computer Wing manages Citizens Portal and monitors other applications used in investigation and collection of statistics.

Tamil Nadu Police Citizen Services Portal <http://eservices.tnpolice.gov.in> was launched on 13.03.2013 by me to provide facilities for sending online complaints / Information and to know the status of complaints / cases. It also provides facilities for applying for licenses online (Arms, Browsing centre, Video library), downloading forms, viewing information on missing persons, un-identified dead bodies, crime prevention tips. A Web Cell has been formed in the State Crime Records Bureau to monitor the online complaints and District / City Web Cells have been formed to co-ordinate and monitor online complaints in the respective Districts / Cities.

By using the Tamil Nadu Police Citizens Portal, 17 missing persons have been identified and 325 missing persons were matched with unidentified dead bodies till 31.03.2016.

TALASH is a Software application supplied by the National Crime Records Bureau for co-ordinating arrested persons with wanted persons and for matching missing persons or escapees or deserters with unidentified bodies and arrested persons. This application is also used by SCRB. During the period 1995 to 2015, a total of 19,545 records of missing persons and unidentified dead bodies were fed into Talash data base, based on which, 485 advisory memos were given.

(c) Portrait Building System (PBS)

Under the Portrait Building System (PBS), so far 1,013 portraits have been developed during 2001 to 2015. During 2015, 41 portraits have been developed out of which 5 cases have been traced. Apart from developing portraits, 789 Police Personnel from 39 Districts and Special Units have been trained in Portrait Building System.

(d) Monitoring of Vahan Samanvay System

During 2014 the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) launched a new software namely “VAHAN SAMANVAY” System, replacing the existing Motor Vehicle Co-ordination system. Under this new scheme, Citizens can access the website and check and verify whether a particular

vehicle has been involved in a crime and recovered by the Police.

(e) Monitoring of Jail Release

Jail release particulars for property offences are collected and compiled periodically. During the year 2015, particulars of 15,067 property offenders released from jails (Bail / Release) were compiled and alert messages were sent to concerned Commissionerates / Districts for follow-up action.

(f) Finger Print Bureau

The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau, Chennai, was established in 1895 and is one of the oldest bureaux in the world.

The Finger Print Bureau is the store house of finger print slips and it has 1,87,733 Finger print slips of convicted persons. The Bureau also undertakes scrutiny of finger prints on questioned documents referred to it by courts / other departments for expert opinion.

Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to introduce the Single Digit Finger Print System in all the District Police Headquarters / Commissionerates. There are 36 Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux functioning in the State. In 938 cases chance prints were identified with criminals during the period from January, 2015 to March, 2016.

All the finger print slips available in the Main Bureau and their records are updated and stored in Finger Print Analysis Criminal Tracing System (FACTS). Further, The Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau has provided Remote Query Work Stations through Virtual Private Network – Multi Protocol Label Switching (VPN-MPLS) solution for online verification of suspects in the offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Police in Adyar, Anna Nagar, Flower Bazaar, Mylapore, and Triplicane and in the Single Digit Finger Print Bureau of Chennai City Unit-1 (Chinthadripet) and Chennai City Unit-2 (St.Thomas Mount). 209 Chance Prints have been identified through FACTS Version 5.0. During the period from January, 2015 to March, 2016, 32 cases were identified using FACTS.

3,758 Conviction Slips were received for updation in FACTS.

8 Remote Query Work Stations are in operation for remote access of the Central database.

Finger prints of persons arrested in various cases are compared with the fingerprint slips on record. 17,014 finger print slips were received during the period from January, 2015 to March, 2016. Out of these, 1,520 were traced.

To strengthen the Bureau, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.184, Home (Pol.V) Department, Dated:25.02.2014 for supply of 110 High Quality Finger Print Kit Boxes to the Finger Print Units in the Districts/Cities. The Kit Boxes have been

purchased and supplied to all Districts and training to handle the kit box has been given by the company.

Further my Government in G.O.(D). No.160, Home (Modern) Department, Dated: 19.02.2016 has sanctioned Rs.2.47 crores for upgrading Finger Print Analysis and Criminal Tracing System(FACTS) Version 5.0 to FACTS Version 7.0 at Central site with an option to extend to all Districts.

(g) Modus Operandi Bureau

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

vi) Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions (TSP)

There are sixteen Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions (TSP) including a Regimental Centre (Training Centre of the Armed Police) at Avadi. The TSP-VIII Battalion is on special duty at Tihar Jail in New Delhi. The TSP officers and Personnel are deployed in various parts of the State and also outside the State for major Law and Order duties including election duties.

Two Motor Transport Workshops function under the control of the TSP located at Avadi and Tiruchirappalli for repairing Police vehicles. About 2,896 jobs are undertaken in these two workshops.

My Government has issued orders in G.O.(Ms).No.410, Home (Pol.X) Department, Dated:14.05.2015 sanctioning a sum of Rs.1.86 crores for construction of administrative building for TSP Battalion at Avadi.

Orders have also been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.914, Home (Pol.X) Department, Dated:15.12.2015 sanctioning a sum of Rs. 91.98 lakhs for construction of Barracks for Police Personnel (men) at TSP Battalion at Kovaipudur in Coimbatore City.

Further orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.916, Home (Pol.X) Department, Dated:15.12.2015 for construction of Bell of Arms for TSP

Battalion at Rajapalayam at a cost of Rs.1.93 crores

vii) Operations Wing

The Operations wing looks after training and availability of specially trained Personnel (Commandos) for various requirements. It consists of Tamil Nadu Commando Force, Tamil Nadu Commando School, Bomb Detection Disposal Squads (BDDS) and a Dog Squad in Tamil Nadu Commando School.

(a) Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF)

The Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF) and Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS) were formed following the re-organisation of the erstwhile Special Security Group, which had been providing

proximate security to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, since 1991. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School are functioning under the control of the Additional Director General of Police, Operations. The Tamil Nadu Commando Force is an elite unit for undertaking Commando operations and for tackling terrorist incidents. Tamil Nadu Commando Force will be the key unit to provide Quick Reaction Teams (QRT). It has participated in joint exercises with National Security Guards (NSG) in conducting mock drills to test the preparedness of the force to handle any contingency.

The Director General of Police has ordered the formation of an exclusive State

Disaster Response Force (SDRF) team with a strength of 80 Police Personnel comprising 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors of Police, 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 70 Police Personnel from other ranks on OD basis from Armed Police, Chennai to TNCF. The six weeks training from 28.08.2015 to 06.10.2015 in disaster management and rescue operations was imparted to 50 TSP Personnel in consultation with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

During the torrential rain and subsequent floods in the month of November and December 2015, the Personnel of TNCF / SDRF carried out rescue and relief operations in flood affected areas.

New Initiatives During 2015

Following the formation of State Disaster Response Force in the Tamil Nadu Commando Force and its utility in the recent natural calamities, it was decided to train the existing 10 QRT Teams in the TSP Battalions, who have already undergone QRT training, in disaster response facets, in order to utilize them as Range / District Disaster Response Force under the supervisory control of respective Commandants / District Superintendents of Police. Accordingly, the training was commenced from 18.01.2016 in Othivakkam and Pallipattu Training Centers and completed on 31.01.2016 and 26.03.2016 respectively.

(b) Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS)

The school provides the training necessary for a Policeman or Police woman to become a Commando. Courses in Weapons and Tactics, handling of sophisticated weapons, Bomb Detection and Disposal Techniques, training courses for dogs and dog handlers, sniper firing and other allied subjects are conducted. The Tamil Nadu Commando School conducted various training courses for 1,775 Police Personnel, 80 other Department (Tamil Nadu) Personnel. It also conducted various training courses for 344 other State Police Personnel / Central Organizations during the year 2015.

(c) Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS)

The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad was formed in 1991. It was pressed into service for 722 duties in the year 2015.

(d) Dog Squad of Tamil Nadu Commando School

The Tamil Nadu Commando School maintains a Dog Squad. The dogs were pressed into service on 1,110 occasions in the year 2015 for anti-sabotage check and for bomb threat calls.

viii) Special Task Force (STF)

The Special Task Force was constituted in the year 1993 by my Government with the following assignments:

(i) Apprehending sandalwood smuggler

Veerappan and his gang (ii) Tackling armed militancy, insurgency and terrorist activities (iii) Handling plane hijacking, abduction and ransom cases (iv) Assistance in major calamities. After the successful elimination of the Veerappan gang in 2004, the Special Task Force was given the responsibility of

- (i) Improving the ecology of the jungle sanctuary
- (ii) Ensuring hill inhabitants' security and
- (iii) Ensuring that extremists do not convert forests into a refuge for themselves.

As many as 689 combing operations and 103 ambushes were organized during the period from January, 2015 to March, 2016. The Special Task Force has detected over 31 cases till March 2016 and arrested

over 68 persons involved in Wildlife and Forest offences. The Special Task Force has also trained 1,112 Personnel including 37 IAS Officers, 52 Police Personnel from Arunachal Pradesh, TNCF as well as Personnel of Forest Department.

Of late, the focus of STF has been on the tri-junction area where the borders of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka overlap. STF has been undertaking combing operations in this stretch on its own and participating in joint exercises with neighbouring States.

Due to continuous sightings and activities of Maoists in the forests of Kerala State, especially in Malappuram, Wayanad and Palakkad Districts bordering The Nilgiris

and Coimbatore Districts, joint combing operations by the STF, Tamil Nadu with the Kerala Police were conducted.

During the period from January, 2015 to March, 2016, STF has generated 171 intelligence inputs and shared with the concerned agencies. During important special operations, Operation Wing of STF plans and organizes combing operations based on the inputs received from STF Intelligence section.

29 Medical Camps with the co-operation of Welfare Organizations and Physicians from Indian Medical Association (IMA) were conducted and 5,730 persons were benefited.

ix) Coastal Security Group (CSG)

Tamil Nadu has a coastline of 1,076 kms covering 591 fishing villages in 13 Coastal Districts. The Coastal Security Group was formed in 1994 by my Government with the objective of prevention of (1) Smuggling of fuel, medicine and other essential commodities by sea from the coast of Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka, (2) Intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu and (3) Collusion between fishermen and militants etc.

Till recently, the Coastal Security Group was performing duties only on land, undertaking coastal patrols and vehicle checks at check-posts. Six zonal offices and 11 units, apart from 60 check posts, were sanctioned in 1994.

Under a centrally sponsored coastal security scheme, the Government of India sanctioned funds for 12 Marine Police Stations, 12 Marine out-posts and 40 additional check-posts. Further, twelve 12-tonne boats and twelve 5-tonne boats fitted with Light Machine Gun (LMG), Indian Small Arms System (INSAS) Rifles and pistols were also sanctioned.

Under Phase II, 30 Marine Police Stations, twenty 12-tonne boats, 12 jetties, 30 four-wheelers and 60 two-wheelers have been sanctioned. The Coastal Security Group has 8 Rigid Inflatable Boats and 6 Gemini boats sanctioned under the MPF scheme.

In G.O. (Ms).No.930, Home (Pol.XV) Department, Dated: 18.12.2015, my Government has sanctioned Rs. 6.97 crores for the implementation of 11 Marine Police Stations with the man power of 11 Sub Inspectors of Police, 33 Head Constables and 110 Police Constables and 5 Ministerial staff under Coastal Security Scheme Phase II.

140 cases were registered in the Marine Police Stations during the year 2015. 140 actionable intelligence reports were sent to other agencies. Further, 79 boats with 401 persons were rescued when fishermen were in distress in the seas. 244 toll-free calls were also received.

The Coastal Security Group has been carrying out periodical exercises once in 6 months to identify the deficiencies and loopholes in the security preparedness along the coast.

A mock coastal security exercise is conducted in co-ordination with the Indian Coast Guard and other stakeholder agencies once in six months to check the preparedness of security agencies to prevent/intercept intrusions from sea in the 13 coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu. The exercise was conducted on 11.09.2015 and 12.9.2015 conjointly in the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry. Various agencies, namely, Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Central Industrial Security Force, Fisheries Department, Light

House authorities, Intelligence agencies, Mercantile Marine Department, Immigration, Customs, Forest, ONGC, State Intelligence, Coastal Security Group, Local Police and all the major and minor ports participated in the exercise. About 15,000 Personnel from these agencies and their assets were engaged in the exercise. Attempts made to infiltrate the destination were thwarted and intruders were apprehended.

The Personnel of the Coastal Security Group are working in liaison with the Navy, Coast Guard, Local Police, Fisheries Department, Customs and Revenue Authorities in gathering intelligence on coastal security. During 2015, Coastal Village Vigilance Committee meetings were held on 1,167 occasions.

Deployment of Marine Police Team during the monsoon floods

During the torrential rain and subsequent floods in the month of November and December 2015, the Personnel of Marine Police Team carried out rescue and relief operations in flood affected areas.

500 young fishermen from 13 Coastal Districts were appointed by the District Superintendents of Police concerned as Home Guards and deputed to assist the Marine Police in beat service, rescue and relief of fishermen, disaster management work and maintenance of Fast interceptor Boats.

x) Railway Police

The Government Railway Police maintains effective co-ordination with the District Police in maintaining peace and preventing crimes in the railway jurisdiction. There are 5 Subdivisions with 47 Railway Police Stations and 10 Railway out posts located in Chennai and Tiruchirappalli Railway Police District.

Out of 662 cases reported in 2015, as many as 394 were detected. Property worth Rs. 91.05 lakhs was recovered.

Totally 1,909 juveniles including 259 girls were rescued from railway premises or trains during 2015.

Awareness campaigns were organized among the passengers about doping offenders. The Railway Police have also been successful in effecting seizure of 66,845 kgs of Public Distribution System rice. Three Mobile Police Stations are functioning in Rameswaram Express, Nellai Express and Trivandrum Mail. The pre-paid auto booths are running successfully at Egmore, Tambaram and Perambur Railway Stations.

xi) Social Justice and Human Rights

This 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 Mobile Police Squads or Social Justice and Human Rights units are functioning in 31 Districts and 6 Commissionerates. 31 Statistical Inspectors are posted in various Units for conducting survey and research on the subjects relating to SCs and STs.

No case was registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, during the years 2015 and 2016 (up to 31.03.2016).

1,820 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during the year 2015 and 414 cases were registered in 2016 (up to 31.03.2016).

35 accused were detained under Goondas Act, during the year 2015.

My Government has sanctioned 27 posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police for Social Justice and Human Rights Wing exclusively for the investigation as per G.O.(Ms). No.934, Home (Pol.II) Department, Dated: 21.12.2015. This is a milestone in the annals of history of Social Justice and Human Rights Unit.

The Social Justice and Human Rights units undertake survey of villages to identify villages vulnerable to offences under the Act. This helps in initiating pro-active measures to prevent atrocities. 286 villages have been identified as "Atrocity Prone" during the year 2015.

Social Justice and Human Rights Units also monitor the proposals for monetary relief to be given to the victims of atrocities against SC/ST by the District Collectors. The details of monetary relief sanctioned to the victims are as given below from the year 2011 to 2016.

| Sl. No. | Year | No. of Cases | No. of Victims | Amount (Rs. in crores) |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. | 2011 | 770 | 1600 | 2.41 |
| 2. | 2012 | 652 | 1120 | 1.89 |
| 3. | 2013 | 746 | 1342 | 3.83 |
| 4 | 2014 | 575 | 979 | 3.88 |
| 5. | 2015 | 810 | 1586 | 5.65 |
| 6. | 2016 (up to 31.03.2016) | 85 | 137 | 0.65 |

xii) Auxiliary Units

(a) Dog Squads

A Dog Squad exists in every District to help in detecting offenders and in identifying hidden explosives and narcotics. Dog Squads have also been formed in Special Units such as Special Task Force, Railways and Commando Force. Presently 183 Dogs are used in various parts of the State for this purpose.

As per my announcement, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms)No.879, Home (Pol.X) Department, Dated: 08.12.2015 for construction of 4 new numbers of Dog kennels at Ariyalur District at a cost of Rs.35.38 lakhs.

(b) Mounted Branch

Mounted Branch Police units in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore cities are deployed for crowd control during festivals / processions, major games and tournaments, for ceremonial occasions like Republic Day and Independence Day. The strength of horses at present is 29.

xiii) Police Training

(a) Training Headquarters

The Police Recruit School (PRS) was established as early as in 1896 at Vellore and it was upgraded as Police Training College during 1905. The Police Training College was subsequently shifted to Ashok Nagar, Chennai, in 1976. Police Training

College has been upgraded as Tamil Nadu Police Academy which is now functioning at Oonamanchery near Vandalur.

The Police Training College premises at Ashok Nagar continues to function as Police Training Headquarters to supervise and oversee the training activities of the eight Permanent Police Recruit Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Perurani at Thoothukudi, Avadi, Villupuram, Salem and Madurai and in addition 13 In-Service Training Centers are functioning in each of the Ranges / Cities under the control of the Additional Director General of Police, Training.

My Government has always given importance to Police Training which is highlighted below:-

In G.O.(Ms).No.72, Revenue (LD-4(2)) Department, Dated: 11.02.2015, 19.26.5 hectares of revenue land has been transferred to the Police Department for establishment of New Police Recruit School (PRS), Avadi at Kanagavallipuram in Tiruvallur District.

In G.O (Ms).No.310, Home (Pol.XI) Department, Dated: 27.03.2015, the Government has sanctioned administrative and financial sanction at a cost of Rs. 75.95 lakhs for the construction of indoor office in Police Recruit School (PRS), Salem under the 13th Finance Commission Grant.

In G.O. (Ms).No. 277, Home (Pol.XI) Department, Dated: 20.03.2015, the Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.25 lakhs for the purchase of software for monitoring the training programmes.

In G.O. (Ms).No.575, Home (Pol.X) Department, Dated: 05.08.2015, the Government has issued administrative and financial sanction at a cost of Rs.14.58 crores as Phase-I to upgrade the training infrastructure facilities in Police Training College, In-Service Training Centres and Police Recruit Schools.

(b) Tamil Nadu Police Academy

The Academy is the premier Police training institution meant for training of Sub-Inspectors of Police and above.

So far, 20,946 officers have been trained in this Academy which includes 70 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 1,892 Sub-Inspectors, 206 Sub-Inspectors (Technical), 109 Sub-Inspectors from Puducherry and Tripura, 189 Data Entry Operators. Pre-promotion training has been given to 5,407 Special Sub-Inspectors and 13,073 serving officers from the rank of Sub-Inspectors to Additional Superintendents of Police have been trained through capsule / special courses.

In the year 2015, 2,019 Officers of the rank of Special Sub-Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Additional Superintendents of Police & Data Entry

Operators were trained in the Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Chennai.

xiv) Technical Services

The Technical Services Wing provides communication infrastructure to the Police for day-to-day functioning besides providing additional communication during natural calamities. There are two sub units i.e. (i) Technical Wing (ii) Operational Wing.

The Technical Services Wing attends to maintenance of communication, computers, implementation of new projects and evaluation of technical equipment. This communication network is run and maintained entirely by the Police Department. It provides voice communication as well as data transmission.

A Wide Area Network connects all Police Stations and other Police units for transmission of messages.

The in-house team of Technical Services has developed software for sending 'Pay details through SMS' for all staff of Police Department. The Pay drawn details of employees are being sent in SMS format through their official CUG mobile phones to have transparency and accountability.

State Police Master Control Room (SPMCR)

My Government has sanctioned Rs. 11.43 Crores in G.O. Ms.No.889, Home (Pol.IX) Department, Dated :09.12.2015 for establishment of the State Police Master Control Room.

The SPMCR will have the state of the art facility. The core components of the system are IP based exchange for voice communication system, GIS Digital/ map solutions based Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), Voice logger facility, GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System and Mobile App Solutions (SOS) to provide immediate and timely assistance to public on 24x7 basis.

xv) Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW)

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing (PEW) is functioning with the objective of eradicating illicit distillation, transportation, possession and sale of illicit liquor and preventing smuggling of spurious liquor and unexcised Indian Made Foreign Spirit (IMFS).

96 Prohibition Enforcement Wing units are functioning in the State. These PEW units, headed by Inspectors of Police, are declared as Police Stations for enforcing the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, and they are supervised by the Deputy Superintendents of Police and the Additional Superintendents of Police in Districts / Cities.

To restrain the infiltration of spurious and unexcised Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) Rectified Spirit, Arrack Sachets from neighbouring States into Tamil Nadu, there are 45 Prohibition Check Posts in the State at present. Apart from these, 7 Mobile Check Posts are functioning in Nagapattinam (2 Mobile Check Posts),

Cuddalore, Villupuram, Krishnagiri, Tiruvallur and Tiruvarur Districts.

The Government has sanctioned a toll free Prohibition Helpline with the telephone No.10581 and the same has been installed at the Central Investigation Unit Control Room in the Enforcement Head quarters. The objective of the helpline is to enable informants and the general public to give information free of cost about prohibition offences viz., Illicit Arrack distillation, transport of rectified spirit, spurious liquor, selling of illicit liquor etc. This toll free line is manned 24 hours in the Central Investigation Unit Control Room.

During the year 2015-2016 (up to 31.03.2016), a total of 377 notorious

prohibition offenders were detained under the Tamil Nadu Act, 14/1982 (Boot Leggers Act) and stringent action was taken against 750 habitual prohibition offenders under section 52-(E) Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act (Externment).

Rehabilitation fund amounting to Rs.5.00 crores as grant was sanctioned in G.O. (Ms) No.34, Home P&E (VII) Department, Dated: 15.12.2015 for the financial year 2015-2016 to rehabilitate the erstwhile Prohibition Offenders who were convicted for illicit transportation / sale of Imported Foreign Liquor, illicit sale of spurious / unexcised Indian Made Foreign Liquor, illicit transportation / sale of rectified spirit and distillation, transportation and sale

of illicit arrack. 1,667 beneficiaries were identified.

State-wide Awareness Campaign

My Government has increased the allotment for awareness campaign for the year 2015-2016 from Rs. 1.00 crore to Rs.3.00 crores and sanctioned the amount vide G.O.(Ms).No.33, Home (P&E) Department, Dated:30.11.2015 to conduct Awareness Campaigns which have been conducted successfully throughout the State.

xvi) Home Guards

The Tamil Nadu Home Guards organization came into being in 1963 as per Tamil Nadu Home Guards Rules, 1963, as a

voluntary citizens' force to assist the Police in the maintenance of Law and Order and for meeting emergencies like floods, fires, cyclones, etc. The Home Guards organization renders valuable assistance in regulation of traffic, crowd control, maintenance of internal security, promotion of communal harmony, spread of awareness on health, hygiene, drug abuse, AIDS, road safety, etc. As on date, there are 142 companies (116.5 Men companies and 25.5 Women companies) totalling 15,622 Home Guards including 2,805 Women Home Guards. All the Districts and the Police Commissionerates have Home Guards units including Women Home Guards Wing. During the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly General Elections held in 2016, the services of 14,388 Home

Guards Personnel were utilized for bandobust duties.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.89.00 lakhs for creating Civil Defence units in Chennai, Mamallapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

The Government has accorded administrative and financial sanction for the formation of Civil Defence Training Institute at Palani at an estimated cost of Rs.1.92 crores and the construction was completed in the year 2014. This Government has also sanctioned Rs.45.00 lakhs for the construction of new buildings for Home Guards units at Tiruppur, Krishnagiri and Ariyalur and the constructions were completed in the year 2015.

As per my announcement, orders have been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.875, Home (Modern) Department, Dated: 07.12.2015 for sanction of Rs.5.23 lakhs for the purchase of Reflective Jackets , Baton Lights and Wire Saw Machines for effective functioning of Home Guards. Orders have also been issued in G.O.(Ms).No.879, Home (Pol.X) Department, Dated: 08.12.2015 for the construction of new building for Home Guard Office at Thanjavur District at a cost of Rs.24.97 lakhs.

Further, as per my announcement, orders have been issued for enhancing the various financial grants to Home Guards.

During the unprecedented Monsoon Rainfall in the months of November and

December 2015, the Home Guards played an effective role to assist the administration in the rescue and relief works.

xvii) Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade (TNSPYB)

My Government issued orders in G.O.(Ms).No. 432, Home (Pol.XIV) Department, Dated: 01.07.2013 for formation of the Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade (TNSPYB). The Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade Act of 2013, envisages that the Youth Brigade will assist the Police Force. The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB), conducted the selection process of Youth Brigade and 9,079 eligible candidates were issued appointment orders on 12.02.2014 by the concerned Superintendents of Police /

Deputy Commissioners of Police. Basic training for the newly inducted Youth Brigade Personnel was given at the respective District/City AR and was completed on 11.03.2014. 8,500 Youth Brigade Personnel were absorbed in Tamil Nadu Special Police (TSP) as Grade II Police Constables through written examination conducted by the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board in the year 2015. Training commenced on 26.02.2016 and it will be completed on 02.10.2016.

X Mobility

As on 31.03.2016, 17,087 No. of vehicles are available in the fleet strength of Police Department as detailed below:-

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Heavy Vehicles | : | Bus/ Lorry - 847 |
| Medium Vehicles | : | Minibus / Van – 1,743 |
| Light Vehicles | : | Car /Jeep - 5,747 |
| Two Wheelers | : | Moped / Motorcycle – 8,449 |
| Other Vehicles | : | Vajra / Crane / Prisoner vehicles / Water Cannon /Ambulance /Wrecker - 301 |

In the last one year,1,542 new vehicles (Buses-8 / Mini Bus-20 / Jeeps – 165/ Tempo Travellers – 2 / Motor Cycles – 1,303 / All Terrain Jeeps-12 / All Terrain Motor Cycles-12 / Propaganda Vans-12/ Water Tanker Lorry-2 / Wrecker-1 / Ambulance-2 / Vajra-1 / Water Cannon-1/ Open Type Lorry-1) were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 26.44 crores for the Tamil Nadu Police.

XI Police Housing and Buildings

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes all construction and special repair works of the Police Department. The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation (TNPHC) was created as per G.O.(Ms).No.2500, Home Department, Dated: 27.09.1980 primarily with a view to building their own houses for Police Personnel as a welfare measure. The Corporation was merged with the Tamil Nadu Housing Board in 1989 by the then Government and was again revived on 21.11.1991, by my Government.

The mandate of the TNPHC was, in course of time, further expanded by entrusting to it the 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 Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation has constructed 4,644 quarters under “Own Your House Scheme” apart from 42,619 Police quarters, 1,107 quarters for Fire and Rescue Services Personnel, 1,225 quarters for Prison staff, 715 Police Stations, 574 Rest rooms / Guest Houses, 16 District Police Offices, 15 Armed Reserve Complexes, 27 Dormitories, 153 Kennels, 20 SB CID Office Buildings, 5 SB CID Special Division Office Buildings, 6 Modern Control Rooms, 5 Regional Forensic Science Lab Buildings, 21 Vigilance and

Anti-Corruption Police Stations, 4 Range Offices of Deputy Inspectors General of Police, 4 Zonal Offices of Inspectors General of Police and 5 City Police Offices. From May, 2011 to June, 2016, 13,034 Police quarters, 345 Police Stations and 201 other buildings have been constructed.

Own Your House Scheme

My Government has encouraged construction of houses under “Own Your House Scheme”. As a pilot project, the construction of 2,673 houses was taken up at Melakottaiyur, Kancheepuram District and the work has been completed and was inaugurated by me on 25.02.2016.

The Government has accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.287.96 crores

towards House Building Advance for 1,682 Police Personnel, 66 Fire & Rescue Services Personnel and 35 Prison Personnel who have been allotted houses at Melakottaiyur.

The Government has also issued orders for the allotment of land for construction of Own Your House Scheme in 5 Districts at Polupalli in Krishnagiri District, Paiyoor Pillaivayal in Sivagangai District, Vallam in Thanjavur District, Anaiyoor in Virudhunagar District and Valajanagaram in Ariyalur District. Fixation of land cost and Demand survey assessment are under progress.

Lands have also been identified for the scheme in 9 Districts, viz. Dharmapuri,

Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli,
Cuddalore, Namakkal, Salem, Theni,
Tiruvannamalai and Tiruvarur.

XII Recruitment, Promotion and Upgradation

(a) Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB)

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB) was created in November, 1991, by my Government, for the selection and recruitment of suitable persons for the subordinate services of the uniformed Departments namely, Police, Prison and Fire Service for the posts of Sub Inspectors of Police, Sub-Inspectors of Police (Technical), Sub Inspectors of

Police (Finger Print), Grade II Police Constables, Grade II Jail Warders, Firemen and Tamil Nadu Special Police Youth Brigade. TNUSRB has been able to conduct recruitment impartially, based on merit, following Government guidelines.

Notification for the recruitment to the posts of 1,078 Sub - Inspectors of Police (Taluk) for the year 2015 was published by TNUSRB on 08.02.2015. The Board Conducted the written Examination and certificate verification etc., and the results for provisionally selected candidates for the post of 1,078 Sub-Inspectors of Police (Taluk) were declared on 15.11.2015.

In the year 2013-2014, TNUSRB conducted the recruitment of Tamil Nadu

Special Police Youth Brigade (TNSPYB). The Board Conducted the Written Examination for absorption of members of TNSPYB into Tamil Nadu Special Police (TSP) Battalions on 29.11.2015 and 8,500 TNSPYB members were selected for the post of Grade II Police Constables (TSP).

Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board is conducting fair and systematic recruitment in a transparent manner. Transparency is augmented by employing digital gadgets during physical tests. The Board has procured Digital Height and Chest Measurement Devices with display monitors for the use of the same during the Physical Measurement Tests. The Board used the Digital Height and Chest

Measurement Devices for the first time during the Physical Measurement Tests in the recruitment of 1,078 Sub - Inspectors of Police (Taluk) in 2015.

The TNUSRB has introduced online application system. It adopted online application system for the first time during the recruitment of 1,078 Sub-Inspectors of Police (Taluk) in 2015.

My Government sanctioned funds for the construction of a spacious and modern building for the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board and the new building was inaugurated by me on 24.05.2015.

(b) Promotions and Upgradations

For the period from 01.01.2015 to 30.06.2016, 42 officers of the Indian Police Service, 30 officers of the Tamil Nadu Police Service, 289 officers of the Tamil Nadu Police Subordinate Service and 266 Staff of Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service have been promoted to the next higher ranks in their respective services. During the same period, 2,399 Grade II Police Constables were upgraded as Grade I Police Constables, 821 Grade I Police Constables were upgraded as Head Constables, 1,246 Head Constables were promoted as Sub-Inspectors and 249 Head Constables were upgraded as Special Sub-Inspectors. In the last one year, 238 Ministerial Staff have joined the Department through direct

recruitment from the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

My Government in G.O. Ms.No.249, Home (Pol.III) Department, Dated: 29.02.2016 has ordered that directly recruited Sub-Inspectors of Police (Armed Reserve / Tamil Nadu Special Police) of 2006 batch would be appointed as Sub-Inspectors of Police(Taluk) subject to fulfillment of conditions prescribed. Accordingly, they will be sent for six months practical training at Cities / Districts shortly.

XIII All India Police Competitions

Achievements and Recognition

(a) All India Police Rifle & Revolver / Pistol Shooting Competition

The 16th All India Police Rifle & Revolver / Pistol Shooting Competition, 2015, was held at Assam Rifles Training Centre & School, Diphu, Assam, from 05.12.2015 to 09.12.2015. Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF) Personnel and Tamil Nadu Shooting team secured

- Overall Championship among the States
- Second place in Carbine Shooting and Overall Championship (Team event)
- Second place in Pistol Shooting and Overall Championship
- Individual Silver Medal

(b) All India Police Shooting (Sports) Championship

The 9th All India Police Shooting (Sports) Championship, 2015, was held at CRPF, Firing Range, Kadarapur, Haryana, from 26.10.2015 to 30.10.2015. Three Women Police Personnel trained by the Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF) secured Bronze Medal in the team event.

(c) Achievements of Tamil Nadu Police Team in 58th All India Police Duty Meet

The 58th All India Police Duty Meet, 2014, was held at Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur from 24.03.2015 to 29.03.2015. The Tamil Nadu contingent trained by CBCID, participated in six events namely, Scientific Aids to Investigation, Computer Awareness,

Professional Photography, Videography, Anti Sabotage Check and Dog Competitions, in which the Tamil Nadu Police Team won 11 medals (6 Gold Medals, 4 Silver Medals and 1 Bronze Medal). This Tamil Nadu Contingent was also awarded 3 trophies which included the Winner and Runner trophies in Scientific Aids to Investigation, and “Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Trophy” for the Best State/ Central Police Organizations /UT Police Team.

(d) Achievements of Tamil Nadu Police Team in 59th All India Police Duty Meet

The 59th All India Police Duty Meet, 2015, was held at Basic Training Centre, Indo Tibetan Border Police Force, Bhanu, Panchkula, Haryana from 27.11.2015 to 01.12.2015. The Tamil Nadu contingent

trained by CB CID, participated in six events namely, Scientific Aids to Investigation, Computer Awareness, Professional Photography, Videography, Anti Sabotage Check and Dog Competitions, in which the Tamil Nadu Police Team won 16 medals (7 Gold Medals, 4 Silver Medals and 5 Bronze Medals). This Tamil Nadu Contingent was also awarded 5 trophies which included the Winner and Runner trophies in Scientific Aids to Investigation, Runner Trophy in Professional Photography, Best Dog trophy and “Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Trophy” for Best State/Central Police Organizations / UT Police Team.

To encourage and motivate the Police Personnel for excelling in various competitions, cash rewards totally

Rs.1,46,80,000/- were given by me to 134 Police Personnel on 26.02.2016.

XIV Forensic Sciences Department

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory was established in the year 1959 by integrating the erstwhile Chemical Examiners Laboratory under the Medical Department (1849), Prohibition & Excise Laboratory (1886) and scientific sections under the Police Department (1905). It was renamed as Forensic Sciences Department in the year 1984. The primary objective of this Department is to render forensic science services for better criminal justice delivery.

Organisation of the Department

(a) Main Laboratory

This Department consists of the Main Laboratory in Chennai with 14 specialized analytical Divisions viz. Anthropology, Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Forensics, DNA, Documents, Excise, Explosives, Narcotics, Physics, Prohibition, Serology and Toxicology. There is a separate Photography Division for documenting crime exhibits received for analysis in the various specialized analytical Divisions. The Main Laboratory also has Reception, Instruments and Stores Divisions.

(b) Regional Forensic Science Laboratory

There are nine Regional Forensic Science Laboratories functioning at

Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Vellore and Villupuram.

(c) Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories

There are 33 Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories viz. two in Chennai and one each at 31 Police Districts / Commissionerates, to render scientific services at the District level to Investigating Officers.

(d) Strengthening the Analytical Capabilities

Based on my announcement, orders were issued in G.O. (Ms.)No.193, Home (Modern) Department, Dated : 25.02.2015 for sanction of Rs.40 lakhs towards strengthening the capabilities of the DNA

Division at Forensic Sciences Department, Chennai through purchase of Refrigerated Micro Centrifuge for extraction of DNA from tissues with Gold plated Polymerized Chain Reaction (PCR) machine with kits. This instrument has been purchased and now, it is in use. Further, the Government under Part-II Scheme for the year 2014-2015, has sanctioned Rs.30 lakhs towards improving the analytical facilities of Computer Forensic, Biology and DNA Divisions in the Main Laboratory in Chennai and Regional Forensic Science Laboratories at Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Salem. The items have been purchased and put to use.

Further, as per my announcement, the Government in G.O.(Ms).No.875, Home (Modern) Department, Dated:

7.12.2015 has sanctioned Rs.86 lakhs for Forensic Sciences Department under Modernization of Police Force scheme for the purchase of sophisticated scientific instruments namely Bench top X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analyser for estimation of metal in physical evidence, Ion Scan for detection of explosives and Speech Science Lab-Forensic (SSL-F) for identification of speaker involved in crimes.

My Government has also sanctioned makeshift Cold Room for preservation of bone samples for DNA analysis, Gas Chromatograph-Mass Spectrometer for detection of narcotic substances and 18 Electronic Surveillance and Monitoring Devices for effective supervision of 15 laboratory Divisions at a cost of

Rs.1.11 crores for Forensic Sciences Department vide G.O. (Ms) Nos.112, 113 & 114, Home (Pol.XVIII) Department, Dated : 08.02.2016.

Accomplishment

This Department stands as a fore-runner in the application of the latest advanced techniques in day-to-day analytical work in order to enhance the capabilities to face any challenge.

Forensic Sciences Department has done a remarkable performance by way of identifying the missing air crew officers of the Indian Coast Guard by way of DNA analysis done on their bone pieces which were recovered.

In the year 2015, this Department has examined 2,62,972 evidence materials associated with 65,988 criminal cases and for the year 2016 up to 31.03.2016, 65,459 articles associated with 15,822 criminal cases were examined and the findings in turn helped to guide the investigation and at the same time were greatly relied upon in the dispensation of justice.

XV Conclusion

I reiterate that my Government has been taking necessary steps to keep the Police Force in high morale. Policing is a challenging job with unforeseen exposure to dangers. Tamil Nadu Police has been moving forward with specialized knowledge and skills. However, it is retaining the humane touch and human values. It is

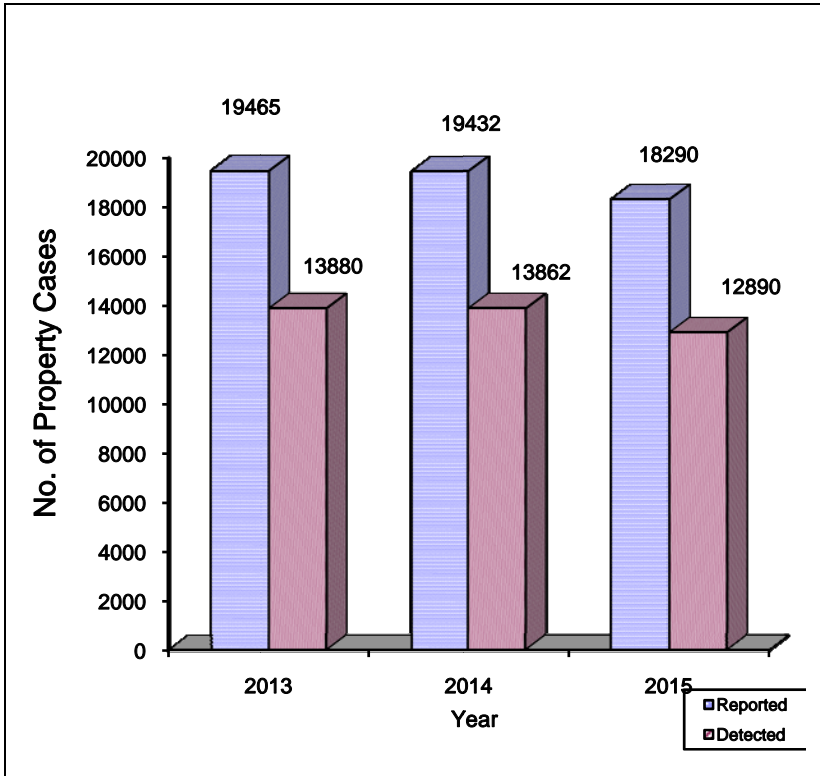
responsive to the needs of the citizens and is ruthlessly tough on law-breakers and criminals. Its professionalism combines efficiency and effectiveness. The Police Force has imbibed that Peace, Stability and Order are essential for the development of the State and are working continuously towards that goal with confidence and success.

J JAYALALITHAA
Chief Minister

Annexure - I
Incidence and detection of
Property crime cases 2013 - 2015

| Sl.No. | Types of Crime | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Rep | Det | Rep | Det | Rep | Det |
| 1. | Murder for gain | 121 | 96 | 127 | 108 | 107 | 91 |
| 2. | Dacoity | 83 | 78 | 101 | 98 | 93 | 89 |
| 3. | Robbery (including Snatching cases) | 2186 | 1596 | 1969 | 1468 | 1763 | 1376 |
| 4. | Burglary | 5125 | 3048 | 5266 | 3126 | 5131 | 2980 |
| 5. | Theft | 11950 | 9062 | 11969 | 9062 | 11196 | 8354 |
| Total | | 19465 | 13880 | 19432 | 13862 | 18290 | 12890 |

Chart - I
Property crimes reported and detected
2013- 2015



Annexure-II

| Sl. No. | Property | 2013 (Rs. in crores) | 2014 (Rs.in crores) | 2015 (Rs.in crores) |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Property Lost | 190.29 | 142.90 | 131.15 |
| 2 | Property Recovered | 146.59 | 98.04 | 85.79 |
| 3 | % of Recovery | 77% | 69% | 65% |

Annexure- III

IPC cases registered (Head - Wise) from 2013 to 2015

| Sl. No. | Head of Crimes | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Property Crimes | | | | |
| 1 | Murder for Gain | 121 | 127 | 107 |
| 2 | Dacoity | 83 | 101 | 93 |
| 3 | Preparation Assembly for Dacoity | 55 | 74 | 80 |
| 4 | Robbery | 2186 | 1969 | 1763 |
| 5 | Burglary | 5125 | 5266 | 5131 |
| 6 | Theft | 11950 | 11969 | 11196 |
| Violent Crimes | | | | |
| 7 | Murder | 1806 | 1678 | 1641 |
| 8 | Attempt to commit Murder | 3007 | 2922 | 2935 |
| 9 | C.H.not amounting to Murder | 33 | 50 | 59 |
| 10 | Hurt | 20984 | 22156 | 22410 |
| 11 | Riots | 2701 | 2784 | 2648 |
| Crime Against Women | | | | |
| 12 | Rape | 923 | 471 | 450 |
| 13 | Dowry Death | 118 | 95 | 65 |
| 14 | Molestation | 1271 | 1102 | 1163 |
| 15 | Sexual Harassment | 313 | 229 | 20 |
| 16 | Cruelty by husband & his relatives | 2471 | 2103 | 1900 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 17 | Kidnapping & Abduction of Women | 1516 | 1479 | 1324 |
| Other major crimes | | | | |
| 18 | Kidnapping & Abduction of Others | 263 | 267 | 279 |
| 19 | Criminal Breach of Trust | 238 | 242 | 252 |
| 20 | Arson | 645 | 675 | 677 |
| 21 | Cheating | 4647 | 4680 | 4816 |
| 22 | Counterfeiting | 320 | 160 | 186 |
| 23 | Fatal accident | 14919 | 14601 | 14933 |
| 24 | Non - Fatal accident | 51571 | 52844 | 54253 |
| 25 | Other IPC crimes | 76 313 | 65153 | 59177 |
| Total IPC | | 203579 | 193197 | 187558 |
| Crime rate | | 273.60 | 255.66 | 244.38 |
| Population (in lakhs) | | 744.07 | 755.68 | 767.47 |

Annexure – IV

Incidence and disposal of Violent Crimes

2013-2015

| Sl.No. | Heads | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Rep* | Char# | UI** | OD# | Rep* | Char# | UI** | OD# | Rep* | Char# | UI** | OD# |
| 1 | Murder | 806 | 891 | 833 | 2 | 1678 | 900 | 712 | 66 | 1641 | 1048 | 540 | 53 |
| 2 | Attempt to comm murder | 3007 | 1224 | 1684 | 9 | 2922 | 1333 | 1505 | 84 | 2935 | 1508 | 1346 | 81 |
| 3 | Hurt | 20984 | 11883 | 7405 | 1696 | 22156 | 13320 | 7069 | 1767 | 22410 | 14044 | 6496 | 1870 |
| 4 | Riots | 2701 | 1019 | 1313 | 369 | 2784 | 1172 | 1293 | 319 | 2648 | 1188 | 1134 | 326 |
| Total | | 28498 | 15017 | 11235 | 2246 | 29540 | 16725 | 10579 | 2236 | 29634 | 17788 | 9516 | 2330 |

Note : Rep - Reported cases year wise*

Char#- Charge sheeted. (Conviction, acquittal, discharged & pending trial) year wise

*UI** - Under investigation year wise*

*OD # - Otherwise disposed of (un-detected, mistake of fact or law, transferred and charge abates)
Year wise*

Annexure-V

Reason for the murders 2013 to 2015

| Sl.No. | Reason | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Family Quarrel | 425 | 405 | 418 |
| 2 | Wordy Quarrel | 305 | 299 | 341 |
| 3 | Previous Enmity | 331 | 287 | 278 |
| 4 | Love Affairs/Sexual Causes | 351 | 320 | 264 |
| 5 | Money Transaction | 65 | 90 | 71 |
| 6 | Land Dispute | 137 | 115 | 119 |
| 7 | Drunken Brawls | 22 | 28 | 26 |
| 8 | Dowry | 12 | 9 | 6 |
| 9 | Political Reasons | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | Other Causes* | 145 | 104 | 108 |
| 11 | Casteism | 7 | 18 | 7 |
| Total | | 1806 | 1678 | 1641 |

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

Annexure -VI
Crime Against Women

| Sl. No. | Head of Offences | Reported in 2013 | Reported in 2014 | Reported in 2015 |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Rape * | 923 | 471 | 450 |
| 2. | Dowry Death | 118 | 95 | 65 |
| 3. | Cruelty by Husband and his relatives | 2471 | 2103 | 1900 |
| 4. | Molestation | 1271 | 1102 | 1163 |
| Total | | 4783 | 3771 | 3578 |

Note :* Rape cases for the year 2014&2015 except POCSO Act.

Annexure – VII

Incidence and disposal of Crime Against Women 2013 – 2015

| Sl. No | Heads | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Rep* | Char# | UI** | OD## | Rep* | Char# | UI** | OD## | Rep* | Char# | UI** | OD## |
| 1 | Rape + | 923 | 429 | 445 | 49 | 471 | 226 | 215 | 30 | 450 | 240 | 188 | 22 |
| 2 | Dowry Death | 118 | 48 | 70 | 0 | 95 | 48 | 47 | 0 | 65 | 39 | 25 | 1 |
| 3 | Cruelty By husband and his relatives | 2471 | 1207 | 877 | 387 | 2103 | 1003 | 849 | 251 | 1900 | 862 | 752 | 286 |
| 4 | Mole station | 1271 | 699 | 426 | 146 | 1102 | 589 | 355 | 158 | 1163 | 662 | 343 | 158 |
| Total | | 4783 | 2383 | 1818 | 582 | 3771 | 1866 | 1466 | 439 | 3578 | 1803 | 1308 | 467 |

Note : Rep - Reported cases year wise
Char# - Charge sheeted.(Conviction, acquittal, discharged & pending trial) year wise
UI** - Under investigation year wise
OD ## - Otherwise disposed of (un-detected, mistake of fact or law, transferred and charge abates) Year wise
Rep+ - Rap Cases for the year 2014-2015 except POCSO Act cases.*

Annexure - VIII

Traffic Accident cases 2013 – 2015

| Year | Number of vehicles in lakhs | Road accidents | * Ratio between col.2 &3 | Fatal accidents | Number of death | * Ratio between col.2 & 5 | Non – fatal accidents | * Ratio between col.2&8 |
|------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 2013 | 182.87 | 66238 | 36 | 14504 | 15563 | 7.93 | 50675 | 28 |
| 2014 | 199.95 | 67250 | 34 | 14165 | 15190 | 7.08 | 53085 | 27 |
| 2015 | 215.58 | 69059 | 32 | 14524 | 15642 | 6.74 | 54535 | 25 |

*Note: *Ratio mentioned in Column 4, 7 & 9 is per 10,000 vehicles.*

Statistics on road accident figures for the last 10 years are given in Annexure-IX below.

District wise No. of accidents and casualties are also given in Annexure-X below.

Annexure- IX
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 | 2006 | 8851672 | 55145 | 0.62 | 11009 | 0.11 |
| 2 | 2007 | 9807155 | 59140 | 0.60 | 12036 | 0.11 |
| 3 | 2008 | 10789970 | 60409 | 0.56 | 12784 | 0.11 |
| 4 | 2009 | 11820613 | 60794 | 0.51 | 13746 | 0.11 |
| 5 | 2010 | 13119713 | 64996 | 0.50 | 15409 | 0.11 |
| 6 | 2011 | 14861695 | 65873 | 0.44 | 15422 | 0.10 |
| 7 | 2012 | 16625653 | 67757 | 0.41 | 16175 | 0.10 |
| 8 | 2013 | 18286774 | 66238 | 0.36 | 15563 | 0.09 |
| 9 | 2014 | 19995382 | 67250 | 0.34 | 15190 | 0.08 |
| 10 | 2015 | 21558272 | 69059 | 0.32 | 15642 | 0.07 |

Annexure - X

Total No. of Accident District Wise - 2015

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Accidents | No. of Casualties |
|---------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | The Nilgiris | 269 | 47 |
| 2 | Perambalur | 547 | 184 |
| 3 | Ariyalur | 512 | 144 |
| 4 | Sivagangai | 954 | 265 |
| 5 | Ramanathapuram | 912 | 297 |
| 6 | Tiruvarur | 1067 | 178 |
| 7 | Karur | 1233 | 376 |
| 8 | Kanniyakumari | 1148 | 244 |
| 9 | Theni | 1286 | 254 |
| 10 | Pudukkottai | 1332 | 345 |
| 11 | Virudhunagar | 1281 | 360 |
| 12 | Thoothukudi | 1448 | 369 |
| 13 | Tiruvallur | 1370 | 382 |
| 14 | Nagapattinam | 1421 | 206 |
| 15 | Tiruvannamalai | 1833 | 477 |
| 16 | Dharmapuri | 1563 | 296 |
| 17 | Dindigul | 1981 | 587 |
| 18 | Krishnagiri | 2059 | 643 |
| 19 | Erode | 2367 | 591 |
| 20 | Namakkal | 2203 | 517 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21 | Thanjavur | 2323 | 496 |
| 22 | Tirunelveli | 2352 | 554 |
| 23 | Tiruchirappalli | 2552 | 669 |
| 24 | Madurai | 3004 | 639 |
| 125 | Tiruppur | 3240 | 851 |
| 26 | Salem | 3504 | 831 |
| 27 | Kancheepuram | 3294 | 906 |
| 28 | Villupuram | 3557 | 813 |
| 29 | Vellore | 3276 | 766 |
| 30 | Cuddalore | 3781 | 504 |
| 31 | Coimbatore | 4054 | 962 |
| 32 | Chennai | 7336 | 889 |
| Total | | 69059 | 15642 |