CHAPTER I
BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Overview

The research study is about District Police Administration which forms part of State Police organization. For proper understanding of District Police Administration in Theni District, it is necessary to understand the organization of Tamil Nadu Police Department. Therefore, in this chapter an attempt has been explain the organization of Police Department in Tamil Nadu.

Organization of Police Department in Tamil Nadu

In the organization of the Police Department the details relating to Police as a State subject, the role of Governor, the role of Home Minister, the role of Home Department, the role of Law and Order Wing, the role of Women Police Wing, the role of Special Police Units such as Crime Branch CID (CB CID), Crime Wing, Economic Offences Wing (EOW), Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW), Idol Wing, Economic Offences Wing (EOW-II – Financial Institutions), State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF), Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS), Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad, Intelligence Wing, Special Branch CID, ‘Q’ Branch CID, Special Division CID, Security Branch CID, Shorthand Bureau, Technical Services, Special Task Force (STF), Social Justice, Training Wing, Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Police Training College (PTC), Police Recruit Schools and In-Service Training Centres, Tamil Nadu Special Police, Coastal Security Group, Prohibition Enforcement Wing, Railway Police, Dog Squads, Mounted Branch, Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board, Home Guards, Civil Supplies, CID, State Traffic Planning Cell, Mobility, Housing and Buildings, All India Police Duty Meet, Forensic Sciences Department (Established 1849),
Creation of New Police Commissionerate, Creation of Cyber Crime Cell in Coimbatore and Strengthening of Civil Supplies CID, Police Force in Tamil Nadu and Police Strength of Tamil Nadu have been provided in the following pages.

**Police as a State subject**

Police is a State subject. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State Government to carry out the Police functions. The Police perform two kinds of functions. They are functions relating to law and order and functions relating to criminal administration. The functions of the Police relating to the protection of life and property of the people are the functions relating to the law and order. The functions relating to criminal administration are prevention of crime, investigation of crime, detection of crime and helping the Public Prosecutors in the prosecution of cases. Since the Police functions are the responsibility of the State Government, the Central Government cannot interfere in the Police functions. If the State Government requests the Central Government to provide the Central Police assistance, the Central Government will come forward to help the State Government. When the Central Police force helps the State Police force, it should function under the supervision and control of State Police force because Police is a State subject.¹

**Governor**

The Governor is the Chief Executive Head of the State Government. Therefore, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and criminal administration for the State. As in charge of the maintenance of law and order and criminal administration in the State Government, he has acquired two important powers. They are the power to summon the Home Secretary and other Police Officers to his place and ask them to explain the law and order situation and

¹ Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, p.1.
crimes position in the State and the power to write a report about the law and order situation and crimes position in the State and submit it to the President. On the basis of the report, the President has the power to dissolve the State Legislature and to declare President’s rule in the State.

**Home Minister**

The Governor is only a nominal head in the parliamentary form of Government like India. The real political head of the Police Department is the Home Minister. As the political head of the Police Department, he has three responsibilities. They are to make policies with regard to the Police Department, to supervise and control the implementation of Police policies and laws and to answer to the questions put by the members of the State Legislature for the lapses in the Police Department. The Home Minister is a lay person. He comes and goes. His portfolio can be changed by the Chief Minister. He can be as Home Minister so long as his party commands majority in the State Legislature. Therefore, there is no possibility for the Home Minister to understand the problems of the Police and to discharge his responsibilities properly. In order to assist the Home Minister in the discharge of his responsibilities, Home Department has been created in the Secretariat.

**Home Department**

A Secretary heads the Home Department. He is assisted by Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries/Under secretaries, Section Officers, Assistants, Junior Assistants, Typists and Office Assistants as shown in the following diagram 1.1.
The important functions of the Home Department are to assist the Home Minister in giving a framework to the policy of the Home Minister, to assist the Home Minister in the supervision and control over the Police in the implementation of Police policies and laws and to gather information for the lapses in the Police Department and furnish them to the Home Minister so that he could be able to answer to the questions put by the Members of the State Legislature.

**Law and Order Wing**

The Law and Order Wing is headed by the Director General of Police and assisted by one Additional Director General of Police, four Inspectors General of Police, a number of Deputy Inspectors General of Police, six Commissioners of Police, a number of Superintendents of Police/Deputy Commissioners and Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police/Assistant Commissioner of Police
and a number of subordinate Police personnel as shown in the following Diagram 1.2.²

**Diagram 1.2**

**Law and Order Wing**

**Director General of Police**

- Additional Director General of Police
  - IG North Zone Chennai
    - DIGs North Zone
      - Superintendents of Police
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
          - Inspectors
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
        - Inspectors
    - DIGs West Zone
      - Superintendents of Police
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
          - Inspectors
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
        - Inspectors
    - DIGs Central Zone
      - Superintendents of Police
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
          - Inspectors
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
        - Inspectors
    - DIGs South Zone
      - Superintendents of Police
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
          - Inspectors
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
        - Inspectors
  - IG South Zone Madurai
    - DIGs South Zone
      - Superintendents of Police
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
          - Inspectors
        - Assistant /Deputy Superintendents of Police
          - Inspectors
            - Sub Inspectors
              - Head Constables
                - Constables
            - Sub Inspectors
            - Head Constables
            - Constables
        - Inspectors
    - Joint Commissioners
    - Deputy Commissioners
    - Assistant Commissioners
    - Inspectors
    - Sub Inspectors
    - Head Constables
    - Constables

For the convenience of Police administration in Tamil Nadu, the Police Department is divided into four Zones. Each Zone is headed by an Inspector General of Police. Each Zone is divided into 11 Ranges. Each Range is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. Each Range is divided into number of Police Districts. There

² Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, pp.3-4.
are 30 Police Districts in Tamil Nadu. Each Police District is headed by a Superintendent of Police. Each Police District is divided into number of Sub-Divisions. Each Sub Division is headed by Assistant/Deputy Superintendent of Police. Under each Sub-Division there are number of Police Stations. Each Police Station is headed by Inspector of Police (Law and Order). For the convenience of the Police Administration in rural areas, Outposts have been created under a Police Station. Each Outpost is headed by a Sub-Inspector of Police (Law and Order) or Head Constable (Law and Order).

**Women Police Wing**

Tamil Nadu Police has the largest number of Women Police in the country. The Women Police, numbering 10,130, have been integrated into regular Police, besides manning the 196 all Women Police stations. Women Police, counsel women petitioners and investigate cases involving women victims. Mobile counseling centres have been set up at District level to spread awareness among women regarding their legal rights. The woman Police accompanied by a Revenue Official, a Lawyer, a Health worker, a Teacher move to the villages in the District in a van fitted with a Public Address system, Colour Television, Video Cassette Recorder etc., to create the awareness.³

**Special Police Units**

The Police Department is assisted by a number of Special Police Units. The details relating to Special Police Units such as Crime Branch-Criminal Investigation Department (CB-CID), Crime Wing, Economic Offences Wing (EOW), Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW), Idol Wing, Economic Offences Wing (EO-W-II – Financial Institutions), State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB), Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF), Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS),

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Crime Branch-Criminal Investigation Department

Crime Branch-Criminal Investigation Department (CB-CID) is headed by an Additional Director General of Police, assisted by an Inspector General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police and three Superintendents of Police. It has a total strength of 583 Police personnel manning 34 detachments, seven Organized Crime Units and four Counterfeit currency wings in various Districts. Special Units at Headquarters include Cyber Crime Wing, Anti Human Trafficking Cell and Police Research Cell. The CB-CID investigates important cases entrusted by the Government, the DGP and the Court. During 2008, CB-CID laid final reports in 200 cases including 86 cases pending investigation for more than two years, the highest in the last three years. 100 non-bailable warrants were executed and conviction obtained in 30 cases including 7 cases of Counterfeit currency. The CB-CID organized a high level conference with DGPs of Southern States and Puduchery during July 2008 at Chennai and recommended measures to enhance inter-State coordination. ADGP,
CB-CID, as Nodal Police officer for coordinating efforts to deal with the problem of human trafficking, conducted a State level meeting attended by officers of Department of Social Welfare along with 30 Non-Governmental Organizations and chalked out a plan for activating various District Level Committees. Seven Districts in Tamil Nadu i.e. Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Salem, Pudukottai, Coimbatore and Kanyakumari are taken for this Pilot Project. In addition, Coordination Committees with bank officials have been formed to effectively tackle the offences of fake currencies. Joint Training Programmes have been planned for Police officials as well as officials from other agencies such as Reserve Bank of India, Customs, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Enforcement Directorate.\textsuperscript{4}

**Crime Wing**

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

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

2. **Narcotic Intelligence Bureau (NIB)** was created in 1973 and is now headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. It has 15 units in the State. This unit collects intelligence about drug peddling and enforces the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act in the State. The NIB Units under the charge of Deputy Superintendents of Police are declared as Police stations. During 2008, this unit has detected 1,648 cases involving

\textsuperscript{4}Ibid., pp.20-21.
1,673 accused and seized drugs and narcotics worth Rs.10.32 crore. 1,651 cases got convicted and 28 drug offenders were detained under Goondas Act.

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

4. **Anti-Dacoity Cell** is headed by a Superintendent of Police. This Cell collects information about State and Inter-State dacoit gangs and their activities. It also takes up investigation of important cases referred to it by the High Court, the Government, and the Director General of Police.5

**Economic Offences Wing (EOW)**

Economic Offences Wing comprising Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW), Idol Wing and Economic Offences Wing-II (EOW-II - Financial Institutions) is headed by an Additional Director General of Police, assisted by two Inspectors General of Police, one Deputy Inspector General of Police and three Superintendents of Police.6

**Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW)**

The Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW) was formed in 1971 to investigate offences relating to defalcation of funds in co-operative societies involving more than Rs.1 lakh. This unit is headed by SP, CCIW, CID with 7 CCIW Sub-divisions, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. At present, units of CCIW, CID are functioning in all the 31 Districts. During the year 2008, 135 new

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5Ibid., pp.21-22.
6Ibid., pp.22-23.
cases were registered by CCIW, CID units. A total of 199 cases have been charged and of them 87 cases have since ended in conviction.7

**Idol Wing**

This wing investigates cases of thefts of idols of antique value exceeding Rs.5 lakh or any case of idol theft referred to it by the Director General of Police. The wing also co-ordinates and monitors the investigation of important idol theft cases handled by the District and City Police besides collecting intelligence about the activities of antique dealers. During the year 2008, 13 cases were detected, 8 cases charged and 3 cases ended in conviction, 27 accused arrested and 43 idols recovered.8

**Economic Offences Wing - II – Financial Institutions**

EOW-II (Financial Institutions) was formed in 2000 on the direction of the High Court to deal with the cases against non-banking financial companies and unincorporated financial institutions, which have collected money from public and defaulted in repayment. The primary mandate of EOW-II is implementation of Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors Act. During the year 2008, an amount of Rs.172.50 crore was refunded to the depositors. In 2009 the amount refunded up to June 2009 was 69.65 crore.9

**State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)**

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

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7Ibid., p.23.
8Ibid., pp.23-24.
9Ibid., p.24.
(CIPA) and furnishes information to the National Crime Records Bureau. SCRB publishes a journal, the CID Crime Review which highlights the important cases and important work done by the Department. It also publishes the Annual Crime Review.¹⁰

**Tamil Nadu Commando Force (TNCF)**

Tamil Nadu Commando Force was raised mainly to provide escort duties in sensitive cases concerning TADA, POTA and LTTE, security to VVIPs and other bandobust duties on important occasions. They also perform various duties relating to law and order, rescue work, bomb disposal, election duty etc.¹¹

**Tamil Nadu Commando School (TNCS)**

The school provides necessary training to become a commando and imparts training in handling sophisticated weapons, bomb detection and disposal techniques, etc. The training conducted by this school is meant to give specialized skills in areas such as sniper shooting, jungle survival, weapons and tactics, anti-sabotage, etc. This school has given special training to personnel of other Departments such as Prisons, Central Excise, etc. and Police personnel of other States.¹²

**Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad**

The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS) were formed in 1991. This elite unit of Tamil Nadu Commando School, with its professionally skilled bomb detection and disposal experts, works to combat the bomb menace by its prompt and quick detection/disposal of bombs and explosives.¹³

**Intelligence Wing**

The State Intelligence Wing deals with collection, collation and dissemination of information relating to political significance,

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¹⁰Ibid., pp.24-25.
¹¹ Ibid., p.25.
¹² Ibid., p.25.
public importance, security aspects and matters affecting national interest and provide information on such matters to State Government. The Intelligence Wing comprises Special Branch CID, ‘Q’ Branch CID, Special Division, Security Branch CID and Shorthand Bureau. At present, an Additional Director General of Police heads the wing and he is being assisted by two Inspectors General of Police, two Deputy Inspectors General of Police and five Superintendents of Police with supporting staff at the State headquarters and at field level in Districts.\textsuperscript{14}

**Special Branch CID**

The Special Branch CID collects information on political and caste organisations, Central and State service associations, labour and students unions, matters having social and economic significance, activities of political suspects, circulation of rumours, posters, leaflets likely to affect public peace, etc. This Branch collates and disseminates the collected information to the concerned authorities in advance to take appropriate preventive action to maintain law and order in the State.\textsuperscript{15}

**‘Q’ Branch CID**

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

\textsuperscript{14} Ibid., p.26.  
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid., pp.26-27.
and settlements. It takes action against smuggling activities in the coastal belt.\textsuperscript{16}

**Special Division CID**

The ‘Special Division’, in the Intelligence wing was created in the aftermath of Coimbatore serial bomb blasts and it collects information on all fundamental and terrorist organizations, religious machineries and inflow of foreign funds and passes information on actionable intelligence to the local Police for taking action. It also closely monitors the proscribed fundamentalist organizations, such as, Al-Umma, All India Jihad Committee, Students Islamic Movement of India and other radical groups.\textsuperscript{17}

**Security Branch CID**

The Security Branch is looking after the security matters in respect of VVIPs/VIPs including foreign Heads of States and other protected persons visiting Tamil Nadu besides protecting the VIPs/PPs based in Tamil Nadu. Apart from this, the Security Branch CID is also handling matters relating to activities of foreigners, preparation of schemes to protect vital installations, verification of passports & citizenship applications and matters relating to immigration. A separate unit called ‘Core Cell’ attached to the Security Branch CID was created during 1997, exclusively to look after the proximate security arrangements of the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This wing continued to provide foolproof security cover for the functions, meetings and tours of the Hon’ble Chief Minister. Core Cell comprises of Commando Teams, Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS), etc. During 2008, there were 2,274 visits by VVIPs/ VIPs/ PPs. The Security Branch is also providing security to 156 Tamil Nadu-based Protected Persons/VIPs.\textsuperscript{18}

\textsuperscript{16} Ibid., p.27. 
\textsuperscript{17} Ibid., p.28. 
\textsuperscript{18} Ibid., p.28.
Shorthand Bureau

The Shorthand Bureau having branches in all the Districts and Commissionerates, covers public meetings and speeches. The Bureau also undertakes translation of documents relating to sensational cases handled by Crime Branch CID, 'Q' Branch CID and Special Division and matters relating to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, and Public (SC) Department.19

Technical Services

Communication network of the Department is maintained by the Technical Services wing of Tamil Nadu Police. This wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Police and a Superintendent of Police (Technical). The Technical Services wing provides uninterrupted VHF communication for the Police stations, UHF communication for VVIP security arrangements and HF communication in Special Police Battalions. VHF high band network for Police station level communications is provided for all Districts and cities involving 6,487 static/mobile sets, 12,419 handheld sets and 230 repeater sets across the State. Microwave communication facilitating both voice and data communication and Wide Area Network of the Department, is maintained by this Wing. This wing also provides technical support for the procurement and maintenance of all the security and office equipment in the State. During 2008, several measures have been taken to strengthen the communication network of the State Police such as provision of Microwave link for Krishnagiri District at a cost of Rs.66.16 lakh, Digitalization of Thoothukudi-Tirunelveli Microwave links at a cost of Rs.203.28 lakh, Upgradation of main 8MB digital microwave links into 34MB radios between Chennai and Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs.186.43 lakh and Digitalization of remaining 9 Time Division Multiple Access links (covering 6 Districts in Villupuram,

19 Ibid., pp.28-29.
Vellore, Dindigul and Ramnad Ranges) in order to achieve 100% digitalization of Microwave network at a cost of Rs.256.00 lakh. During 2008, this wing has imparted Basic Computer Training to 300 Police personnel and Modern & Advanced Technology Training to 182 technical officers. Workshop on Cyber Security was also organized for 157 Police officers in association with NASSCOM.\textsuperscript{20}

**Special Task Force (STF)**

The wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police. The Special Task Force consists of personnel trained for prevention of hijacking and tackling armed militancy, insurgency, terrorist activities, kidnapping of VIPs, etc. The STF also assists local Police in times of major calamities and rescue operations. At present, this force is also being used for anti-naxalite operations in the northern Districts of Tamil Nadu.\textsuperscript{21}

**Social Justice**

This wing is headed by an Inspector General of Police and assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The wing enforces Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. Apart from taking steps to prevent atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the wing also works for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims. The wing also plays a major role in resolving disputes affecting the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 2008, 4 cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act and 1545 cases under SCs/STs (POA) Act were registered. 58 cases ended in conviction under the SCs/STs (POA) Act. An amount of Rs.1.50 crore has been sanctioned to 1,190 SC/ST victims

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\textsuperscript{20} Ibid., pp.29-30.

\textsuperscript{21} Ibid., p.30.
of atrocities in 739 cases as compensation under the SCs/STs (POA) Act. Mass Awareness Campaigns were also conducted.\textsuperscript{22}

**Training Wing**

Training Wing comprises of Police Academy, Police Training College, Police Recruit Schools and In-service Training Centres. This wing is headed by Director General of Police, assisted by two Additional Directors General of Police, two Inspectors General of Police, a Deputy Inspector General of Police and three Superintendents of Police.\textsuperscript{23}

**Tamil Nadu Police Academy**

A state-of-the-art Police Academy with a total built up area of 4.46 lakh Sq.ft. on 132 Acres of land at Oonamancheri, Vandalur started functioning from March 2008. This is one of the biggest Police training institutions in India with ISO 9001-2000 certification. During 2008, Government has sanctioned Language Lab at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakh and Office Automation at a cost of Rs.39.72 lakh for the Academy. The induction course for Sub-Inspectors and DSPs is conducted in the Academy. The first batch of 715 Cadet Sub-Inspectors passed out from the Academy on 11.01.2009. Apart from this, Capsule Course for IPS probationers was also conducted in December 2008.\textsuperscript{24}

**Police Training College (PTC), Police Recruit Schools and In-Service Training Centres**

Established in 1896 at Vellore, the Police Training College, was shifted to Chennai in 1976. Capsule courses for senior Police officers are conducted in the Police Training College. The basic training courses for Police Constables are conducted in the Police Recruit School while in-service courses for Constables to Inspectors of

\textsuperscript{22} Ibid., p.31.
\textsuperscript{23} Ibid.,
\textsuperscript{24} Ibid., p.32.
the Taluk Police are organized in the In-service Training Centres. A new Police Recruit School at Trichy is sanctioned in the year 2008. During 2008, several important training courses such as Institutional Training to IPS probationers, basic training to directly recruited DSPs and 3,752 recruit Police constables, pre-promotional course to 97 HCs, 1,206 Short Term Courses, 182 Comprehensive Refresher Courses and 37 Capsule Courses were imparted in these training institutions. In addition, 10 workshops for senior Police officers on Investigation of Special crimes such as Land Grabbing, Cyber crimes, Credit card frauds and on important issues such as Right to Information Act, lessons from Mumbai attack, etc., were conducted. A seminar on Intellectual Property Rights was also conducted in June 2008. Presently, 1,333 recruit constables and 315 Jail Warders are still undergoing training.25

**Tamil Nadu Special Police**

Tamil Nadu Special Police (TSP) is headed by an Additional Director General of Police assisted by two Inspectors General of Police and one Deputy Inspector General of Police. TSP has 16 battalions including the Regimental Centre at Avadi and two Police Transport Workshops. TSP VIII Battalion is on ex-State Duty deployed to guard Tihar Jail in New Delhi. TSP battalions are the State Reserve, and are used whenever a situation demands a higher response beyond resources of the District/City Police. Apart from this, Tamil Nadu Special Police also provides strength to the Special Task Force, Coastal Security Group, Prison duties, Special Refugee Camps, etc. TSP Companies were deployed for general election duties in Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Rajasthan States during 2008 and they did commendable work.26

25 Ibid., pp.32-33.
26 Ibid., pp.33-34.
Coastal Security Group

The Coastal Security Group (CSG) is headed by an Additional Director General of Police, assisted by an Inspector General of Police and a Superintendent of Police. This wing was raised to prevent smuggling of fuel, medicines and other essential commodities by sea from Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka, to prevent the intrusion of militants into Tamil Nadu and to forestall any possible collusion between fishermen and militants. The coastline of 1,076 kilometres is effectively guarded by 12 Marine Police Stations, 12 Outposts and 100 Check Posts. During the year 2008, CSG wing has generated 261 actionable intelligence reports regarding the activities of smugglers and forwarded to the other agencies such as Special Branch, Q-Branch, Forest/Fisheries Department, etc. Effective seizures including jeeps, vans, autos, fishing boats, foreign currency, rice, etc., were made by CSG officials and handed over to the local Police stations for further course of action. Several joint meetings and joint patrols were held by the CSG along with the Indian Coast Guard. The CSG personnel are given preliminary training at Coast Guard, Chennai and also On-Board training in Coast Guard ships. In addition, 6 Inflatable rubber boats at a cost of Rs.18.56 lakh and 8 Rigid Inflatable boats at a cost of Rs.82.25 lakh have been purchased for strengthening Coastal Security.27

Prohibition Enforcement Wing

Prohibition Enforcement Wing is headed by an Additional Director General of Police and assisted by four Superintendents of Police. This wing has 94 units under the control of Inspectors. Besides eradicating illicit distillation and sale of arrack, the unit also concentrates on preventing the misuse of Rectified Spirit for purposes of drinking. The Statewide awareness campaigns are conducted to spread the message among the people about the danger of consuming

27 Ibid., pp.34-35.
illicit liquor/methanol; with the help of Non-Government/voluntary organizations and women self help groups. During the year 2008, this wing has seized 48.98 lakh litres of illicit distilled arrack, detected 1,28,670 Prohibition cases and arrested 1,17,938 accused.28

**Railway Police**

Railway Police is headed by an Inspector General of Police, assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Police and two Superintendents of Police. This wing has 5 Sub-Divisions, 33 Railway Police Stations, 24 Outposts and 3 Mobile Police Stations. Railway Police prevents and investigates crimes that take place in trains, platforms and railway lines and maintains close co-ordination with the Railway Protection Force and the local Police. Women wings are functioning at Chennai Egmore, Chennai Central, Coimbatore, and Thiruchirappalli Railway stations. During the year 2008, Railway Police has registered 305 cases and effectively controlled offences by detaining 19 notorious offenders under Goondas Act.29

**Dog Squads**

Tamil Nadu Police has Dog Squads in Districts and Commissionerates and also in some Special units such as STF, Railways and Commando Force. The State has 74 Tracker dogs for crime detection, 86 Sniffer dogs for detection of explosives and 11 Sniffer dogs for narcotics. These squads are rendering excellent service and assisting in detection and investigation of offences.30

**Mounted Branch**

The State Police has Mounted Branches in Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore with strength of 36 horses. These Mounted
Police are used for crowd control as well as for ceremonial occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Medal Parades, etc.\textsuperscript{31}

**Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board**

Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board is headed by a Chairman in the rank of Director General of Police, assisted by an Additional Director General of Police as its Member and Inspector General of Police as its Member Secretary and Superintendent of Police. This Board is responsible for recruitment of Uniformed Personnel for the post of Sub Inspectors of Police (Men and Women), Sub Inspectors of Police (Technical) (Men and Women), Grade–II Police Constables (Men and Women), Grade–II Jail Warders (Men and Women) and Firemen for the Departments of Police, Prison and Fire and Rescue Services respectively in a professional manner with fairness and transparency. During the year 2008, the Board conducted recruitments for selection of 6,151 Police Constables including 1,781 Women Constables and also 339 Firemen and 354 Grade–II Jail Warders. Recruitment of 209 Sub-Inspectors (Technical) is under progress.\textsuperscript{32}

**Home Guards**

Home Guards wing is headed by a Director General of Police as the Ex-officio Commandant General of Home Guards. The District Superintendents of Police and the Commissioners of Police are the Commandants of Home Guards in their respective jurisdictions. Home Guards is basically a voluntary service organization and play a vital role in assisting the District/City Police Administration in the maintenance of law and order, crime prevention, traffic regulation, night beats, Very Important Person (VIP) bandobusts, big fairs and festivals and rendered assistance to the District/City Administration during floods. During 2008, 300 Home Guard personnel were given

\textsuperscript{31} Ibid.,
\textsuperscript{32} Ibid., p.37.
training in Disaster Management. The total strength of the Home Guards in Tamil Nadu at present is 11,622 including 2,805 Women Home Guards. All the Districts and the cities are having Home Guard-units including Women Home Guards wing.\(^{33}\)

**Civil Supplies, CID**

Civil Supplies CID is headed by an Additional Director General of Police assisted by an Inspector General of Police and two Superintendents of Police. This wing was formed to enforce Essential Commodities Act and various control orders issued by the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. The main charter of this wing is to prevent hoarding, smuggling and illegal diversion of essential commodities apart from prosecuting the cases of adulteration of scheduled articles and petroleum products. During the year 2008, effective enforcement was taken up by Civil Supplies CID, by registering 18,636 cases and seizing 61,031 quintals of PDS rice 2,35,050 litres of PDS kerosene and 7,312 LPG cylinders and other commodities all worth Rs.10.21 crore. A total of 2,746 accused were arrested and 1,236 vehicles worth Rs.35.82 crore were also seized. During the year, 135 persons were detained under Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act.\(^{34}\)

**State Traffic Planning Cell**

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

\(^{33}\) Ibid., pp.37-38.
\(^{34}\) Ibid., pp.38-39.
the priority areas for the Government. Global Positioning System based equipments were installed on 122 highway patrol vehicles. This system along with a computer based monitoring system helps monitoring vehicular traffic on the roads. Monitoring and Response System (MARS) operates from the State Traffic Control and helps to monitor accidents and other incidents on the highways. To further strengthen this system, the implementation of Road Accident Data Management System (RADMS) is sanctioned at a cost of about Rs.2.00 crore.\textsuperscript{35}

**Mobility**

Ability to react swiftly to situations will help in ensuring that the smaller problems do not escalate to serious law and order situations. Efficiency of the Police, in the modern contexts is measured in terms of speed at which forces reach the problem spots and contain the minor incidents. Effective mobility is highly essential for elevating the preparedness and operational efficiency of the Police force. The Government has taken keen interest in sanctioning vehicles thereby improving the quality and quantity of the fleet strength of the Police force.\textsuperscript{36}

**Housing**

Both Armed Police and Local Police have to swiftly respond to urgent calls within the shortest time possible and attend to emergency duties even at odd hours. It is therefore imperative, that they are allotted residential quarters nearer to their work spot so that their services can be utilized at any time and in a better manner. Keeping this in mind, the Government has periodically sanctioned funds for construction of quarters for the Officers and Police personnel through Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation. As of now, a total of 24,576 quarters have been constructed since its inception. A sum of

\textsuperscript{35} Ibid., pp.39-40.
\textsuperscript{36} Ibid., p.40.
Rs.260.74 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of 5,000 quarters during the year 2006–2007 and 2007–2008. At present, 44,951 quarters are available for the total strength of 1,03,098 Police personnel. The percentage of housing satisfaction level is 43.60%. This satisfaction level would go up to 47.27% with the availability of 48,739 quarters after the completion of 3,788 quarters presently under construction. During 2008-09, 2,000 quarters have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.104 crore.\textsuperscript{37}

**Police Buildings**

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes construction of Police Stations, District Police Offices, City Police Offices, A.R. Complex and other buildings, besides construction of residential quarters. It has so far constructed 135 Police Stations, 10 District Police Offices, 2 A.R Complex, one Administrative building for TSP II Bn., Avadi, 5 Modern Control Rooms, 16 In-service Training Centres, Zonal Offices at St.,Thomas Mount, Madurai & Trichy, Restrooms & Kennels and Police Academy, all at a total cost of Rs.11,187.02 lakh. 43 Police Stations at a cost of Rs.689.12 lakh and other buildings at a cost of Rs.3,250.83 lakh are under various stages of construction. In addition, the Government have approved 31 schemes at a cost of Rs.42.31 crore and the work is to be taken up shortly.\textsuperscript{38}

**All India Police Duty Meet**

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

\textsuperscript{37}Ibid., pp.41-42.
\textsuperscript{38}Ibid., p.42.
competed in all the six events i.e. Scientific Aids to investigation, Computer Awareness, Anti Sabotage Check, Police Photography, Videography and Dog Squad Competitions. The Tamil Nadu contingent emerged victorious by securing 14 medals out of 54 medals and 2 trophies out of 13 trophies at stake. It won 7 Gold, 6 Silver and 1 Bronze medal. This is the highest ever Gold medals won by Tamil Nadu in the All India Police Duty Meet held at other States. The highlight of the event is that the Tamil Nadu contingent won 12 out of the total 24 medals that were at stake in the Scientific Aids to investigation event. In the event there were 8 competitions and the Tamil Nadu contingent won medals in all of them. In this event alone the contingent won 6 Gold, 5 Silver and 1 Bronze medal. Apart from this, the Tamil Nadu contingent won Gold in Police Photography and Silver medal in MS Office in Computer Awareness competition. Tamil Nadu won the overall winners Trophy consecutively for the third time and Runner Trophy in the prestigious Scientific Aids to investigation competitions. A runner up Trophy was also secured by Tamil Nadu in the Police Photography.39

Forensic Sciences Department (Established 1849)

Tamil Nadu Forensic Sciences Department is making excellent progress in providing precise scientific inputs and decisive clues to the various investigating agencies in solving difficult crimes thereby assisting judiciary for arriving at appropriate conclusions. This Department is headed by a Director, assisted by 229 scientific staff and 267 supporting staff. There are 15 divisions in the main laboratory at Chennai attending to cases. In addition, there are 9 Regional laboratories located across the State. In 2008, this Department has examined 60,408 numbers of cases. A new four storied building constructed at a cost of Rs.681.5 lakh has been added recently to its main lab in Chennai in this year. A full fledged

39Ibid., pp.43-44.
Document Division has also been launched at Madurai to cater to the needs of southern Districts. Government have sanctioned Rs.2.5 crore for the purchase of sophisticated equipments and required infrastructure for the new DNA Division, to be started at the Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai and orders have been placed for purchase of the necessary equipments and the new DNA Division is expected to function from January 2010.40

Creation of New Police Commissionerate

To ensure effective policing in Chennai Suburban areas, Chennai City Police was bifurcated and Chennai Suburban Police Commissionerate formed with headquarters at St.Thomas Mount. The Chennai Suburban Commissionerate is headed by a Commissioner of Police in the rank of an Inspector General of Police assisted by 5 Deputy Commissioners of Police, 38 Assistant Commissioners of Police with necessary supporting staff.41

Creation of Cyber Crime Cell in Coimbatore

To focus on the investigation of cyber crimes, Government sanctioned formation of a separate Cyber Crime Cell for Coimbatore City with required manpower and infrastructure.42

Strengthening of Civil Supplies CID

To ensure that essential commodities under Public Distribution System reach the poor people, Government have strengthened Civil Supplies CID by sanction of four new Civil Supplies CID units at Tiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur and Thoothukudi in addition to the existing 20 units.43

Police Force in Tamil Nadu

The details relating to the Police force in Tamil Nadu are provided in table 1.1.

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40 Ibid., pp.44-45.  
41 Ibid., p.46.  
42 Ibid., p.46.  
43 Ibid., p.46.
Table 1.1

Police Force in Tamil Nadu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>All Women Police Stations</th>
<th>Number of Police Stations</th>
<th>Number of Outposts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chennai City</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Coimbatore City</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Madurai City</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Salem City</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Trichy City</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Tirunelveli City</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kancheepuram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Thiruvallur</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Villupuram</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Cuddalore</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Thiruvannamalai</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Vellore</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Namakkal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Dharmapuri</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Krishnagiri</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Erode</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>The Nilgiris</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Tiruchirappalli</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Perambalur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Karur</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Pudukottai</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>Thanjavur</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Nagapattinam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Thiruvarur</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Madurai</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Virudhunagar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Dindigul</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Theni</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Ramanathapuram</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Sivagangai</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Tirunelveli</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Thoothukudi</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Kanyakumari</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Railway Police Chennai</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Railway Police Trichy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 196 1256 94

Actual Strength of Police Force as on 31.12.2006 : 99,774
Actual Strength of Police Force as on 31.12.2007 : 1,02,421
The details relating to the Police force in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that there are 196 All Women Police Stations, 1256 Police Stations and 94 Outposts.44

**Police Strength of Tamil Nadu**

The details relating to the Police strength of Tamil Nadu are provided in table 1.2.

**Table 1.2**

**Police Strength of Tamil Nadu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Director General of Police</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Addl. Director Genl. of Police</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Inspr. Genl. of Police</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Supdt. of Police</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dy. Commr. of Police (A.R., S.P Cate -II)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Commandant (Cate - III)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Addl. Supdt. of Police (Cate.I)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Addl. Supdt. of Police (Cate.II)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Dy. Commandant</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Dy. Supdt. of Police (Cate-I)</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>558</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Dy. Supdt. of Police (Cate-II)(AR)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Asst. Commandant(TSP)</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Inspector of Police(Taluk)</td>
<td>2045</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Inspector of Police (TSP)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>135</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Inspector of Police (A.R.)</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Sub-Inspector of Police (Taluk)</td>
<td>5365</td>
<td>4763</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Sub-Inspector of Police (A.R.)</td>
<td>917</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Sub-Inspector of Police (T.S.P.)</td>
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<td>468</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Havildar (T.S.P.)</td>
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<td>1580</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>H.C. (Taluk / A.R.)</td>
<td>68645</td>
<td>59038</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Gr.I PC / Gr.II PC (A.R./Taluk P.S.)</td>
<td>1715</td>
<td>1715</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Naik (T.S.P.)</td>
<td>11425</td>
<td>7524</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>Gr.II P.Cs (T.S.P.)</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Women Inspector of Police</td>
<td>1412</td>
<td>1331</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Women Sub-Inspector of Police</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Women Head Constable</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Women Gr.I PC</td>
<td>7934</td>
<td>5623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Women Gr.II PC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 103708 | 86565 |

The details relating to the Police strength of Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that sanctioned strength of Police

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personnel is 1,03,708 and actual strength of Police personnel is 86,565.45

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

The functioning of State Police in the maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crime and adopt people friendly approach to reach out and fulfill the needs of the common man depends upon the efficient functions of District Police. Therefore, the Researcher thought it appropriate to take up a research study on District Police Administration with reference to Theni District.

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45Strength Particulars of Tamil Nadu Police, State Crime Records Bureau, Tamil Nadu, 2009.