Collection of data was an important and rich experience in the whole of this research process. It took part-time fieldwork for almost nine months. Since detailed data have to be collected from Police files, monographs and discussion held with the Police Officers of Tamil Nadu, it took quite a lot of time and effort. The researcher had sought prior permission from the Police Officers of Tamil Nadu through letters and telephones to discuss the various problems of the organization of the Police Department with reference to Tamil Nadu. This approach was found to be very useful and practical, as the Police Officers were well informed of the purpose of the study and well assured of its confidential nature.

It took almost about three hours to discuss each Police Officers of Tamil Nadu. They took more time because very often during the discussion, they were deviating from the topic while freely sharing their experience about the various problems of organization of the Police Department with reference to Tamil Nadu. Despite various difficulties, this experience was very enriching and rewarding in terms of understanding the various aspects of the organization of the Police Department with reference to Tamil Nadu.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

*Descriptive and analytical methods have been made use of to analyze the data. The researcher also has made use of simple statistical tools in the analysis of the data.*

**Presentation of the Report**

After processing and analyzing the raw data the report writing work was undertaken. Sufficient care was taken to present the report as per the requirement of the study designed earlier.

**PLAN OF THE STUDY**

*Background of the study forms the first chapter of the study. In the second chapter the literatures relating to police administration have been reviewed. The details*

CHAPTER V
ORGANIZATION OF POLICE AT STATE LEVEL

Overview

In this chapter an attempt has been made to examine the organization of Police Department at the State level, the strength of the police personnel and the major crime trends in Tamil Nadu.

Police as 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.  

**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 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.

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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 Peons as shown in the following diagram 5.1.

Diagram 5.1

The Role of Home Department

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.

The Director General of Police Tamil Nadu Police is assisted by Additional Directors General of Police and Inspectors General of Police and other senior officers at various levels. The sanctioned strength of IPS cadre has been enhanced to 236 in November 2007 by the Government of India after the cadre review. The department has a sanctioned executive strength of 1,03,098 officers and men and 5,309 ministerial staff.

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

**Organization of the Police Department**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) is head of the Police Department. He supervises a number of wings of the Police Department. They are: 89

1. Law and Order Wing
2. Administrative Wing
3. Headquarters Wing
4. Crime Wing
5. Crime/Crime Branch CID Wing
6. Intelligence Wing
7. Armed Police Wing

89 Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
8. Operation Wing
9. Prohibition Enforcement Wing
10. Economic Offences Wing
11. Technical Wing
12. Civil Supplies CID Wing
13. Social Justice Wing
14. Special Task Force Wing
15. Coastal Security Group Wing
16. State Traffic Planning Cell Wing
17. Railways Wing
18. Welfare Wing
19. Home Guards Wing
20. Refugee Camp Wing

In the following pages an attempt has been made to explain the organization of the different wings of the police department in Tamil Nadu.

**Law and Order Wing**

The Law and Order Wing is directly under the control of Director General of Police (Law and Order). He is assisted by one Additional Director General of Police, four Inspectors General of Police, a number of Deputy Inspectors General of Police, seven 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 5.2.
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 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).

The State was free from major law and order problems during 2008. The Intelligence and Law and Order wings were working in tandem and to a strategy that involved stringent action against antisocial and rowdy elements, effective crime control measures and deft handling of law and order situations, ensuring absolute peace in the State throughout the year. 1,536 persons were detained under Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Slum Grabbers and Video Pirates Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act, XIV of 1982), 41 under National Security Act and 564 under Bootleggers Act.\(^1\) There was no major caste clashes occurred in the State. Religious festivals and observance of anniversaries of important incidents and leaders passed off peacefully under foolproof preventive and security arrangements. Agitations launched by various outfits, demanding rights to offer worship and participation in festivals in privately run temples in some parts of the State, dispute between Vanniar and Adi-dravida Christians at Eraiyur (Villupuram) and Pillais and Adi-dravidas face off at Uthapuram (Madurai), were tackled effectively without allowing them to snowball into caste clashes. The police deftly handled agitations organized by political parties on various issues including price hike, Hogenakkal Integrated Drinking Water Project and power failures. The bye-election to Thirumangalam constituency, in

\(^1\) Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, p.4.
Madurai district on 09.01.2009, passed off peacefully without a single incident, made possible due to the elaborate and effective bandobust arrangements.\textsuperscript{92}

The State remained peaceful on the communal front too. In the aftermath of the serial bomb blasts in New Delhi and States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Assam and in Maharashtra, the State police stretched its resources to the maximum and ensured peace. In the wake of the incidents of attack on Churches, Christians and their properties in Orissa and Karnataka States, the State Police mounted extra vigil to avert reverberations in the State. The intelligence wing closely monitors activities of all proscribed fundamentalist organizations, which are detrimental to communal harmony in the State.\textsuperscript{93} Despite many States in the country facing the heat of the left wing extremists, the State was free from such threats, thanks to the strong action and consistent pro-active measures taken on a sustained basis. Systematic gathering of actionable intelligence followed by successful anti-naxalite operations, effective sealing of State borders, frequent combing operation in forest areas, close watch on circulation of left wing literature, implementation of welfare schemes in the areas affected and creation of employment opportunities in the backward areas and enlisting the co-operation of neighbouring States made possible the non-existence of extremism in the State. Activities of banned organizations like, Tamil Nadu Liberation Army and Thamizhaga Viduthalai Iyakkam and CPI (Maoist) are closely monitored to prevent them from indulging in any activity prejudicial to maintenance of law and order.\textsuperscript{94} Surveillance and security arrangements in the coastal districts have been strengthened and thorough screening of Sri Lankan refugees undertaken to prevent entry of Sri Lankans in the guise of refugees. The State police spared no efforts in containing smuggling activities in the coast by activating local police and coastal security group. In all, 49 cases of smuggling were detected and 172 persons arrested. 5 persons including member of the

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{92} Ibid., p.4.
\item \textsuperscript{93} Ibid., pp.4-5.
\item \textsuperscript{94} Ibid., p.5.
\end{itemize}
LTTE Intelligence Wing, camping in Chennai to organize procurement of articles for LTTE were arrested. Global Positioning System sets, satellite phones, cell phone repeaters, walkie talkie sets, torch cells, detonators, beedi bundles, machine boat, Out Board boat engines and chemicals were seized from them. Coordinating with the Coast Guard and Indian Navy, the State police intensified patrols at sea, to prevent attacks on Tamil Nadu fishermen and to ensure that fishermen did not transgress the international maritime border. On the request of the State Government, the Centre deputed additional contingents of Navy and Coast Guard with ships and boats to intensify patrols in Indian territorial waters and to protect Indian fishermen during their fishing forays and to contain intrusion of anti-national elements. In the wake of recent fidayeen attack on Mumbai, the Central and State Governments are taking efforts to augment patrols and strengthen surveillance by deploying additional detachments in addition to the recently started 12 Marine Police Stations, 40 more check posts have been sanctioned bringing the total number of coastal check posts to 100. From 12.01.2006 to 02.07.2009, 23,994 Sri Lankan Tamils arrived as refugees. Totally 73,619 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees reside in 115 Sri Lankan Refugee settlements in various parts of the State. Apart from this, 104 Sri Lankan Tamils are lodged in special camps in Chengalpattu and Poonamallee. All Sri Lankan Refugee settlements have been provided with adequate basic amenities and monetary assistance is being given periodically for their sustenance.

**Administrative Unit**

The Director General of Police Law and Order supervises the Administrative Unit. The Administrative Unit is put under the control of Additional Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police (Administration), Deputy Inspector General of Police. He is assisted by one

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95 Ibid., pp.5-6.
96 Ibid., p.6.
97 Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, p.6.
Assistant Inspector General of Police and number of Administrative Staff as shown in the following diagram 5.3.\textsuperscript{98}

\textit{Diagram 5.3}

\textbf{Administrative Unit}

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}[level distance=1.5cm, sibling distance=3cm,
  level 1/.style={sibling distance=3cm},
  level 2/.style={sibling distance=2cm},
  level 3/.style={sibling distance=1cm}]
  \node {Director General of Police (Law and Order)}
    child {node {Additional Director General of Police (Administrative Unit)}}
    child {node {Inspector General of Police (Administration)}}
    child {node {Deputy Inspector General of Police (Administration)}}
    child {node {Assistant Inspector General of Police (Administration)}}
    child {node {Administrative Staff (Administration)}};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

The Administrative Unit assists the Director General of Police (Administrative Unit) with regard to service and career matters of police personnel.

\textit{HEADQUARTERS WING}

\textsuperscript{98} Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.

DIAGRAM 5.4

HEADQUARTERS UNIT

The Head Quarters Unit assists the Director General of Police (Law and Order) in matters of provisioning and budget.

99Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
**Crime Branch CID**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Crime Branch CID. The Crime Branch CID Unit is headed by Additional Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police (State Crime Records Bureau), Inspector General of Police (Crimes), Deputy Inspector General of Police (CB CID), Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.5.

**Diagram 5.5**

*Crime Branch CID*
The Crime Branch CID is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. This wing has 7 Special Units and 34 Detachments. Organized Crime Units have been created in the Commissionerates of Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Thiruchirappalli, Salem and Thirunelveli with each unit headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Cyber Crime Cells have been formed in CB CID Headquarters and Chennai City Police Commissionerate to deal with cyber crimes.

**Crime Wing**
The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Crime Wing. The Crime Wing is headed by Additional Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police (Special Investigation Team), Deputy Inspector General of Police (SIT), Deputy Inspector General of Police (NIB), Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.6.

**Diagram 5.6**

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

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.

Narcotic Intelligence Bureau (NIB) was created in 1973 and is now headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. It has 15 units in the State. This unit collects intelligence about drug peddling and enforces the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act in the State. The NIB Units under the charge of Deputy Superintendents of Police are declared as police stations. During 2008, this unit has detected 1,648 cases involving 1,673 accused and seized drugs and narcotics worth Rs.10.32 crore. 1,651 cases got convicted and 28 drug offenders were detained under Goondas Act.

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. 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.\(^{100}\)

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 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.\(^{101}\)

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

\(^{100}\)Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, pp.21-22.

\(^{101}\)Ibid., pp.44-45.
squad are rendering excellent service and assisting in detection and investigation of offences.102

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 and Criminal Information System (CCIS) and Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) and furnishes information to the National Crime Records Bureau. SCRB publishes a journal, the CID Crime Review which highlights the important cases and important work done by the department. It also publishes the Annual Crime Review.103

INTELLIGENCE WING

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Intelligence Unit. The Intelligence Unit is headed by Additional Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police (Intelligence I), Deputy Inspector General of Police (Intelligence II), Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.7.104

DIAGRAM 5.7

INTELLIGENCE WING

Director General of Police (Law and Order)

Additional Director General of Police (Intelligence)

Inspector General of Police (Intelligence)

Deputy Inspector General

Inspectors

Deputy Inspector General

Superintendents of Police

102 Ibid., p.36.
103 Ibid., pp.24–25.
104 Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
The State Intelligence Wing deals with collection, collation and dissemination of information relating to political significance, public importance, security aspects and matters affecting national interest and 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{105}

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{106}

A special cell in the State Intelligence Wing was created in 1971 to exclusively deal with the Naxalite menace. This wing collects information on Left Wing extremists, Maoists and Sri Lankan Tamil militants and takes appropriate action against those elements. It monitors the influx of Sri Lankan refugees and the activities in the Sri Lankan refugee camps and settlements. It takes action against smuggling activities in the coastal belt.\textsuperscript{107}

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.\textsuperscript{108}

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

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{105}Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, p.26.
\textsuperscript{106}Ibid., pp.26-27.
\textsuperscript{107}Ibid., p.27.
\textsuperscript{108}Ibid.,
\end{flushleft}
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.109

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.110

**Armed Police Wing**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Armed Police Wing. The Armed Police Wing has 11 Armed Police Battalions (Tamil Nadu Special Police) and 1 Regimental Centre at Avadi. The Armed Police Wing is headed by Additional Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police and assisted by Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Commandants, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.8.111

**Diagram 5.8**

*Armed Police Wing*

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109 Ibid., p.28.
110 Ibid., pp.28-29.
111 Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
Armed Police Wing 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.\textsuperscript{112}

\textsuperscript{112}Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, pp.33-34.
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{113}

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{114}

**Operation Wing**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Operation Wing. The Operation Wing is headed by Inspector General of Police, Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram \textsuperscript{5.9}.\textsuperscript{115}

\textsuperscript{113}Ibid., p.40.
\textsuperscript{114}Ibid., p.40.
\textsuperscript{115}Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
The Tamil Nadu Commando Force and Tamil Nadu Commando School which were formed in 1997 is functioning under the control of the Inspector General of Police, Operations.116

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.117

The Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad (BDDS) were formed in 1991 to combat the bomb menace by its prompt and quick detection/ disposal of bombs and explosives.118

Prohibition Enforcement Wing

The Director General of Police supervises the Prohibition Enforcement Wing. The Prohibition Enforcement Wing is headed by Additional Director General of Police and assisted by Deputy Inspector General of Police,

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116 Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, p.25.
117 Ibid., p.25.
Superintends of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.10.\footnote{Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.}

**Diagram 5.10**

**Prohibition Enforcement Wing**

- Director General of Police (Law and Order)
  - Additional Director General of Police
    - Deputy Inspector General of Police
      - Superintendents of Police
        - Inspectors of Police
          - Sub Inspectors of Police
            - Head Constables
              - Constables

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.\textsuperscript{120}

**Economic Offences Wing**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Economic Offences Wing. The Economic Offences Wing is headed by Additional Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police, Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.11.\textsuperscript{121}

\textit{Diagram 5.11}

\textbf{Economic Offences Wing}

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
    \node (dg) [text=black] {Director General of Police (Law and Order)};
    \node (adg) [text=black, below of=dg] {Additional Director General of Police};
    \node (igp) [text=black, below of=adg] {Inspector General of Police};
    \node (sp) [text=black, below of=igp] {Superintendents of Police};
    \node (i) [text=black, below of=sp] {Inspectors};
    \node (si) [text=black, below of=i] {Sub Inspectors};
    \node (hc) [text=black, below of=si] {Head Constables};
    \node (c) [text=black, below of=hc] {Constables};

    \draw[->] (dg) -- (adg);
    \draw[->] (adg) -- (igp);
    \draw[->] (igp) -- (sp);
    \draw[->] (sp) -- (i);
    \draw[->] (i) -- (si);
    \draw[->] (si) -- (hc);
    \draw[->] (hc) -- (c);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{120}Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, p.35.

\textsuperscript{121}Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
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.\textsuperscript{122}

The Commercial Crime Investigation Wing (CCIW) was formed in 1971 to investigate offences relating to defalcation of funds in co-operative societies involving more than Rs.1 lakh. This unit is headed by SP, CCIW, CID with 7 CCIW Sub-divisions, each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. At present, units of CCIW, CID are functioning in all the 31 districts. During the year 2008, 135 new cases were registered by CCIW, CID units. A total of 199 cases have been charged and of them 87 cases have since ended in conviction.\textsuperscript{123}

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

\textsuperscript{122}Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, pp.22-23.

\textsuperscript{123}Ibid., p.23.
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.\textsuperscript{124}

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.\textsuperscript{125}

Technical Services Wing

The Director General of Police supervises the Technical Services Unit. The Technical Services Unit is put under the control of Inspector General of Police (Technical Services). He is assisted by one Deputy Inspector General of Police, superintendents of Police and number of Technical Staff as shown in the following diagram 5.12.\textsuperscript{126}

\textbf{Diagram 5.12}

\textit{Technical Services Wing}

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \node[rectangle,draw] (A) {Director General of Police (Law and Order)};
  \node[rectangle,draw,below of=A] (B) {Inspector General of Police (Technical Services)};
  \node[rectangle,draw,below of=B] (C) {Deputy Inspector General of Police (Technical Services)};
  \node[rectangle,draw,below of=C] (D) {Superintendents of Police (Technical Services)};
  \node[rectangle,draw,below of=D] (E) {Technical Staffs};

  \draw[->] (A) -- (B);
  \draw[->] (B) -- (C);
  \draw[->] (C) -- (D);
  \draw[->] (D) -- (E);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{124}Ibid., pp.23-24.
\textsuperscript{125}Ibid., p.24.
\textsuperscript{126}Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
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, Digitalisation of Thoothukudi-Tirunelveli Microwave links at a cost of Rs.203.28 lakh, Upgradation of main 8MB digital microwave
links into 34MB radios between Chennai and Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs.186.43 lakh and Digitalisation of remaining 9 Time Division Multiple Access links (covering 6 districts in Villupuram, Vellore, Dindigul and Ramnad Ranges) in order to achieve 100% 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{127}

**Civil Supplies (Criminal Investigation Department) Wing**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Civil Supplies CID Wing. The Civil Supplies CID is headed by Additional Director General of Police and assisted by Inspector General of Police, Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police, Sub Inspectors of Police, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.13.\textsuperscript{128}

\textsuperscript{127}Home, Promotion and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, pp.29-30.

\textsuperscript{128}Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
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.\textsuperscript{129}

**Social Justice Wing**

The Director General of Police supervises the Social Justice Wing. The Social Justice Wing is headed by Director General of Police and assisted by Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Inspectors of Police, Sub Inspectors of Police, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.14.\textsuperscript{130}

\begin{center}
\textbf{Diagram 5.14}
\end{center}

**Social Justice Wing**

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node (director) {\textbf{Director General of Police (Law and Order)}};
\node (ig) [below of=director] {Inspector General of Police (Social Justice/HR)};
\node (dig) [below of=ig] {Deputy Inspector General of Police (Social)};
\node (inspectors) [below of=dig] {Inspectors};
\node (subinspectors) [below of=inspectors] {Sub Inspectors};
\node (headconstables) [below of=subinspectors] {Head Constables};
\node (constables) [below of=headconstables] {Constables};
\draw [->] (director) -- (ig);
\draw [->] (ig) -- (dig);
\draw [->] (dig) -- (inspectors);
\draw [->] (inspectors) -- (subinspectors);
\draw [->] (subinspectors) -- (headconstables);
\draw [->] (headconstables) -- (constables);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{129}Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, pp.38-39.

\textsuperscript{130}Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
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 of atrocities in 739 cases as compensation under the SCs/STs (POA) Act. Mass Awareness Campaigns were also conducted.131

**Special Task Force Wing**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Special Task Force Unit. The Special Task Force Unit is headed by Inspector General of Police, Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.15.132

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131Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, p.31.
132Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
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.\footnote{Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, p.30.}

**Coastal Security Group Wing**

The Coastal Security Group is headed by Additional Director General of Police and assisted by Inspector General of Police, Superintendent of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.16.\footnote{Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.}

**Diagram 5.16**

**Coastal Security Group Wing**
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.135

135Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, pp.34-35.


**State Traffic Planning Cell**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the State Traffic Planning Cell. The State Traffic Planning Cell is headed by Additional Director General of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.17.

The State Traffic Planning Cell is headed by an Additional Director General of Police. The State Traffic Planning Cell collects, compiles and analyses statistics about accidents, coordinates with various Government Departments and non-governmental agencies and plans road safety measures.
The cell also monitors the functioning of 160 Highway Patrol teams that patrol 80 stretches of the national highway. Traffic safety and road accident prevention are the priority areas for the Government. 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{136}

**Railway Police Wing**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Railway Police Wing. The Railway Police Wing is headed by Additional Director General of Police and assisted by Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.18.\textsuperscript{137}

\textbf{Diagram 5.18}

**Railway Police Wing**

\begin{figure}
\centering
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node (dg) at (0,0) {Director General of Police (Law and Order)};
\node (adg) at (0,-1) {Additional Director General of Police (Law and Order)};
\node (ig) at (0,-2) {Inspector General of Police (Railway Police Wing)};
\node (dip) at (0,-3) {Deputy Inspector General of Police};
\node (sp) at (0,-4) {Superintendents of Police};
\node (i) at (0,-5) {Inspectors};
\node (si) at (0,-6) {Sub Inspectors};
\node (hc) at (0,-7) {Head Constables};
\node (c) at (0,-8) {Constables};
\draw[->] (dg) -- (adg);
\draw[->] (adg) -- (ig);
\draw[->] (ig) -- (dip);
\draw[->] (dip) -- (sp);
\draw[->] (sp) -- (i);
\draw[->] (i) -- (si);
\draw[->] (si) -- (hc);
\draw[->] (hc) -- (c);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{136}Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, pp.39-40.

\textsuperscript{137}Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
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 coordination 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.138

**WELFARE UNIT**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Welfare Unit. The Welfare Unit is headed by Additional Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.19.139

**DIAGRAM 5.19**

139 Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
WELFARE UNIT

Director General of Police (Law and Order)

Additional Director General of Police (Welfare)

Inspector General of Police (Head Quarters)

Inspectors

Sub Inspectors

Head Constables

Constables

Welfare of Police Personnel is given high priority by this Government and various welfare measures are being implemented for the benefit of the Police Personnel and their families. The major welfare measures are Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund, Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund, Tamil Nadu Government Special Scholarship Fund, Award of Educational Prizes to the Children of Police Personnel who get First Three Ranks in the SSLC And Higher Secondary Examinations, Police Hospitals, Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund, Family Benefit Fund, Ex-Gratia Payments to Police Personnel Killed or Injured under Heroic Circumstances, Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme Tamil Nadu Chief Minister’s Public Relief Fund, Food Subsidy Scheme and Grievance Redressal.
The Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund has been implemented since 1957 for affording monetary and other relief to non-gazetted staff and their dependants by receiving contributions from the staff and donations from officers. The financial resources of the fund are mobilized by way of subscription from members, donations, and an annual grant from the State Government. During the year 2004, the Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.20 lakhs towards the grant. A sum of Rs.1,29,67,920/- has been spent towards grants to 2,531 beneficiaries during the year 2004.\textsuperscript{140}

The Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship Fund was created in the year 1959 for awarding scholarships to deserving children of non-gazetted Police Personnel who wish to continue their studies in colleges (professional or academic) or undergo technical courses. This Fund was created out of lump sum contributions and annual donations received from time to time. A sum of Rs.1,32,57,000/- was distributed as Tamil Nadu Police Centenary Scholarship to 3609 children of Police Personnel during the year 2004. A Special Scholarship Fund was created in the year 1994 for the benefit of the children of Police Personnel. The Police Personnel have contributed Rs.4 lakhs for this Scheme. The Government contribution to this Corpus Fund is Rs.16 lakhs. Under this Scheme, a sum of Rs.2 lakhs is distributed every year for granting Special Scholarships to the children of non-gazetted Police Personnel at the rate of Rs.40,000/- to the first ranked student, and at the rate of Rs.20,000/- each to the second to ninth ranked students who have been admitted to professional courses through the Tamil Nadu Professional Courses Entrance Examinations. Award of educational prizes to the children of police personnel who get first three ranks in the SSLC and higher secondary examinations scheme was introduced during 1993 and the Government has been allotting funds annually. Prizes of Rs.7,000/-, Rs. 5,000/- and Rs.3,000/- are awarded to the first, second and third rank holders respectively at district level in the Higher Secondary Examinations. Similarly, prizes of Rs.6,000/-, Rs.4,000/-

\textsuperscript{140}Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010.
and Rs.2,000/- are awarded in respect of the first three District Rank Holders in the 10th Standard Government Examinations. In the year 2004, a total prize amount of Rs.10.22 lakhs was disbursed to 229 Children of Police Personnel. There are 11 Police Hospitals in the State to render medical assistance to the Police Personnel and their family members.

The Tamil Nadu Police Health Fund Scheme was introduced in the year 1995 for providing financial assistance to the employees of the Tamil Nadu Police Department and their families who are suffering from major ailments or for undergoing specialized surgeries. Each employee contributes Rs.15/- per month as subscription. The Government grant for this Scheme is Rupees one crore per year. During the year 2004, 183 persons benefited from this Scheme and financial assistance of Rs.1,18,99,540/- was disbursed to them.

Family Benefit Fund Scheme, a monthly contribution of Rs.20 is recovered from each Police Personnel and Ministerial Staff and an ex-gratia grant of Rs.1 lakh is paid to the legal heir of the deceased employee.

In 2001, the Government ordered enhancement of ex-gratia to Police Personnel killed or injured while on duty under heroic circumstances as follows:

- Death - Rs.5,00,000/-
- Permanent Incapacitation - Rs.1,00,000/-
- Grievous Injury - Rs.20,000/-
- Simple Injury - Rs.10,000/-

With regard to Police Personnel of Core Cell CID, Commando Force, Commando School, who get killed under heroic circumstances, the ex-gratia is paid at Rs.10 lakhs for the legal heirs of Deputy Superintendents of Police and above ranks, Rs.6 lakhs for legal heirs of ranks from Constables to Inspectors; Rs.4 lakhs for permanent impairment of limbs, vision, senses; and Rs.2 lakhs for disfigurement. Pay last drawn would be paid as family pension till the presumptive date of superannuation of the deceased.
In respect of Special Task Force personnel, an ex-gratia amount of Rs.10 lakhs is paid to those personnel who get killed or are permanently incapacitated under heroic circumstances, irrespective of their Rank.

With a view to boosting the morale of the Force and instilling a sense of confidence in the minds of Police Personnel belonging to the Special Security Group and the Special Task Force, a Group Insurance Scheme has been introduced in 1993. The Scheme was subsequently merged with the Group Insurance Scheme implemented for other Police Personnel. Under this scheme, financial assistance is granted for Police Officers and Personnel, who die (including accidental death) or who are permanently incapacitated or partially disabled in pursuit of their duties. The scales are explained in table 5.1.

**Table 5.1**

**Tamil Nadu Police Insurance Scheme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Death or Permanent Disablement</th>
<th>Partial Disablement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All personnel in STF, Commando School, Commando Force, SAF and Core Cell.</td>
<td>Rs.10 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC to ADSP</td>
<td>Rs. 1 lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP to IGP</td>
<td>Rs. 5 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADGP</td>
<td>Rs. 7.5 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGP</td>
<td>Rs. 10 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, since the existing rules restricted the benefit to the Police Personnel to either the Ex-gratia Scheme or the Group Insurance Scheme, this restrictive procedure is dispensed with, enabling the Police Personnel who get killed/permanently incapacitated to get the ex-gratia payment sanctioned, in
addition to the benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme. A sum of Rupees One lakh is paid from the Chief Minister’s Public Relief Fund to families of deceased Police Personnel. During the year 2004, a sum of Rs.1.18 crores was sanctioned and disbursed to 118 families of deceased Police Personnel. The Government has been implementing the Food Subsidy Scheme for the benefit of Police Personnel and their families. A sum of Rs.131.92 lakhs has been spent for the benefit of 30,050 Police Personnel during 2004. Pursuant to the mammoth exercise of giving audience and hearing in person to as many as 8395 Police Personnel, undertaken in 2002, now the grievance redressal mechanism has become stabilized benefiting the Police Personnel of all Ranks. Government is giving top priority to the timely redressal of the grievances of the Rank and File of the Police Department.  

**Home Guards Unit**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Home Guards Unit. The Home Guards Unit is headed by Inspector General of Police and assisted by Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.20.

**Diagram 5.20**

**Home Guards Unit**

- Director General of Police (Law and Order)
  - Inspector General of Police (Home Guards)
    - Inspectors
      - Sub Inspectors
        - Head Constables
          - Constables

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141Ibid.,
142Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
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, VIP bandobusts, big fairs and festivals and rendered assistance to the district/City administration during floods. During 2008, 300 Home Guard personnel were given training in Disaster Management. The total strength of the Home Guards in Tamil Nadu at present is 11,622 including 2,805 Women Home Guards. All the districts and the cities are having Home Guard-units including women Home Guards wing.¹⁴³

**Refugee Camp Wing**

The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Refugee Camp Wing. The Refugee Camp Wing is headed by Deputy Inspector General of Police and assisted by Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.21.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴⁴Organization Chart, Police Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2010.
Related Departments

THERE ARE THREE RELATED DEPARTMENTS TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT WHICH FUNCTION UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE LAW AND ORDER. THEY ARE TRAINING DEPARTMENT, TAMIL NADU UNIFORMED SERVICES RECRUITMENT BOARD AND VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT.

Training

The Director General of Police (Training) supervises the Training Department. The Training Department is headed by Additional Director General of Police and assisted by Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Principals, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.22.145

Diagram 5.22

Training

Director General of Police (Training)

Additional Director General of Police (Training)

Inspector General of Police (Training)

Deputy Inspector General of Police (Training)

Additional Director General of Police (Project Officer Police Academy)

Inspector General of Police (Tamil Nadu Police Academy)
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. 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 2008.146

Established in 1896 at Vellore, the Police Training College, was shifted to Chennai in 1976. Capsule courses for senior police officers are conducted in the Police Training College. The basic training courses for Police Constables are conducted in the Police Recruit School while in-service courses for Constables to Inspectors of the Taluk Police are organized in the In-service Training Centres. A new Police Recruit School at Trichy is sanctioned in the year 2008. During 2008, several important training courses such as Institutional Training to IPS probationers, basic training to directly recruited DSPs and 3,752 recruit police constables, pre-promotional course to 97 HCs, 1,206 Short Term Courses, 182 Comprehensive Refresher Courses, 37 Capsule Courses were imparted in these training institutions. In addition, 10 workshops for senior Police officers on Investigation of Special crimes such as Land Grabbing, Cyber crimes, Credit card frauds and on important issues such as Right to Information Act, lessons from Mumbai attack, etc., were conducted. A seminar on Intellectual Property Rights was also conducted in June 2008. Presently, 1,333 recruit constables and 315 Jail Warders are still undergoing training.147

**Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board**

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146Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, p.32.
147Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Tamil Nadu Police, Policy Note 2009 – 2010, pp.32-33.
The Director General of Police (Law and Order) supervises the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board. The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board is headed by Director General of Police (Chairman) and assisted by Additional Director General of Police, Inspector General of Police, Superintendent of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.23.

**Diagram 5.23**

**Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board**

- **Director General of Police/Chairman (Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board)**
  - Additional Director General of Police
  - Inspector General of Police/Member Secretary
    - Superintendent of Police
      - Inspectors
      - Sub Inspectors
        - Head Constables
          - Constables
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.148

**Vigilance and Anti Corruption**

The Additional Director General of Police/Director supervises the Vigilance and Anti Corruption Department. The Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Department is headed by Director (Additional Director General of Police) and assisted by Joint Directors (Inspector Generals of Police), Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintends of Police, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as shown in the following diagram 5.24.

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148 Ibid., p.37.
Vigilance and Anti Corruption

Additional Director General of Police/Director

Inspector General of Police/Joint Director

Deputy Inspector General of Police

Superintendents of Police

Inspectors

Sub Inspectors

Head Constables

Constables

Inspector General of Police

Vigilance and Anti Corruption

Superintendents of Police

Inspectors

Sub Inspectors

Head Constables

Constables
Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation is headed by Director General of Police. He is assisted by a General Manager and a Chief Engineer in the Headquarters as shown in diagram 5.25.

Diagram 5.25

Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation

Director General of Police

General Manager

Chief Engineer

Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation undertakes all constructions and special repair works of the Police department.149

149 Ibid.,
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 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{150} 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{151}

\begin{center}
\textbf{Police Strength of Tamil Nadu}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{150}Ibid., pp.41-42.
\textsuperscript{151}Ibid., p.42.
Government of Tamil Nadu has taken steps to increase the strength of police personnel in the Department of police. The details relating to the Police strength of Tamil Nadu are provided in table 5.2.

**Table 5.2**

**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>Additional Director General of Police</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Inspector General of Police</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Deputy Inspector General of Police</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Deputy Commander of Police (Armed Reserve, Special Police Category - II)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Commandant (Category - III)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Additional Superintendent of Police (Category- I)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Additional Superintendent of Police (Category- II)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Deputy Commandant</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Deputy Superintendent of Police (Category - I)</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Deputy Superintendent of Police (Category- II) (Armed Reserve)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Assistant Commandant (Tamil Nadu Special Police)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Inspector of Police (Taluk)</td>
<td>2045</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Inspector of Police (Tamil Nadu Special Police)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Inspector of Police (Armed Reserve)</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Sub-Inspector of Police (Taluk)</td>
<td>5365</td>
<td>4763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Sub-Inspector of Police (Armed Reserve)</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Sub-Inspector of Police (Tamil Nadu Special Police)</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Havildar (Tamil Nadu Special Police)</td>
<td>1580</td>
<td>1580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Head Constable (Taluk/Armed Reserve)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Grade I Police Constable/Grade II Police Constable (Armed Reserve/Taluk Police Station)</td>
<td>68645</td>
<td>59038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Naik (Tamil Nadu Special Police)</td>
<td>1715</td>
<td>1715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Grade II Police Constables (Tamil Nadu Special Police)</td>
<td>11425</td>
<td>7524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Women Inspector of Police</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Women Sub-Inspector of Police</td>
<td>1412</td>
<td>1331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Women Head Constable</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Women Grade I Police Constables</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Women Grade II Police Constables</td>
<td>7934</td>
<td>5623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>103708</strong></td>
<td><strong>86565</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The details relating to the Police strength of Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that sanctioned strength of Police personnel is 1,03,708 and actual strength of Police personnel is 86,565.\textsuperscript{152}

**Major Crime Trends in Tamil Nadu**

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu are provided in table 5.3.

**Table 5.3**

**Major Crime Trends in Tamil Nadu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Crime Head</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violent Crimes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>1363</td>
<td>1633</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Attempt to Commit Murder</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>1599</td>
<td>2078</td>
<td>2327</td>
<td>2325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kidnapping &amp; Abduction</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>1372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Preparation &amp; Assembly for Dacoity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>1144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Riots</td>
<td>2551</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>2375</td>
<td>2811</td>
<td>2397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Dowry Deaths</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{152}\textit{Strength Particulars of Tamil Nadu Police, State Crime Records Bureau, Tamil Nadu, 2009.}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Crime Head</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Crime Against Women</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Molestation</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>1179</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>1242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cruelty by Husband or Relatives</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>1248</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1648</td>
<td>1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Importation Of Girls</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Economic Crimes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Criminal Breach of Trust</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cheating</td>
<td>2694</td>
<td>2116</td>
<td>2510</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>2557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Counter Feiting</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Property Crimes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Burglary (House-Breaking)</td>
<td>3738</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>3717</td>
<td>3849</td>
<td>4221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>15851</td>
<td>13651</td>
<td>13217</td>
<td>15019</td>
<td>15712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Crime Against SC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total Crime Against SC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Crime Against ST</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total Crime Against ST</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Crime Against Children</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total Crime Against Children</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Other IPC Crimes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hurt</td>
<td>31725</td>
<td>14067</td>
<td>16967</td>
<td>20529</td>
<td>18147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Causing Death by Negligence  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>8902</td>
<td>10792</td>
<td>11485</td>
<td>12328</td>
<td>13528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Other IPC Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>86494</td>
<td>94131</td>
<td>110748</td>
<td>107084</td>
<td>106215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cognizable Crimes Under IPC*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>162360</td>
<td>148972</td>
<td>172754</td>
<td>176833</td>
<td>174691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cognizable Crimes Under SLL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>543266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cognizable Crimes (IPC+SLL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>717957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that murder cases reported under violent crimes were 1440 during 2005, 1363 during 2006, 1633 during 2007, 1759 during 2008 and 1776 during 2009; attempt to commit murder cases under violent crimes reported were 1759 during 2005, 1599 during 2006, 2078 during 2007, 2327 during 2008 and 2325 during 2009; culpable homicide not amounting to murder cases under violent crimes reported were 28 during 2005, 20 during 2006, 28 during 2007, 28 during 2008 and 26 during 2009; rape cases under violent crimes reported were 571 during 2005, 457 during 2006, 523 during 2007, 573 during 2008 and 596 during 2009; kidnapping & abduction cases under violent crimes reported were 1029 during 2005, 906 during 2006, 1270 during 2007, 1375 during 2008 and 1372 during 2009; dacoity cases under violent

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*The Important Sections under which the Indian Penal Code (IPC) cases registered are Sections 304, 429, 294 (b), 160, 283, 411, 377, 224, 384, 318, 355, 509, 306, 332, 353, 328, 329, 143, 188, 506 (i), 506 (ii), 279, 336, 337, 338, 323 IPC R/W 190 (b), 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 475, 476, 477 and 477 (A). The cases registered under the above Sections of Indian Penal Code are Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable homicide Not Amounting To Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Dacoity, Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Riots, Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting, Arson, Hurt, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Importation of Girls, Causing Death By Negligence and other IPC Crimes.

crimes reported were 73 during 2005, 95 during 2006, 88 during 2007, 100 during 2008 and 97 during 2009; preparation and assembly for dacoity cases under violent crimes reported were four during 2006, 33 during 2007, 66 during 2008 and 34 during 2009; robbery cases under violent crimes reported were 437 during 2005, 450 during 2006, 495 during 2007, 662 during 2008 and 1144 during 2009; riots cases under violent crimes reported were 2551 during 2005, 1838 during 2006, 2375 during 2007, 2811 during 2008 and 2397 during 2009; arson cases under violent crimes reported were 495 during 2005, 460 during 2006, 653 during 2007, 610 during 2008 and 580 during 2009; and dowry deaths cases under violent crimes reported were 215 during 2005, 187 during 2006, 208 during 2007, 207 during 2008 and 194 during 2009.

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that molestation cases reported under crimes against women were 1764 during 2005, 1179 during 2006, 1540 during 2007, 1705 during 2008 and 1242 during 2009; sexual harassment cases reported under crimes against women were 665 during 2005, 852 during 2006, 875 during 2007, 974 during 2008 and 501 during 2009; cruelty by husband or relatives cases reported under crimes against women were 1650 during 2005, 1248 during 2006, 1976 during 2007, 1648 during 2008 and 1460 during 2009; the data relating to importation of girls cases reported under crimes against women were not available; kidnapping and abduction of women & girls cases reported under crimes against women were 1133 during 2009 and the data for other years were not available.

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that criminal breach of trust cases reported under economic crimes were 239 during 2005, 194 during 2006, 261 during 2007, 231 during 2008 and 215 during 2009; cheating cases reported under economic crimes were 2694 during 2005, 2116 during 2006, 2510 during 2007, 2349 during 2008 and 2557 during 2009; and counter feiting cases reported under economic
crimes were 40 during 2005, 63 during 2006, 74 during 2007, 599 during 2008 and 352 during 2009.

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that burglary (house-breaking) cases reported under property crimes were 3738 during 2005, 3300 during 2006, 3717 during 2007, 3849 during 2008 and 4221 during 2009; and theft cases reported under property crimes were 15851 during 2005, 13651 during 2006, 13217 during 2007, 15019 during 2008 and 15712 during 2009.

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that total crimes against SC cases reported for 2005 to 2008 were not available and during 2009 crime against SC cases reported were 1312.

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that total crimes against ST cases reported for 2005 to 2008 were not available and during 2009 crime against ST cases reported were 22.

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that total crimes against children cases reported for 2005 to 2008 were not available and during 2009 crime against children cases reported were 640.

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that hurt cases reported under other Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes were 31725 during 2005, 14067 during 2006, 16967 during 2007, 20529 during 2008 and 18147 during 2009; causing death by negligence cases reported under other Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes were 8902 during 2005, 10792 during 2006, 11485 during 2007, 12328 during 2008 and 13528 during 2009; and other IPC crimes cases reported under other Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes were 86494 during 2005, 94131 during 2006, 110748 during 2007, 107084 during 2008 and 106215 during 2009.

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that total cognizable crime cases under IPC reported were 162360 during 2005, 148972 during 2006, 172754 during 2007, 176833 during 2008 and 174691 during 2009.
The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that total Special and Local Laws crimes reported for 2005 to 2008 were not available and during 2009 total Special and Local Laws crimes reported were 543266.

The major crime trends in Tamil Nadu provided in the above table indicate that total Indian Penal Code plus Special and Local Laws crimes reported for 2005 to 2008 were not available and during 2009 total Indian Penal Code plus Special and Local Laws crimes reported were 717957.\textsuperscript{153}

**Evaluation**

The details furnished relating to the organization of the police department clearly indicate that Government of Tamil Nadu has taken steps to reorganize the Police Department with the creation of 4 Police Zones each headed by an Inspector General of Police, 11 Police Ranges each headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police, 30 Police Districts each headed by a Superintendent of Police and 7 Commissionerates each headed by a Commissioner of Police in the Law and Order Wing and with the creation of new Specialist Wings in the Police Department. The details furnished relating to the strength of the police personnel reveals that the Government also has taken steps to increase the strength of the police personnel but the sanctioned and actual strength of the police reveals that there are lot of vacancies in all cadres of the Police Department. The details furnished relating to the major crime trends in Tamil Nadu reveal that the Police Department is unable to contain the problems relating to law and order and crimes more effectively. Discussions held with the police officials in the Police Headquarters reveal that though the strength of the police has increased in the police department, there are lot of vacancies in the different cadres. The Police population ratio reveals that for every 778 persons one police personnel is appointed in Tamil Nadu to deal with the problems of law and order and crimes. If Government take steps